ROYAL GIFT TO THE WAVES

The Launching of the Noble Battleship Illinois.

The city of Chicago was aglow with activity on the morning of October 3, 1893, as the city prepared to welcome the launching of the newest and most magnificent battleship in the United States Navy. The USS Illinois, a battleship designed for the navy's future wars, was launched into the Great Lakes at the East Side Yard of the Chicago Navy Yard.

The USS Illinois was the first battleship built entirely of steel and was designed to be faster and more powerful than any enemy vessel. The ship was named after the state of Illinois, which was a leader in steel production at the time.

The ceremony began with a speech by Admiral W.T. Sampson, the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, who praised the navy's progress and the Illinois's role in it. The ship was then launched into the Great Lakes, and the crowd cheered as it moved towards the water.

The USS Illinois was a symbol of the nation's strength and the future of naval warfare. It was a testament to the ingenuity of the shipbuilders and the dedication of the workers who built it. The USS Illinois went on to serve as a formidable weapon in several wars, and its legacy lives on today as a symbol of American naval power.

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GEN. WHEELER TESTIFIES

The Alger Relief Commission's First Witness.

SARCASM FLINCHED VEILED

While the testimony in the case before the Alger Relief Commission was being heard, the Commission's first witness, General William T. Sherman, took to the stand to give his account of the events that had led to the commission's establishment.

General Sherman, a former Union Army general, was known for his strict discipline and his toughness in battle. He was a strong advocate for the rights of the Algerian people and had been instrumental in the establishment of the commission.

During his testimony, General Sherman spoke about the Algerian people's desire for independence and their treatment by the French colonialists. He also spoke about the commission's role in ensuring that the Algerians were treated fairly and that their rights were protected.

The testimony of General Sherman was met with widespread approval from the crowd, who were impressed by his knowledge and his commitment to the cause of Algerian independence.