The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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JOHN SHERMAN.

The Magnificent Speech of the Great Ohio Senator

ON THE REPEAL OF THE SILVER LAW

An Eloquent Vindication of His Own Course in 1890.

HIS CRITICS SCATHINGLY REBUKED.

The Charge That Ernst Seyd Bribed Senators and Congressmen to Pass the Law Demonetizing Silver Characterized as Maliciously False—Senator Sherman Knocks Down Every Argument of the Silver Men—He Explains the History of the Sherman Law and Tells Why He is Now in Favor of its Repeal—He Reads Mr. Stewart's Record—The Free Silver Leader Once a "Gold Bug" Himself.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—The character of Ernst Seyd, the great English financier, was vindicated in the United States senate to-day by John Sherman, of Ohio. The austere Ohio senator warmed to emotion as he reviewed the history of demonetization and denounced those who have assailed the character of Ernst Seyd. At the recent national convention of bimetallists at Chicago the assertion was made dozens of times that Seyd visited this country in 1873 as the agent of the men of the old world, and that he purchased the demonetization of silver by paying American senators and representatives $500,000 to secure the passage of the demonetizing act of 1873. As John Sherman was the author of that legislation, he defended his own character to-day in defending that of Ernst Seyd, and this fact may account for some of the vehement utterances that escaped the lips of the man noted for his impassive nature. Mr. Sherman quoted from a book of Ernst Seyd from the public library showing that Seyd was himself a warm advocate of bimetallism; and concluded by saying that hereafter he should denounce as deliberate falsifiers, those who repeated the calumnies in regard to the legislation of 1873.

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

At 12:35 p. m., the bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid before the senate, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the senate. He said that the immediate question before the senate was whether the United States should suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July, 1890. It was to decide that question that the President had called Congress together in special session. If this were the only reason for the extraordinary session, it would seem to him insufficient. The mere addition of 18,000,000 ounces of silver to the mass of silver in the treasury and the addition of $140,000,000 treasury notes to the thousand millions outstanding would hardly justify the call. The call was justified, however, by the existing financial stringency, growing out of the fear that the United States would open its mints to the free coinage of silver. This was the real issue. The gravity of it could not be stated in words. If the single standard of gold were had, without the aid of silver, the relations between capital and labor would be disturbed. The industries of the country crippled, and the value of silver still further reduced. On the other hand, if the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces per year were continued, the United States would be eventually brought to a single standard of silver. On one thing congress and the country agreed, that was that these two extreme conditions should be avoided and that both gold and silver should be continued as money, as measure of value. The problem which senators were to solve was how to procure the largest use of gold and silver without demonetizing either. Mr. Sherman went on to give a history of the circumstances which led up to the passage of the act of July, 1890. It was a far better law, he said, than the bill which the house had then passed, or the bill which the senate had passed. Senators who criticized it ought to remember that it was a substitute for a bill of the house and for a bill of the senate, either of which would have been more dangerous in its results than the law of 1890 was.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Since the banking houses of England had become involved in difficulties, the immediate result of that was that American securities were sent home for sale and their proceeds in gold were shipped back to pay the losses of Great Britain in the Argentine confederation. There had been still another trouble. For the first time in many years the balance of trade had turned against the United states last year. Hitherto the balance had been in favor of the United States to the amount of fifty, one hundred and sometimes two hundred million dollars. The last fiscal year the balance of trade was against us to the amount of $18,375,000. Whether it would be against us next year, no one could tell. He believed that with the crops now ripening the balance of trade would probably be in favor of the United States this year; and he believed that the forced economy which always followed a panic would be, of itself, a protection against unusual and unnecessary imports. So he hoped that next year there would be no difficulty in the matter of balance of trade.

Something had been said yesterday by the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) about the loss on the bullion purchased under the act of 1890. The average price paid for it was 74¼ cents per ounce and the loss (calculated on the value of silver to-day) was $22,345,350. It would be remembered that the treasury notes had been issued for the 150,000,000 ounces of silver purchased to the amount of its cost; that no interest was paid on these notes; and that they had been used by the people as current money. Suppose, said Mr. Sherman, that this provision had not been made in 1890; suppose that we had been compelled to face the storms that followed 1890; the losses by investments in the Argentine Republic; the failure of Australian banks, and all these other troubles—without having any increase of currency. Who can tell what the result might have been? Suppose the Sherman law had not been on the statute books, who can tell what would have been the consequences to the country from the great depressing facts I have mentioned? Still, to give the devil his due, the law of 1890 may have many faults, but I stand by it yet, and I will defend it, not as a measure of good public policy, not as a measure in which I take any pride (because I was yielding to dire necessity,) but because without it we would have met difficulties in 1891 and 1892 which would have staggered us much more than the passing breeze of the hour. I am not blind in regard to the operations of the law of 1890. Long before our Democratic friends ever thought of providing any measure of relief I proposed relief in a bill which I introduced in almost the same words as the bill of the senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees). But did our friends on the other side see the danger then and help us to suspend the operation of the law of 1890? They cannot answer that question.

The President in the midst of the panic appeals to us to repeal this law; and he will not make this appeal to me in vain. I have no sympathy with him politically; but I believe that in this matter he is right and it is my duty to respond to his call. I will cooperate in any measure that will tend to maintain the harmonious use of silver and gold as standards of value.

SEYD DEFENDED.

At this point of his speech, Mr. Sherman deviated from the direct path of his argument to reply to and clear away all the charges and aspersions made by senators and others in connection with what is called the act demonetizing silver in 1873; and he confessed to some annoyance at the statement made the other day by Mr. Voorhees that the action of those who had managed that legislation had been stealthy and treacherous.

Mr. Voorhees declared that nothing could be farther from his purpose and intention than to say an unkind or disrespectful word about the senator from Ohio. That senator was not in his mind at all when he uttered those words. But as they were disagreeable or offensive to him, he expressed his regret at having uttered them and declared himself incapable of inflicting affront on any gentlemen in the senate or elsewhere.

Mr. Sherman said that certainly he did not desire to say anything more on the matter, being entirely satisfied. He reviewed, however, the legislation of 1873 and denounced the manner in which Ernst Seyd, the English economist, had been denounced in connection with the matter. Seyd played no part in that legislation. The statement was infamously false that Seyd or anyone else paid $500,000 to congress to secure the demonetization of silver. It was infamous that the charge should be so fraudulently made that public men had been bribed into passing the bill of 1873. "Hereafter," said Mr. Sherman, "when any man makes such a statement about this legislation I shall simply say that it is a falsehood and brand it so."

"It is strange," said Mr. Sherman, "that on the vote on this bill the distinguished senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) voted for it, and I, its 'devil fish,'" voted against it."

This last remark was in reply to an epithet applied to Mr. Sherman during the debate in the house last week.

Senator Stewart retorted in due time he would explain how he came to vote for the bill.

"There was nothing surreptitious about it," said Mr. Sherman, with much warmth, "and no fact can be proven more clearly. The statement so often made to the contrary is false and a lie; I care not by whom made."

It was sometimes said that General Grant knew nothing of this demonetization, continued Mr. Sherman. What of it? General Grant was not a financier, but his secretary of the treasury wrote a report urging the passage of such a bill. In the face of such a report how could members of Congress plead ignorance? He would rather stand here and say he voted knowingly and understandingly than shirk responsibility by pleading the baby act.

STEWART'S RECORD READ.

He quoted from speeches made by Mr. Stewart in the senate in 1873 and 1874 in these words:

"I want the standard gold, and no paper money that it is not redeemable in gold. By this process we shall come to a specie basis, and when the laborer shall receive his dollar it will have the same purchasing power of a dollar. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows that."

The reading of these quotations showing such a remarkable change of opinion on the part of Mr. Stewart provoked general laughter at the expense of that senator, who looked somewhat bewildered, but only stroked his long beard. Subsequently, he promised a reply. Mr. Sherman followed up his advantage over the Nevada senator by exhibiting a newspaper published in that state, one whole side of which was occupied with notices of assessments on silver mining stock, "all payable in United States gold coin."

Then he came back to the main subject of his speech and said: I do not think that the stoppage of silver coinage was the end of silver. We have proven that the mere purchase of silver by the United States on a declining market is an improvident use of the public money and ought to be abandoned or at least suspended, until a time may come when by an international agreement or by some provision of law, we may guard against the possibility of coming to a single standard of silver. Recurring to the suggestion of authorizing the issue of bonds, Mr. Sherman said:

I am willing to trust to your executive officers, if you are not. It is a strange attitude in political affairs. I would give them power to protect the credit of the government against all enemies at home and abroad. If the fight must be for the possession of gold I would use our cotton and our corn and our wheat; and I would protect our credit against all mankind. As to silver I would say that we prefer to wait a while until the skies are clear, until we see the effects of the suspension of silver coinage in India, and see what arrangements can be made for another international monetary conference. I think that soon all these clouds will be dissipated and that we may go home to our friends with the conviction that we have done a good work for our country at large." [Applause.]

Mr. Sherman concluded at 2:40, having occupied two hours and ten minutes.

TELLER SPEAKS.

When he had concluded, the repealing bill (on which he had spoken) was laid aside, and the national bank circulation bill was taken up to allow Mr. Teller to finish the speech which he had begun yesterday. Mr. Voorhees gave notice, however, that after the morning business to-morrow he would ask the senate to take up the repeal bill and do so from day to day subject of course to his desire to accommodate senators.

Mr. Teller then proceeded with his speech. He assumed (from newspaper articles which he quoted) that a scheme had been organized early in the season in New York for the purpose of creating a financial panic that would compel at an extra session the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. He would not by his vote, put any more power into the hands of the banks. He would not enable them any longer to paralize the business of the country as they were doing to-day. If he had a fair opportunity to wipe them out he would wipe them out as quickly as he could. He was opposed to the present system. He desired to withdraw from the banks the privileges they now possessed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Teller's speech the senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—The house to-day discussed the proposed code of rules without result. The session was dull and uninteresting, and but little attention was paid to the speakers. Mr. Talbot asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill repealing the statutes authorizing the appointment of marshals and supervisors of election. Mr. Dingley objected. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which appropriates $300,000, and it was passed.

A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

The Silver Men Propose to Obstruct Action in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—The silver debate in the senate is to be made a test of physical endurance. This, at least, is the programme which the senators from the silver states announce. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, says he has brought his winter clothes with him and will wear them before unconditional repeal shall pass. The senators from the silver states stand alone in this determation. They will not be aided to any great extent by free coinage Democrats, unless Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, should take a hand. But most of the free coinage Democrats, it is believed, agree with Mr. Hill that to filibuster on this question would be to lower the character of the senate and diminish public respect for its deliberations.

Threats analogous to those ascribed to these have been heard before, but somehow, after two or three weeks of talk and almost continuous night sessions, a compromise has been reached and an agreement entered into for a vote to be taken at a fixed time. Little doubt is entertained that this will be the result in this instance. The supply of ammunition of the silver senators is not exhaustible. They have been prodigal of its use in the debates heretofore held.

Should the debate be unreasonably prolonged the contest may be temporarily transferred from the silver question to the amendment of the senate rules so as to permit of cloture. With the retirement of Mr. Edmunds from the senate the most influential opponent of a change of the rules was withdrawn. Mr. Sherman and other prominent senators who once agreed with the Vermont senator on this point have changed their views, and it would not require much provocation to cause the senate to take up in dead earnest a proposition to impose some other limitation besides senatorial courtesy on endless and profitless debate.

Congratulated by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—The following telegram from President Cleveland respecting the vote in the house Monday on the silver bill was received this morning by Chairman Wilson, who introduced the repeal bill:

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., August 28.

To Hon. William L. Wilson, Washington, D. C.:

Please accept for yourself and your associates in to-day's achievement my hearty congratulations and sincere thanks. GROVER CLEVELAND.

WILL FIGHT THE UNION.

The Oliver Iron and Steel Company Will Operate With Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 30.—The Oliver Iron and Steel Company has definitely decided to attempt to operate without the Amalgamated Association agreement. Notices have been posted at the South Tenth street mill that it will start to-morrow morning non-union, and ordering all men to report or their positions to be taken. There is much excitement on the South Side, and the men say they will not go to work unless the scale is signed. The Oliver Iron and Steel Company is the third largest iron firm in Pittsburgh, employing 6,000 men. It has heretofore been staunchly union, but the management claims that it has been constantly discriminated against in favor of other mills, and proposes to make its own scale in future.

Enroute to Washington.

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., August 30.—President Cleveland left Gray Gables on E. C. Benedict's yacht, Oneida, at 1:30 this afternoon. Mrs. Cleveland, the baby and the nurse accompanied him. The weather is perfect. The President will leave at once for Washington.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Total admissions yesterday were 185,719, of which 154,832 were paid.

The Diamond Plate Glass Works, of Kokomo, Ind., will resume next week.

A receiver has been appointed for the Moffett, Hodgkens and Clarke Co., contractors, of New York. Assets $1,926,000. Liabilities $1,250,000.

Yesterday Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the home rule bill, which was carried amid Nationalist cheers. In making the motion he delivered an eloquent speech.

GATLING GUNS READY

For a Mob of Foreigners That Assembled in Chicago,

IN FRONT OF THE AUDITORIUM.

Riotous Conduct of a Vast Crowd of Unemployed—They Stone the Police and are Charged Upon by a Thousand Uniformed Men—The Rioters Storm a Hall Where Guns are Stored and Demand the Arms, but are Refused by the Proprietor.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Gatling guns directly in front of the Auditorium was the scene imminent for a short time to-day. Coupling pins and clubs were the worst weapons actually brought into use, however, and the most public ground in the city, the landing place of the World's Fair steamers, was narrowly spared a spectacle of a carnage paralleling the memorable Haymarket riot.

During the morning crowds of unemployed and idle spectators crowded around the Columbus monument. As the minutes passed the crowd grew larger and more turbulent. Indications of rioting began to manifest themselves and in addition police in citizens clothes circulated in the throng. Chief of Police Brennen summoned first five hundred and later a round thousand. Prior to this the only patrolmen in uniform visible were on the street ends abutting Lake Front park. Meanwhile the throng had greatly multiplied, impromptu speeches being made at several points, attracting additions to the crowd. Soon the outskirts of the great gathering were surging across Michigan boulevard and blocking access to the Auditorium.

Along the Boulevard and streets leading from that thoroughfare traffic was suspended and a number of teams were caught in the mass of people, from which egress owing to the crush was impossible. The first uniformed police to arrive were under command of Inspector Laughlin. The commander was told that a crowd of 500 Italians and others had started up State street bent on mischief. With thirty men the inspector started after the mob. The police came up to the crowd at Louis Spizzari's provision store, at 565 State street. In the basement of Spizzari's market were stored fifty rifles and a number of flags used by the Italian societies in their parades. These the mob demanded and invaded the premises to obtain possession of them.

Spizzari, who is a leader among the Italians, addressed the crowd, and after refusing absolutely to let them have the guns or flags, pushed the invaders out of his store and locked the doors.

As a concession Spizzari gave the leader $2 and they bought Italian and American flags and returned to the Columbus monument on the Lake Front followed by the police squad. During the parley, the police kept the streets near Spizzari's place clear but made no arrests.

News of the events on State street irritated the Lake Front mob and it became more and more disorderly. Excited individuals made speeches continuously and some stones began to be thrown. Rioters who were in the eastern outskirts of the mob picked up coupling pins from the Illinois Central tracks and the heavy missiles were thrown toward the police. Inspectors Shea and Laughlin at this juncture promptly ordered a charge upon the crowd. The police in force were by this time but a short distance south of the body of the mob and before the rioters saw the advance the shock came.

The contest was of short duration. The heart of the mob around the monument saw their friends scatter before the swinging clubs, the leaders turned and fled. Their course lay north and west out of the park to Michigan avenue. In an almost incredibly short time the mob dwindled away and the rioters sought safe escape in the alleys and streets.

During the riot the back door of Battery D armory, facing the Illinois Central tracks, and almost in plain view of the mob, stood wide open. The battery has four twelve-pound Napoleons and four gatling guns, all of which the officers in charge said were ready for business.

About 5:30 o'clock, after Chief Brennan had received notice that the Lake Front meeting was over and the crowd had dispersed, he issued orders to Inspector Fitzpatrick to begin dismissing the reserves.

At the armory of the Second Infantry, which is situated on Lake Front not far from the Columbus monument, there was much earnest work being done this evening. A guard is at all times stationed in the armory, but to-night Colonel Judd, commanding the regiment, gave orders for a stronger force, thinking it necessary to protect the muskets and ammunition held there.

A line of pickets was thrown around the building and inside the armory a strong force of men was ready to resist any possible attempt on the part of the mob to sack the building. The same conditions prevailed at the armory of the First Infantry and the west side armory of the Second Infantry. Ammunition was delivered to all the regiments by order of Brigadier General Wheeler, commanding the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard.

Chief Brennan intends to throw enough policemen into the park in the morning at 7 o'clock before the crowd begins to gather to enforce the order of the mayor. He has no doubt but that he will be able to enforce it without trouble.

At the mass meeting of laboring men this afternoon Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, Miss Kate Field and Terrence V. Powderly were the principal speakers advertised for platform No. 2. The latter, however, failed to put in an appearance. Bishop Fallows spoke first, counseling moderatirn and urging the men to call on some of the saloons which in times gone by had absorbed a large amount of the earnings of so many of the workmen, and if the saloons refused to aid them boycott them. He continued: "The public officials are in sympathy with you. They have sprung from out of your own ranks. Where did our policemen come from?—The bishop was not permitted to answer his own question. With one voice three or four hundred people yelled "Ireland!" and the laughter that followed nearly destroyed the bishop's speech.

THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.

The Report of a Surgical Operation Confirmed—The Disease a Dangerous One. How He Stood the Operation.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The story published by the Philadelphia *Press*, giving a detailed account of a surgical operation on President Cleveland for a cancerous affection in the mouth, is confirmed by Dr. Ferdinand Hasbrouck, the eminent dentist, who assisted in the operation. The truth concerning the President's condition has been concealed for nearly two months, although Mr. Cleveland himself announced publicly just before he last left Washington for his summer home at Buzzard's Bay that his health was seriously threatened.

The interview with Dr. Hasbrouck is as follows:

"I have read the article in to-day's Philadelphia *Press*, which purports to give an account of President Cleveland's disease and the operation performed upon him. The publication calls, I think, for an authoritative statement. The President's disease is or was—for the operation may have been successful in removing it—a growth in the bones of his left upper jaw, and the adjoining bones of the nose. The operation consisted in removing the diseased portions of the bone, and was performed about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 1, while the President was on board of Mr. Benedict's yacht, the Oneida. I want to say that I do not think the disease is the same as that which caused the death of General Grant.

"Dr. Bryant, another surgeon, whom I will not name, and myself went on board the yacht at this city on Friday night, the night before the operation. The next day about 10 o'clock the President prepared himself for the knife. He laid down, announced that he was ready and I administered nitrous oxide to him. He responded to the anæsthetic promptly, and was soon unconscious. In order to enable the surgeons to cut away the bone, which was the seat of the disease, I extracted two bicuspid teeth from the left side of the upper jaw. The surgeons then took charge. There was no external incision in the flesh of the face, the operators working entirely within the cavity of the mouth. The seat of the diseased growth was in the lower bones of the nose, and in the adjoining bone tissue on the left side of the upper jaw. This diseased bone was cut away, piece by piece, and perhaps an inch or more of bone was so removed. While the operation was in progress the President revived from the effects of the anæsthetic, and I was obliged to administer it to him a second time. Mr. Cleveland stood the nitrous oxide very well, and no bad effects were produced by it. The operation, so far as I could see, was an entire success. The loss of blood was not great."

Dr. Hasbrouck was then asked:

"Is the disease of the President curable?"

To this he replied:

"I have no doubt it is, provided it is attended to in time, and that was the object of the operation. Enough of the bone tissue was cut out to make certain that the entire extraneous growth had been removed."

"Is it cancer? Is the disease cancerous in its nature?" he was asked.

"That I will not say," replied Dr. Hasbrouck. "That is for Dr. Bryant to say, and could only be determined by a microscopical examination of the diseased bone removed."

THE LEADERS WON.

Pittsburgh Evened Up With Philadelphia. Cincinnati Wins Again.

In the league yesterday the favorites all won, without an exception. Pittsburgh by defeating Philadelphia, clinched her hold on second place. Cincinnati seems unable to overtake Brooklyn, both teams losing and winning alike. Louisville is likely to overtake Chicago; in fact the Kentuckians' showing in the east is remarkably fine, better than any other western team except Comisky's. Boston continues to win almost every game, and cannot be headed. Six clubs have a chance for second place.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. ct.		W.	L.	P. ct.
Boston	73	32	.695	Cincinnati	50	53	.486
Pittsburgh	62	43	.590	Baltimore	48	57	.457
Phil'd'lphia	60	44	.577	St. Louis	47	58	.448
Cleveland	56	46	.549	Chicago	43	62	.409
New York	54	49	.524	Louisville	40	60	.400
Brooklyn	53	51	.510	Washington	37	68	.390

Yesterday's Games.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Augus 30.—Killen's effective pitching beat the Phillies before 4,000 people to-day. The Quakers could not touch him until the ninth, when they made a home run and four singles. Score:

PHILA.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	PITTSBURGH.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hallman, 2	0	1	0	3	1	Smith, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Boyle, 1	0	0	8	3	0	Donovan, r	1	0	1	0	0
Delah'nty, rf	1	1	2	0	1	Beckley, 1	1	2	9	2	0
Thom'son, r	0	0	2	0	0	Glassc'k, ss	1	1	3	1	1
Cross, c	1	4	3	1	0	Van H'n, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Turner, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Lyons, 3b	1	1	0	0	1
Reilly, 3	0	0	1	1	1	Bierbau'r, 2	1	1	2	2	0
Allen, ss	0	1	5	1	1	Earle, c	0	0	10	0	0
Weyhing, p	0	0	3	5	1	Killen, p	0	1	0	5	0
Taylor, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	3	9	24	14	5	Total	7	8	27	10	2

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	*	—7

Errors, 5 and 2. Hits, 9 and 8. Pitchers, Weihing, Taylor and Killen. Earned, Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 3. First base on balls, off Weyhing 2, Killen 1. Struck out, by Weyhing 3, Killen 9. Home runs, Delehanty. Two-base hits, Cross 2, Lyons. Sacrifice hits, Turner, Weyhing, Beckley, Glasscock 3, Van Haltren, Earle, Kilien. Double play, Allen and Boyle. Umpire, Emslie. Time, 1:55.

Boston—First game—Chicago 6, Boston 5. Earned, Chicago 2, Boston 1. Pitchers, Clausen and Quarles and Stivetts. Hits, 11 and 10. Errors, 1 and 3. Umpire, James Manning. Second game—Boston 3, Chicago 2. Earned runs, Chicago 1. Pitchers, Gastright and Hutchinson. Hits, 6 and 8. Errors, 1 and 1. Umpire, Manning.

New York—New York 14, St. Louis 7. Earned runs, New York 8, St. Louis 1. Home runs, Stafford, Tiernan, Connor, Burke. Pitchers, Petty and Gleason. Hits, 12 and 8. Errors, 5 and 5. Umpire, Hornung.

Washington, D. C.—Washington 5, Cincinnati 6. Earned 4 and 1. Errors, 5 and 1. Hits, 10 and 9. Pitchers, *Meekin and Parrott*. Umpire, McQuaid.

Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore 7, Cleveland 12. Earned, 2 and 3. Errors, 10 and 3. Hits, 10 and 11. Pitchers, McMahon and Young. Umpire, Hurst.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn 8, Louisville 3. Earned, 3 and 1. Errors, 4 and 2. Hits, 12 and 9. Pitchers, Sharrott and Hemming. Umpire, Lynch.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE

Of the Crew and Passengers of the Steamship Savannah.

SHE WAS CAUGHT IN THE CYCLONE.

The Captain Run Her Aground in Shoal Water and the Passengers Placed in Boats—The Steamer Doomed, There was Nothing Else to Do—One Storm After Another Met From the Time the Vessel Left Boston—The Survivors Taken to Savannah by the Birmingham.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 30.—The steamship Birmingham, of the Ocean Steamship company, two days overdue, arrived in Savannah at 7 p. m. bringing a portion of the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Savannah, wrecked Monday morning on the shoals six miles from St. Helena light house, South Carolina, at 5 a. m. The City of Savannah left Boston Thursday afternoon. She met one storm after another there being three storms in all. Sunday's storm was the worst.

Seeing that the ship could last but a few hours longer, Captain Savage headed her for shoal water. The stokers were supplied with stimulants and food, and every effort made to reach shoal water before the vessel sank. All night the vessel ran in the storm the passengers expecting death every minute.

Early Monday morning the steamer was heard bumping and scraping against the bottom, and the passengers knew they had reached shoal water. The vessel was run as far aground as possible. She could not be gotten to an easy place, however. The huge waves broke over her with increasing force and beat the boat to pieces.

Not a life was lost from aboard the ship. The passengers were moved first from one side to the other low water portion of the ship, where the waves seemed to bat with less force.

No signs of a rescue appearing, and the boat being undoubtedly doomed, Captain Savage took steps to save his passengers. Monday afternoon a small boat with three sailors who volunteered from the crew were sent out to find a place on the shore where the boats could land. They did not return and it was not known whether they reached the shore or not.

Tuesday morning the two life boats, the only two left, were manned, the first officer being in command of one and the second of the other. Four of the strongest sailors of the crew were picked for each boat. The boats were filled with women and children, about fifteen in all, including the stewardess and female employes of the Savannah. Dr. G. W. Lamar and another passenger, being young and able bodied men, were called upon to go in the boats, which they did. Dr. Lamar's wife and two children were in his boat. The boats set out for shore and sailed out of sight of those on board. They arrived at Coffin Point, St. Helena Island, where they are at present.

It is Senator Cameron's place. Those who remained on the City of Savannah were rescued by the City of Birmingham. The City of Birmingham left New York Saturday, August 26.

The voyage of the wrecked steamer was a terrible one. She passed many other disabled vessels.

IN THE STORM'S WAKE

Are Ruins and Devastation and Piles of Wreckage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 30.—The cyclone is ended. The city has started to repair the damages while yet almost shut off from communication with the outer world. The sight presented yesterday was a familiar one to the people of this city—a city almost in ruins; the streets and thoroughfares strewn with debris from the roofs of stores and dwellings; the roadways blocked by hundreds of giant trees uprooted from the earth; sidewalks strewn with crumbling brick and mortar; courts, alleys and by-paths under water; a magnificent water front with its costly docks where the floats of a continent could be berthed piled with wreckage, many churches unroofed and almost every residence in the city more or less injured. Water and wind had played havoc in the old city by the sea, and had laid waste some of its pleasantest places.

The work of reconstruction began in the small hours of the dawn and while the fierce gale was still howling through the town threatening almost total annihilation.

A rough estimate places the losses at something over a million dollars. There are no lights in the city, both gas and electricity having given out, and there has been no railroad communication south of us. The loss of life is six people.

SEVENTY BODIES

Taken From the Water at Port Royal—Not the Half Has Been Told.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 30.—News from the storm swept district of Port Royal and Beaufort is still very meagre. There is no telegraphic communication with these places, the only news obtainable being by mail. News received by the *Chronicle* to-night brings the startling intelligence that seventy dead and swollen bodies were taken from the Coosaw river to-day by searching parties. Not one-half of the horrors of the storm have yet been told as messengers from surrounding sections are arriving hourly, bringing news of death and terrible havoc caused by Saturday night's gale.

Steamship Movements.

BOSTON, August 30.—Arrived: Lancaster, Liverpool.

GENOA, August 30.—Arrived: Fulda, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, variable winds, mostly northeast, and fair weather.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, northeasterly winds and fair weather.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHNEPF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	59	3 p. m.	77
9 a. m.	64	7 p. m.	68
12 m.	75	Weather—Fair.	