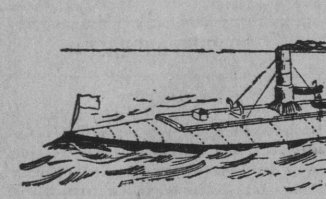


TWO NEW U. S. NAVAL TERRORS

THE RAM KATAEDIN LAUNCHED.

And the Indiana Nearly Ready. Both Formidable Battleships. Description of the Vessels.

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

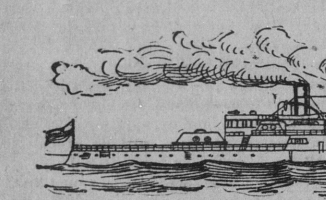


THE NEW RAM KATAEDIN.

small and armorial 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, 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, 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 boats. The original design had no battery whatever.

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



THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

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 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 36 feet, rising from 6 inches below to 6 feet above the normal water line. This curved deck will be armor plated throughout, the thickness of the armor tapering from 6 inches at the knuckle to 2 inches at the crown of the deck. Above this deck when the ram is completed will rise only a conning tower 15 inches thick, a smokestack and ventilator, the lower portion of which will be protected by 6 inches of armor, two light barbettes, within which the guns will be mounted, and six 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 both below and about the knuckle, which gather together at the bow and stern form a very rigid structure. Transverse frames are spaced 4 and 8 feet apart in different portions of the length. A continuous water-tight inner bottom 2 feet from the outer skin is carried nearly the whole length of the vessel and up to the armor shell on each side. This bottom is divided into three water-tight portions, one of which is carried longitudinally, and these are further cross

NEBRASKA'S NEW SENATOR.

Judge Allen, a Populist and Grand Army Man, Chosen.

Wm. V. Allen, Populist, was elected United States senator from Nebraska on joint ballot of the legislature, Thursday. The vote for Paddock, Republican, was 57. All the Independents and Democrats voted for Allen, who received 70 votes. His election was then made unanimous.

Judge Allen was born at Midway, Madison county, O., January 20, 1847. In 1856 he moved to Iowa, and enlisted at the age of 15 years in Company G, Thirty-second, Iowa, in the war of the rebellion, and carried a musket for three years. He studied law with L. A. Ainsworth, of West Union, Ia. Nine years ago he came to Nebraska, locating at Madison, his present home. His conversion to the Populist idea of politics occurred during the campaign of 1880, and since that time he has been enthusiastic and constant in the advocacy of that party's principles.

Previous to his going over to the Populists he was an enthusiastic Republican, stamping the state for his party ticket, and doing splendid work for it. He is still an enthusiastic Grand Army man.

The newly elected senator is a giant in stature; it is said his mental caliber is consistent with his physical make-up.

THE CIGARETTE CRUSADE.

A Minnesota Bill Unanimously Rushed Through the House in a Day.

Hon. P. H. Kelly, introduced in the Minnesota House an anti-cigarette bill, which was passed immediately and unanimously under a suspension of the rules. The bill makes the smoking and use of cigarettes a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$50, or by imprisonment for 30 days.

—JOHN MARKS, a farmer living near Lindsay, Ont., and his daughter were burned to death while attempting to rescue Mr. Marks' aged mother from their burning home.

HOMESTEAD REPORT

VIEWS OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Rights of Employer and Employee Clearly Defined. A Strong Patriotic Plea For Arbitration.

Mr. Gallinger, from the select committee appointed by the National Senate to investigate the facts in relation to the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men or detectives, in case of differences between workmen and employers, submitted a report to Congress on Saturday. The side of the detectives was presented by 14 different witnesses, prominent among them being the Pinkertons themselves. The party against them was represented by the late Homestead strike as detailed by H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, and Robert A. Pinkerton of the Detective Agency.

The committee found that ever the proprietors of detective agencies admitted that the presence of the so-called Pinkertons served to unduly inflame the passions of the strikers, and the employment of detectives in the guise of mechanics impressed the committee with the belief that it is an unwholesome system, and should be abolished. It is the committee's duty to report to the public the facts in relation to the employment of armed bodies of men or detectives, in case of differences between workmen and employers, submitted a report to Congress on Saturday. The side of the detectives was presented by 14 different witnesses, prominent among them being the Pinkertons themselves. The party against them was represented by the late Homestead strike as detailed by H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, and Robert A. Pinkerton of the Detective Agency.

The committee expresses the opinion that if firms would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of strike, their interests would be better served. The committee declares that the employment of a private armed guard at Homestead was unnecessary. There was no evidence, they say, to show that the slightest damage was done or attempted to be done properly on the part of the strikers. At the same time disorder and terrorism for the benefit of strikers were themselves responsible; laboring men should learn the lesson that they cannot be protected by the employment of a private armed guard.

The committee's conclusions:

First—Rights of employers and workmen are equal.

Second—Employers have undoubted rights, provided they fulfill their agreements, to employ and dismiss men at pleasure.

Third—Workmen can legally organize for mutual protection and improvement.

Fourth—When dissatisfied with wages or employment, workmen should attempt to settle by arbitration.

Fifth—Failing in this they have a right to discontinue work either singly or in a body.

Sixth—Having discontinued, they have no right, legal or moral, by force or intimidation, to keep others from taking their places or to attempt to occupy, injure or destroy the property of others.

Seventh—In all controversies, arbitration having failed, reliance should be placed upon the power and adequacy of the law.

Eighth—Whether assumedly legal or not, the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, either by employers or employees, should be resorted to only in such cases as are assumedly of the State's authority by private citizens.

Ninth—States have undoubted authority to legislate against the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, but the power of Congress to so legislate is not clear, although it would seem that Congress has the power to prohibit the movement of such bodies from one State to another.

In conclusion, the committee says that its investigation has led it to believe that the fault is not wholly on one side, that middle ground seems to be in the direction of arbitration. Without making any recommendations, but pleading for arbitration, the committee closes its report by saying: "To that end we bespeak the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, and your committee earnestly recommends that you should tend to secure to the laboring man his every right without depriving the employer of his, for both are guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the land."

JACK CLIFFORD ACQUITTED.

Verdict of Not Guilty Rendered in His Case.

At Pittsburg, "Jack" Clifford was acquitted of murdering Pinkerton Detective T. J. Connors during the Homestead riot. His trial was long and interesting. Judge Stone in his charge to the jury said:

"The defendant is charged with the unlawful killing of T. J. Connors, a detective in which it is said by the commonwealth, he was a party and for which he had no legal excuse or justification. In the trial of the case we have had to do with the rights of labor or capital. No one can pretend that the mill owners had not a perfect right to discharge the men in their employ, or the one hand, nor can it be questioned that the men working in the mill had a right to refuse to work if they pleased. When the owners of the mill saw it to employ other workmen they had a perfect right to do so, and neither strikers nor anyone else had a right to prevent it. Or, if they thought it necessary to employ persons from what-soever source to go to the mill to guard it from the unlawful interference with their property or to protect the men who might be employed from the unlawful interference of their former employes, they had a perfect right to do so.

If, however, in doing so, or in attempting to enter the mill for such purpose they used any unlawful amount of force or violence they are just as liable for their violation of the law as are those who unlawfully undertook to prevent them in doing that which they had a right to do. But the illegal violence of the one party can not operate as a defense to the illegal act of the other. If the acts of the so-called 'Pinkerton men' were unlawful, they did it in attempting to enter the mill they must be held to answer for that when their time comes. But if there was an unlawful attempt to prevent them in doing what was lawful on their part by a body of men gathered together with arms or bludgeons, or by threats of violence, as claimed by the commonwealth, and injury done or life taken, it makes no difference so far as the case on trial is concerned, that the Pinkertons in their resistance to such attempt, were themselves guilty of the same offense as the riot can not be set up against another as a defense. Each party must stand upon its own acts and be responsible therefor.

A FATAL WRECK.

Three Men Killed and Others Hurt in a B. & O. Freight Wreck.

A bad rear-end collision between two freight trains occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio road about 12 miles west of Cumberland, Md. Engineer George Wallace and Conductor Nez, of Connellsville, Pa., were killed outright and Thomas Donnelly, a brakeman, was so badly injured that he has since died. William Niland, a freeman, Conductor Dunlap and Flagman Grimes were seriously injured. It is feared that Niland will not recover.

Four Lives Lost in a Fire.

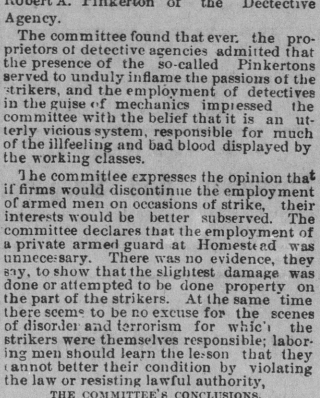
At Cincinnati, fire destroyed the buildings at 203, 205, 207 and 209 West Fifth street and caused the loss of four lives. The victims were Frederick Detler, aged 22; Gottlieb Munsinger, aged 30; Joseph Mansur, aged 60 and Albert Grau, aged 30. They were all asleep on the third floor.

SENT BEHIND THE BARS.

The Panama Canal Swindlers Get Heavy Sentences.

The venerable and for many years honored Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced at Paris to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, for his connection with the Panama canal frauds. His son, Charles de Lesseps, is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,750 francs. Marius Fontane and M. Collin, directors in the concern, are sentenced to two years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each. M. Eiffel is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 30,000 francs.

The judgment finds the defendants guilty of swindling and breach of trust. The Court first dwelt on the chimerical points held out to the public by the de Lesseps and their colleagues, which were founded upon false reports, rendered credible by advertising and by the creation of syndicate fictitious in its character.



COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

THE OTHER OFFENSES.

The court then proceeded to comment on the intricate details of the case, which characterized as an attempt to deceive by the employment of fraudulent means, all of which, he considered, had been proved. As to the breach of trust, he held that it was not necessary that the accused should have benefited personally from an offense to have been committed. In the case of M. Eiffel the court had disregarded the charge that he was an accessory to the swindling, but having given careful consideration to the agreement between Eiffel and the company, made in 1887, held that a breach of trust had been proved, only a small portion of the sums paid for construction having been put to their proper use.

In dealing with Guise Eiffel's breach of trust, the decision said that Eiffel had received 120,000,000 francs for the construction of the locks; in fact, he received in France, all told, but 1,243,000 francs worth of materials. He had, therefore, furthered, to fulfill the obligations he had undertaken while, in reality, he was simply misappropriating the funds.

In accordance with the French criminal code, both Eiffel and Collin, who are at liberty, will be obliged to surrender into the custody of the court before the Court of Appeals can decide on the appeal which is to be presented in their behalf, as well as in behalf of M. de Lesseps, his son and Fontane.

The cabinet agreed to stand or fall together, and to explain their attitude fully to the Chamber at the first opportunity.

THE FARM ANIMALS.

Of the Country Are Worth Nearly Two and a Half Billion.

The report of the statistician upon comparative numbers and value of farm animals in the United States based on returns of January, 1893, is nearly ready for publication. It shows an increase of horses, mules, and sheep, no material change in the number of milch cows, a decrease in oxen and other cattle, and a very heavy reduction in the number of swine. The estimated present numbers of domestic animals on farms, ranches and the public range are as follows:

Horses	16,206,802
Mules	2,331,128
Oxen	10,424,087
Other cattle	12,824,198
Sheep	47,253,553
Swine	46,094,807

The increase in mules is very slight. The sheep and swine are the only animals of which the number has increased since 1880, a continuation of the movement which commenced in 1859, by which their numbers have increased nearly 5,000,000 in four years. The value of horses aggregated \$96,225,185; of cattle of all kinds, \$905,141,944; of swine, \$2,542,649; of sheep, \$125,930,204; of mules, \$164,763,751.

THE CHILIAN AWARD.

Distributed in Sums Ranging From \$10,000 to \$300.

The secretary of the navy at Washington approved the findings in regard to the distribution of the Chilean award for the families of those killed and injured at Valparaiso October 16, 1891, in the attack on the seamen of the Baltimore. The board arranged the casualties into four classes and assigned a proportionate amount of the \$75,000 as follows:

To the families of those killed, namely: Charles W. Riggin, boatswain and William Turnbull, coal heaver, \$10,000 each. To those seriously injured, Jeremiah Anderson, coal heaver, \$5,000; John Hamilton, carpenter, mate, \$5,000; John W. Talbot, seaman apprentice, \$4,000; John H. Davidson, landsman, \$3,000; George Panter, coal heaver, \$1,500; William Lacey, coal heaver, \$2,000; Herman Fredericks, seaman, \$1,500; Henry C. Farrer, seaman, \$1,500; John McBride, oiler, \$1,500; John Butler, seaman apprentice, \$1,500. To those assaulted and detained in prison, eighteen in number, sums ranging from \$1,500 down to \$700. To those arrested or slightly injured, twenty-three in number, sums ranging from \$500 down to \$300.

NEAR A TRAIN, Mich., hunters are having exciting times just now catching deer alive. The animals find it almost impossible to get through the snow, which is over five feet deep, and the hunters pursue them on snowshoes.

—REV. A. M. ASHLEY, a Methodist preacher near Columbia, S. C., and his wife have both been sent to an asylum. It is alleged by relatives that poverty and privation, not religion, crazed the couple.

CRASH, OCEAN WAVE AND FIRE

WORK AWFUL HAVOC.

Seven Men Crushed, Twelve Lost at Sea and a City Fire Swept.

SEVEN CRUSHED TO DEATH. One of the worst disasters in the history of marble quarrying occurred at West Rutland, Vt., Saturday afternoon, in a quarry operated by the Vermont Marble Company, with which Senator Proctor is connected. A mass of stone fell into the quarry, and seven men were instantly killed and a number injured. The victims were crushed so that some of them could not be recognized. The killed are: Wm. Lukas, Frank Sulig, Edward Powers, Alexander Blumquist, and three crushed so that they could not be recognized. The injured are: John Dooley, John Dunn, Charles Anderson, Fred Marchand, Anton Racio, John C. Anderson, Peter Grenier, John Michan and Michael Cupps.

The doctors in Rutland were called and responded quickly. Scores of men were sent down into the quarry. Hundreds of men, women and children hurried to the quarry. In the crowd were relatives of the killed men and they were frantic with grief. The cause of the caving in of the quarry is not positively known. The mass of stone which crushed the men who were at work on a cavity was, as near as can be estimated, 60 feet in length and 20 feet wide. It fell with-out the least warning and all who were at work there were at once covered. E. Morse, treasurer of the Vermont Marble Company, says the "scale," or part of the roof that fell, had been loosened by freezing.

AN OCEAN DISASTER.

A dispatch from London says: The Allen line steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow, Glasgow, Glasgow, returned Greenock, in distress, after having met with one of the most fatal accidents that has occurred to a transatlantic steamer for many years, an accident that resulted in the loss of twelve lives.

The disaster occurred when the steamer was about 1,150 miles out. The Pomeranian encountered hollower weather immediately after leaving port. The gale increased in severity until the 4th of February. Every precaution was taken to prevent the water getting below. Suddenly a tremendous sea reared its crest a short distance ahead of the steamer as she plunged down a wave. The deck saloon chart house, the bridge and the boats were smashed to pieces and partly washed overboard. The deck was covered with a mass of wreckage and the utmost confusion reigned.

Capt. W. Dalzell, commander, and John Stewart of Glasgow, first cabin passenger, were talking together when the first sea swept over the vessel. They both had their heads broken and died a few hours afterward. The second and fourth officers, two stewards and two quartermasters of the vessel, three first and two second cabin passengers were swept overboard and lost.

NASHVILLE FIRE SWEPT.

At Nashville, Tenn., after smelling fire on Sunday morning a long search ended by discovering flames in Sol Frankland & Co.'s store. Before the flames were subdued a loss of \$70,000 on premises and stock was figured up. Insurance, \$40,000. About 2 o'clock this morning flames came from J. H. Hall & Co.'s, next door. They carried a heavy stock of arms, and the explosions scattered the crowd and retarded work. The building was consumed. Loss on stock, \$135,000; insurance, \$94,000. A building occupied by the Globe Clothing Company and owned by a Mrs. Carter was also singed. Loss on stock by water, \$30,000; insurance, \$20,000.

LATER A FIRE WAS DISCOVERED IN THE BLOCK ON

street occupied by the City Savings Bank, Hilbrand, jeweler and Miss Iser, milliner. The buildings are three and four stories high and a portion of the roof was burned and the buildings flooded with water, damaging buildings and stocks. The damage is all covered by insurance. At night the fire signal was turned in for the first time in 24 hours, and it was soon discovered that the Evening Banner building, occupied by the Banner and Haslock & Ambrose, job printers, was in flames. The building lost \$25,000 and the job printers \$10,000, insured for \$8,000. The total losses caused by the fires in the twenty-four hours are about \$284,000; insurance, \$280,000.

A PROTECTORATE OVER HAWAII.

Minister Stevens, Assisted by the Boston, Supports the Provisional Government. How It Was Done.

The steamship Australia, arriving at San Francisco, brought the news from Honolulu that United States Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over Hawaii pending and subject to the negotiations at Washington. Mr. Stevens issued the following proclamation:

At the request of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of the life and property and occupation of public buildings and administration of public affairs by the provisional government. Any action taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington.

As the flag of the United States was unfurled it was saluted by marines from the Boston and by the heavy ordnance of that vessel. The event is said to have been hailed with joy throughout the community. It does not indicate annexation to the United States, however, and the Hawaiian flag still floats over the palace, barracks, police station and custom house. All those places remained in the possession of the provisional government, and the arms and ammunition were withdrawn from Aliioulani Hall. A detachment from the cruiser Boston was stationed at the harbor guard.

GOVERNOR HOGG DENOUNCES IT.

The Burning of the Negro at Paris Calls Out a Strong Message, Calling for a Preventive of Mob Violence.

A message concerning the burning of the negro Smith at Paris has been prepared by Governor Hogg for submission to the Texas Legislature, in which he says:

The crime committed at Paris is a disgrace to this State, its atrocity, its humanity and sickening effect on the people at large cannot be obscured by reference to the previous act of the culprit himself in brutally murdering an innocent child. The imputation that he could not have been legally executed in any court in this State is a slander upon the integrity of every citizen. To contend that his executioners who purposely murdered him, can neither be indicted nor tried in the county where that crime was committed, is a pretence and a mockery.

There is no higher obligation resting on the legislative department than to have the constitutional guarantee for protection, life, liberty and property respected and obeyed. If taxation becomes necessary to raise funds by which this may be done, I advise your honorable bodies to lay it on and make the people pay it to the full extent necessary.

—GEORGE W. STEVENS, supposed to be very poor, died at Bangor Me. A search of his effects showed that he was a miser, \$7,800, mostly gold, being found in a trunk. It is believed the old man starved himself to death.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Tersely Told.

SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. Stewart of Nevada for his fourth term were presented. Senate bill for the payment by the government of local taxes on lands held by Indians in severalty, was passed.

The House bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service was taken up. The question being on the substitute reported from the Senate committee on epidemic diseases. The Senate substitute was agreed to and the bill as amended was passed. After voting down Mr. Hill's motion deferring the silver question, the Senate passed the Quarantine bill without a division. The House car-coupler bill was next taken up. Mr. Gorman asking that it be over until next Monday, and Mr. Cullom demanded present consideration. The bill went over without action, and the Senate, after executive session, adjourned on Monday. Mr. Hoke's bill was suspended on Monday in the House and Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, early before filibustering motions, his superficial object being to prolong the consideration of the anti-quit bill, but deeper than this was his antagonism to the bankruptcy bill. After a number of roll calls the House adjourned without having reached the anti-quit bill.

THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

HOUSE.—The morning hour in the Senate today was spent for the most part in consideration and passage of bills on the calendar and considerable progress was made in that direction. At 1 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives and there took part in the ceremony of counting the votes for presidential electors. Afterwards the railroad automatic car-coupler was taken up and debated up to the hour of adjournment without any definite action being taken.

THE SPEAKER LEAVES THE HOUSE.

The speaker left before the House adjourned on Monday. The speaker is Mr. Hoke, of Texas.

THE SENATE MOVES ON TO THE HOUSE.

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