

15,000 LIVES LOST

The Greatest Disaster in the History of Japan.

Whole Towns Buried Under Avalanches From the Mountains.

The province of Kii, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest tragedy in the history of the country. Probably more than 15,000 people have been killed, several towns have been wiped completely off the face of the earth, and others have been nearly demolished. The catastrophe was occasioned by floods in the western part of the province and by the crumbling of a mountain which buried six villages under a huge mass of rocks and earth.

The early part of the month was remarkable for rain, and the rapid rise of the rivers soon became alarming. The banks of the Kinogawa River, a stream over 100 miles in length, broke near the city of Yamaguchi, and a mountain of water, like that which swept through the Conemaugh valley when the dam above Johnstown broke, rushed out upon the fields and towns, wrecking houses, bridges, fences, telegraphs, and all things in its path. In that district 200 houses were carried away and 5,000 were ruined by the water, leaving 30,000 people dependent upon the local officials for food.

Owing to several landslides which occurred close to the source of the Hidaka, a vast number of trees, some of which were very large, were uprooted and swept on to the fields, where several thousands are now lying.

Relief has been sent to the ruined districts, but inadequate facilities for collecting and distributing provisions will make the suffering intense, and in the outlying districts many will die from starvation. It is impossible to furnish aid to all the thousands of sufferers, and many must die of hunger and thirst. The losses in lives and money will never be known, as whole towns have been wiped from the earth, with no survivor to tell the story.

As an instance of the disaster, the Rio Lima, on its voyage along the coast, was greatly obstructed by the wreckage of roofs, timbers of houses, etc., so that on several occasions she had to stop to prevent damage to her crew. This debris extended at least ninety miles along the coast. This is the greatest disaster Japan has known for centuries, and further details only bring stories of more desolation and more suffering than have thus far been related. The Japanese newspapers, after careful estimate, think the loss of life does not fall below 15,000.

ANOTHER DAM BURST.

People Forced to Flee to the Hills for Safety.

The breast of the large dam belonging to the Kennebec Ice Company, of Wilmington, Del., located at Hibernia, Penn., burst and a tremendous mass of water rushed down the Brandywine, overflowing the banks and sweeping everything before it.

The large bridge which crosses the Brandywine, just below the dam, was swept away and several frame buildings were carried down to Coatesville, several of the streets of Coatesville being four feet under water. The people living along the stream were warned by the sound of the rushing water and escaped to the hills.

The flood made the creek road impassable. In places the meadows were covered to the depth of eight and ten feet. The break was caused by a heavy fall of rain.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IMPORTED laborers in Alabama recently were paid five cents per day, including meals. ENGLAND'S Engineers' Union has 22,000 members, and has spent \$14,022,575 in benefits since 1852.

THE Amalgamated Machinists' Union of New York is active in its efforts to form a national organization. THE convention of the International Cigar-makers' Union of America was recently in session in New York city.

LORD RANDOLPH CUNNINGHAM has become one of the foremost champions of the eight-hour movement in England.

THREE workmen were discharged by a leather manufacturer in Newark, N. J., because they did not work on Labor Day.

IN some of the densely populated districts of London there are barbers who shave customers for the moderate sum of one cent each.

ACCORDING to the news from Maine, all the sawmills on the Penobscot River are now in full operation under the new adjustment of wages.

THE greatest single industry in any city in the world is said to be the manufacture of carpentry in Philadelphia. It employs 7850 men and 17,800 workmen.

IT is not likely that there will be another strike of the seamen on the ocean steamers at the English ports for a long time again. The last strike was a miserable failure.

THE National Textile Workers' Union, which holds a charter in the American Federation of Labor, now has a membership of 3000, distributed among 23 branches.

At the Convention of the National Brewers' Union in Cincinnati, eighteen branches were represented. New York will continue to be the headquarters of the National Union.

THERE are limestone works at Glenora, in County Antrim, Ireland, where several hundreds of people are employed at wages averaging \$4 per week for very hard work and long hours.

THE organized bakers in New York and other parts of the United States are still keeping up those efforts that have been the means of securing important advantages for them within the past few years.

THE percentage of wages paid for food by American workmen as shown by a recent return from various countries, is much less than is paid by the workmen of either Germany, Spain, Great Britain, France, Italy or Belgium.

TWO daughters of the celebrated Professor Agassiz is busy in Boston establishing a manual training school. Over 2000 boys and girls shared in the advantages of this school last year. Efforts are being put forth to have the school adopted by the city.

THE 7200 miles of new railroads built in 1888 called about 25,000 men into the service, reckoning five employees to the mile, including officers and men in all capacities. The present railway system of the United States has an army of 785,000 men.

NEW YORK CITY has an interesting society devoted to the discussion of labor questions. It is known as the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and both capitalists and wage-workers join in the debates, which are apt to take a religious turn.

THE report of the Saxton factory inspectors in Germany, states that during the past year no less than 16,000 children, from twelve to fourteen years of age, an increase of 1000 in round numbers over the previous year, are employed in the various industrial establishments.

A BRICK walk can be built more cheaply in Columbus, Ohio, than in Leipsic, Germany. The bricks cost more than in Leipsic and the laborer is paid about the same in either city, but the American bricklayer does so much extra work in a given time that the difference in the price of bricks is more than offset.

UNITED STATES TREASURER HUSTON recently signed two checks, one for \$17,000,000 and the other for \$21,000,000. The checks are for money that has been paid out for pensions.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A FATAL LAND SLIDE.

Part of the Heights of Quebec Fall on the Houses Below.

Many Homes Demolished and People Killed and Injured

A landslide occurred at Quebec from the face of Cape Diamond, below the Citadel, at twenty minutes past seven in the evening, crushing the houses beneath it and imprisoning the inmates below the debris, which was piled to a height, in some cases, of twenty to thirty feet over the houses which were standing below.

Two fearful days of rain and flood succeeded a month of dry weather filled the crevices of the soil immediately below and beyond the retaining wall, washing half a dozen houses off of its way and crushing most of them beneath its weight as though they had been so many paper boxes. Some of those who saw the slide were standing at the doors of their houses and were made partially insane by the crash of the debris.

The debris of rock filled up the narrow street to the depth of some thirty feet and cut off all communication between the portions of the city north and south of it. On the wharves behind where the houses had stood, scattered timbers and the earth and rock that partly covered them were mingled with huge piles of coal that left little passageway between them and the river.

The river policemen, whose station is close by, and the city police from Champlain Market were among the first to rush to the relief of the imprisoned, the wounded and the dying sufferers. As soon as an idea was obtained of the extent of the disaster the whole force of municipal police was turned out to render assistance, and Chief Colonel Vohl applied to B Battery at the Citadel for assistance. A strong force of the military, under command of Major Wilson, turned out to aid in the removal of the debris.

Fire broke out almost immediately in some of the ruins, but the brigade when summoned soon extinguished the flames and set to work to assist in the search for the dead and the injured.

Nearly all the doctors of the city were in attendance and did all that was possible for the relief of the sufferers, for whom, in the absence of the Mayor from the city, stimulants were promptly obtained in the name of the city.

Quebec's famous promenade, Dufferin Terrace, has been fearfully shaken by the slide, especially that portion of it lying nearest the Citadel, which almost overhangs the cliff whence the land slide fell.

The damage is estimated at \$100,000, and the killed and injured at about fifty. QUEBEC'S famous promenade, Dufferin Terrace, has been fearfully shaken by the slide, especially that portion of it lying nearest the Citadel, which almost overhangs the cliff whence the land slide fell.

The use, or the alleged use, of cabbage leaves for tobacco made up in large cigars that sell for small prices is now an old thing. In the opinion of a New York paper, "one might suppose that there is sufficient genuine tobacco raised in this country and in the West Indies to meet the demands of all the smokers, but competition or something else has brought out a new imitation of the veritable leaf of Sir Walter Raleigh. This is a preparation from rye straw. The substance is steeped in a strong solution made from tobacco stems, and is then manufactured in such a manner as to make a fair imitation of the sort of tobacco used for wrapping cigars.

The total original cost of the British war ships of all sorts at the last Spithead review, paraded for the inspection of the German Emperor, was more than \$85,400,000. The number of ships present was seventy-three, of torpedo boats, thirty-eight. The weight of metal contained in the heavy guns was 8609 tons. The tonnage was approximately 360,000 tons. Five hundred and sixty-nine heavy guns, irrespective of quick frasers and machine guns, composed the armament.

A New England manufacturer says that street musicians are a serious expense to manufacturing companies in country towns. A gypsy girl playing a tambourine recently passed his establishment, and, he says, cost the company about \$200. Every employe in the big factory ran to a window, and work was suspended for nearly a quarter of an hour. Every circus parade costs him hundreds of dollars, and when a minstrel brass band marches by it costs from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

It is estimated that over \$2,500,000,000 is invested in the dairy business in this country; that 15,000,000 cows supply the raw material; that to feed the cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation; that 750,000 men are employed in the business, and over 1,000,000 horses. The cows and horses each year eat 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 tons of cornmeal, about as much oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn. It costs \$450,000,000 a year to feed these animals, and \$180,000,000 to pay the hired help.

Plenty of men are eager to volunteer their services for exploration enterprises, observes the New York Sun, no matter how hazardous the undertaking. When Nansen announced his plan for crossing Greenland most people said he was either mad or tired of life, but about fifty men were anxious to share the perils of the trip with him. Before De Long sailed to his fate on the Jeannette several hundred men and one woman expressed their wish to go along with him to the North Pole. Stanley was simply overwhelmed with the applications of adventurous fellows who wished to take part in his last expedition, and he was compelled to disappoint about 2000 of them. Exploring is a business to which many feel called, but few, after all, are chosen.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two trains collided at Tioga Junction, Penn., resulting in the death of two persons and injuring about twenty-five.

THE tin box containing the clothing of Dr. P. H. Cronin, who was murdered at Chicago, was shipped to New York and is now there, and was sent to be sent to England to mislead the police.

SENATORS HOAR, FUGH, BUTLER and EASTON, of the Committee on Relations with Canada, visited Cambridge, Watertown, Lexington and Concord, Mass.

By an explosion of gas in the Neilson shaft at Sharrill, Penn., two men were fatally and several others seriously injured.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB has been nominated by the Republican State Convention at Trenton for Governor of New Jersey.

FIFTY prominent colored men of Massachusetts, in conference at Boston, have passed resolutions demanding a better recognition of their race in political life.

TEN stores and several residences, the Town Hall and the Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall at Seaford, Del., have been destroyed by fire.

THE United States man-of-war Kennerly has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Hayti.

HERBIEK LAFES, aged thirteen, of Wareham, Mass., was killed by Joseph Labarson, a boy nine years of age, with a pocket knife.

A HEAVY bridge near Danbury, Conn., collapsed, carrying down a wagon, horses and two men a distance of twenty feet. One of the men was killed and four others badly injured.

SOUTH and West. FRANK AMOS, a prominent citizen of Morgan County, Ohio, was murdered by his nephew, Mrs. Hamilton, who hacked his head to pieces with a butcher's knife.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL NAGLE, who shot Judge Terry, has been released on his own recognizance in bonds of \$5000, a decision of Judge Sawyer, at San Francisco.

FIRES have raged near Spring Valley lakes, California, in Ventura County, Sonoma County and other parts of the State. Miles of fences, much timber and many buildings have been destroyed.

A PREMATURE discharge of a blast at the Lake Chabot reservoir at Oakland, Cal., has resulted in the deaths of four Chinamen, and several others were seriously injured.

A CHICAGO letter carrier claims to have seen Le Caron, the Brit spy, in the Post-office of that city.

A TWO-STORY brick building on Park avenue, Chicago, was blown down in a storm and two men fatally injured.

By the breaking of a lamp in San Francisco, a woman and her baby were burned to death.

The south-bound Central freight train has been derailed at Atlanta, Ga., and the engineer, fireman and brakeman killed.

THOMAS E. JACKSON, aged eighteen, was killed in a prize fight by "Ed." Ahearn, in St. Louis.

TUEY GWOK YING, the new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, has arrived at San Francisco, accompanied by a large delegation of Chinese dignitaries.

TWO members of the Common Council of Spokane Falls, W. T., are charged with appropriating funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire.

THE Democratic State Convention of Iowa has nominated Horace Boies, of Waterloo, for Governor, and S. L. Boston, of Lucas County, for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE steam yacht Lark of Lorain, Ohio, has been lost on Lake Erie, and nine people were drowned.

THE Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad has been sold under a foreclosure for \$5,000,000.

MRS. HIRAN SNEEL, of Malad, Idaho, has just given birth to six children—three boys and three girls.

THE survivors of the Northern and Southern armies at the battle of Chickamauga, at a meeting in Chattanooga, resolved to turn the battlefield into a National park.

The residence of Mrs. A. Lenbow, near Deer Park, Md., was destroyed by fire during her absence, and her two children, aged three and six years, were burned to death.

Washington. SECRETARY TRACY has sent a dispatch to ex-Secretary Whitney congratulating him on the magnificent performance of the Baltimore.

THE President has appointed Judge L. A. Goff, of Omaha, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and William Smythe Postmaster at Oswego, N. Y.

SECRETARY WINDOM has appointed Robert H. Terrill, of Massachusetts, Chief of the Navy Pay Division of the Fourth Auditor's office. The new appointee is a colored man.

A DEMAND has been made upon Virginia for the repayment to the United States Treasury of a loan made to Military Governor Pierpont before the reconstruction of the State.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided to build one of the 300 ton cruisers in the New York Navy Yard and the other in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THE American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, has called that a riot has occurred at the island of Navassa, and several Americans were killed. The man-of-war Galena has been ordered to the scene.

THE Couer d'Alene Indians have agreed to sell 250,000 acres from their reservation in Idaho to the Government for \$500,000.

THE Secretary of War has decided to accept the offer of the Indian Rights Association to purchase a tract of land in North Carolina for Georgia's band of Indians, and to establish them there in a more civilized mode of life.

MAJOR THEOPHILUS GAINES, of West Virginia, has been appointed Chief of the Pension Division of the Third Auditor's office, and E. L. Jordan, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Foreign. A CAN of powder exploded at the ston quarry, Vancouver, British Columbia, killing two men, and badly injuring four others.

A FAMINE prevails throughout Tigra, a State of Abyssinia. Bands of starving peasants are ravaging the country around Sreko.

The anniversary of Mexican independence and the birthday of President Diaz were observed with great enthusiasm in Mexico.

The captain and crew of the British steamer Garlin, wrecked in the Pacific, reached Wallis Island after being twenty-two days in an open boat without food or water.

KING MALIBETOA has returned to power in Samoa, and German support has been withdrawn from Tananarive.

THE Boston sugar refinery in Bordeaux, France, has been burned. Three hundred thousand kilograms of sugar were destroyed. The loss is placed at \$800,000.

RACE AFFRAY IN ILLINOIS.

Colored Men Storm a Jail to Rescue a Prisoner—Eight Men Shot.

A race affray between whites and colored people has occurred at Lawrenceville, Ill. A St. Louis colored man named "Sliek" came to town and attacked a white man with a knife. The latter escaped after receiving two wounds, and "Sliek" then dashed down the street, slashing at every one.

Judge Barnes, of the county court, ordered the man to stop. He attacked the Judge, but the latter retreated by knocking him down. The man was then disarmed and arrested. Meanwhile the colored people hearing of the arrest, determined to rescue the prisoner. A few white men rallied around the Judge. There was a hard fight, in which the colored men were beaten back, and four of the ringleaders arrested. The prisoners were taken to the county jail and the sheriff and his deputies were ordered by the Judge to guard the building.

The colored men quickly organized and made an attack on the jail. The sheriff was ordered to fire on them but refused, and they forced their way into the jail and rescued the prisoner. Judge Barnes organized the whites and charged on the colored men at the jail. There was a bloody fight, in which pistols, knives and clubs were used. Judge Barnes was cut and shot, but his wounds are not fatal. Dr. Johnson, Ed. Lamb and three other white men were seriously hurt. Two colored men were shot, and a half breed's head was broken. The white men and the ringleaders were again put in jail and a heavy guard placed around the building. The riot has created great excitement.

Miss SALLIE L. BULL, of Alaska, has been appointed copyright clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, on certificate from the Civil Service Commission. Miss Bull is the first person ever appointed to the department service from Alaska.

A HERREW family of six persons, from Hungary, has been murdered with hatchets and terribly mutilated by unknown persons. The motive of the crime was robbery.