

SHREWD SILVERITES.

They Steal a March on their Opponents in the House.

THEY MAKE IT NOW IMPOSSIBLE

For the Anti-Silver Men to Prevent the Consideration of a Bimetallic Bill—The House Adopts a Rule Giving Coinage Committee Reports the Right of Way Before it Knows what it is Doing—Now the Majority Feels Like Going Behind the Bars and Kicking Itself for its Stupidity—Mr. Reed Sits on our Mr. Alderson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31.—The silver men stole a march on their opponents in the house to-day and under the leadership of Springer, of Illinois, and Kilgore, of Texas, gained a victory which makes it impossible for the gold men to impede the consideration of bi-metallic or other financial legislation that may be reported by the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and banking and currency during the coming session. The time-honored custom in the house has been to make the reports of the committee on appropriations and ways and means privileged matters at all times, and when the now rules were being considered to-day Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, suddenly sprung an amendment extending the same privilege to the committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Kilgore immediately followed with an amendment also including the committee on coinage, and although these amendments were sharply opposed the last was adopted by a vote of 153 yeas and 95 nays and the original as amended then adopted by a vote of 102 to 53. Not until it was all over did the members of the house generally realize the immense victory that had been gained by the bimetallicists. Under this rule the committee on coinage can report a silver bill at any time and force its consideration by the house, and the committee on banking and currency may also report a silver bill at any time and force its consideration by the house.

Incidentally also, the house, by the adoption of these amendments, has broken away from the leadership of Speaker Crisp, and declared that it shall no longer be in the power of that committee to determine whether free coinage bills shall be accorded consideration or whether the attention of the house shall be directed to other legislation.

When the house met this morning it resumed the consideration of the rules, and Mr. Pickler's amendment to increase the membership of the committee on rules from five to nine was rejected. On motion of Mr. Kilgore an amendment was adopted giving the committee on ways and means jurisdiction over all measures purporting to raise revenue.

The purpose of the amendment is to prevent such measures as the anti-operations bill and the oleomargarine act from being referred by the speaker to the committee on agriculture as has been done heretofore.

The amendments of Mr. Springer and Mr. Kilgore referred to above were then offered and adopted.

Mr. Hooker moved to strike from the proposed rules the clause which permits the speaker to decide what is a dilatory motion. He was unwilling to vest the speaker with any such power and he was unwilling to embarrass him by giving him any such power.

Mr. Dearmond criticized the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, but especially criticized the decisions of Speaker Reed before any rules had been adopted. A reference made by him to the decision of the supreme court brought Mr. Reed to his feet, who argued that that court had sustained his actions and he said the time would come when even the gentleman from Missouri would understand what that decision was.

Mr. Alderson (W. Va.) spoke in opposition to the granting of the speaker of too great power, and sent to the clerks desk and had read certain extracts from the record of the Fifty-first Congress. But the very first extract read met with Mr. Reed's disapproval. It was an excerpt to the effect that Mr. Outhwaite had objected to having been counted by Speaker Reed when he had not been present.

Mr. Reed said that the extract was not correct. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Outhwaite) would bear him out in saying that it was admitted that there had been an error, and that the error had been corrected. The other extracts were then read, all criticizing Speaker Reed's rulings in the matter of the counting of a quorum.

Mr. Reed said that the remarks of the gentleman from West Virginia and the extracts which he had read were only an echo of the chorus of the Fifty-first Congress, but he was glad to see that these echoes were dying and not increasing. The gentleman from West Virginia had two years ago uplifted his noble voice in denunciation of the Fifty-first Congress. After these two years the gentleman, by enormous mental effort and by the aid of typewriters, had evolved the remarkable literary collection to which the house had just listened. He congratulated West Virginia on having two such statesmen, one (Mr. Wilson) to lead the house and the other to bring up the rear. [Laughter.]

Then Mr. Outhwaite demanded the previous question, although Mr. Hooker appealed for some time to debate the pending question. But Mr. Outhwaite would not yield, which drew forth from Mr. Hooker the rather significant remark: "That is just what I expected; that you will close debate. And that is just what may be expected all the time from the committee on rules."

Mr. Hooker's amendment was then rejected. Mr. Boatner offered an amendment which practically puts it in the power of any member who is in charge of any proposition on the floor to propose closure at any time that he thinks it advisable to do so. This amendment was debated pro and con the consensus of opinion being against its adoption. The speeches were brief, not consuming more than five minutes apiece—Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) in three minutes making the strongest remarks against the proposition. It was not, he maintained,

that the majority should be protected. The protection should be given the minority. The house then adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Wolcott Speaks—Senator Peffer's Famous Resolution Referred to a Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31.—The speech of Mr. Wolcott against the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was delivered in the senate to-day in the presence of almost all the senators and of a large audience in the galleries.

Mr. Wolcott began by saying that it was unfortunate that this financial panic was unaccompanied by the widespread religious panic which invariably, it was said, followed panics. The ready and complete change of heart, however, on the financial question, which had been witnessed in the senate chamber, gave evidence that it was a time when men were especially open to conviction. And if the administration, with its petty spoils and patronage, had been able to make so many converts, what might we not hope when the assurances of future happiness would not be for short years but for eternity? The misfortune under which the silver suffered was that the administration conversion came first, for if the hearts of senators had first been impressed with the littleness of the things of this world and people, who were to be the sufferers, the glory of things eternal, they would not have been deserted by their representatives, except as patronage might be used to affect Congress. There was no criticism to be made respecting the policy of the administration. Criticism of the secretary of the treasury was also misplaced, because he was a member of the President's household and committed to his policy. Nor was the President open to stricture because of his message for he had always been a consistent and persistent opponent of silver coinage. The west knew last year that whoever was elected its reliance must be placed in Congress which had more than once risen above the personal wishes of the executive.

Senator Wolcott sarcastically referred to the great number of senators who, professing to be bi-metallicists, held that an international agreement was necessary. He said the silver men were not carried away by the utterances of those like Senator Hill, who was not for them, but was against them, and his speech would have been as logical if made against silver and in favor of unconditional repeal. The senator knew that free coinage by separate act was impossible during this administration, and that any assistance he desired to render must come now or not at all. Silver had been compelled to bear everybody's burdens for many months, and it seemed now to be involved in some fashion with the Democratic factional differences in New York.

Senator Wolcott next paid his respects to Senator Voorhees and said that his change of front was one of the most remarkable and ominous occurrences.

Mr. Wolcott thought it strange that the banks in a time of panic should not desire to increase in volume of currency. Their plan, however, was to ask for the issue of \$100,000,000 gold bonds and they had good reason to believe that a complacent finance committee would authorize such a bill. While waiting, clearing house certificates based on rediscounted paper furnished an excellent substitute for money. No more remarkable statement has ever been made than that by Mr. Gorman. With bated breath he urged the senate not to inform itself of the facts with regard to the condition of the banks but to let the comptroller alone.

Mr. Wolcott declared that silver had not depreciated; it was gold which appreciated.

The next speech was on the opposite side of the question and was made by Mr. Caffery, the successor of Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana.

A motion having been made by Mr. Peffer to take up the resolution heretofore offered by him as to national banks refusing to pay depositors' check in currency.

After a colloquy from which it appeared that if Mr. Peffer's motion were agreed to in the form in which it was made, it would displace the repeal bill, the form of the motion was changed so that the repeal bill should be informally laid aside and the resolution as to national banks taken up. The motion was agreed to; and then the motion heretofore made by Mr. Voorhees that the resolution be referred to the committee on finance was carried—yeas 35; nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blackburn, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Cullom, Dixon, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Mitchell (Or.), Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Pasco, Power, Proctor, Ransom, Sherman, Squire, Stockbridge, Elias, Voorhees, Washburn and White (La.)—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Call, Conkrell, Coke, Hansbrough, Irby, Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lindsay, Maclanderson, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall and White (Cal.)—21.

A BIG DEFICIT.

And How to Remedy It is Now the Great Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31.—There is every indication that a deficit in the United States treasury of \$50,000,000 will exist at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894, unless measures are taken to avert it. A number of financial propositions for the purpose of building up the treasury cash are under consideration. The one that seems to meet with the most favor in official circles is to have passed by Congress a joint resolution permitting the secretary of the treasury to anticipate the coinage of the 130,000,000 ounces of silver now in the treasury and to issue silver notes against the seigniorage. This, it is stated, would immediately place \$50,000,000 to the credit of the treasury available to meet current expenses.

Why India Closed the Mints.

SIMLA, August 31.—Sir David Barbour, finance secretary, replying to a question to-day, said the India mints were closed to silver on account of large transfers of rupee paper from London to Calcutta. He regretted the evils resulting, but believed that nothing had occurred to justify the prediction that the gold standard cannot be effectively established.

CAME DOWN THE TREE.

The Commissioner of Pensions Forced to Modify His Suspension Order—An Important Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31.—Commissioner Lochren, of the pension bureau, to-day issued an order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions. The most important change is that which directs that hereafter there will be no suspensions except in cases where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever. It is believed that the number who will come under this class will be very small.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

The President and His Little Family Enroute to the Capital.

NEW YORK, August 31.—President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary of War Lamont, Dr. Bryant, and, of course, the child Ruth, with her nurse, and Mrs. Cleveland's maid, left Jersey City this evening on Vice President Thompson's private car, of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The distinguished party came ashore on the steam launch of Mr. Benedict's steam yacht *Onida* shortly before 8 o'clock and were landed north of Desbrosses street, where a carriage awaited them. They were driven to the Desbrosses street ferry and crossed over to Jersey City, where Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant met them. The two latter gentlemen slipped quietly to the car and entered unnoticed.

About 9 o'clock the presidential party got aboard. There were few people at the depot. President Cleveland looked well. He was dressed in a dark suit with fall overcoat and derby hat. Mrs. Cleveland was attired in a dark navy blue flannel dress and jacket, with a dark straw sailor hat trimmed with blue.

The nurse carried the baby, and as soon as Mrs. Cleveland entered the car with her attendants the President followed. Mrs. Cleveland as soon as seated, took baby Ruth in her arms, while the President took a seat on the opposite side of the car and the train pulled out and away.

Both Are Well.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Dr. Bryant, in conversation this afternoon with regard to the health of President Cleveland, said: "I never saw the President in better health than he is at present." When asked how Mrs. Cleveland was the doctor smilingly remarked, "You are on tender ground now. She is in very good health."

GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

Matters Look Serious on the Louisville & Nashville System.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 31.—From the present outlook the prospect for a general strike on the Louisville & Nashville railroad system is very good, unless something is done within the next few hours to prevent the carrying out of the programme that at present seems to be fully determined upon.

At the Nashville meeting a few days ago it was decided by a vote of nearly two to one to refuse the reduction. Since then the feeling toward the company has not mellowed, but rather has intensified. Some of the men seen determined on forcing an issue at this critical time. Those who know most have the least to say, but according to the best information obtainable, a strike is imminent. It may begin to-night, as to-morrow is the day fixed for the 10 per cent reduction to take effect. Thousands of employes will be affected, southern commerce blocked, and there is no calculating the extent of the damage both to officials and operators as well as the shipping and traveling public.

The conference of the Louisville & Nashville trainmen's representatives this morning at Falls City Hall lasted about an hour. The conclusion reached, if any, is regarded as a secret. Judging from the length of the meeting it is not probable that any decisive action was taken.

The strike of the shopmen, which took place yesterday, adds to the seriousness of the aspect of affairs. For although the mechanics and train men are not intimately associated in their organizations, they are bound by ties of mutual protection.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 31.—(9 P. M.)—At this hour there is nothing definitely known concerning the talk of strike on the Louisville & Nashville road. The men are refusing to talk, but the prevailing impression is that a strike will be ordered at midnight.

HOME RULE BILL.

The Debate on the Third Reading Continued in the House of Commons.

LONDON, August 31.—Debate on the third reading of the home rule bill was resumed in the house of commons to-day. Sir Charles Russell the attorney general, made a long speech in defense of the bill.

The feature of the evening's sitting was a speech by Mr. John Dillon. Mr. Dillon was loudly cheered when he rose to speak. In the course of an eloquent speech Mr. Dillon made an announcement which will offset Mr. John Redmond's criticism that the home rule bill could not be regarded as a final settlement of the Irish question, and which the Liberals showed their appreciation of by heartily cheering.

Mr. Dillon denied the assertion of Mr. Redmond that the bill would settle nothing. On the contrary, he held, and was not afraid to maintain on every public platform, not only in Ireland, but in the United States, Canada and Australia, that the bill, so far as settling was concerned, was a great charter of liberties for the Irish people.

Whatever the house of lords might do with the bill, its passage through the house of commons would mark an epoch in history that could never be undone. The democracy of the two countries would in the future advance with confidence in each other for the first time. The millions of Ireland would march shoulder to shoulder with the millions of England whatever the house of lords did. Such a combination would be irresistible. The bill was bound to become a law in time.

Nancy Hanks Lowers the Track Record.

FLEETWOOD PARK, August 31.—The crowd at this park to-day was the largest since the races began, the principal event being an attempt by Nancy Hanks to beat her record, but she only succeeded in lowering the track record 3 seconds, in 2:06½, thereby winning \$5,000.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

Five are Fatally Injured, and Fifteen Seriously Hurt.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.

On the Boston & Albany Road—The Chicago Limited Goes Through a Bridge While Running Twenty Miles an Hour—No Chance of Escape for the Passengers—The Worst Accident that ever Occurred on the Road—Terrible Scenes that Horrified the Spectators—Heroes of the Hour—List of the Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 31.—The Chicago limited express train for Boston broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston & Albany railroad, one and a half miles east of Chester, about 12:30 to-day, and four Wagner cars were crushed, killing at least thirteen persons, fatally injuring several others, while at least a score are badly hurt. The wreck is the worst ever known on the railroad. The bridge was being strengthened for the big locomotive, and the workmen who were putting on the plates were at dinner when the crash came.

The locomotive passed over the structure, but was smashed, the water tank being thrown a long distance. The buffet, two sleepers and a dining car were smashed to kindling when they struck the stream twenty feet below, but two day coaches and a smoker in the rear did not leave the track. There had been thirteen dead bodies taken out at six o'clock and twelve of them had been identified. It is believed that there are two more bodies in the ruins. The list of the identified dead is as follows:

J. E. Dewitt, Portland, Me., president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. T. K. Kelly, of Boston. Miss Susie Cotting, of Boston. Mrs. C. B. Bishop, of Philadelphia. Miss Emma Deleury, of Columbus, O. H. C. Ives, of Chicago. Frank Sedgewick, of Palmer. Express Messenger, John McMasters, of Springfield. Brakeman J. H. Murray, of Greenbush, N. Y. Baggage-master George W. Morse, of Boston. Wagner Car Conductor J. C. Stackpole, of Hartford, Conn. R. C. Hitchcock, of Bellow Falls, Vt. Mrs. J. S. Winchel, Onida, N. Y.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

There were about fifteen seriously injured, and five or six may die. The train was seven minutes late at Chester and the railroad hands say it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour when it struck the first of the two spans across the Westfield river. The locomotive seemed to leap across the bridge as the trusses collapsed and fell over to the south.

The conductor was taking tickets in a day coach, and although thrown violently down, escaped serious injury. There are only a few houses in the vicinity and a man driving by gave the alarm through the village street. In a few minutes hundreds were on the scene. The shrieks of the imprisoned were terrible and scores of people looked on completely unnerved.

The heroes of the hour were Dr. I. Wood, of Collinsville, who went to the train to meet his wife, and the colored porters and waiters in the dining car. Although their faces were bruised and cut and covered with blood, they did splendid work. The village people soon recovered from the shock and were hard at work. The hospital was a group of apple trees in an adjoining orchard, where scores were taken. Ox teams arrived with loads of straw, cushions, bedding and food.

The dead were, many of them, horribly mutilated, heads crushed in, limbs torn, and often only recognizable from the clothing. Mr. Scull, of Philadelphia, was with the train. Mrs. Bishop, in a Wagner car, she was instantly killed and he was pinned down, but finally extricated. When her body was laid out a wrong name was affixed to the breast and the officials called him to see the mutilated face which he had avoided.

"Are you sure she is your sister," the official asked.

"My God, it is, it is," he protested, while the bystanders turned away and wiped their eyes.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

The body of Miss Susie Cotting, of Boston, was identified by Miss Andrews, daughter of Edward Andrews, president of the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston.

Mrs. John J. Howard, of Boston, whose stage name is Hattie Blanchard, was one of the five saved in the sleeper next in front of the dining car, which was the worst wrecked. She says that she felt the car going down and reached for her hat in the front seat. In an instant she was pinned down by a beam across her waist. She extricated herself and turned to Mrs. Bishop, who was crying for help. Her head was wedged under a car seat arm. When she saw that it was impossible to extricate the woman, the poor victim squeezed her hand with a "God bless you, good bye." She pulled a car seat off a man and then started out. She tumbled over a cook pinned down near the kitchen and mounting the ruins of the next car was taken off safely.

E. H. Talbot, of New York, for fifteen years editor of the *Iron Age*, was on a day coach. He said he came out so fast it did seem as if the passengers could never stop coming out of windows. He rides on rear cars from principle, believing that the safest place, and thinks his theory was proved in this case. He thinks the railroad is at fault for running a heavy train twenty miles an hour over a bridge under repair.

"I helped one woman 76 years old out and she begged me to go back after her son. She was most unselfish amid most terrible suffering. When I put a carriage cushion under her she said: 'I can never repay you for this kind deed.'"

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are as follows: Mrs. Rev. Dr. Lowell Pratt, of Norwich, Conn., right thigh sprained. Robert Cuckson, of Boston, Wagner car partner, badly scalded.

Louis Buchanan, of Boston, badly bruised.

Mrs. James T. Eldredge, of Boston, broken hip, fractured shoulder. Mrs. A. E. Whitner, of Cleveland, Ohio, badly bruised and scalp wound. William Morton, of Albany, locomotive engineer, badly bruised, left hip broken and internal injuries feared. Lewis Mitchell, of Albany, badly bruised and fractured ribs. Winthrop Wade, of Boston, fracture of left thigh, and many others more or less injured.

A REMARKABLE JUDGE.

And His Remarkable Action—Judge Goggin Refuses to Dissolve the Sunday Closing Injunction—His Strange Conduct Toward the Other Judges.

CHICAGO, August 31.—A sensational scene was enacted in court to-day when Judges Goggin, Dunne and Brentano attempted to decide whether the injunction should stand restraining the World's Fair directors from closing the exposition gates on Sunday. It was understood before hand that the judicial trio were divided as to the course to pursue, Judges Dunne and Brentano holding that the injunction should be dissolved, while Judge Goggin held exactly the contrary. Judge Goggin is the one before whom the motion to dissolve was made. Judges Brentano and Dunne were invited by him to sit on the bench, the three to hear the case jointly, in view of the importance of the issues at stake.

Before either of his colleagues could announce their views in opposition when court opened to-day, Judge Goggin promptly forestalled them with an unprecedented move. He notified the clerk to enter an order to continue the case for sixty days. Judge Dunne, to whom the reading of the majority opinion had been entrusted, insisted on his right to do so. He read the opinion and Judge Goggin renewed his attempt to grant a continuance. Ex-Judge Moran, representing the exposition company, addressed the court, referring to the attempted continuance as "judicial anarchy." Judges Brentano and Dunne induced Judge Goggin to leave the bench and a private conference was held by the judges. After the conference Judges Brentano and Dunne returned to the bench and announced that Judge Goggin no longer desired them to sit with him. They thereupon retired with considerable suppressed feeling, apparently leaving Judge Goggin to himself. Judge Goggin then entered an order overruling the motion to dissolve, and refused ex-Judge Moran's request to set a date for hearing a motion to vacate that order.

The scene in court was exciting in the extreme. Attorneys stood upon chairs and crowded about the bar eager to catch every word. Amidst all the confusion, with hailstones loudly pouncing the bench in a vain effort to restore order, Judge Goggin insisted that his minute clerk should enter the order in conformity with his verbal opinion and this was done. The order denies the motion to dissolve the injunction. No record was made to correspond with the decisions of Judges Dunne and Brentano, and as a result the only order now standing in the case permits the gates of the exposition to remain open on Sundays.

If Judge Goggin's remarkable sixty days' continuance holds good the World's Fair will be at an end before it can be finally settled by law whether the exposition should, or should not, be open Sunday.

Judge Goggin made the following statement in explanation of his action: "I have respect for the chief justice of the United States, and a good deal of respect for Judge Stein, who granted the injunction. To set aside an order granting an injunction in this cause would cause the people of this state to lose confidence in its judiciary."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The International Workers Open Their Session at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—A clear, bright day with just a tinge of fall coolness greeted the first business session of the seventh international Sunday school convention. For an hour before the opening of the convention the great music hall of the exposition building was filled with echoes of songs and prayers of a world's representative gathering of Sunday school workers.

President J. C. Harris, of Selma, Alabama, called the convention to order.

Without much formality he began the reading of his address. He above all else held that evangelization should be turned toward those elements of our own country not yet fully fitted for citizenship—the foreigner migrating to our shores and the negro with us. Of the negro, he would deprecate not one whit of the advance already made, and he paid a tribute to those marked examples of ability of some of the race. Yet there remained much to be done to instill in the negro a true conception of manhood and womanhood. That they were rising in the scale of true citizenship could not be denied and they were entitled to every aid in the uplifting of the race.

Statistical Secretary F. Payson Porter, of New York, has completed his report. The total shows a remarkable growth all along the line. They are as follows: Sunday schools in the United States and British America, 130,197; teachers and officers, 1,372,553; scholars, 10,870,914; total, 11,641,919. In 1870 there were 69,272 Sunday schools and 5,692,964 scholars, a total of 6,850,893.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The Preparations at Indianapolis Completed—The Kearsarge Launched.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 31.—The weather continues bright and crisp and the final preparations for Grand Army week are about completed. The warship *Kearsarge* was launched to-night at the capitol grounds. The ship has been put in perfect order. The interior arrangements have also been made perfect. Rear Admiral Osborn and staff arrived to-day and Admiral Osborn will appoint daily watches for the *Kearsarge*.

Medical Director E. S. Elder has made the assignment to the different members of his staff for the encampment week, and all visiting delegates requiring medical attendance will be taken care of by the corps of physicians and surgeons. The sanitary affairs of the barracks, hospital and camps will also be under the control of this department. The work of decoration is going on steadily and the downtown streets are already a revelation of colors. The fronts of some of the larger buildings are almost hidden from view by flags, heroic sized pictures and drapery.

FURY OF THE STORM.

Authentic Accounts Show that the Earliest Reports

WERE NOT AT ALL EXAGGERATED.

The Loss of Life up in the Hundreds. Thirty Bodies Found on the Beach in One Place—Crops Damaged Fifty Per Cent—At Beaufort Anchors Weighing Three Tons were Flung About Like Loose Timber—The Missing Steamship *Seminole* Escapes the Hurricane and is Safe.

Augusta, Ga., August 31.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Yemassee, near Port Royal, South Carolina, says: Facts are worse than rumors. Six hundred dead, two millions loss on property.

LATER—Over 300 dead bodies have been found on the islands about Beaufort and Port Royal. Over two millions of property has been wrecked near the same points. Both are the direct result of severe storms which swept along the Atlantic coast Sunday night. Every one of the fifteen or twenty islands living around Port Royal and Beaufort are mourning. On every door knob there is a bunch of crepe, upon every hillside fresh made graves.

Some of the best people of this section even place the loss at more than 1,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31.—Accounts continue to come in of general havoc by Sunday's storm.

Mr. R. Robinson, of Kerrison's establishment, gives the following story of the effects of the storm in the low country. He had just arrived from waterboro and stated that from Bischoff's place on the Edisto river to Jacksonville two negroes floated the whole distance on the top of their shanty and reported that all the negroes on the place on the lowlands had been drowned, in all about 100 men and women and children. They related a terrible experience and further more state that all of the dwellings are totally destroyed and the place in abject desolation.

At Waterboro, Mr. Robinson said many of the houses had been completely washed from their foundations out into the streets, and all of the rice fields were overflowed. Port Royal, lying on a tongue of land further down the Beaufort river, must have been even more exposed to the fury of the tempest. The place is practically in ruins. The great loss of life which resulted from the storm on every shore of the islands is greatest here. Thirty dead negroes were found on the beach, and the number was expected to be largely increased before the death roll was finally closed.

It is needless to add that the crops were injured terribly. Fifty per cent loss would probably not be too large an estimate to make.

Beaufort, the prettiest island town in the Carolinas, is terribly damaged, notwithstanding the fact that it stands six miles up the river. Many of the residences in the town were badly damaged and the wharves are nearly or quite destroyed.

The fury of the wind and waves was so great that some huge masses of iron used for holding buoys, and weighing 4,500 pounds, were moved from their places and rolled about the beach. Some great anchors, weighing from 4,500 to 6,000 pounds, were flung about the place like so much timber. The place is a complete ruin, and in spite of it all, Captain Whiteley and his brave family are on the castle and are holding the fort.

The missing steamship *Seminole* about which so much anxiety was felt, steamed into the harbor yesterday morning with scarcely a scratch on her. She and her passengers escaped unscathed from the horrors of the storm which swept the coast. Inquiry at the Clyde line office elicited little information regarding their missing steamer *Yemassee*, further than the bare statement that she was forty-eight hours over-due. The officials of the company, while naturally anxious to have some intelligence of the vessel and her crew and passengers are not alarmed for her safety.

Coast Struck With Wreckage.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 31.—Reports of the disastrous work of the storm are still coming in. The entire coast is strewn with wreckage debris, and vessels are high and dry in exposed harbors. Dr. William Duncan and O. M. Cunningham, who have been missing since the storm, have been heard from and are on their way to this city.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.

Among the Miners in the Strike District of Great Britain.

LONDON, August 31.—The latest reports from the districts in which the coal miners are on a strike are not reassuring. They indicate that the gravest distress prevails among the strikers and their families, and the question of how long the many thousands who are involved in the struggle against the mine owners are to be kept from starvation is causing the authorities the most serious anxiety. In the mining regions of Lancashire, North Derby and Nottinghamshire several thousand families are on the verge of starvation.

In some places bands of women, thin and low looking, and many with pale faced children in their arms, parade the districts soliciting food from the storekeepers, farmers and private families. In the districts around the great cotton manufacturing city of Manchester hundreds of families are living on supplies received from the soup kitchens. Similar tales of scenes of distress and widespread poverty and privation come from all parts of the strike district.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, northwest winds becoming variable, generally fair in western Pennsylvania and light local rains West Virginia. For Ohio, variable winds and fair weather.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

at Fairmont	89	at Parkersburg	80
at Wheeling	87	at Martinsburg	78
at Charleston	77	at Washington	78

at Fairmont 89 | at Parkersburg | 80 || at Wheeling | 87 | at Martinsburg | 78 |
| at Charleston | 77 | at Washington | 78 |