UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

DIXIE NEWS.

The Beloved South Gleaned and Epitomized.

All the News and Occurences Printed Here in Condensed Form,

Chalmers Gibson, an 8 year old colored boy was killed last week at Chester, 8. C., while attempting to climb on a freight train.

Bouthport is to have a \$500,000 harbor

and coal company.

Aiken will have a branch Keeley Institute, established in elegant quarters, in a few days.

The City Councils of Norfolk, Va., voted an appropriation of \$4,500 for the naval rendezvous, and \$500 for the Virginia Board of World's Fair Managers.

The leaf to acco sales for January in Asheville, N. C., amounted to 588,804 pounds and brought \$51,110. Maryland's Governor, Brown, will not pardon State Treasurer Archer, who stole \$132,000, until he gives up available cash:

A Virginia oys er police steamer re-cently surprise i a lot of illegal dredget on the wrong side of the line in the Po-

Active sters are being taken to make the forthcoming Danvile, Va., centennial celebration a grand success.

Raleigh, N. C., had a disastrous fire last wrok. A warehouse containing several hundre I bales of cotton burned down. Loss \$1500; fully insured.

Regarding the recent purchase of 5,000 acres of land in Dinwiddle county, Va., for the sett'e nent of a large Bohemian colony, there is already a large Bohemian settlement in Prince George county, and the people are prosperous and well satisfied.

Mes. Vernon Bilder, wife of a well known farmer near Wood tok, Va, was without a moment's warning paralyzed white at breakfast an I died instantly. She was a piece of ex-State Senator If J. Smoot, of Luray.

An amendment to the naval appropria tion bill empowers the Secretary of the Navy to purchase for naval purposes cer-tile plats of land adjacent to the United States naval station at Port Royal, S. C. Au appropriation of \$10,000 is provided for this purpose.

A report of the South Carolina railroad commissioners, lately issued, covers the month of November in 1891 and 1892. month of November in 1891 and 1892. The comparative carnings of thirty six reads are given for each year. The showing, while bad enough, is still an improvement on the October statement. Of the thirty-six roads twenty-six evidence a decrease in earings of \$76,860.79, and ten an increase of \$49,966.63, making the total net decrease \$26,904 16.

There is considerable excitement in Butler township, near Greenville, S. C., over the action of three negroes, in chasing a white woman, Mrs. Flemmons, from a branch where she had gone for water to her bouse, and afterward break-

from a branch where she had gone for water to her bouse, and afterward breaking into a colored woman's cabin. The negroes are known but have so far caceped. A man was also intercepted by a neighbor while trying to break into the house of a Mr. Burns, where his five daughters were alone at the time. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

The beet sugar factory at Staunton, Va., has now been in operation for nearly 100 tons of beets into sugar. The ma-chinery has worked with remarkable chinery has worked with remarkable smoothnes, and every part of the plant is in satisfactory condition. During next fall they will probably require some 10,000 tons of sorghum cane, in addition to all of the beets which he and the farmers can raise. This would be a profitable business for other parts of the South.

Rev. E-tward Mack has formally ac cepted the call to the pasterate of the First Presbyterian church of Charlotte, N. C. The congregation tendered Mr. Mack a salary of \$2,400, which he declined, naming \$1,800 as his salary. The church was not willing for him to accept less than \$2,000, and urged upon him the acceptance of that amount. "I will accept it on one condition," said Mr. Mack, "that \$200 of the amount shall be paid annually to the support of a pastor at the Victor chapel." The Victor chapel is a mission of the First church.

"It is not at all improbable that North Carolina will be repres ated in Mr. Cleve land's Cabinet," remarked a prominent citizen of the Old Nor h Ftate at the new Hotel Aragon, at At'anta, a few days ago "The people of the State," he con-

tinued, are strongly urging Colonel Juliar B. Carr, of Durham, for a portfolia pa-stion, and it is a known fact that the a tion, and it is a known fact that the President o'cot is conside ing the matter with no little degree of seriousness, and should he select Colonel Carr, it will be only a just recognition of his sterling worth and valiant services to the party, and such action would cause rejoicing among all Democrats from the mountains to the sea in the Ter Heel State. The thousands of friends of Colonel Carr throughout the South would also be rejoiced to see him honored with a Cabine position. He is one of the most enter prising and useful citieus in the South

MURDERER PAID THE PENALTY

John B. Boyster Hanged for the Mur der of John P. Eppes.

der of John P. Eppes.

Suprola, Va.--John B. Royater, the negro who murdered John P. Eppes on the night of July 29, 1891, expiated his erims on the gellows in the county jail yard Thursday.

Royster was visited in jail by a large number of people in the morning, including the white and colored ministers of the town, who read the Scriptures and prayed with him until the hour of execution.

He was led to the scaffold at 12:10. when Sheriff Baker read to him the or-der of court for his execution and gave him an opportunity to say anything he might desire, but the condemned man was foo frightened to make any connect-ed statement. Prayer was offered on the accomplished for him.

esfield for h'm.

At 12:27 the drop fell, and at 12:40 fe was presented extinct by the atanding physicians. He died almost ining the body, it was buried

THE WONDERFUL COTTON SEED

Aggregate from an 8,000,000 Bol. Orop Amounts to \$122,000,000.

Crop Amounts to \$122,000,000.

The oil companies are now paying from \$20 to \$21 per ton for cotton seed. The prices of the product stand about as follows: Cotton seed hulls for catting and sheep feed \$2 50 to \$5 per ton in different parts of the South; cotton seed means \$25 per ton. At present market prices the 4,000,000 tons of seed that would come from an \$000,000 bale group of cottons. come from an 8,000,000 bale crop of cot ton would be worth to the South \$100,

Deducting \$1,000,000 tons of seed for planting, there wou'd be 3,000,000 tons left, about 1.500,000 tons of which the exhisting mills work.

If the whole 3,000,000 tons could b work d the following products would be obtained:

\$122,000,00 Thus, at present prices, the product out of the cotton seed of the South, over and above that necessary to re-plant would reach the enormous sum of \$122, 000,000. As a matter of fact, about hal the spare seed are worked in the mills and the South is getting the money for the products at the rate of about \$60, 900,000 for the entire season's work.

This leaves out of consideration the

cattle feeding business that has been developed at and near the mills by the use of hulls and meal as feed stuff.

PANAMA SENTENCES.

The De Lesseps Imprisoned for Five Years, Other Sentences.

PARIS, (Cablegram.) - The Panama scri tences have been just delivered. M Ferdinand De Lesseps sentenced to im prisonment for five years and to pay fine of 5,000 francs. M. Charles De Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. Marius Fontaine and M. Cottu cach sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 3.000 fran s each. M. Eiffel is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs. The sentences have caused a profound sensation, espec-ially that of M. Ferdinand De Lesseps.

Southern Governors' Convention.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, has ssued a circular letter to the governors of Southern States proposing a convention at Richmond, Va., about April 12.
The convention, as Governor Fishback s.ys, should be called "The Southern Governors' Convention," to give it celat, but the State geologists, presidents of State fairs and horticultural associations should be united as delegates, and who should be invited as delegates, and when assembled there should be adopted some short, simple but emphatic method of calling the attention of the world to the m gnificent inducements of the South. The idea is to present to the people who will sttend the World's Fair the advantages which the South offers, and to turn in that direction the investors and immigrants who will likely follow the ex-

Texas Indignant at Paris Lynching LAREDO, TEX. - Great indignation is manifested throughout this State over he barbarous torture which was inflicted by the people of Paris, T. x, upon the negro Smith for the brutal assault on little Myrtle Vance. Indignation meet ings have been held in several towns in the southwestern portion of the State and resolutions have been passed con lemning the torture as a disgrace upon humanity and the State of Toxas. A mass-meeting was held in this city list night, at which speeches were made by ele gy, and resolutions were passed con 'emning the outrage.

North Carolina Militia Roll.

WASHINGTON, D. C. -An abstract from the latest reports transmitted by the Secretary of War to-day to Congress shows the North ('arolina militia force to be a tol'ows: One general; 20 members of the general's staff; cavalry, 3 commissi ned and 8 non-commissione i office s, 7 musicians, 26 privates—ag;regate cavalry, 34; artillery, 4 regimental staff, 17 company office:s, 32 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, 206 privates—aggregate 260; infantry, 58 regimental, 100 company officers, 324 non-commissioned offi ers, 110 musicians, 1,131 privates-1,716 aggregate. The aggregate force of the State is 2,036.

To Open the World's Fair Without

Prayer.
CHICAGO, ILL. -- Two reasons were given
by the World's Fair directors for arrangor ing a programme for opening the Exposition without the prayer usual on such occasions. The first was the difficulty in selecting a minister who would be agreeable to all Churches. The second reason, as given by Director Lawrence, was that "prayers are not necessary on reason, as given by Director Lawrence, was that "prayers are not necessary on such an occasion." Then Mr. Lawrence added: "We will open the Exposition just as a store or bank is opened for business, and nobody ever heard of a store being opened by prayer." It is thought probable that the National Commission will demand a place on the programma for prayers. gramme for prayers.

\$1,500,000 PROFIT.

A Few Bulls in the Chicago Lard Market Make Big Winnings.

CHICAGO, I.L. — More than \$1,500,000 as been cleared this season by two firms which control the lard market. The price made a jump this forenoon from \$11 82\pmathbf{t}\$ to \$12, and even a shade higher. It required little effort to send it soaring the market is coracred.

There are only about 7,000 tierces here, and there are shorts to the extent of enty times that quantity.

enty times that quantity.

A \$9,000 Chicken Fight.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The big chicken fight that has been in progress at Ten Mile Hill during the past three days has come to an end. The main was for \$2,-050, between M. S. Moore of Atlanta and Easlen Bros. of Washington, D. C. The Washington birds were whinned.

U. S. Minister Stevens Takes Charge of Hawaii.

Uncle Sam's Marines Parade the Streets of Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The most important news brought by the steamship Australia, which arrived from Honolulu Wednesday night, is that United States Min ster Stevens had established a protectorate over the islands. It was acknowledged at 9 o'clock on the morning instant, when Stars and Stripes were raised over the Aliuolani Hall, and Minister Stevens issued the following

"To the Hawaiian People-At the request of the proui ional government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, as-sume protection of the Hawaiian Islands sume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of life and property, and the occupation of public buildings on Hawaiian soil as far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisio all government. This action is taken, pending and subject to regoliation at Washington.

(Signed) John L. Steven,"

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenip tentiary of the United States.
United States Legation, Feb. 1, 1893
Approved and executed by C. C. Wiltse, Capt in United States Navy, commanding United States steam hip Be ton."

The Adv riser says regarding the Stevens' proclamation that the action was principally de to incessant agita ion on the part of certain whites, who have always been a curse of the country, cou led with Eng ish and native newspapers efforts to discredit and block the new government. These ag nees spread a feeling of uncasines and distrust. The provisional government concluded some positive step was necessary, and it wou'd be wise t to call on the United States for direct a sis ance.

The Advertis r continuing, says: 8:30 a. m. on the 1st the Boston's battal-Swinburn and were up to the Government 'ui ding, where detachments from volunteer companies of the provisional gov. rument were also drawn up. Lieut. Rush read Mi ister Stevens' proclama tion and on the stroke of 9 the Star Spangled Banner fluttered upon the staff on the tower. The flag was saluted by troops and mariners and heavier guess of the Beston, and Hawaii was under Uncle

Sam's wing for he time being at least. Hawaii in fig still flies in the palace court-yard. The palace, barracks, police stati n, custom house, etc., remain in possession of the provisional Gove n-ment, which will administer public business as usual The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliuolani Hall, which, until definite intelligence arrives fr m the United Stat s, will be gu rded by a detachment from the Bos-ton. The event of Wednesday is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity, and will please all except those who do not want flawaii to enjoy these or any oth r b'essings. It is not the act of ag gression, but of friendliness, done at the in tauce of the Hawaiian Government, May this friendliness reault in union which shall endure forever.

President Sanford B. Dole on January that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the Hawaiian Kingdom should be hereafter vested in and per-formed by the President of the provisional government, and that the execu tive council would perform the duti s of the Cabinet. Another proclamation announced that if any person recruits sol-diers or sailors within the Hawaiian Is lands to engage in armed hostility against the Government, or acts in any other treasonable manner, he shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, not less than six months nor more than six years. The proclamation also demanded that all persons in the employ of the Government take the oath of allegiance within twenty

At a meeting of the executive and advisory councils on January 23d it was decided to organize a national guard of four companies. W. G. Ashley was appointed marshal and J. H. Soper commander of the force, with the rank of colon: I. Martial law still continues at Hono'ulu, but the hours have been less. ened. Its proclamation resulted in the maintenance of complete order, and in-fused a feeling of security throughout the community. The provisional governmene volunteer army is increasing visibly. Legislative Hall and other rooms at the Gov ernment building have been converted into a barracks for the men. J. R. Caste has been appointed executive council by the new regime.

The United States flag now floats over the public buildings at Honolulu.

Lincoln, Nan —Judge W. V. Allen.
Populist, was elected United States
Senator, receiving seventy votes, four
more than were necessary to a choice.

Mr. Allen is the present judge of the
ninth judical circuit. All the Democrats veted solidly for him, and each
man was cheered heartily as he cast his
vote.

When the result of the ballot had bee declared, Senator Tafft, Republican moved to adjourn. This was taken as an insult to the Senator-elect and Tafft was roundly hissed. (hurch Howe, Republican, sprang to his feet and made a strong speech in favor of showing courtesy to Senator elect Allen for the henor of the State.

A committee was appointed to escort Judge Allen to the hall. He came and made a brief speech, in which he promised conservative action. Further than this he made no promises. All the D mocrats were congratulated by the Independents as soon as the voice was pendents, as soon as the vote was an nounced.

Wife of Ex-Secretary Whitney Dead.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Wi liam C. Whitney, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, did at her home, No. 2 West Fifty-seventh street, at 3 o'clock in the morning of he rt disease. Only Mr. Whitney and the nurses who attended her during her illness were present at the death bed, the end coming unexpectedly.

UNDER A PROTECTORATE. ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT. appreciated to a gold standard. Daws The Effect More Money Would Pro-

> The Farmer Pictured as a Man of Business. .

The district Farmers' Alliance of the Seventh Congressional di-trict of Texas in session at Waco adopted resolutions opposing the State Bank bill now before the Legislature and urging Senators and Representa ives to vote against its passage as a messure utterly inimical to the in terests of the farm rs.

***** THE EFFECT OF MORE MONEY.

[Ripley Advocate.[In the volume of currency was doubled,

it would be equivalent to a reduction of rai road rates one-half. It would be equevalent to a reduction of salaries and fees one-half.

It would be equivalent to a reduction of taxes one-half. It wou'd c'ouble the value of every man's farm.

It would double the value of his live It would double the value of every bu hel of corn.

It would double the value of every ton of hay.

It would double the present rate of It would light the fire of every fur-

nace and give emloyment to millions of It would build new railroads and develop new resources of wealth that have

hitho: to lvin idle.

manufacture, out of the raw ma'erial produced in the country, hundreds of things that we now buy in foreigh lands. It would give employment at remun-crative wages to millions of men in the factories, workshops and mines, who in turn will buy the products of the farm

It would erect new factories that would

at a lively price.

It would set every wheel in motion, every forge to blazing and every farm would be worked to its fullest capacity to supply the demand for provision for the great army of workmen employed r

other occupations. It would break the force of the mone power and secure an equitable distribution of the profits of industry to those who produce the wealth of the country
It would enable the farmer, the mech li

ic, the miner and every man who care ed his bread "in the sweat of his face the miner and every man who care to educate his children and fit them fo the struggle in I fe.
It would diminish crime, improve to

moral condition of the people, promote temperance, increase the happiness of the industrial masses and insure nations prosperity.

It would work no injustice to any one, and benefit everyboly except the moncy lender, the speculator and the idle par asites who contrive to secure themselves

good positions with a large salary at t.ched. Let the voice of the people proclaim, with one accord, throughout the land that we must and will have an increase in the volume of our currency.

* * * * * * THE FARMER AS A BUSINESS MAN.

There is a disposition in the comme cial world to "slur" the farmer. The derisive epithets "granger," "mossback," "hayseed," etc., are so frequently applied and agricultural caricatures so often appear in the comic papers of the day that men who ought to know better have inconsiderately come to believe that the farmer is "a back number, and that "nobody with brains or amb tion is any longer a farmer." Farmers' boys and girls have taken up the refrain, and a large proportion of them look with long-ing eyes toward the city, with its rush of excitement, amurements and financial and social successes. Not a few farmers themselves have grown tired of the hard strug gle against heavy odds, as it often is and to secure for themselves and their wives a little more leisure in their declining years, or to be nearer their children who have preceded them to town have sold their farms and are now residents of vil

lage, town or city.

The above is a result of popular opin ion-but is popular opini n co-rect? Is the average farmer behind the average townsman in brains, ambition or finan cial wor h? A very intimate associati with both city and country life for many years justifies us in the ass rtion that in business in life is th re a bet er average of combined comfort and com, tence than ou the American farm to day Certain it is that for the past few ye re the farmer has been passing through trying times, but we firmly believe that the adherents of no other bus ness could have stood up so bravely and Lave come ou

so clean.
What better test than this can you ask to prove that the farm r is a success as a business man? Instead of "going to the wall" with an assignment ostensibly for the benefit of his creditors he has "trimmed" and "reefed" so intelligently and so self-sacrificingly as to outwea her the gale, saving himse'f and those who truste i him. If he can do this in hard times what can he do in years of pros

perity?
Hold up your head, friend far ner successful business man" as the man who treads the pavement so ging rly. If y u step is not so quick, or your clothes so natty, it is because you conform to the demands of your business. Drop the habit of complaining or fault-finding where possible. A cheerful d meason under adverse circumstances may not be easy to maiotain but it helps business; and where the profit is on your side you can smile in carnest, unless for prudential reasons it is best then to "laugh in carnests." your sleeve

A COMPANION PICTURE.

During the war, David Daws, of Brooklyn, N. Y., cleared \$8,000,000 on army contracts, taking his pay in green backs which he exchanged for govern ment bonds at a large discount. He then, with others of like interest, per suaded our would be statesmen that the honor of the nation demands the pay ment of their bonds in gold. With a zeal worthy of a better cause those sam statesmen made haste to serve the inter. st of the gold bug and Mr. Daws' bonds

recently died le ving to his family \$30,-000,000. What statesmanship! What fores ght to so manipulate legislation as to produce such results! If this we e all we might admire the statesmanship t'at produced it, but let us draw another ure, the result of this same legislation. Joseph Latta, of Iowa City, cleared \$600 from four years' service in the army, took is pay in greenbacks and exchanged them n part payment, on eighty acres of land. he greenbacks were then burned, silver demonetized and Latta's indebtedness increased in the same ratio with the appreciation of Daws' bonds. Had the effect of the injustice to Latta stopped here, the burden might be endured without repining, but the same legislation that enhanced the value of Daws' bonds increased the purchating power of the gold that he receives as interest thereon. This with the diminished number of greenbacks must measure the value of the products of Latta's farm. Thus when he comes with the products of his 80 scres to exchange them for gold or greenbacks with which to pay the balance on his lands he finds that he is obliged to ncrease the quantity offered and take in exchange a diminished number of d l-lars, thus lessening his ability to meet his indebtedness. Latta, too, will die some of these years and his wife and family, if they survive him, will be left to reflect upon the injustice of legislation, per-haps to see their li tle home go to further swell the assets of the bondholder. Farmers and laborers, s'uly well this companion picture, drawn from actual Its counter, art exists in countless numbers all over our land to the infinite and damnable disgrace of American tatesmanship. Our law makers allowed

prek of thier s to deliberately plan and ment of laws that make possible the results depicted above. Rather than acknowledge themselves in error they conlinue to uphold and perpetuate the crime, until the righteous indignation of a long suffering people drives them from power.

What then? We shall see. -Ex.

TOO MUCH KISSING. Ohio Hea'th Officers and Pastors Wil

Oppose the Custom. Columbus, O .- A crusade against kiss ing has been inaugarated by the Oh'c State Board of Health. It has su cess fully appeared to the Pa tor? Union to topping the custom of 'ndiscrimi nate ki-sing-the a'most universal habi among ladies of kissing riends on gr et ing them or bilding them good lye, of kissing babies and children and urging babies and chi dren to kiss each other. Moses is cited as a suitaian on the subject. The use of the communion cup is also to be abolished, if possible.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

In the Senate.

39TH DAY.—The Senate spent two hours in the consideration of House bills on the calendar and passed eighteen of them—Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to send to the Senate the draft of the amexation treaty negotiated in 1854, but not completed, between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii—The Senate then passed the House bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokee Nation of In tians of the Indian Territory and appropriating \$5,595,735 to carry it out—Memorial proceedings in memory of Mr. Gamble, of South Dakots; Mr. Ford, of Michigan, and Mr. Stackhouse, memory of Mr. Gamble, of South Dakota;
Mr. Ford, of Michigan, and Mr. Stackhouse,
of South Carolina (late members of the
House of Representative), were begun at 4
p. m., and after eulogies on each of the dead
Representatives, the customary resolutions
were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.
40rh Day.—By a vote of forty-two to
twenty-three the Senate declined to take up
the bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. Mr. Hill made a speech
in favor of free coinage—Mr. Harris's
Quarantine bill was substituted for the
House bill and passed. It confers National
quarantine powers on the Murine Hosoital.
41st Day.—The Senate took up unobjected to House bills and passed a number jected to House bills and passed a number of them, including sixteen pension bills. The bill for the relief of the assignees of John Roach, to pay the balance due on the despatch boat Dolphin, \$8165, was also passed——The bill to require automatic

passel—The bill to require automatic couplings and continuous brakes on freight cars was discussed—The Senate refuse it to consider the New York and New Jursey Brilge bill—The Senate ratified the Russian Extradition Treaty with amendments.

420 Day.—dr. Morgan has introduced a bill which will give the President power to establish a temporary Government in Hawaii pending the establishment of a permanent one—The Car-Coupler bill was discussed. 43D DAY.—The whole of the day's session

after the morning hour was devoted to a discussion of the Rulroad Automatic Car Coupler bill,
44TH DAY.—The Vice-President presented 447 DAY.—The Vice-President presented the memorial of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands—The conference report on the bill to restore to the public domain a portion of the White Mountain Apache Indian reservation was agreed to—The Railroad Car Coupler bill was further discussed, but went over—The Legislative, Executive and Juicial Appropriation bill was referred.

In the House.

In the House.

42D DAY.—The opening feature of the session was the spontaneous expression of regret manifested by his colleague at the voluntary retirement of Mr. Blount of Georgia, from the seat which habes filled for twenty years. Never before in the history of twenty years. Never before in the history of the House then, in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hatch in the chair), proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. There was no general debate, and the bill was read for amendments. When the committee rose the bill was passed—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was then taken up. There was no opposition made to the bill, which was passed without division—Public business was then suspended to enable the House to pay tribute to the late J. W. Kendall of Kentucky. After remarks by Messre, McCreary, Paynter, Caruth, Bunn, G. W. Stone, McKinney, Smith, Weaver, Wilson and Belknan, the House out of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned.

43D DAY.—The House filibustered all day against the Anti-Option and Bankruptoy bills.

44TH DAY.—The Legislative Appropria-

44TH DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed.

45TH DAY.—The Electoral votes were counted in joint session in the House, and the result was declared.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered.

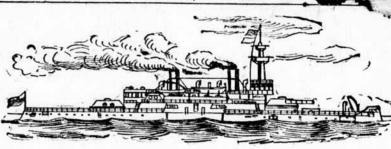
45TH DAY.—The friends of silver sustained the demand for the previous question on the Silver Purchase bill.—The Legislative bill was passed.—The Repeal bill was passed by a vote of 153 to 143.

47TH DAY.—The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Without closing the general debate the committee arose, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

NUMBER 7.

divided by 13 water tight transverse frames, thus dividing the bottom into 72 water tight compartments. The interior of the hull is further sub-divided by water tight bulk-heads, both longitudinally and transverse. The propelling machinery will consist of two sets of horizontal triple expansion engines, the cylinders being respectively 25, 36 and 56 inches in diameter, and the stroke of pistons being 36 inches. The estimated maximum horsepower, with 150 revolutions per minute, will be 4,800.

The Ammen Ram, which was launched at the Bath, Me., Iron Works Saturday, is the most novel addition thus far made to our new navy. She is called the Katahdin, and in wartime she will be called upon to attack big ships with her strong, sharp bow and punch hold in their hulls, thus sending them and all on bonk down to Davy Jones' locker. When in fighting trim she will be almost submerged, and will present a very



THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

The Bath iron works in January, 1891, took the contract to build and equip the vessel and machinery and place the armor, for \$930,000. On March 27, 1891, the department approved the proposition of the contractors to lengthen the vessel eight feet, her big 13-inch guns, will be one of the most the corresponding increase in the displacement, 133 tons, being utilized in increasing the coal supply and providing a battery of four six-pounder rapid fire guns for defense against torpedo ers that could fight vessels of their class and boat attack. The original design had no run away from armored ships, and in purbattery whatever.

The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length over all, 251 feet; length on

small and armorical mark for the enemy's guns.

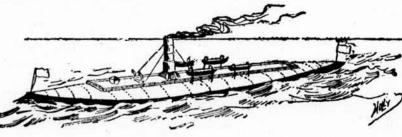
Congress, by act of March 2, 1889, authorized the construction of a twin-screw, armor plated, harbor defense ram, upon the design of Rear Admiral Ammen, United States navy, the design to be based upon his experience with rams in the war of the rebellion.

The Bath iron works in January, 1891,

THE INDIANA, one of the greatest of the nation's prospective battleships, is about

ready for the launching.

The Indiana, when she has her armor and formidable warships in the world. When she was ordered constructed nearly three years ago, the United States was already fairly well supplied with commerce destroysuance of a plan to provide the navy with battleships that would be the Corbetts and Sullivans of the seas the Indiana and two



THE NEW RAM KATAHDIN.

the normal water line, 250 feet, 2 inches breadth extreme, 43 feet, 5 inches, and on the water line, 41 feet 6 inches. The total built of steel and is 348 feet long, 691 feet depth from the base to the crown of the deck | broad and has a displacement of 10,288 ton

Below the knuckle will extend an armor belt 5 feet deep, one half being 6 inches thick and the remainder 3 inche. The hull is framed by continuous longitudinal girder both below and about the knuckle, whice gathering together at the bow and stern form a very rigid structure. Transverse frames are spaced 4 and 8 feet apart in different porare spaced 4 and 8 leet apart in different por-tions of the length. A continuous water tight inner bottom 2 feet from the outer skin is carried nearly the whole length of the v-ssel and up to the armor shelf on each side. This bottom is divided into three water tight portions on each side of the keel longitudinally, and these are further cross

water line, 41 feet 6 inches. The total depth from the base to the crown of the deck amidships is 22 feet 10 inches; the normal draft of water is 15 feet, and the displacement 2,183 tons. The lower portion of the hull is dish shaped up to a sharp knuckle which runs all around the vessel 6 inches below the normal water line.

Above this knuckle the shape of the hull is a circular arc, with a radius amidships of 39 feet, rising from 6 inches below to 6 feet above the normal water line. This curved dock will be armor plate throughout, the thickness of the armor tapering from 6 inches at the knuckle to 2 inches at the crown of dock. Above this dock when the ram is completed will rise only a connoning tower 18 inches thick, a smokestack and ventilator, the lower portion of which will be protected by 6 inches of armor, two light barbet es, within which the guns will be mounted, and skid beams carrying four boats.

Below the knuckle will extend an armor belt 5 feet deep, one half being 6 inches thick and the remainder 3 inches. The hull is framed by continuous longitudinal girders. ing material similar to woodite. All the armor is backed by wood and thick plates, which are turned back by heavy channel

which are turned back by heavy channel bars.

There are six powerful search lights arranged along the sides to locate the enemy at night and to guard against small boat attacks under cover of darkness. The complement of 12 boats and one balsa are stowed well above the flash of the guns and are handled by means of powerful cranes. The launching will tack place from the Cramps' ship yards.

TO BRING BOHEMIANS SOUTH.

Two Thousand of That Race to be S.ttled in Dinwiddie County, Va. A Baltimore ci p.tch says: An'hony Koze' and Frank Layer, of Chi ago, stopped in this city while on their way to Petersburg. Va., to complete the purchase of five thou and acres of land in Dinwiddie courty, whereon will locate three hundred famili s of Bohemians (two thousand people all told,) who are at present farming it far west States, but who seek a milder climate

For the R-lief of the Cherokees. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Senator Vance has intr duced a bill for the relief of the castern band of Cheroke s. It amends the 1 th section of the act of July 15, 1870, so is to g've the Cir uit Court judge compl te jur sel ction in all matters in dispute betw on the cast rn and western Che okces. Also all matters in dispute between the cast rn band and the State of North Carolina, growing out of the act of cession of 1783

Meda's for Saving Negrots. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Secretary of the freasury Foster has awarded silver life aving medals to Thomas II. Herndon and Captain V. L. Hopson, of Birmingnam, Ala, for saving two colore 1 men from drowning in a lagoon in Florida in

Gresham for Secretary of State. CHICAGO, ILL.—The Herald prints
New York dispatches stating that Judge
Walter Q. Gresham has been tendered
the Secretaryship of State by Cleveland
and has accept d. The dispatch also
states that Cleveland will make the fact public in a day or two.

WISE WORDS.

Good people never love bad company. The memory of a blessing is itself s blessing.

The man with a prejudice is a man with a chain. The trust of the heart is always the trust of De.

Life has no joy that is not based on some kind of a hope. If there is any of the hog in a man the

bristles will soon begin to show when he travels. Labor troubles are often caused by men who are trying to make a living

without work. Whenever the preacher takes a square aim at sin every hypocrite in the church begins to dodge.

Preaching experimental religion without experience is as easy to do as climbing pillars of smoke.

A hog in a pen never tries to be any-thing else, but the one in a street-oar tries to pass himself off for a man. The man who doesn't love his brother on the other side of the earth doesn't

love his brother on the other side of the

street, -Ram's Horn.

Pittsburg now claims the largest glass flattening oven in the world. This new oven will take a sheet seventy-five inches by 111 inches, or in narrow glass one of thirty inches by 131 inches.

An Italian Duchess has solo her jewels for \$600,000, and is using the money to build a children's hospital at Milan.