

THE AWFUL CYCLONE

Swept the Atlantic Coast From South to North,

CARRYING DESTRUCTION WITH IT.

Great Loss of Life and Property Reported Everywhere.

ALL TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION

Cut Off For Many Hours, and is Only Being Restored Gradually--How

the Great West Indian Storm Struck Charleston and Savannah and Continued Up the Coast--The Summer Resorts Around New York Suffer Terribly--Shipping Destroyed

Loss of Life Southward Was Terrible--Baltimore Gets It.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 29.—Telegraphic communication, which was brought to a stop by the cyclone, has been partially restored, but the details of the havoc are still very meager. It is feared that there has been heavy loss of life, but particulars cannot be learned until points along the coast are heard from. The streets are still filled with uprooted trees, roofs, lumber and the wreckage of sheds and shanties.

The cyclone swept up the coast and across Charleston Sunday. Early Saturday morning the dreaded signal was run up and the city held its breath, hoping that the storm might pass us by. Saturday evening a heavy north-east gale started shortly after midnight and blew for several hours, but as a partial lull had preceded the dawn and continued throughout the early hours of the morning, it was hoped that after all the city would not fall within the track of the cyclone. But the wind rose again to a gale, and came in fitful, angry gusts out of the northeast.

There was no longer a doubt that the dreaded cyclone was to descend upon the city in all its fury. The vessels lying at anchor in the way were first to take alarm and from all quarters the harbor they came hurrying in.

Fortunately there are comparatively few large ships in port just now, else the damage done might have been multiplied many times.

The attendance at the various churches was small and few people who were not absolutely compelled to do so ventured beyond their own doors. But the inquiries for details of the hurricane were anxious and endless. A special dispatch of the weather bureau had simply stated that a cyclone was central in south Florida and that it was moving north by northwest. The velocity was estimated at forty to sixty miles an hour. There was nothing to do but calmly await the bursting of the storm. It did not come suddenly, but after warning, increasing steadily, but perceptibly in force and fury. The wind strengthened from a gale to a hurricane until before the darkness finally came it was howling in fury over the houses and strewn the city with wreckage and debris of every kind and description.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION.

The rain did not set in until about 2 o'clock, but when it did start it came in torrents, which deluged houses and flooded the streets. The terrific force of the storm forced the water into the cracks of windows and doors in quantities sufficient to drench the furniture in dwellings, and in some instances to flood the floors. This was the storm in the day time, but it grew worse as night drew on. The flying timber, falling trees, and wreckage of all description made it extremely dangerous to walk the streets. When night did come it wrapped the city in perfect darkness. The electric wires were all down, and it would have been impossible to keep gas jets burning.

It is of course out of the question to hazard even a guess as to the loss which has been occasioned. Several fatalities and great damage are reported, and an incomplete inventory places the extent of the damage at \$1,000,000. Estimates at this writing are impossible.

Serious fears are entertained for the inhabitants of Sullivan's Island and coast. The former place was last heard from at 3 p. m. Sunday.

The fatalities thus far reported include a boy drowned at Hutchinson's Island, a man named John Williams, Mary Butler, Sarah Greenwell, drowned on a rice plantation south of the city, and two unknown sailors, drowned at Tybee Island.

THE STORM AT NEW YORK

Almost as Bad as the One of a Few Weeks Ago--Course of the Cyclone--Immense Damage at the Summer Resorts on the Coast.

New York, August 29.—The violent storm which swept over the city and surrounding country from midnight till 8 o'clock this morning bore a close resemblance to the hurricane which wrought havoc a few weeks ago. This storm had its origin in a cyclone that arose in the West Indies and then swept along the Atlantic coast in north-easterly direction. As almost all telegraphic connections are broken, the signal bureau this morning was unable to give a complete report of the storm's course, or of its exact direction, but from the local observations it was surmised that the cyclone had gone westward and would probably make its way out to sea. The seas carried in debris, and in going out left it in Battery Park. Some of the waves mounted as high as fifteen feet above the wall. The high seas bombarded the long shed of the cargo office, flooding the ground floor and rising nearly to the roof of the outer wall. No boats could make a landing there to-day.

The Bedloe Island boat came over to the Battery wharf at 8 o'clock. When near the dock, Ticket Agent Neal J. Lafferty saw the danger that the boat would be dashed to pieces and shouted to the pilot to keep off. The boat put back to Bedloe Island but could not make a landing there and went up North River. The Ellis Island ferry boat Shackamaxon failed to make its appearance up to 10 a. m. A small army of immigration officers and employees stood about the cargo office wait-

ing for it. Assistant Commissioner McSweeney was imprisoned on Ellis Island. There was no communication with the island to-day.

At 6:30 this morning the wind swept away nine houses that stood in a row on Bleeker street. The houses not being quite finished were not occupied.

At Grattan street four four-story houses that were going up were lifted from their foundation.

Along the Coney Island beach everything has been completely wiped away and the roofs of many big buildings have been lifted off and carried blocks away.

On George Tilghson's World's Fair grounds the buildings in which the Bolivian Indians were stopping were blown down. The little frame structure began to rock at half past 4 o'clock and the Indians, terribly frightened after last week's storm, rushed out on the beach and falling upon their knees, prayed until daylight. Along the beach all the frankfurter, popcorn, fruit and other catch penny stands were carried out to sea.

The southeast corner of the roof of the Sea Beach Palace Hotel has been torn off and nearly every pane of glass in the building has been broken by the storm.

The big building of the Coney Island Athletic Club which is on the water's edge, rocked for hours this morning, while the heavy wind blew in the windows and scattered glass in pieces on the floor.

The cars on the Brighton elevated and the marine railroad were not running to-day on account of the storm. All the telegraph wires were down, and it was very hard to communicate with people in this city.

The Robert Garrett, the largest of the ferry boats of the Staten Island Rapid Transit line, had a rough time coming on an early trip to this city this morning. She left St. George at 5:50 o'clock. At that time the wind was blowing a hurricane and at first the captain hesitated to go ahead. The fury with which the water beat against the men's side of the boat threatened to swamp it. The floor of the cabin, which was made of heavy pine, soon yielded to the waves, and one by one the boards loosened and were torn up. The rain was falling heavily at the time and the time and the skylights were smashed.

There were not more than fifty passengers on board the Garrett and all of them were much frightened. The sound of falling glass after the floor of the cabin had been torn up only added to their fears. Notwithstanding the accident the Garrett proceeded on her way to the slip at the foot of Whitehall street, where the belated Staten Islanders were landed.

The storm has cut off all railroad communication between the New Jersey coast resorts and Philadelphia. The tracks of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad are four feet under water between Bay Head and Berkeley.

The iron pier at Long Branch gave up another ten feet to the ravages of the storm. It is a question if the little that yet remains can live through the next tide. The tide was higher than any since 1878 and hundreds of acres of corn and tomatoes have been ruined.

The famous board walk at both Asbury Park and Ocean Grove is being torn up by the monster breakers which are by far the biggest ever witnessed along the coast.

The schooner Mary E. Kelly, which was wrecked at the foot of Sixth avenue, Asbury Park, last week has proven a plaything for the mammoth breakers as they dashed upon the shore.

LIVES LOST AT SAVANNAH.

At least Fifty Perished--A Fearful State of Affairs.

SANANNAH, GA., August 28.—The list of fatalities is gradually growing and it is impossible to tell to what extent it will grow. Several bodies of drowned persons have been picked up, and search is now being made for others who are missing. Every hour seems to bring some new story of a death as a result of the storm. The drowning of Mr. A. C. Ulmer, assistant cashier of the Central Railroad Bank, was one of the most unfortunate fatalities of the storm. Mr. Ulmer owned a farm on Hutchinson Island, opposite the city, and had gone over to pay off his hands and attend to other duties. There were bruises on his face and it is supposed that he struck against an outshed when he jumped from his barn as it was about to be blown down.

Miller, his dairyman, has not been found, and it is supposed that he was also drowned. The other fatalities so far reported are: Tony Holmes, colored; four unknown negroes on Bramp-ton's plantation; Lewis Caggett, colored; John Williams, Mary Butler and Sarah Green, drowned on a rice plantation south of the city.

Two unknown sailors were drowned at Tybee Island.

Forty to fifty persons are reported missing and it is supposed, as nothing has been heard from them, that their bodies will be found later. Twelve barks and barkentines, which were anchored at the quarantine station, were blown high and dry upon the marsh, and some of them were carried by the storm across the marshes on an island two miles distant from the station. One of the vessels at Tybee was completely capsized, and three club houses on the island were blown entirely down. Others were flooded and people sought shelter wherever they could find it. The wires are all down Savannah is almost entirely shut off from telegraphic communication. A sailor and cabin boy on the schooner Harold, which is on her side on North Beach, are drowned.

It is stated that four negroes engaged in clearing the railroad tracks were drowned.

It is also reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin sloop, which went ashore on the south end, were drowned. The Hotel Tybee is considerably damaged in front. The Knights of Pythias club house was washed away. Two of the cottages of the cottage club are gone.

Damage in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 29.—Heavy damage to property was done here by the storm this morning. It is estimated that a hundred or more shade trees went down in the gale, and chimneys and roofs were blown off in profusion.

The side walls of Proctor's Opera House were toppled over and the steeple of St. Paul's church was badly damaged. The oyster beds are thought to be almost entirely ruined, though nothing authentic can be learned about them for several days. Telegraphic and tele-

phone communication has been wanting all day. The fruit in this vicinity has suffered greatly. It is impossible to estimate the damage at present, but will reach a million dollars in New Haven county including the devastation of the oyster beds and fruit crops.

BIG FLOOD IN BALTIMORE

Are the Results of the Storm--The Greatest Since 1868.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 29.—Not since the big flood of 1868 has such a deluge of water invaded Baltimore as that of last night. The wind blew a gale all afternoon, damaging all movable property. It continued, with rain, with intense fury in the evening, until an early hour this morning.

Roofs and chimneys were torn off, shutters and window panes were smashed and trees uprooted. Telegraph and telephone wires were soon wrecked and the electric lights went out, leaving the greater part of the city in darkness. On the bay mountainous seas were piled up and rolled high in the basin. Men rowed around in boats from store to store in the lower part of the city, carrying merchants and clerks to their places of business and removing valuables and books. The wharves were completely submerged, if not destroyed.

At the foot of Commerce street, the large flour warehouse of Gambrill & Co. and other firms were flooded and thousands of barrels of flour damaged.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad warehouses and freight station at the foot of Spears' wharf also suffered to the extent of thousands of dollars.

From Elkton, Maryland, Carlisle, Pa., and Milford, Del., come reports of devastation. Telegraph wires are down, the water is high and buildings were demolished. The peach crop is ruined in Delaware.

INCALCULABLE INJURY

Done to Crops--The Storm About Augusta, Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 29.—The storm which came from Florida and followed the Atlantic coast Sunday has done incalculable injury to the farming interests of the southeast. No communication has been received by the *Chronicle* from Charleston, Savannah or Jacksonville since Sunday afternoon. Augusta suffered no loss beyond the breaking of telegraph, telephone and electric light wires from falling trees, but the damage to crops cannot be estimated for some days.

A special dispatch from Blackville, S. C., says several buildings in that town were crushed, mill dams were washed away, and country roads are impassable.

In Waynesboro, Ga., the storm did great damage to the cotton crop and fences were blown down.

A HUNDRED LIVES LOST

At Port Royal Alone--All but Six are Negroes.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 29.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Port Royal, S. C., brings the startling information that fully 100 lives have been lost at Port Royal, Beaufort and neighboring points by drowning during the storm.

Over twenty-five of these were seen by the correspondent, and the information regarding the others was received from reliable sources. Of the one hundred persons killed and drowned only six were white, the others being negroes.

It is believed fully twenty-five lives were lost between Port Royal and Seabrook, all negroes.

DESTRUCTION IN ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., August 29.—The storm that set in here yesterday afternoon has hardly left a whole tree in Annapolis. Streets are blocked and yards are literally filled with large limbs and in some instances whole trees. The damage around the wharves is also great. The lower streets of the town are flooded and people are going in and out of their houses in boats.

WASHINGTON GETS IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—The storm did immense damage to the trees of Washington, tearing them up by the roots or dismembering them in every direction. The electric lights and telephone service in Alexandria and Georgetown were crippled and considerable other damage done.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE

Shows that Capohart, of This State, Shirked His Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—The official vote on the passage of the Wilson bill shows Boatner (Dem., of Louisiana) and Capohart (Dem., of West Virginia) not voting. This makes the total: Yeas, 239; nays, 109.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Cholera has appeared in Vienna.

Admissions to the World's Fair yesterday 106,353.

The Pennsylvania Republican convention meets to-day at Harrisburg.

An epidemic of cholera prevails at Nantes. Fifty per cent of the patients die.

A heavy frost visited the cranberry region in Wisconsin and the crop is considered a total loss.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, northerly winds, becoming variable and fair weather.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 70 8 P. M. 72

9 A. M. 71 7 P. M. 70

12 M. 74 7 A. M. 74

WIND VELOCITY: 74. WIND DIRECTION: Changeable.

DYSPEPSIA and its attendant ills are quickly cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator.

"CZAR" REED'S RULES.

Some of Them to Be Adopted by This Democratic Congress.

THE EX-SPEAKER IS ON DECK

And Makes a Speech That Brings Speaker Crisp to the Floor--The Latter Forgets His Dignified Position and Indulges in a Partisan and Personal Attack on Mr. Reed, Who Administers to Him a Stinging Rebuke--The Voorhees Bill Reported to the Senate as a Substitute for the Wilson Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—An animated discussion over the rules between Speaker Crisp and ex-speaker Reed enlivened the proceedings of the house to-day. At times the debate was somewhat personal and each speaker received the plaudits of his party friends. Mr. Aitken offered a resolution providing for a special committee of five members to investigate the Ford's theatre disaster, "and to determine what action should be taken for the relief of the families of the victims." Referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Catchings called up the report of the committee on rules reporting the rules for the present house.

When speaking in favor of the rule making a quorum of the committee of the whole one hundred members he was interrupted by Mr. Kilgore, with the inquiry whether a quorum of the committee of the whole should not be the same as the quorum of the house. In reply Mr. Catchings said that the adoption of this rule by the Fifty-first Congress was good and beneficial. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed twitted the Democrats upon their partial approval of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, but, in a humorous vein, contended that they had not gone far enough. He then, in a more serious manner, argued in favor of the rights of the majority, which rights had been firmly maintained in the Fifty-first Congress. Why not adopt a system of rules which would give to the majority control and take away from the filibuster his opportunity to stop the consideration of a measure? It was better to have a speaker exercise power in full light of public opinion than to exercise it in the seclusion of the committee room.

CRISP REPLIES.

Then, for the first time this session, the speaker took the floor, having called Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to the chair, and replied to the criticisms of the gentleman from Maine. He said there were provisions in this code which were taken substantially from the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. Neither himself nor any member of the committee on rules would refrain from reporting rules simply because they were part of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. Very much of those rules was to be commended; very much of those rules had been by the country absolutely condemned.

The first action of the Fifty-first Congress which was odious to the country was not an action under any rule, but it was the arbitrary, high-handed action on the part of the speaker without authority of rules, without authority of anyone. [Applause.] When the charges were made against the Fifty-first Congress, let no one forget that the first charge was that, without authority of the house, without the authority of the committee on rules, the speaker had exercised a power that had never been granted to him. [Applause.] He had assumed upon himself the power to count a quorum. The question had gone to the supreme court of the United States, and the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed] had never been justified. He had heard the gentleman from Maine say several times that the supreme court had justified his course. The supreme court had not touched the question.

The gentleman had referred to the power lodged in the committee on rules. Let him (Mr. Crisp) call the gentleman's attention to the distinction that existed between the policy of the gentleman from Maine and the policy of the present committee on rules. The gentleman from Maine believed that power should be lodged in the speaker absolutely to decide what was a dilatory motion. Under the system proposed by the committee on rules it was left to the house to decide whether the motion was dilatory or not. The system adopted by the Fifty-second Congress, and now readopted by the committee on rules, was to maintain, not the individual judgment of the chair, but the judgment of the majority of the house.

PERSONALITIES.

The speaker was not granted the authority to control legislation, the committee on rules was not granted such authority. The authority rested in the majority of the house. Under the rules proposed dilatory motions would be avoided, for the house had due power to reach that result by a report from the committee on rules. The power lodged in that committee was simply to report a proposition. The committee could not adopt closure. It could not fix the order of business without the consent of the house. Instead of following the old method, when filibustering could not have been stayed, instead of following the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, the Fifty-second Congress had taken a middle course.

To him it was a source of pleasure and delight that the people had endorsed that course and had returned a large Democratic majority to the house. The people had decided that they did not believe that any man who was sent here as their representative should become their master. [Applause.] No man could dictate to them. [Applause.] Whenever, of recent years, Republicans had come into power in the house their lease of power had been one term. Mr. Keifer had been reelected. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) had stated by arrogant assertion that the Fifty-first Congress should be regarded as an example that should be followed by all congresses. [Applause.] Against that proposition he (Mr. Crisp) desired to enter his protest. He felt, as the people of the country felt,

that the Fifty-first Congress was an usurpation that ought to be repudiated and, with the people, he repudiated it, here and now. [Applause.]

REED'S STINGING REBUKE.

Mr. Reed, in reply, said that it was unusual for the presiding officer of this body to leave his exalted position and to partake in the discussion on the floor. It was even a question whether he ought to do it at all. But of this action he made no question. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crisp) was alone the judge of his action. He regretted that the speaker had taken the floor, not only on general principles, but because he had introduced into the debate a certain amount of partisanship, thereby showing that though the rest of the house had survived the measures of the Fifty-first Congress the present speaker had not. To that which had been said about him personally he would not reply, for he would not allow this debate to degenerate into a personal question. [Republican applause.] This was a public question, and as such he would address it. He believed that the policy of the Fifty-first Congress had received the approval of the supreme court. If he had that support he could do without the support of any individual who headed the opposition.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Springer, Boatner, Hooker, Pickler, Cummings, Hepburn and Bryan.

Then the subject was dropped, and Mr. Springer introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of the seignorage of silver in the treasury. Referred.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported back the house bill repealing part of the Sherman act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. He asked that the bill be placed on the calendar, and he gave notice that he should ask the senate to take it up and consider it immediately after the morning business from this time on till final action be taken.

The substitute, he said, was exactly the bill heretofore reported from the finance committee. He understood that notice of an intention to address the senate had been given by the senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) and the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), and he suggested that their remarks might be made on the bill which he had just reported. He explained further that the bill as reported from the finance committee was identical with that passed by the house so far as concerned the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act; and that from that point on there was a certain major in the substitute which was not in the house bill, and which in his judgment improved it and made it more acceptable.

Mr. Teller—Does the Senator propose to call up his bill to-day?

Mr. Voorhees—If there be a single objection I must go over under the rules.

Mr. Teller—I object.

Mr. Voorhees—Then I have the right to call up the bill already before the senate.

Mr. Teller—The national bank bill being before the senate, I have sought an opportunity to express my opinion upon it.

Mr. Voorhees—I shall certainly accommodate the senator by moving to take up the national bank bill.

Mr. Teller—That bill is up.

Mr. Voorhees—Very well. Let it be understood that the senator from Colorado objects to this bill being made a special order to-day. That question takes the bill over till to-morrow.

Mr. Harris said that the substitute just reported was a majority report, in which the minority of the committee did not concur.

The bill was placed on the calendar. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart was then laid before the senate. It directs the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether there is danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the government concurrent year, and if so what is the probable amount of such deficiency and whether legislation is necessary to supply such deficiency.

The resolution gave rise to a long discussion. Senators Sherman, Voorhees, Mills, McPherson and Harris opposed the resolution as calling for problematical statements as calculated to create needless alarm or as reflecting on the secretary of the treasury. A motion to refer the resolution to the finance committee was made by Mr. Voorhees. That motion was opposed by Mr. Hill and by Mr. Stewart. Finally the resolution was referred to the finance committee, yeas 40; nays 15. The senators voting nay were Messrs. Allen, Call, Dabers, Hansbrough, Hill, Irby, Jones, (Nev.), Lindsay, Peffer, Fowler, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, White, (Cal.), and Wolcott.

REPORTED THE BILL.

The Voorhees Bill Recommended as a Substitute for the Wilson Bill by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—The senate committee on finance this morning decided to report back to the senate the Wilson repeal bill with the recommendation that the Voorhees bill, already on the senate calendar, will be substituted for it. The committee also resolved to set aside the national bank circulation bill, which is now unfinished business in the senate, in favor of the Voorhees bill, and to press the latter measure as rapidly as the temper of the senate will permit. The difference between the house bill and the Voorhees bill is found in the attachment to it the policy of the United States to use both gold and silver as money metals and to preserve parity.

Chairman Voorhees reported the Voorhees bill to the senate as a substitute for the house bill at 12:15 p. m.

English Opinion of the House's Action.

LONDON, August 29.—The *Westminster Gazette* says to-day concerning the passing of the Wilson repeal bill through the house of representatives: "The judicious action of Mr. Cleveland has assisted largely to change public sentiment toward the Sherman act. His willing policy allowed the country to pass through such a bitter experience that it is not surprising to find a strong opinion in favor of a repeal of the policy which has landed the country in difficulties. The subject upon business will be felt instantly."

The *Pitt Mail Gazette* says: When confidence and credit are restored by the repeal of the pernicious Sherman act, the task of fiscal reform in United States will become easier.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

His Departure To-day for His New Field of Labor.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION GIVEN

In His Honor by the Catholic Societies Last Night.

GRAND STREET DEMONSTRATION.

Followed by Addresses on Behalf of the Clergy and Laity and a Response by the New Archbishop--A Banquet at the Windsor Concludes the Memorable Exercises--Eloquent and Feeling Words of Farewell to and from the Beloved Prelate--The Greatest Event in the Local History of the Church.

The demonstration in honor of the departure from the city and diocese of the honored Bishop who for eighteen years has presided over the destinies of the Catholic church in the diocese of Wheeling, took place last evening, and was a surprisingly large and imposing turnout, even to those who exposed the popularity of the Bishop and the importance of the event to draw many who ordinarily do not participate in such celebrations.

A street parade of magnificent proportions added brilliant in the extreme opened the exercises, followed by addresses to the bishop and a speech by him, which were heard by one of the largest audiences ever seen together in Wheeling on a similar occasion. A second parade escorted the bishop, the clergy and distinguished guests to the Hotel Windsor, where a fine banquet was tendered by the Knights of St. George, making a fitting finale to an occasion which will long remain memorable in the history of Wheeling.

Early in the day a delegation of distinguished Catholics of St. Louis arrived in the city to escort the Right Rev. Bishop, now Archbishop of Oxyrinus, coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis, to his new home, and this forenoon he will leave for that city, followed by the blessings of his people and the hearty good wishes of all.

THE STREET PARADE.

A Large and Beautiful Procession of Church Societies.

The formal demonstration opened last evening with the street parade, which was surprisingly large and notably well conducted. A larger number of members of any of the societies has seldom, if ever, been seen in line, and the promptness and precision of the movements were alike creditable to the marchers and gratifying to the thousands of spectators who lined all the streets along the line of march, in many places so densely packing the sidewalks as to make them impassable.

The line formed at the Centre market house, on Twenty-second street, and moved promptly at the hour set, 7:30, over the following route:

On Twenty-second street to Main, to Twenty-fourth, to Chapline, to Twenty-second, down to Market, north or Market to Twelfth, to Eoff and down to the Cathedral.

If any criticism could be brought against the make-up of the column, it was on the superabundance of music. Seldom has any procession contained more bands. Every division and almost every society had its band, and without exception they were good bands. It was a little bewildering to the people on the sidewalks, if not the marchers themselves, to listen to two bands playing different airs at the same time. But this could scarcely be taken as a serious criticism.

The marshals of the parade demonstrated their ability by the mastery with which it was handled. Ferdinand Biedenbach was the chief marshal, and he was assisted by the following staff: Chief of staff, Bernard Bach; aides, William Scholl, Charles Schaub, William Weltz, Andrew Heimiller, Philip Schaefer.

The chief marshal and his staff, mounted, were at the head of the line, followed by the Opera House band, which never made better music. The marshals of the first division, John F. Farrell and Thomas Doyle, were also mounted, and rode behind the band. The organizations followed in the following order:

The Knights of St. George, in full uniform. Captain, George Matheson.

St. Mary's Brass Band.

Ancient Order ofibernians, with elegant badges.

Hackett's Brass Band.

Knights of St. John, in their brilliant Uniform.

Ancient Order ofibernians of Bonwood.

American Cornet Band.

Knights of St. George of the St. Alphonsus Congregation.

Young Men's Society of St. Alphonsus Church.

St. Alphonsus Mutual Benevolent Society.

St. Michael's Band.

St. Stanislaus Polish