

THE GREAT NAVAL PARADE

IN THE NEW YORK HARBOR.

A Sight That Will Never Be Forgotten. Americans Note With Pride the Fine Showing Made By Our Fleet.

At the New York Quarantine Wednesday morning the International fleet assembled for the naval review, the ships of which as they sailed in out of the mists of the day before looked like so many phantoms, were in the glorious sunshine of this morning bright and majestic realities, representing the sovereignty of 10 nations and the great idea of international fraternity.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when Admiral Gherardi's flagship gave the preliminary signal to break anchor, and to fall into line. The start was made so promptly that thousands of spectators who had gathered to witness the spectacle from the Navy sink Highlands and the heights of Fort Wadsworth, and other points of advantage on Staten Island, had hardly taken up position before the guns of Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth boomed their welcome to the advancing fleet. The time occu-

pled in passing the forts was exactly half an hour. The ships, after passing the Narrows, entered the upper bay and the fleet of excursion steamers and yachts and big boats fell in and became a volunteer escort.

THURSDAY'S DEMONSTRATION. It was unparalleled. The Metropolitan is shaken by a mighty thunder as Nations of the Earth Honor The United States of America in Saluting Its President.

In the New York harbor on Thursday ten nations saluted the President of the United States as he reviewed the greatest fleet ever gathered in western waters. Twice 28 times 21 guns in the hearing of 1,000,000 spectators told the story of the navies of the world assembled to celebrate a victory of peace. There was no need of sunshine to make the spectacle an inspiring one. The long line of men-of-war, dressed in bunting the ensigns of the different nations, but at the main peak of all the emblem of liberty, manned at rail and ratline and yard-arm 1,000 steam vessels, gay with flags and streamers, and with crowded decks, massed for three miles against the shore of the

Philadelphia announced that the anchorage ground had been reached and almost instantly a gun boomed on the Chicago and the anchors of the 12 American ships dropped as if released by electricity. The foreign vessels slowed down and steamed to positions opposite the escorting vessels of our fleet.



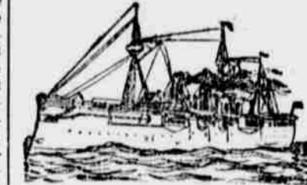
REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

ble to await developments. About 1 o'clock the rain ceased to fall, although the clouds continued to hover about in a threatening manner.

President Cleveland, accompanied by his wife and Lieutenant Wood, left the Victoria, at 1:05 p. m. Eight minutes later his party arrived at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, where over 1,000 men and women, who had stood in the rain for four hours, cheered him enthusiastically. Mrs. Cleveland enveloped in a two-eape mackintosh, black felt hat and black veil, was the first to alight and her appearance was the signal for the cheering to begin. The President followed her, removing his silk hat and pausing for a moment, bowing all around to the people.

All was made in readiness on board the Dolphin to meet the President. Special ceremonies were necessary for the reception of the President on board an American man-of-war, for, under the Constitution, is Admiral of our naval forces. All other vessels in the fleet refrained from participating in the ceremonies in honor of the Commander-in-Chief. The moment the President stepped on board the Dolphin's deck there was a rattle of drums and the Marine Guards presented arms. At the same instant the President's flag was broken from the mainmast, while the Dolphin's saluting battery fired 21 guns.

This was responded to by a boom which seemed to shake the whole city. The double turret monitor Miantonomoh, lying at the head of the port column, fired for the first time in port one of her huge 10-inch guns, charged with nearly 250 pounds of powder. Almost before the reverberations of this gun had died away in the distant echoes the whole fleet was called to quarters, yards were manned and every preparation made to receive the President of the United States with becoming respect. Seen at this moment and before the enveloping clouds of gunpowder smoke from the subsequent salutes had obscured the air.



STEEL-PROTECTED CRUISER PHILADELPHIA.

The scene was as pretty as well could be imagined.

As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war, "present arms" was sounded on the bugle, and officers and crew saluted; the bands struck up the national air and a national salute of 21 guns was fired by each ship. During the time that the presidential progress along the three mile line lasted, this cannonading never ceased until in all more than 1,000 guns had been fired. Toward the close of the day, the intensity had been emerged in one Titanic roar, while flashes of red flame and dense sulphurous clouds of smoke were all the spectators on the shore could distinguish.

England's crack cruiser, the Blake, and Admiral Gherardi's flagship, the Philadelphia, were the last to be passed by the Dolphin. It was just 3:12 o'clock as the Blake fired her first gun. There was a big puff of smoke, and a deep boom entirely different from the sharp sounds of the guns of the smaller vessels. The Philadelphia saluted as the Dolphin reached the head of the line and came to a full stop in the rear of the caravels. At the same time all the steamboats, tugs and pleasure craft blew their whistles and made a din almost as deafening as the saluting. There was cheering and waving of hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, and the triumphal procession of the presidential party was ended.

Following close in the wake of the Dolphin and going full speed, the salutes came the Army steamer General Meigs, bearing the honored foreign guest of the day, the Duke of Veragua attended by General Schofield of the Army and General Belknap of the Navy. The only other steamer permitted within the sacred limits during the progress of the presidential review was the Monmouth, upon which were Senators and Representatives, Governors, newspaper representatives and other invited guests.



THE CUSHING TORPEDO BOAT.

When the Dolphin reached the end of the line, in the neighborhood of Ninety-fifth Street, she dropped anchor and prepared to receive the commanding officers of the foreign squadrons, who were to be presented to the President. Duly attired in full ceremonial uniform, with cocked hats and swords, the distinguished officers entered their barges and pulled off for the presidential yacht. Sir John Hopkins, the British Admiral, was first received. Next came vice Admiral Koznakoff, the Russian Admiral; Rear Admiral Delbrun, of France, and Rear Admiral Magnaghi, of Italy; the Spanish Admiral, Senor Y. Lono, though an invalid, did not fail to pay the ceremonial mark of respect to the Chief Executive and was followed by Rear Admiral Howard of Argentina, Rear Admiral Sorbona, of the Brazilian fleet, and the blonde-haired and blue-eyed captains of the German and Dutch steamers. These visits formed one of the most interesting features of the day.

Fifteen minutes before the reception ended, and when the President was preparing to issue the preliminary signal was given from the Dolphin and as he left the vessel, and entered his barge, every vessel in the fleet again manned yards and rails, and once more fired a salute of 21 guns, following the Dolphin's lead. Then the President's flag was lowered from the Dolphin, and the ceremonies of the day were considered over.

As soon as the Dolphin passed out from between the anchored fleet, the cordon was broken and private steamers and yachts rushed in. When the smoke had partially

cleared they obtained a magnificent view of the combined naval forces at close range. The flagships of the squadron, courteously returned the innumerable salutes tendered by the private steamers and their officers seemed to heartily appreciate the interest their appearance created. Nor was the spectacle one which they themselves would be likely to forget. The view they have had the last few days of New York's magnificent harbor and of the vast concourse gathered to honor the event in which they had participated could not fail to make an impression.

It was a fitting and dramatic close to the proceedings when, at the close of the review, the flagship Philadelphia slowly steamed up to Riverside, opposite the tomb of General Grant, and fired a national salute to his memory.

The names and descriptions of the vessels participating in the review were as follows:

Americans.	Type.	Tons.
Philadelphia	flagship	4,321
Cushing	torpedo	116
Newark (flag)	pro cruiser	4,083
Atlanta	pro cruiser	3,185
San Francisco	pro cruiser	4,083
Bancroft	gunboat	1,500
Benton	gunboat	1,500
Baltimore	pro cruiser	4,025
Chicago (flag)	pro cruiser	4,500
Yorktown	cruiser	1,700
Charleston	pro cruiser	4,040
Vesuvius	dynamite gunboat	500
Concord	cruiser	1,700
Miantonomoh	D. T. monitor	3,500

Foreigners.

Name.	Class.	Tons.
Neuve de Jullo	pro cruiser	3,500
Aquidaban	torpedo ship	4,500
Tiradentes	gun vessel	80
Republica	pro cruiser	1,200
ENGLAND.		
Blake	armored cruiser	9,000
Magicienne	cruiser	2,500
Tartar	par pro cruiser	1,770
FRANCE.		
Jean Bart	pro cruiser	4,100
Arethuse	unprotected cruiser	3,500
Hussard	unprotected	880
GERMANY.		
Kaiserin Augusta	pro cruiser	6,057
Seeadler	unpro cruiser	1,881
ITALY.		
Van Speyk	unpro cruiser	3,400
SPAIN.		
Zina	pro cruiser	3,500
Giovanni Bausan	par pro cruiser	3,130
Dogali	pro cruiser	2,088
RUSSIA.		
Dmitri Donskoi	armored cruiser	5,700
General Admiral	arm cruiser	4,004
Rynda	pro cruiser	2,965
Reina Repente	pro cruiser	4,750
Infanta Isabel	unpro cruiser	1,152
Nueva Espana	torpedo vessel	550

THE COLUMBIAN BALL.

A Grand and Glittering Climax to the Festivities of an Ever Memorable Day.

The Columbian ball given at the Madison Square Garden, New York on Thursday night was in every respect to magnificence of decoration and arrangement and of the large number of world-famous guests presented, the most splendid ever given in the New World. Besides the President and Cabinet and the Spanish grandee a lineal descendant of Columbus, there were the Diplomatic Corps, the admirals and subordinate officers of every great naval power in the world, Governors of neighboring States and famous army officers.

The decorations of the garden were rich and elaborate, eclipsing in their magnificence and elegance anything ever before attempted in the great auditorium. Silver dragons, with glaring ruby eyes, guarded the Madison avenue entrance. In the center of the garden thousands of sprays of lilies of the valley formed an arch. Upon the keystone was perched a smiling cupid whose fair wings were studded with miniature lamps and who held in his hands a chain of various colored electric lights. The base of the arch was composed of many-colored lights whose hues were constantly changing. Surrounding this beautiful arch was a grove of palms and large foliage plants and half hidden amidst their verdure were the largest single balloons of a bamboo wheel of colored revolving lights.

At the Fourth Avenue end of the garden was placed an immense Japanese fan studded with electric lights. Directly beneath this was the reception dais, gorgeous with flowers and plants, and at the two corners with dragons such as guarded the entrance to the garden. Across the rear of the amphitheatre in large letters of light were the words: "A New World's Welcome. A Magnificent model of the Capitol at Washington, created out of white caps, flowers and illuminated with electric lights, rested upon the stage of the Assembly room, a miniature reproduction of the Capitol grounds, in natural plants, surrounded it. The cost of the decorations was \$100,000. The balcony pillars were twined with smiles and flowers and the entire roof of the garden was hung with a canopy of white and gold, dependant from which were hundreds of clusters of the flags of all nations.

The first time the electric lights were given the Mayor's reception dais when he arrived, a half hour before midnight, but was met at the entrance by his escort of honor. The band at his appearance began to play "Hail to the Chief," the only piece played in honor of any of the guests, and Mayor Gilroy advanced to meet him. After the formal introduction the President and his party were escorted to the box they were to occupy.

The program of dances was a very simple one. There were no distinctive floor dances during the evening. The floor committee in charge of the ball included the names of the best known men in New York, distinguished in high social and official circles. The naval guests, headed by Secretary Herbert, included all the distinguished officers of the squadrons. The captains of the caravels Pinta, Nina and Santa Maria were prominent among the list of naval heroes.

The President, however, was not escorted to the Mayor's reception dais when he arrived, a half hour before midnight, but was met at the entrance by his escort of honor. The band at his appearance began to play "Hail to the Chief," the only piece played in honor of any of the guests, and Mayor Gilroy advanced to meet him. After the formal introduction the President and his party were escorted to the box they were to occupy.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Legislative.

Gov. Flower of New York signed the Saxon bill and it became a law immediately. The provisions of the bill prohibit the selling of pools in any place except on race-tracks or grounds conducted by racing associations incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. The offenders there-of are guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not less than one nor more than five years. The passage of the bill is a great victory for legalized racetracks and completely abolishes pool-rooms in all parts of the state. It is an amendment to the Ives pool bill, which has long been worked for by the racetrack managers, and at last their efforts have been rewarded.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on Thursday without date and after a session of about four months. Little was accomplished.

Contract, Labor and Industrial.

The Illinois State Convention of the United Mine Workers, in session at Springfield, endorsed the action of the National Convention, demanding an advance of 5 cents a ton.

The union carpenters of McKeesport, Pa., have served notices on the contractors that they will not work by the side of non-union men after June 1. There are a great many men at work who do not belong to the union, and the idea of the union workers is to compel these men to join the union. No fears of a strike are entertained.

Washington News.

Comptroller Eckels announced that no changes would be made among his subordinates. "Not a man will be removed," said he "so long as they attend to their duties in a proper manner."

It is authoritatively reported that President Cleveland has informed Representative Kilgore, of Texas, that he proposes calling Congress to meet in extra session some time between September 1 and 15.

Crops.

Careful inquiry among the farmers and fruit raisers of Missouri show that the following estimate of the results of the April storms and freezes will be about correct: Plum crop, destroyed; strawberry crop, one half lost; peaches, one third gone; grapes, first shoots frozen; apples, uninjured; wheat, safe.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Near Aberdeen, Miss., on the farm of R. A. Hones, a colored tenant named Edwards and his wife, left their three children, all under five years of age, in the house alone and went out to work. The house caught fire and was completely destroyed. The children were cremated.

Crime and Penalties.

Striking miners at the Eureka mines, near Spadra, Tenn., killed Pit Boss Ingles, Sunday because they suspected him of tearing down notices.

Judicial.

The decision handed down by the Indiana Supreme Court Wednesday in the Iron Hill case affirms the action of Judge Taylor in appointing a receiver.

Personal.

Edwin Booth, who is lying quite ill at his home in New York city, is improving and may recover.

Miscellaneous.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois issued a proclamation that in consideration of the national and international character of the exposition and the great event of which it is commemorative and the further fact that it is located within the state of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison emphasized the occasion with a similar official declaration applicable particularly to the city of Chicago.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

The suspension is announced of the London chartered bank of Australia, with a paid up capital of \$5,000,000. It has branches in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

The Belgian Senate, by a vote of 52 in the affirmative to 1 in the negative, with 14 abstentions, have approved the Nyssen plan to establish universal suffrage with plural voting, based on the ownership of property and the possession of certain educational qualifications.

Presidential Appointments.

The following appointments by the President were announced on Tuesday at the White House, Washington:

L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia. Thomas L. Thompson, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. George W. Caruth, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Portugal. John M. Miller, of New York, to be Consul to Bordeaux. Harvey Meyers of Kentucky, to be a Commissioner on the World's Columbian Commission. J. C. Sanders, of Georgia, to be an Alternate Commissioner on the World's Columbian Commission.

Luther F. McKinney is a native of Ohio, from which state at the age of 18 he enlisted and served in the first Ohio Cavalry until 1863. He removed to New Hampshire in 1863, was defeated for congress as a Democrat in 1881, elected in 1888, defeated again in 1888, but was again successful in 1890, and served through the F. F. Second congress. Mr. McKinney was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Governor of his State last year, but was defeated.

Thomas L. Thompson was born at Charleston, W. Va., May 31, 1838; went to California in 1855, and started the Petaluma Journal, the first paper established in Sonoma county. He was a member of the Fifty-first congress. He was defeated for re-election on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, in 1888.

John N. Wiley is a native of Ireland, who came to America when but a year of age. He is a wealthy citizen of Aurora, N. Y., and represented his district in the Fifty-fifth congress.

George W. Caruth is a lawyer of Little Rock, Ark., where he is also editor and principal owner of the Little Rock Gazette.

WEST VIRGINIA CROPS.

In Fair Condition, Although Damaged By Bad Weather.

The United States agricultural station in Parkersburg has issued the following bulletin on West Virginia crops:

The excellent progress made in the growth of vegetation and crops during the first and second weeks of April has been considerably checked the past week by cold winds and frost; wheat and oats were the least affected. Farming operations were discontinued on account of cold, wet weather. In Boone county the damaged growing vegetation; and in Barter county injured fruit and garden vegetables; in Lewis county hail damaged garden vegetation. The week as a whole has been an unfavorable one for the farmer and his prospects. All crops need more sunshine and warm weather.

The temperature was below the normal in all sections. Frosts have not injured vegetation to any great extent as yet determined. Frosts continued cold weather combined have hindered the growth of fruit generally. A full crop of fruit, especially peaches, on low lands is reported, no perceptible damage to grains.

The rainfall was above the normal. Sunshine averaged about 50 per cent.

Wheat and oats, although not rapid the growth has been generally good; notwithstanding the cold and cloudy weather the average of oats will be larger than for several years; not all sowed, yet, prevented by rain. Wheat thin and short on clay land. Winter grain at right and continue promising; no perceptible damage to grains.

Meadows, Pastures, Stock—Growth of grass checked by cold weather, but doing well; clover killed in low localities; meadows in fair condition; grass has not grown very much; stock generally looking well; stock not sheltered have fallen off in flesh; lambs looking fine.

Corn—Planting prevented the cool wet weather having been a hindrance; very little work done in preparing the soil; greater portion of plowing finished, a full crop will be planted; in a few counties no corn has yet been planted, delayed on account of unfavorable weather.

Potatoes—An unprecedented crop planted coming up in some sections.

Gold Supply Figures.

Secretary Carlisle's Expectations Concerning the West.

It is said at the treasury department at Washington that Secretary Carlisle expects more from his visit to Chicago than of future supplies of gold for the treasury reserve. He was very much impressed, it is stated, with the summary of the reports from the national banks as to the amount of gold on hand, called for last month, prepared for him by Comptroller Hepburn, as showing that while the banks east of the Alleghenies held \$33,979,600 in gold the banks west of the Alleghenies held \$51,000,000 in gold. He was struck with the contrast of the gold holding of the New York national banks, given as \$12,438,652 and the gold holding of the Chicago national banks, \$14,824,600.

The secretary is said to have been greatly pleased with these reports as indicating that he was not dependent on the New York banks. The figures have been arranged for him in several interesting statements, such as the following, with the understanding of course that they apply only to national banks but are indicative of the whereabouts of the gold: Gold in western cities \$27,000,000; in eastern cities \$22,000,000; in states, \$25,541,992; in eastern states, \$16,768,559.

Chicago is the first of fifteen large western cities which have heavy stocks of gold, while New York is the first of eight large eastern cities with large supplies of gold. Thus the western cities outrank the eastern both in number and in amount of gold carried.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

A Cyclone Sweeps Over Oklahoma and Nearly 50 People are Killed.

A frightful cyclone passed over Oklahoma Wednesday afternoon doing great damage, and a few hours later there was a second visitation of destruction which resulted in an awful loss of life. At Norman, in Payne county, 32 people were killed and 25 injured. A short distance west of here one man was killed and his three children seriously injured. The village of Keokuk, 40 miles southeast of here is reported to have been swept away, but no particulars are obtainable.

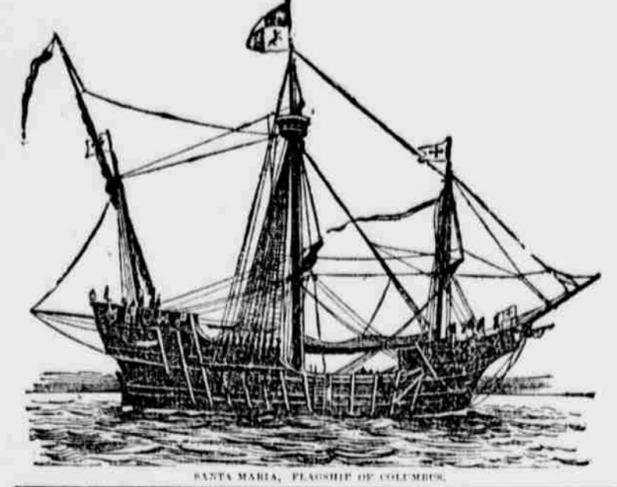
At Norman one man was carried a long distance and hurled to the ground, breaking his neck. One man was hurled into the creek and drowned. Eighteen farms were swept clean of everything. Near Moore one man was killed and several were injured and a number of houses were demolished. West of Norman 10 buildings were swept away and half a dozen people seriously injured. The village of Lawton was almost completely demolished, but no fatalities are reported.

Along the line of the Cherokee Strip the tents of the boomers were carried away and wagons were wrecked, but no one was injured. Eight miles north of Fort Smith the large house of Patrick O'Connor was demolished and 12 people were killed. O'Connor's dead body was found a mile away. A school teacher who boarded there was carried two miles and her body fearfully crushed and torn. The people all over the neighborhood had gathered into this house, believing it to be safe, because built of heavy timbers, but it proved a veritable death trap.

A CHICAGO REGIMENT'S LOSS.

A Magnificent Armory Destroyed by Fire and Explosions, Two Janitors Killed.

The First Regiment Armory, at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, was totally destroyed by fire and explosions of stored powder. George Helford and Walter Williams, both colored janitors, were killed. E. W. Latham and Christopher Wiggins were seriously injured.



SANTA MARIA, FLAGSHIP OF COLUMBUS.

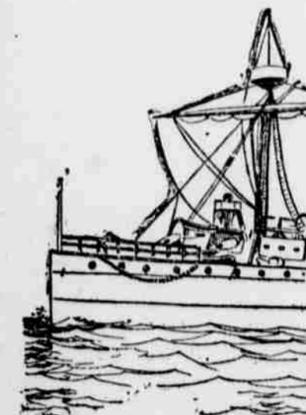
pled in passing the forts was exactly half an hour. The ships, after passing the Narrows, entered the upper bay and the fleet of excursion steamers and yachts and big boats fell in and became a volunteer escort.

SCENE OF GRACE AND BEAUTY.

The scene then became one of combined grace, animation and beauty never to be forgotten. The absence of rannouncing left the air clear, and every outline of the magnificent ships showed luminous silhouette against the cloudless sky. The flags of the different nationalities and even the names of the ships were clearly discernible from either shore. The fleets were preceded by navy yard tugs and patrol steamers, whose duty it was to keep the course clear. The rear was brought up by four revenue cutters. No vessels of any kind were allowed to break through the line. The ships steamed up the river until the Philadelphia and the Blake reached a point opposite Eighty-ninth street, when the signal was given to anchor. The rear of the double line was opposite West Thirty-fourth street, and was held by the Miantonomah. The

Hudson. The hills and house-tops, as far as the eye could reach were black with humanity. Nature, in her brighter mood, might have added color to the pageant; she could not have added to its impressiveness. The concourse of people that made a part of it, the nations directly represented in it; the triumphs of naval architecture which were its frame work; the display of the armaments of maritime warfare which entered into it; the state lines of ceremony which guided it; in short, the very weight and ponderousness of the purely human elements which composed it, made it a spectacle sublime even against a leaden sky, and a cloud bounded horizon. It celebrated one of the greatest of human achievements. It was itself the culmination. In its wonderful marshaling of diverse activities, of all the greatest human achievements, it was emblematic of war. It was prophetic of peace.

As the leaders in the parade got opposite Governor's Island the battery in the old fort began a salute, and the fleet steamed along half hidden for a few minutes in the smoke from the cannon. The ships dipped their flags in answer, but did not return



UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.

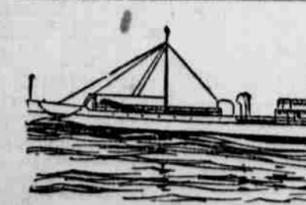
Dolphin remains off Twenty-second street, until the President boards her to review the ships.

As the fleet came out of the Narrows and straightened the lines to come up the upper bay, the sight was a brilliant one. Every ship in the harbor was flying every bit of bunting it could get together, and the buildings in the lower part of the city were decorated with flags of all nations. Steam whistles were screeching, and the battery wall and all the house-tops and other places, from which the river could be seen, were black with people.

As the leaders in the parade got opposite Governor's Island the battery in the old fort began a salute, and the fleet steamed along half hidden for a few minutes in the smoke from the cannon. The ships dipped their flags in answer, but did not return

The only thing that in any way marred the brilliance and enjoyment of the event was the weather. New York awoke to find a steady downpour of rain ushering in the day. A chilly northwest wind added to the discomfort and several hundred thousand people were sadly disappointed.

There was also great disappointment on the squadrons anchored below the Palisades. The crack ships of 10 nations had been put in readiness for their part of the celebration. Their hulls had been painted, their decks holystoned, their brasswork polished until it shone, and their guns had been cleared for far different work than their makers intended—the centring of peaceful relations, instead of the havoc of war. Dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats and the jack tars instead of being in holiday rig were in everyday attire.



THE VESUVIUS, DYNAMITE CRUISER.

with cannon. As the Philadelphia reached Liberty Island the big ironclad monitor Miantonomoh, which lay between the barge office and Governors Island, fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the Unveiling of the Ericsson statue. It was very timely for it hailed the fleet as well.

The Blake, with her two great tapering buff-colored smoke stacks and majestic mien, caught the fancy of the crowd. She moved along as if hazy in check and appeared to be going slowly, although she was making nine miles in an hour. She carried a guard flag, a white field crossed with crimson bars, at her foremasthead and hoisted the naval ensign of Great Britain at her mainmast. The bands played national airs on the British ships as they proceeded up the river.

At 8 a. m. the vessels of Spain, France, Brazil and Argentina dressed ship. All of the other foreign vessels hoisted colors with the stars and stripes at the main. The American ships hoisted colors but did not dress the yards until 10 o'clock, at which hour the British, Russian and Italian ships also dressed yards.

A few minutes later the signal boat Cushing steamed along the line and informed each vessel that the review had been postponed until 1 p. m. This postponement was ordered by Secretary of the Navy Herbert at the suggestion of President Cleveland. When the excursion steamers heard this they put each to their decks and there was some scrambling among the passengers, who had been getting damp and chilled at the time passed. The crowds on the heights above the river front could not, of course, be