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JAPAN'S JOHNSTOWN

Many Thousands of People Drowned or Crushed to Death.

FLOURISHING TOWNS SWEPT AWAY

Mountains Crumb'ed Away Leaving Fields Covered With Mangled

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—The ateamer Gaelio, from Yokehama, brings details of the overwhelming disaster in Japan. The province of Kil, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest floods known in the kietory of the country. Over 15,000 people have been killed. Sever al towns have been destroyed and others have been wrecked. The catastrophe was caused by floods in the western part of the province and by the crumbling of a mountain, which buried six villages. The early part of August was remarkable for its rains, and the rapid rise of the rivers soon became alarming.
The banks of the Kingawa stream, over 100 mlles long broke near the city of Wakayame on August 10:h and an ocean of water rushed out upon the fields and towns, wrecking, houses, bridges, fences, temples and everything in its path. In this 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.

Lower down the embankments of Hidakagown were also destroyed, flooding the culti-rated fields and adjacent tewns. Out of six-ty houses at Wakanomura but two remain standing and more than fifty people lest their

An official of the Nishmara district, who arrived at Wakayame August 12, reports that about 11 p.m., August 19, a sudden rise of the waters took place at Sanabemachi, and in a few minutes the floors of buildings were covered. Many houses were carried away and about 300 persons lost their lives. All villages within a radius of ten miles were 18 feet above its average level, and the emmore or less submerged. Chorainomura several houses were washed away, leaving only eleven buildings standing. Many persons lost their lives in that district. The volume of the River Kinokuni. and adjacent stream, swelled to an extraordinary extent the rice being in some places 13 to 18 feet. No bridge over the stream could withstand the which, being already swellen greatly, subferce of the flood. The river steadily rose from 6 o'clock in the evening until at midnight it began to overflow its embankments. and about four miles from the city of Wakayamu the banks at the village of Iwahashi were washed away. Immediatedly the village and itwhole neighborhood, including forty eight other hamlets, were covered by the raging waters. The depth of the flood was from 5 to 15 feet. The neighborhood, of Osuka also auffered severley. At Gaaka rollet to being given to several thousand people,

TOWNS SWEPT AWAY.

The embankments on the Yodogown and Inked rivers were proken at several places August 21 and considerable damage was caused to farms, while many houses were swept way or partly wrecked. In Hongumwia 180 houses were washed away and thirty persons drowned in Higashipe, Murogori and Neship Margori several hundred houses were demolished and considerable lose of life occurred. In Hidakamenria 382 houses were carried away and seventy houses were damaged, while 120 persons lost their lives and fifty were injured. Five thousand people narrowly escaped death. Many houses in Tachigawara and Shibiya, which are situated close to the Humanagawa, were carried away and many lives lost. The buildings of the Kumana shrine, except one or two small temples, were swept away, but the sacred image was saved. According to a report from Jeninu, in Kigashi-Mwiogari, about one-fourth of the build ings (over 500) and 100 persons were swept away. The Hikawaga river rose twentyeight foot, and villages close to the river were flooded. About 150 houses were washed away and many persons perished. Seventy-eight houses and the Miwake police station at

Shusan were carried away.
Owing to the landelides close to the scource of the Hidakigawa vast numbers of trees were uprooted and swept upon the fields. where several thousands are now lying. About 1,200 houses of the villages close to the Tomitawa were swept away and over 500 persons were engulied. According to lavestigations made at Wakayamo, up to August 26, the number of bouses carried away in Nishi Mevlogari was 1,092, while 508 others were demolished and 440 were damaged. The number of deaths there was 863. Other villages suffered much and the number of dead cannot be accurately determined, but for the province of Kil, it will not be below 10,000.

Bloated bodies and wreckage cover the fields for miles, and it will be months before the survivors can proceed with work. The loss in money is estimated at \$6,000,000. Relief has been sent to the ruined district, but the suffering is intense and in the outlying districts many will die from starva-

MOUNTAINS CRUMBLED AWAY.

The same rain which ruined the western part of the prevince of Kil by the flood also wrought a most singular disaster at the east-ern section of the same province. The rivers

itams, at the back of the temple, suddenly inspired teacher, and some say as a Christ came down in an avalenche, burying the entire village under ground, only the upper half of the temple being left to view. The villeges of Nagato-Mura, Tanise-Mura, bends unitedly d Myenoike-Mura and Hayashi-Mura, along of happy homes. the Totaugawowoo, were all buried under ground by the arumbling away of the

Umiyabara mountain.
All the villages of Mi, Negatoms, Numata-Hara and Asahi, at the entrance of the Tot-sugawousec, face each other and can be seen cross the river, but there being no boats be tween these places no help could be rendered The villages of Uyene-Chi, Takateu, Kawaten and several others were all either swept away or buried underground. The number of Bodies—Rivers Overflowed their Banks—Tale of an Awful Disaster.

The villages of Kassabya, Achinara, Takigawa, Nojori, Yamagki and Tana were also entirely awept away or busted by the over-fisw of rivers and the crumbling of moun-tains. The damage along the lower course of the river and the villages akirting it has not been accertained, but it is supposed that out of fifty villages comprising Totangawa all have suffered more or less from the disaster, and it is doubtful if one has escaped.

In all these villages farms, rice fields and house are supposed to have been nearly or quite destroyed. The exact number of neaths in this small region is not yet known, but the district officials place is between 4,000 and 5,000. The coal mines at Tatatata-Mura, Yoshino and Gorl also caved in and forty miners are missing. In Shione-Mura a landslide occurred, crushing to death eight persons, besides which forty are missing who are supposed to have been buried alive. It is impossible to furnish aid to the thousands of sufferers and many must die of hunger and

thirst. The loases in lives and money will never be known, as whole towns have been andhilated, leaving no survivors to tell the story. The wreckage is strewn along the sea coast for nicety miles. The Japanese newspapers think the toss of life does not fall below

15 000. SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.-Japonese papers place the number of persons drowned in the flood of the 20th in the city of Wakayama and in the districts of Minami-Mure, Higashi-Muro, Nishi-Muro and Hidaka as 10,000 and the number of persons receiving relief at 20,-424. The river Kinokuni swelled from 13 to bankments at the village of Jawashi were washed away. Immediately the village and about forty-sight other hamlets were covered by the raging waters. On Angust 19 an en-ormous mass of earth fall from the mountain near the village of Tennokawa and stopped the course of the river of the same name merged the village and drewned nearly all the Inhabitants. A number of villagers belonging to Taujido took refuge in their temple on high ground, but when the land slide occurred filty persons were buried alive.

Heroism in a Soutane.

During the war of 1870 71 the franctircurs had killed several of the enemy's soldiers at a village near Domremy, in the Ardennes. The Germans demanded that six of the inhabitants should be given up to be shot as a reprisal. The unlucky six who were destined to meet their death in this way were surrendered about five colock in the afternoon, and were locked up in a room on the ground-floor of the mayor's house. The Prussian officer in charge allowed the cure to visit the poor fellows, and give them religious consolation. They had their hands tied behind their backs, and their legs were tied too; and he found them in such a state of progression that they rearcely understood what he said to them—two had fainted, and another was delirous from fever. Among these poor men was one who seemed to be about forry years of age, a widower, with five young children depending wholly upon him for their support.

At first he seemed to listen to the prices's words with resignation; finally, overcome with despair, he broke into the most fearful imprecations; then, passing from despair into deep sorrow, he wept over his poor children reduced sorrow, he wept over his poor children reduced to beggary and possibly death, and wished that they had been given up to the Prussians with him. All the good priest's efforts to calm this broken heart were useless. He went out and walked slowly to the guard room, where the officer was smoking a large clay pipe, and puffing out great clouds of smoke. He listened to the priest without interruption, who spoke as follows: 'Capping or best for heart here in the priest without interruption, who spoke as follows: 'Captain, six hostages have been given up to you who will be shot before many hours are over; not one of them fired on your troop, and, as the outprits have escaped, your object is not to punish the gully but to make an example of them, that the same thing may not occur in another place. It cannot signify to you if you shoot Peter or Paul, James or John; in fact, I should say that the more well known the victim is the better warning he will be to others victim is the better warning he will be to others. So my reason for coming to you is to ask you to allow me to take the place of a poor man, whose death will plunge his five children into great trouble. We are both innocent, so my death will serve your purpose better than his."—"Be it so." answered the officer; and four soldiers conducted the priest to prison, where he was bound live the others. Happily, the terrible drama did not end here; for a Prussian commander, hearing what had taken place liberated mander, hearing what had taken place, liberated the six hostages in consequence of the priest's heroism,-"Noble Words and Noble Deeds,"

A Product of Chicago Civilization CHICAGO, Sepetember 19.—A paper here tays : On the northwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and College Place stands a fine double four story brow-stone front building. Over the stoop is a signa bearing the words "Gellege of Life." Here resides about fourton men, mostly grayheaded, and about tourteen women, mostly young and good-looking. The head of the household is Dr. ern section of the same province. The rivers looking. The head of the household is Dr. cover rapidly, and the people in the neighbor cover rapidly, and the people in the neighbor cover rapidly, and the people in the neighbor covered ledge of Life is and what the twenty eight people are after is semething of a puzzle. Thre is a widespread by describing communication between the for a holy or good purpose, but according to this rivers, which rose in course in faight was realigned. The instance was and solutions that was realigned and solutions and according to the received and solutions and according to the people in the neighbor. This great engineer and control of an one of the preciplose of now covered ledges the mountains and the been and control of the same province. The lowest in the neighbor covered by the people in the neighbor covered ledges of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the people of the people in the neighbor covered ledges of the people of the people of the people in the neighbor control of the people of the people of the people in the neighbor control of the people of the

The paper prints interviews with a number of husbands whose wives have deserted them and joined the Teed aggregation. The husbands unitedly denounce Teed as breaker-up

THE STUDY OF SELF.

The Way to a Proper Valuation of Surscives and Our Attainments.

It is a little singular that a quality which le really essential to decency, not to say ex-cellence, is yet one capable of producing a deterioration of character, quite as low in its descent as its opposite is lefty in altitude. says ctarper's B.z.r. For a certain amount of consciousness of ourselves is good and decessary, while too great an amount is debasing and nowerthy. Without a proper pride, as it is called, where are we! We are price, without esfirespect. For pride of a per oual kind keeps one in the observance of those lesser duties, which not to observe would render one recreant in one's own estimate. It will allow one to de nothing at cdde with one's ideal of honor, of honorty, of civility, of kindness, and where religious prope and stays are miss ing, it keeps one from much of the evil that line in wait. If it is not good morale in itself it enforces good manners, and leads the way to good morals by such regard of the real reason and motive of good manners as springs from the Golden Rule, if having nothing to do with that rule in itself. But, indulged beyond a proper point, this charact eristic is capable of assuming a double meak, either aspect of which is hateful. It has ou the one side arregance, an expression of salf utterly out of proportion with right and truth, where the claimant gathers to himself all the wisdom and virtue and admirable quality that there may be in question, and if he does not exclaim: "I am Sir Oracle, and when I speak let no dog bark," he thinks it, and therefore bears himself as if he were in-

fallible. It is into this detestable quality that pride of birth and pride of money merge thereselves. Adventitions circumstances as noth birth and money are, the person who manifests pride in them, and claims superiority because of them, acquires unconsciously a haughti-ness of manner that makes him not only nubearable but laughable, the houghtiness being only the external manifestation of the undue estimate of the facts of one's individuality, and showing, on the whole, Iras nobility and worth than there might have been, without elther high birth or great wealth, inaumuch as pride in material and perishable things is less to be esteemed than pride in spiritual once. A he will never desc h

man of proper pride could never arrogate to himself the possession of the merest triff. that was not really his; he would consider it as all of a piece with any other dishonesty; of assertion, struggle and dissent; but an arregant man, assuming to be the equal of his superiors, is never anything but a ridiculous object to those whose finer senses are not offended by him. The other aspect of this double mask is that presented by the activity of vitality and self conceit. Not that the presence of varity always implies that of an overweening cou-

celt, it may be that its possessor by no means

overestimates a particle of his powers or belongings; he may have all that of which be is vain, and be roally a marvel of capacity or beauty, or whatever is the thing most valued in his category. When the preacher said; "All is vanity," he ment to use the literal signification of the word-all is hollowness; and hence sometimes we attach to word and idea of falsity and pretence, which, as the word is now used, is erroneous, as one is vain only of what one actually possesses, or sincorely thinks he possesses, and vanity pure and simple is as much an expression of active interest in one's self as any thing else. There is, indeed, a certain questionable variety of vanity wholh is so spurious and deplorable as hardly to be claimed by either pride or vanity, and is to be classed under the head of self-righteensness; but kept out of sight it does not special harm to any one. and if it does no clog his moral endeavor. acts only as a stimulant to the possessor always edious in the angello and superior eyes, it is only when it becomes se overtopplug as to obtrude itself upon earthly neighbors that it becomes odious to them; or when it is founded on next to nothing that it makes its victim absurd; it is then a form of selfconceit that is an abomination in all eyes and ears. To the self-centered person the outer universe is a wrifts; the rest of mankind are mere motes, or at best parasites; he bimself which his feet stumble, or the party-color with which his feet stumble, or the party-color with which his felly has dressed him like Harlequin. On the whole, if in some relations there is any bracing or atimulating quality in the possession of a certain amount of pride, yet its abuse is so tempting and so easy that one is led to think it would be better when the good fairy gives gifts to decline that one altogether, indulging no vanity and running ne danger of trampling over the weak and poor-spirited. The safe and wise maxim, "know thyself," which used to be worked by little maidens on their bookmarks, in the days of perforated paper, points out the way to a proper valuation of ourselves and our attainments. Possibly no one ever really acquired the knowledge thoroughly or

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control-These three lead man to sovereign power."

accurately; but he who has endeavored to do so cannot help agreeing with the post when

to the best street b-Catholic Record.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

interesting Items Gleaned from all Ques ters of the Ciobe.

A pilgrimage to Oka, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul society, took place y wterday.

The feast of Notre Dame de Pitle was suitably obserted at the church of that name or Sunday last.

Rev. Abbe Marre is acting as assistant cure at Notro Dame, to replace Rev Abbe Gibaud, who is dangerously ill.

Archduke Eugene, the father of the Queen Regent of Spain, has for some time been studying theology in the Seminary of Olmutz. One of the best known of Montreal's singers, who has always freely given his services

to charitable concerts, is about to enter the Society of Jeans, The Pope has addressed a protest to the French Government against its action in prohibiting the bistops and clergy from taking

part in the cisctions. The Diocese of Datroit has this year sent two ney-two coolesiastical atudents to St. Charles College, Ellicot City, Md., and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimere.

While there are over a million people in Arkansas, less than 10,400 are Catholics, and while there are 250,000 colored people in the State, less than 250 are Catholics.

Banadiotines have taken charge of the epiritual interests of the numerous Catholic eettiers in the territory of Oklahoma. They have obtained grants of land for the foun-

dation of eight churches and parishes. The Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, have opened an evening class for the instruction in the classics of young men who desire to enter the priesthood and cannot afford to go to college.

Mgr. Altmayer, the Latin Archbishop of Bagdad, had an interview with the Shah during his visit to Paris, and received assurances from him that his Catholic subjects should enjoy full religious liberty so long as he ruled in Perela.

The newly established Catholic University at Fribourg, Switzerland, is to be opened in November. Professors from all countries have been engaged to facilitate the studies of foreign students by giving instruction in their respective languages.

The Dawager-Empress Augusta has pre sented a crucifix and two candlesticks to Dr. Rocholl for the chapel in the military nospial in Hanover. Her Majesty is going to take the waters at Suhlangenbad, a place she has rarely or never visited for such a purpose before,

Mrs. Seaule deprived of the use of her legs, and suffering from cancer on the breast, was cured on S. ptember 3rd miraculously and in an instant. at Sa Anne's Shrine there, while venerating the saint's relice. The miracle was witnessed by 200 pilgrims.

Amongst the matters discussed by the German Bishops of Falds is the question of the use to be made of the sum of twenty million marks (one million sterling) paid by the Government as arrears of the Ecolestastical Budget, which was suspended during the Kulturkampf.

The Holy Father has erected a new Vigari ate Apostolio in mid-Africa, and has entrust ed its direction to the Fathers of Cardinal Lavigerie. The territory of which the vicari ate is composed lies near the Great Lakes, and opens upon an immense field of action to the untiring missioners.

The dwelling in which Archbishop Carroll the first Catholic Bishop ofith "United States, was born in 1735, is being torn down. This edifice, which is the property of I. S. Wilson, editor of the Marlboro Gazette was without doubt one of the oldest landmarks in Prince George's County, Md .- Altoona, Pa., Times

A Christian tribe surrounded by Pagans, has just been discovered in the heart of Airica. They had never before seen a white man. While their religious ideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other embiems of Christianity. They are believed to have been exiled from Abyssinia about 800 years age.

During the nine years of Bishop Watterson's rule of the Columbus, O, diocese, thirty new churches have been built, fourteen have been enlarged, five are in course of erection and nearly all bave been renovated. In addition to this, four chapels have been added walks with his head in the clouds, and so to the number of sacred places at which the tremendous Sacrifice is offered in that part of Ohlo.

The Right Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Rector of the American College in Rome, will accompany the Papal delegates to the centennial celebration of the establishment of a hierarchy in the United States, which will be held in Baltimore in November. Monselgnor O'Connell is well known there. He was Secretary of the Plenary Council, which was held there ln 1884.

The Sisters of Charlty, of Nazareth, at Pine Bluff, Ark., have epened an industrial school for the colored people. The house a fine frame building with furniture, cost \$2,600. The school directorate number seven, two being Cathello, one of whom is the Rev. pastor, Kather J. M. Lucey. Music and singing will be tsught free of charge.

M. Eiffel, the designer of the great tower, who is new in Switzerland, in reply to an address from the people of Ormont Dessus, included the duty of placing the love of therety and of God before even the love of liberty and of God before even the love of

of Ottawa ter the English-speaking Cathelics of the Dominion. Father McGuckin's appointment is a step in the direction of making Ottawa in fact as well as in name an Englishspeaking university.

Three new Catholic parishes are about to be of Denver. The Franciscan Slaters are building a new

\$60,000 hospital at Rochester, Mine., which will be completed within a mouth. Reduced railroad rates from all parts of the

Country to Baltimore, have been obtained for all who wish to attend the Catholic Congress on November 11 and 12.

The little diocese of Mueneter, Germany, challenges imitation. It contributed \$15,000 to the Anti-Slavery Society. Where is America's boasted generosity.

Judge O'Brien, of the New York Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision in regard to hospitals. St. Vincent's Hespital brought suit for exemption from taxation, its counsel showing that it was maintained for relieving the indigent sick, and that the money received from pay patients was used to help those who could not pay. The Judge decided that the hospital should not pay.

Mr. William Thaw, the lately deceased railroad king of Pittsburgh, made liberal bequests to all the charitable institutions in that city and Allegheny. Among these he remembered these under Cathoric susplems. He bequeathed to the Marcy Hospital \$20,000; Home of the Good Shephord, Troy Hill, \$5,000; Hume of the Little Sieters of the Poor, on Penn avenue, \$2 000; Home of the Little Staters of the Pour, Washington street, Ailegheny, \$1,000.

Arcabishop Walch paid a flying visit to Toronto Sunday last, and held a conference with the leading clargy of his new discour. A circular is now being leaved announcing his spointment and stating that administrators Rev. Fathers Luren; sud Rooney, s soon as they have definite information, will give notice of the date on which the new archblahep will take possessen of the metropolitan see. Tals will be about D-comber I, and will be accompanied by imposing ceremonies. At the dignituries of the Church in Canada, and many from the United States, will be present and take part.

We quote the following from the Catholic Citizen, of Milwankee, Win.: "Two Grand Army men steed at the door of one of our city churches last Sunday and were informed that the paster was off on a vacation and there would be no service at the edifice until after his return. 'I am sorry,' said one of the men. 'for I am actually church hungry to-day. I suppose I can go to the Union Club, however, and put in the day there.' His friend replied, 'Lat's go to some Catholic church.' 'I suppose it would be closed, too, A priest wants his vacation the same as a Protestant minister.' 'That's true. But there is always some one to take his place. There is no such thing as a vacation in the Oatholic Church."

Archbishen Fabre has made the following nominations :- To be cure of St. Martine, Rev. N. Aubry ; cure of St. Callate, Rev. P. Poissant; cure of St. Columban, Rev. C. E. Cadot; cure of St. Genevieve, Rev. J. B. Bourget; vicar of Hochelage, Rev. E. Laf. r. tune; vicar of St. Cyprian, Rev. A. Pruneau; Rev. J. B. Beauchmin, vicar of Ste, Elizaboth ; Rev. R Laberge, vicar of St. Charles, Montreal. To the Grand Seminery-Messre, Saneys, professor of morals; and Driscoll, professor of dogma. To Notre Dame-Mr. Marie, director of the men's congregation Mr. Pelletier, director of St. Francois Xavier orphanage; Mr. Bedard, director of Cercle Ville Marie. To St. James-Mr. P. Deguire to be core and Mr. Durocher, vicar.

Four Jesuit Priests Drowned.

CHERBOURG, September 20 .- Four priests rom the Jesuit College of Jersey and a boatman have just been drowned near Parame. The ecclesiastics were on their way to Dinan in a salling boat, when their steersman, an eld mariner, being struck by some part of the gear which gave way, immediately let go his held of the tiller, and the craft capsized. The Jesuits were all good swimmers, but the beat-man was unable to swim a stroke, and ork d out for help. Two of the coclesiastics tried to save him, but were dragged under water and drowned, while of the other four awimmers only two reached the shore in safety. The bedies, when recovered, were buried at Parame after a funeral service in the parish church.

Lost in the Caucasus.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A year ago last summer W. F. Donkin and H. Fox, with their Swiss guides lost their lives in the Caucasus. The tragedy excited attention because Mr. Donkin was the greatest photographer of glacial scenery. There was much uncertainty as to how the accident occurred, and it was even rumored that the party had been killed by natives. To clear up the mystery Mr. Dent, president of the British Alpine club, three other gentlemen and their Alpine guides, visited the Caucasus this summer, and though it was impossible for them to recover the bodies they found beyond doubt how the tragedy occurred. The mountain which the tourists ascended was known, and Mr. Dent and his friends found on a ledge of rocks 14,000 feet above the sea the last blyomac of the party. On the brow of a precipice were found the travellers' sleeping bags, provisions and some instruments. Mr. Fox's diary was discovered, and in the last entry it is said the party intended that day to continue the ascent of Mount Dychtan. It was then clear that the accident occurred while the party was traversing the fermidable ridge leading to the peak of Lychtan. It could only be passed by means of snow covered ledges burying them beyond all possibility of re

The first chapter in the history of a young

HORRIBLE DISASTER.

fermed and churches erected in the suburbs Thousands of Tons of Rock fall From the Citadel at Quebec.

> Leaving Death and Devastation in its Wake -Bundreds of Persons Burled Alive and Bouses Totally Demolished - Some Meartrending Scenes to the Search for the Unfortunates Among the Rules.

QUERES, September 19.-About 7.30 clock this evening the whole city was ? thrown into intense excitement by a report that a great cliff slide had occurred in Champlain street. Thousands of people flocked to the scene to find that the report was true. Several thousand tons of solid rock had crashed down with terrific force from almost under the King's Bastion on the Citadel, and a little distance west of the end of Dufferin terrace. It completely demolished eaven atoms and brick dwelling houses on Champlata street, some three hundred feet helow. The B. Battery, police force and fire brigade corps were early on the scene and rendered valuable ansistance.

HEARTRENDING SCENES

Sume scenes were witnessed which were extremely heartrending. A young hoy named Power was released from the rules. He, however, begged pitcously to be allowed to remain and die with his mother and leter, who were also buried nearby. He, as well as his parents and sisters, were removed alive, but badly wounded. A man named Berryman was found nearby pinned solidly under a huge rock. He was speaking to friends around him who were unable at the time to remove an immense houlder and relieve him from his agonizing position, as the rack was in such a position that it was feared that when it was moved it would cause his death

MANY STILL IN THE BUINS.

Uρ to 11 30 p.m. there were alz bedies taken from the rules, viz. : Thomas Farrell and two of his children, two children named Burke, and one unknown child. Farrell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen, and her husband, were still in the ruins. About twenty-five persons were removed from the debris badly injured. Some have breken arms and legs, others hadly crushed and mutilated in all shapes. It is supposed that at least fifty persons are yet under the ruins. The readway is blocked with solid boulders to the height of fifteen feet in some places.

All the wounded who were removed from the ruins were carried on stretchers to the Marine and Fisheries department, where physicians and ciercymen looked after them. Several of the wounded were taken in waggons to different hospitals.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

Communication with Diamond Harbor and Cape Blanc is completely cut off by the land slide, which covers the road in a solid mass from some 300 feet in length and from fifteen to twenty-five in height. Telegraph, telephone and electric light wires are all

It is impossible to say at present writing how many are dead and wounded, but everyone is working heroically under difficult circumstancee, as the night is intensely dark and a strong gale is blowing.

CRIES OF THE WOUNDED. MIDNIGHT.—At this hour the awiul extent and terrible character of the disaster is only beginning to be understood. There are many more under the debris than were at first imagined. Under some houses crushed ories of 'help!' "help!' are heard and no immediate help can be given them. One old soldier named Maybray, bearer of several medals of merit, who fought in the Orimean war, is heard shouting "For God's sake do assist me!" Aithough the soldlers and citizens are working like Treajus very little progress is made in recovering the bedies owing to the stupendens mass of rock and debris encumbering

A SCENE OF TERROR.

the rains.

About 176 bodies are supposed to be buried under the debris. The body of a woman named Mrs. Borryman has just been pulled out of the debris. It was mangled and bleeding, and presented such a sight as to affect the strongest man. More rocks are still crumbling down.

The people of the locality are fleeing with dread, less the whole boulder forming the highest point of Quebec will give way. is coming in abundance from all quarters of the city.

Accidents are cocurring every moment to the resours. The crashing of timbers and the rolling of huge masses of rock put the lives and limbs of the volunteers in continual danger. Physicians and olergymen are on the spot ready to administer to the first sufferer rescued from the rains.

DUFFERIN TERRACE UNDERMINED.

The mass of rock detached from the cliffelde left a vacant space of extraordinary dimensions. It has worked immediately under the Dafferin Terrace, undermining the support of that great promenade so that it is now unsafe The northeast bastion of the Citadel is perpendicular with the cliff-side. Huge rooks are still menacing, the locality, hanging as they are on the flank of the mountain. Ten corpses and sixteen wounded are now taken out. The work is still carried on, but is will take several days to haul out all the pogjes.

The damage will, it is said, exceed \$100, 000. The houses in the locality were built of stone and brick and inhabited by whiplaborers, etc. The scenes witnessed at the dige in the debris in the none of finding this wife. Orier and appeals rend the air of the confusion is such that no ten, can describe it.

[Continued on fish page: 1 a figure of the confusion is such that no ten, can describe it.]

LOOKING FOR LOVED ONES.