

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAFOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

A Handsome Thing. We are in receipt of a very handsome Soldier's and Sailors' Memorial Ball that in our opinion should be in possession of everyone who wears the blue in the sixties. It is arranged so as to give the active as well as the G.A.R. service of the soldiers and sailors, and in order to get your record down fine and have something accurate to leave to your family, you should have one of these balls and fill it out right while you live, so there will be no mistake about it.

A GOLD WATCH.

FULL-JEWELLED, NICKEL MOVED. At the Lowest Price Ever Offered.

No. 315, Price \$16. Men's Size.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, true to its long-established policy of offering to its subscribers the greatest bargains that can possibly be discovered, has contracted for 100 Waltham Watches, which it offers at prices that will insure their speedy sale. These are full-jeweled gold watches. In the works are 15 jewels, four pairs in settings, stem winding and setting apparatus, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent micrometer regulator, so simple that even a child can regulate the watch, Logan's renowned Breguet hair-spring, and the greatest improvements known in the manufacture of watches at the present day. The works are full nickel, while the full plate, which covers the interior works, and a patent dust-band, keep every particle of dust from the delicate mechanism within, thereby saving many a bill for repairs. The case (hunting only) is made of solid 14k. gold in two plates, stiffened between with a sheet of fine composition metal. It is named and stamped by the Waltham Watch Co. in honor of New York's best-known wholesale dealers. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE positively warrants that this is a genuine full-jeweled Waltham Watch, and gives to every subscriber 10 days for examination. At the end of this time the watch may be returned if not satisfactory, and the money will be refunded.

LADIES' BLAZER SUIT.

Just the Thing for Traveling.



We have just arranged for a line of Ladies' Blazer Suits in flannel and serge, either dark blue or black. This suit is well made and consists of skirt, jacket, and gloves. The jacket has welt seams, which give it an elegant effect. Sizes 32 to 42, but measurement. We can furnish this suit as follows: No. 148—Navy blue or black flannel suit..... \$6.25 No. 149—Navy blue or black serge suit..... \$7.50 No. 150—Navy blue or black serge suit..... \$8.75 The postage on either of the above is 48 cents, which amount please send with your order. Or, we will send suit by express, the charges to be paid by you.

NO CHARGE. Ten Thousand Watches Given Away.

AN HONEST WATCH SENT FREE FOR A CLUB OF ONLY FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.

If You Want a Watch for Nothing Read this Carefully.

We have 10,000 watches, which are not for sale, but we propose to give every one of them away in the next sixty days. In this enterprise we shall not only eclipse all other publishers in the matter of premiums, but break our own record.

The watch will not be sold at any price, but given FREE to any one who will send us a club of ONLY FIVE yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at \$1 each.

This statement does not seem reasonable upon the face of it, but our readers know that the extension of a subscription list to any newspaper involves an enormous expenditure in advertising, and for other purposes. A new subscriber to any newspaper costs more than the publisher receives, owing to the expense incurred in procuring him. It is only subscribers who continue their patronage year after year who are profitable from a pecuniary standpoint.

We intend, at any cost, to put the subscription list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to over a quarter of a million.

THE FACE. DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCH. This watch is a timepiece guaranteed to run with accuracy. It need only be wound once every twenty-four hours. No key has to be carried, but it winds and sets by a patent attachment shown in the cut of the works. The face, therefore, need not be opened to set it. It is suitable to carry in the pocket or to hang upon the wall in bedroom or parlor.

To save space the cuts are slightly reduced in size, the face of the watch being one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and about an inch thick. It is no heavier than an ordinary silver watch, but a trifle thicker. It has a strong, quick beat, and runs in any position, either at a standstill or in motion, and is not affected by heat or cold. It is open-faced, with a heavy glass crystal. The case is polished and lacquered to resemble gold. This material is frequently advertised as fireproof.

Our arrangements for the watch compel us to put a time limit upon this offer. We can only furnish this premium to those who order within sixty days. We regret to be obliged to place any limit whatever, but the club is so small that it will not inconvenience anyone, we trust, to send in his names for the premium at once.

One or two names sent in at a time, with money for same, will be credited toward the club of five, and when five names at \$1 each have been sent, the sender can ask for the watch, and it will be sent him postage prepaid. In order to demonstrate our entire confidence in our proposition, we guarantee the delivery of the watch in good running order; but if it should have been damaged in the mail, it can be returned to us for exchange. This offer does not apply to, and will not include, subscriptions that have been sent prior to April 22. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

IN THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Condition of Affairs There Shortly Before the Opening.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Thinking that your patrons might want to know something as to the true condition of affairs in the Cherokee Strip from one who is on the ground, I have taken considerable pains to ascertain facts. The homeseekers are coming in along the borders very fast, and I am proud that among them are found many old soldiers. You will find stamped upon their countenances that mighty determination that brought victory and saved the flag during the great conflicts from '61 to '65, and made it possible that this very land that they are now confronting might be changed from the savages' hunting-ground to a civilization of happy homes. And among the "returners," who are very numerous in the camps along the line, you will find this same mark of determination.

Camp Noble, which is the Headquarters of the Home Mutual Association, is situated on the Santa Fe Railroad, in Kansas, within 100 yards of the Strip line. At these Headquarters are to be found the Vice-President, J. J. Campbell, and the Secretary, Gillingwater. The association has established four camps along the Kansas border, the first, the one farthest west, being at the terminus of the Chicago Railroad. The other three are at the Santa Fe Railroad and cover an area of about seven miles from east to west, and are within 100 yards of the Strip. These camps are all in charge of our comrades, who have been named the rank of Captain by the Association, and as the comrades come in they are distributed among the different Captains in camp. The camps are all located where there are good wells or springs of water. The camps are provided with tents and such other accommodations as are necessary for the comforts of a camp life, and will be greatly enjoyed by the old soldiers. A great many of them are bringing their families along, and it looks as though they had come to stay.

Captain J. W. Hamilton, who has been for some time a citizen of Arkansas City, is taking a great interest in the old soldier colony, and it is thought will do the fling at the Land Office on the day of opening for the Association's members. He has hunted and fished all over the western part of the country, and says it is the best land he ever saw, and the best chance for the old soldiers to procure a home that has ever been offered, and that he intends to help them with all his might to secure homes for themselves and families, and believes this will be the last chance that they will have. He thinks THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE should urge this fact upon the old soldiers, and that they should be up and doing. Col. Stewart was found in charge of Camp 1 with his wife and children, and when questioned said: "You see, I have come here prepared to stay. I have brought my stock, my furniture and farm implements, everything ready to commence improvements as soon as we are permitted to claim our homesteads. I have no fear but what we will all succeed, for the reason that we are giving the townships, sections and quarter-sections, with each line and corner distinctly described and explained. After leaving these camps your correspondent drove 20 miles westward to the border of the Strip, and found dotted here and there camps of boomers, all of whom seemed to be ready for the final charge. It is believed here that the work preparatory to the opening of the Strip has been about completed, and that the Secretary of the Interior Department will be ready for the President to issue his proclamation within the next week or 10 days. He is expected to give the order of the day, and that the Secretary of the Interior Department, who has the allotting of 70 Indian claims, that they would be completed and sent to Washington, D. C., by Saturday, the 15th inst., all of the other allotments having been previously completed.—J. E. G., Arkansas City, Kan.

THE NEWBY CASE.

The Prisoner Declares Guilty after a Trial Remarkable for Strength on Both Sides.

The Newby-Benton trial came to an end in Springfield, Ill., last week, with a verdict of "guilty," thus declaring the prisoner to be "Ricky" Dan Benton, of White County, Ill. Newby, and guilty of perjury and other crimes committed for the purpose of securing a pension.

The mass of evidence on both sides was very strong. Scores of witnesses testified that the prisoner was William Newby, the man they had known before the war; or fought side by side with at Andersonville. The Newby family all testified to his identity. Mrs. Feriba Newby claimed to recognize in him her husband when he returned from the war; and, altogether, the defense produced what seemed to be an almost impregnable case.

The prosecution, on the other hand, produced witnesses to prove that the defendant was "Ricky" Dan Benton, of White County, Ill. son of Lydia Benton; that he and his mother were well known; that they had removed to a settlement in Tennessee; that the defendant had been in the army; that he had been in the penitentiary; that the defendant had been a paper; that he had spent much time in almshouses, the statements to the latter effect being corroborated by the records of the institutions; that Benton had been in the life-long acquaintance, Dan Benton.

A woman was found with whom the prisoner in one of the almshouses had formed an alliance. Her name was Lydia Lucina Benton. The woman and son, testified to the defendant being Dan Benton, having known him by that name. He had told this woman that his mother's name was Lydia Lucina Benton. He had told her he was 57, which would be too young by far for William Newby. Another woman was found who had stood in the same relation to the prisoner as the first had, and she also knew him as Dan Benton.

The Governor traced the career of the prisoner step by step to the White County Penitentiary, and thence into the vicinity of York, Mo., where he was confined. He had been originally in his own pretenses, backed by the inability of the natives to remember enough of Bill Newby, not having seen or heard him for many years.

The prosecution laid down the foundation for the theory that Bill Newby's own relatives might all be mistaken in admitting kinship to the prisoner at the bar. Newby's brothers and sisters had described him as a powerful, well-built, sandy-complexioned man, inclining to ruddiness, with dark and slightly curly hair. He weighed when he enlisted, they believed, not over 200 pounds. His nose was straight, his other hand, was tall, slender and very dark. His hair was almost black and quite "kinky." Nor did the Government seem to be at a loss to dispose of Bill Newby for good and all. They produced men who were in the 40th Ill. with Bill Newby, and who knew him well. They had helped to bury his body on the field of Shiloh, and knew it to be that of Bill Newby. Their sworn testimony was that he was the mortal of the man they knew by that name.

Horrible Lying. Lee Walker, the negro who assaulted Miss Mollie Beaudin, near Fort Pillow, Miss., recently, and on the same day assaulted a colored girl, was captured at the home of his father, in New Albany, Miss., and taken to jail.

At 11 o'clock on the night of July 23 a mob of men from the town of New Albany, Miss., took away the prisoner, notwithstanding the fact of the presence of 25 Deputy Sheriffs. In capturing the negro he was stabbed and slashed with a knife, and his throat was cut. He was taken to a telegraph pole, and, after his throat had been cut, he was strung up. When he clutched at the rope a big man caught hold of his feet and hung to them until the negro's neck was broken.

When the body was cut down it was kicked and battered. The cry arose, "Burn him!" A large fire was made in the street and the naked body of the negro was thrown into it. He was burned and boiled. Then the trunk was dragged around through the streets, and hanged again. Although there were no masks and no concealment, the mob was so excited that a verdict of death by hanging at the hands of unknown parties.

The negro was 19 years old, and his parents corroborated his plea of unaccountable impulse. He had been in the army for 15 years and had been in 20 or 30 camps.

Progress of Cholera. The cholera has broken out in Naples, Italy, but there is little alarm felt. The disease is rampant among the poorer classes of Moscow, Russia. Much indignation was felt the other day at the murder of a man in the city of Moscow, who, upon learning that there was cholera in the Moscow prisons, ordered a majority of the prisoners to be removed to four other cities, thus increasing the danger of infection.

An elaborate system for fencing the country against cholera has been proposed by Surgeon-General Wyman. Dr. Preston H. Bailhache, of the Marine Hospital Service, has charge of the system. It is proposed to raise a corps of several hundred physicians, who shall observe immigrants traveling through the country, in case cholera should come to these shores. A hospital car is to be attached to every train carrying immigrants, and out of New York in charge of a physician, part of whose duties it will be to watch closely every immigrant for symptoms of cholera. In cases of illness the patient is to be taken away in a special car to hospital. The railroads will agree to this plan, and will co-operate in fighting the disease.

Gold Exports and Imports. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his statement of the exports and imports of gold and silver, reports that the exports of gold from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$108,680,844, and the imports to \$121,174,381; excess of exports, \$12,493,537. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the exports were \$102,610,553, and imports, \$119,955,088; excess of exports, \$17,344,535. During the year ending June 30, 1892, the exports of gold amounted to \$73,717,933, an increase of \$32,148,788 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The imports were \$11,759,043, an increase of \$3,725,455.

Calling for Spokane. The 70 leading citizens of Spokane, including the Mayor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, several presidents of bank and trust companies, and many of the merchants, all have adopted resolutions declaring that under the present condition of the financial situation the best interests of the community would be served if Congress make it its first duty to repeal the Sherman law. It is the public confidence would be in a great measure restored, the stress relieved, and that consequent upon this speedy repeal, the value of silver would be so increased as to enable very short time that Congress would be able with deliberation and safety to so adjust the laws bearing upon the silver question that the interests of the silver producer would be protected, and the nation might be placed upon a satisfactory basis.

Fighting Intruders. Some uneasiness is felt in Indian Territory over the attempt now being made by the United States to remove the so-called intruders. The Government has had job on its hands and may require troops to fight the intruders. The intruders number about 25,000 and compose the most thrifty population in the nation. They say they will fight but they will allow the Government to sell their homes and drive them out of the country.

They are a class of people who have been coming into the Nation and fencing up the Indian land, when they have no right to do so. They are the class of people who are the only ones that will guarantee protection to the Indians against this class of people.

High Explosive Experiments. The Ordnance officers of the Army are making some interesting tests of high explosives at Sandy Hook. Last week shells filled with dynamite were fired from the 13-inch mortars. The purpose was to demonstrate that this could be done without danger of explosion in the gun, and the tests were successful. The shells were fired from the 13-inch mortars, and carried a burning charge of 77 pounds, and if the further trials that will be made to find a proper fuse are successful, the Army may require troops to fire an explosive even more efficient than the famed melinite of the French artillery.

NAVAL RAMS.

Their Peculiar Advantages in Modern Naval Warfare.



UNITED STATES AMMEN R-M KATAHDIN IN ACTION.

a wound which sent her out of action. She succeeded in reaching Ancon and sank at the harbor's mouth. But the most remarkable feat was performed by the old Kaiser Max, which vessel rammed no less than five of the Italians and sank the ironclad frigate which bore Persano's flag. The Austrian officers spoke of this event in the most thrilling language. The great overhanging bow of the line-of-battle-ship was thrown across the ironclad, bearing her down by the pressure and sinking her immediately. Of her crew of 700 not more than 100 were saved. The Kaiser Max, a lighter vessel, was not seriously hurt. This was the greatest naval combat since the introduction of the ram.

On May 10, 1866, near Fort Pillow, eight Confederate steamers—four of them the rams Gen. Bragg, Gen. Sterling Price, Gen. Earl Van Dorn and Gen. Jeff Thompson—fought a portion of Admiral Webb's squadron and gained a decisive victory.

On June 6 four rams with four others—the Little Rebel, the Gen. Lovell, the Gen. Sumter and the Gen. Beauregard—again engaged the Union Mississippi fleet. In this last engagement the Union side had the two "Eliett" rams Queen of the West and Monarch. These rams pushed ahead of the gunboats and the battle was one of rams only, for the gunboats on both sides feared to fire lest they should injure their own rams. At the very first meeting one rebel ram was sunk and another disabled; then the Beauregard and Gen. Sterling Price rushed at the Monarch from opposite sides, but missed her and crashed into each other, the Beauregard cutting the Price to the water's edge and tearing a hole in her side, while the latter had so cleverly avoided the two, then

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Many rams have been designed between the years 1860 and 1893; but, until the Katahdin, were either rams and gunboats or rams and torpedo-boats. It remained for Admiral Ammen, U. S. N., to design a vessel which should be a ram, and nothing but a ram.

From this brief history certain deductions can be made. Perhaps the fact most clearly shown is that two rams acting in concert are more than a match for any one ship, even if she be superior to either of the two. This is demonstrated by the sinking of the Indiana by the William H. Webb and the Queen of the West, the remarkable success of the two Eliett rams in fighting the eight Confederate rams, June 6, 1862, and by the sinking of the Varuna by the Governor Moore and the Stonewall Jackson.

Senator Stanford's Successor. Gov. Markham, of California, recently appointed George C. Perkins to succeed Senator Leland Stanford in the United States Senate. The politicians were considerably surprised at the appointment. Perkins has been prominent in California commercial and political life. He is a self-made man, with a keen eye for business opportunities. These have made him several times a millionaire. He went to San Francisco 20 years ago from an interior County, and he built up the Pacific Coast Steamship Company until it has now 30 vessels. He became widely known just after Denis Kearney had his fight on the new Constitution. Perkins was the Republican nominee for Governor, and he opposed the new Constitution, which he declared would drive millions of capital away from the State. He won after a fierce fight. One of the features of the campaign was the sobriquet of Pininfone Perkins, which the Chronicle gave to the candidate. Perkins is a man of fine presence and agreeable manners. He has a clear skin, dark hair, and closely trimmed beard and mustache. He is a good, ready speaker.

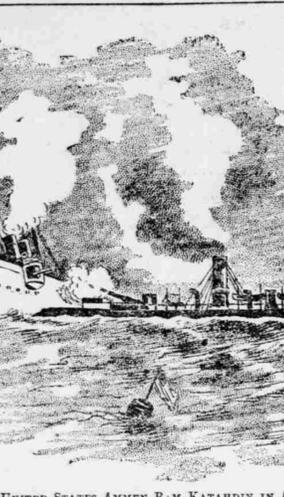
Always on Top. Gen. A. J. Smith, who commanded the fighting contingent of the Army of the Tennessee in the operations up Red River on the Banks Expedition, has been exonerated by the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home of the charges preferred by Surgeon Weaver, of the Home, against Gen. Smith, the Governor of the Home. The Governor had accused Dr. Weaver of insubordination, while counter charges had been preferred by Gen. Smith. The report fully exonerates the Governor and orders the discharge of Surgeon Weaver. The charges made against the Governor are said to be the result of a conspiracy on the part of a party of Kansas politicians to oust the Governor and install a Kansas man in his place.

The members of the Board, of which Gen. W. B. Franklin is President, have individually wired their congratulations to the Governor, and his general staff. The Governor took any "scrimmage" in which they took part, on top, as he did this time.

North Dakota's Soldiers' Home. The State Soldiers' Home of North Dakota, which is located in the picturesque valley of the Cheyenne at Lisbon is now ready to receive applications for admittance. All old soldiers who have been residents of the State for one year, and are disabled from earning a

living by manual labor, and whose income is not over \$400 per year, will be admitted free; all others will be admitted on payment of \$4 per week when there is room. Pensioners will receive \$6 per month and over will be required to pay for their own clothing, and all inmates must make their own beds, assist in sweeping, wait on table, wash dishes, and perform such other work as they are able to do as often as they may be detailed. No part of pension will be retained, but an inmate having a family will be expected to assign all of his pension to his family.

A formal opening of the Home will take place soon. Comrade W. W. McIlwain, who is a kind and efficient gentleman in every respect, is Commandant, and Comrade Doc Johnson will attend "sick call"—quins and whisky.



UNITED STATES AMMEN R-M KATAHDIN IN ACTION.

could be trimmed down by the stern. Her bottom is perfectly smooth, with flat keel and six inches draft.

The British ironclad Camperdown, which rammed the Victoria, belongs to what has been termed the Admiral class of ironclads.

Imagine a great casemate battle-ship attacked by two whaleback rams under cover of night, fog, or battle smoke. They could turn twice to the great ship turning once, and if they worked in concert there is little doubt but that one at least could get an opening for a ram at right angles either before or behind the casemate. Crashing through the light superstructure she would slide over the gentle slope

Camperdown on Dry Dock, Showing Ram.

of the protective deck; no matter what punishment she herself might suffer, the great ship would undoubtedly be sunk. If the overhanging bow of the Kaiser Max could do such work steaming at such an insignificant speed, would not the "whalebacks" make formidable rams?

In concern of the fact that the Government would not construct, and about \$500,000 a year to keep in commission; or, allowing the interest to be 4 per cent, it costs the Government over \$550,000 a year to own a battle-ship. This money would build a Katahdin or maintain a great fleet of "whalebacks" subject to the needs of the Nation.—Scotland.

Another fact demonstrated is that the ram has in proportion to the speed of the ram. Perhaps this needed no demonstration, being a plain principle of mechanics. Speed and rapidity of evolution are, of course, great assets, and from this we may conclude that great size is not essential, nor even desirable. Or, to put it in another way: A million dollars spent in building two rams carrying 150 men each is a better investment than if spent in the construction of one ram carrying 300 men. A moderate size with good speed is the best, and, in my opinion, the Katahdin is just about right.

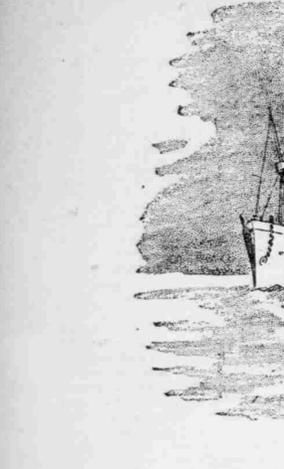
In ram fighting the success or failure is determined in so few minutes—the rush and struggle being so exciting and the danger apparently so terrible—that only the coolest-headed officers are fitted to command rams. Everything that can be done to mask an attack of rams and cover their evolutions is as important as in torpedo-boat attacks. Drilling in ram handling can, in the nature of things,

be little like real war, and so it appears wise to have rams which must depend on ramming only, for if they have guns or torpedoes and the crew is drilled to handle them they will in the excitement of battle depend instinctively on these weapons instead of on the ram. The great success of the Queen of the West and the Monarch is largely due to their commanders being "ram" men who were enthusiasts in their profession.

No better overhanging bow could be designed for a ram than the spoon bow of the "whalebacks," and in order to discuss this form of bow we reproduce a cut of the Colgate Hoyt. This steamer is 284 feet long and 36 feet beam. She is very fast, and provided with water-ballast tanks by which any desired trim may be obtained. When used as a ram she

ushed at the Beauregard, sinking her at a blow. The accounts of this exceedingly interesting action were confused, contradictory and meager in detail, but, nevertheless, it is plain that two rams attacked eight others and with but slight assistance from the gunboats sank four and disabled or drove off the rest. At the passage of forts below New Orleans the Confederate ram Manassas twice rammed the Brooklyn, but did not strike her squarely enough to break in her side. After Admiral Farragut's fleet had passed the forts the Manassas followed them up the river, and the side-wheel frigate Mississippi sent with orders to run her down at full speed. The Manassas avoided the blow, but in doing so was forced ashore, where she was burned and blown up.

The design of these ships originated with the Virginia. This ship, originally the steam frigate Merrimack, burned to the water's edge at the destruction of the Norfolk Navy-yard, was rebuilt as the ironclad Virginia, a casemate prow was added and a strong central casemate constructed, the faces all inclining inward, and protected by railroad and other iron. In the first day's engagement she struck the Cumberland at a speed of perhaps seven or eight knots. To the officers on the Cumberland it seemed as if the whole side was smashed in, while by those on the ram the shock was hardly felt. The success of this blow caused the ram to become the favorite weapon of the Confederate officers, and the fact that she protected sloping sides turned the shot of the Union guns, caused the central-inclined casemate to be adopted by English as well as Confederate shipbuilders.



UNITED STATES AMMEN R-M KATAHDIN IN ACTION.

HE Ericsson Monitor, with its revolving turret, during the civil war at the Delaware Iron Works, revolutionized the navies of the whole world. Scarcely less important was being disabled, was unable to avoid their blows, and was finally sunk by the combined efforts of the two rams, which were neither of them her equal.

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