



VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

CHARLESTON WRECKED.

MEASURES FOR RELIEF ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—THE PRESIDENT THANKS THE QUEEN.

People leaving the town in large numbers—The buildings how the city to be an utter ruin—Previous famous upheavals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Sun's Charleston despatch says: Many families who are unable to sleep in their houses, provided themselves with outdoor quarters in yards and alleys, in the cases where these are sufficiently large to avoid danger from falling walls. In the upper wards many families were accommodated in box cars and passenger coaches, which have been placed at their disposal by railroad companies. The effects of the earthquake are not visible in the harbor; every ship in port is crowded with women and children, who go there to sleep. The most pressing want is tents, which will give women and children shelter. The weather has been good up to this time. Should rain set in the suffering must become intensified a hundred fold. One of the most singular features of the earthquake was the spouting wells in Beaufort street. Covers were torn from the well and sent flying in the air; then came a huge column of water and mud, which was sent up to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Most of the wells were emptied of their contents, but were speedily refilled. After the shock the surface of the streets in the vicinity of these wells was covered by a yellowish clay deposit, which may have come from the bottom of the wells, or from lower stratum of the earth. In some portions of the city vast jets of water were thrown up from crevices formed by the force of the earth's movement. Soon after the shock most of these closed, leaving exposed a large mound of sand of an entirely different character from the surrounding soil. Hundreds of people, who have sufficient means to leave the city, are departing by every train. A careful examination of the cracked buildings lead to the conclusion that Charleston is an utter ruin. The most devastation is toward the water, where live the fashion and wealth of the city. There are not three houses out of sixty magnificent mansions in the locality whose front and rear walls will not have to be rebuilt or entire buildings reconstructed. At 11 o'clock last night another severe shock swept over the city, coming with a heavy booming sound, apparently from the south-east. The earth trembled perceptibly, with a short wavy motion, for two seconds. Nearly every body had gone to bed in their tents or over. At the first note, however, of the well known and dreaded sound everybody was awake and on their feet, and the streets were filled in a twinkling with men, women and children. A large ruin in King street was thrown to the ground with a crash, and several other tottering bits of tottering masonry came down. The old alarm has returned and upset confidence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4, 2.40 a.m.—Since last night's shock slight vibrations have been felt in the upper stories of the Morning News building almost continuously, the intervals between them varying only from 8 to 10 minutes. There was a general stampede at the first shock, but the editorial and typographical forces nevertheless returned to their post. The building is the highest and largest in the city.

HOME FAMOUS EARTHQUAVES.

Eminent geologists and historians claim that 13,000,000 people have been killed by earthquakes. In Southern Italy and Sicily no century has elapsed since the earliest periods of history that has not been distinguished by severe if not frequent earthquakes. From 1773 to the end of 1776 this region was almost constantly disturbed. The great earthquake of 1783, in Calabria, killed 10,000 persons. In Central Italy, among the earliest of the recorded earthquakes, is that of the year A.D. 63, which resulted in the partial destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, sixteen years previous to the time when those cities were buried under the ashes and lava accompanying an eruption of Vesuvius. The most memorable earthquake recorded in history is the one which visited Lisbon on the morning of Nov. 1, 1755. The rumbling sounds that preceded most earthquakes was immediately followed by the great shock, which threw down the principal portion of the city. The sea retired, leaving the harbor dry, and returned in a minute as a great wave or breaker, fifty feet or more in height. It is believed that 60,000 people were destroyed in less than six months. The part of the city that was permanently inundated beneath the waters of the bay was covered to the depth of 600 feet. The portion of the earth that was shaken by this earthquake was estimated by Humboldt to be equal to four times the extent of Europe. The earthquake that devastated Judea at the time of the battle of Actium, 31 B.C., caused the death of 10,000 civilians and soldiers. That which occurred at the crucifixion was accompanied by a darkness very similar to that recorded Jan. 22, 1835, in Central America on the occasion of the eruption of the Volcano Cosiguina, and the attendant earthquake. The ancient city of Antioch has been peculiarly visited from time immemorial. It was almost destroyed A. D. 115, at the time of the visit of the Emperor Trajan, who was himself hurt. In 526 an earthquake swallowed up 250,000 of Antioch's people, and sixty years later 300,000 more met a similar fate. On March 19, 1873, San Salvador was utterly destroyed by an earthquake. The loss of life was comparatively small as the people had been forewarned by previous noises. In 1872 an eruption of Papandayang, one of the loftiest volcanoes of Java, an area of one hundred square miles was overwhelmed with ashes, destroying forty villages and 3,000 people. The most disastrous earthquakes of the

ALEXANDER ABDICATES.

BULGARIA'S RULER VOLUNTARILY VACATES HIS THRONE TO SAVE A RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

His Pathetic Farewell to His Officers—A Regency to be Formed, Pending a New Appointment—The News in Continental Centres—Alexander's Probable Successor.

SOPIA, September 4.—When Prince Alexander reached Sofia he was met by a vast concourse of citizens, headed by the mayor. The latter presented to the Prince an address of welcome. It expressed loyalty and submission on the part of the Bulgarians and universal grief over the recent events. Prince Alexander, in reply, said his confidence in the future was unshaken. He summoned all Bulgarians to assist him in preserving order. The Prince entered the town in triumph. His cortege was preceded by a troop of Roumanian hussars, followed by infantry, Gayly-attired peasants, who had ridden out to meet the Prince followed. The dense masses which lined the streets cheered the procession as it made its way toward the cathedral, where the Tsar's Deum was sung. A parade followed, during which Prince Alexander left his suite and galloped toward the troops, amid the deafening cheers of the multitude. All the consulate buildings, except that belonging to Russia, were decorated with hunting and flags in honor of the restoration. During the review of the troops Prince Alexander rode with Colonel Moutkoff, the commander-in-chief. When Colonel Moutkoff went to meet Prince Alexander, the latter saluted and kissed him. The Prince rode a splendid charger with gold trappings. Metropolitan Mirikoff met the Prince at the city gate, addressed him with a speech of welcome, called him Bulgaria's pride, and thanked God for his safe return to the people of whom he was the beloved. At the conclusion of the address Alexander and Mirikoff kissed each other.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President has cabled Queen Victoria: "Your Majesty's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the earthquake is warmly appreciated and awakes a grateful response in American hearts."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 6.—Joseph Pulitzer, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the New York World, has telegraphed Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, to draw on him for \$1,000 to be used in behalf of the earthquake sufferers. Mayor Francis, of this city, telegraphed \$1,000 to the mayor of Charleston for the sufferers.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Mayor Hodges this afternoon sent a despatch to the Mayor of Charleston requesting the latter to draw for \$5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The citizens' relief committee to-day resolved to send to the Charleston committee an authorization to draw \$5,000 for the treasurer for the relief of the sufferers. Contributions to date amount to \$8,500.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The New York Stock Exchange committee has received over \$6,000 for the Charleston relief fund. They propose to send \$5,000 to Charleston and \$1,000 to Summerville to-morrow. The Produce Exchange committee has raised \$9,300 for the Charleston sufferers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—On August 30 Prince Alexander sent the following telegram to the Czar through the Russian Consul at Rastounek:

"SIR,—Having resumed the government of Bulgaria, I write to offer to Your Imperial Majesty my most respectful thanks for the action of your Consul at Rastounek, whose official presence at my reception showed to the Bulgarians that Russia did not approve of the revolution and the act directed at my person. I also thank your Imperial Majesty for despatching Prince Dolgorouki as envoy extraordinary to Bulgaria. My first act on resuming power is to assure Your Majesty of my firm intention to make every sacrifice to reward Your Majesty's magnanimous intention to extricate Bulgaria from the grave crisis through which she is passing. I beg of Your Majesty that you will authorize Prince Dolgorouki to place himself in direct communication with myself as speedily as possible. I shall be happy to give Your Majesty decided proofs of my unalterable devotion to your august person. The monarchical principle compelled me to restore the legality of my crown in Bulgaria and Roumelia. Russia, having given me my crown, it is into the hands of Russia's sovereign I am ready to render it."

The Czar replied to Prince Alexander: "I cannot approve of your return to Bulgaria, forseeing from its sinister consequences for the country already so sorely tried. The mission of Prince Dolgorouki has become inexpedient. I shall abstain so long as Your Highness remains in Bulgaria from any intervention. In the sad condition to which the country is reduced, Your Highness must decide your own course. I reserve to myself to judge what my father's venerated memory and the interests of Russia and the peace of the East require of me."

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The publication of the correspondence between the Czar and Prince Alexander has created a great sensation in public circles. The Czar's menacing reply to the Prince's submissive epistle is regarded by diplomats as ensuring Alexander's abdication and Russia's occupation of Bulgaria. It is feared war will ensue unless Bismarck interposes.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

RANGOON, Sept. 6.—Father Biet, superior of the Catholic prison in British Burmah, recently went to visit a well known usurer at Hamao. While the priest was at the money lender's house three Burmese robbers broke into the house to steal the usurer's money. He resisted them stoutly and they killed him with knives. The robbers then turned upon the priest and murdered him because he had witnessed the crime.

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LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Morning Post says: "We greatly doubt whether Prince Bismarck's policy will ensure the peace of Europe. Europe will have no peace until the wrongs Russia has inflicted on a rising people are avenged. Whatever may be the reasons which induced Bismarck to sacrifice Prince Alexander to the present critical situation, we cannot believe that Europe will approve a policy tending to make the Czar the arbiter of the whole continent."

THE CLOUDS IN THE BALKANS DARKER AND MORE LOUDLY THAN EVER.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Telegraph says: "The clouds in the Balkans are darker and more lurid than ever."

SOPIA, Sept. 6.—Bulgarian officers favorable to the Prince have held a public meeting and decided to retain Alexander by force.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—It is rumored that in accordance with the advice given by the two friendly powers, Turkey is making preparations on the Asiatic frontier. It is also said that orders have been given to supply the army in Erzeroum and along the border with additional guns, stores, and munitions. This activity is due to movements on the part of Russia, which is supposed to be making an effort to gauge the military and naval strength of Turkey. It is learned that large contracts have been made on Russian account for coal for Odessa, and that a contract has been made to supply 30,000 tons of metal plates, of twelve inch thickness, and with steel facing, for the Russian arsenal on the Black Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Post and Telegraph declare England will abandon the Island of Port Hamilton off the coast of Corea, because of the conviction that its occupation would prove a source of weakness in time of war.

SOPIA, September 6.—An ordinary session of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to discuss the abdication. It is believed the departure of Alexander from Bulgaria is likely to result in civil war.

SOPIA, September 6.—Before Prince Alexander announced his intention to quit the throne, he received a telegram from Bismarck recommending that he abdicate in order to save Bulgaria. His decision to abdicate is attributed partly to loss of vigor of mind and body consequent upon the severe trials he has undergone lately. The Prince on Saturday presided at a meeting representing all parties in Bulgaria, when it was decided to appoint M. Stambouloff, M. Radouloff, M. Karaveloff, M. Gierchhoff and M. Stouloff to negotiate with Russia and other powers for settlement of the Bulgarian crisis. The ordinary session of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to discuss the abdication. It is believed the departure of Alexander from Bulgaria is likely to result in civil war.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Sir J. Ferguson, under foreign secretary, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that a change in the Government of Bulgaria can only occur in accordance with the treaty of Berlin and with the consent of the signatory powers to that treaty. England, he said, had no separate interest in reference to Bulgaria. The election of a new Prince of Bulgaria must be unananimous (Czechs). The Government, said the speaker, had hoped much from the ability and great qualities of Prince Alexander, and that he had interrupted his reign, and his final decision to abandon his work in Bulgaria was greatly regretted.

KING MILAN'S SORROW.

BELGRADE, September 6.—A despatch from Simla says King Milan, of Serbia, who, with his prime minister, was on his way to Gluckenburg, has, on account of the gravity of the situation created in the Balkan states by Prince Alexander's abdication, abandoned his journey, and arranged to return to Belgrade.

CANVASSING FOR OLDENBURG.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Prince Alexander will to-morrow proclaim his abdication. The Russian consulates in Bulgaria are distributing for signature petitions to the Czar favoring the election of the Prince of Oldenburg as successor to Prince Alexander.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, September 6.—The Times says the Regency committee composed with or with-

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

THE SPEAKER SNUBS THE MEMBERS.

Warm Words in Debate—A Misunderstanding which Threatened a Breach of the Peace—Belfast Calmed Down.

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To the Editor of the Herald:

We are having stormy times of it in the House of Commons. Every night lately we have had a vehement passage at arms between the Orange member from Ulster and the Irish Nationalist members, and we have had pre-emptory and sometimes inexplicable interventions on the part of the Speaker.

The House is a little puzzled by the recent denunciation of the Speaker. He interrupts, rebukes, menaces and silences members in a way altogether new to our proceedings. The Pall Mall Gazette had an ominous little paragraph yesterday in double headed type, implying, more or less darkly, that an explanation is to be found in the fact that the Speaker is temporarily out of his mind.

Night before last the Speaker came suddenly and sternly down upon no less a person than Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Harcourt, amazed at the unwonted intervention, tried to argue the point, whereupon the Speaker snubbed him sharply for endeavoring to dispute the authority of the Chair. Harcourt tried to explain that he was not disputing the authority of the Chair, but only endeavoring to explain his own position; but the Speaker would listen to nothing of the kind, and Harcourt had only to submit, while making his feelings pretty well known in an audible murmur to those around him. Perhaps the Speaker fastened upon so important a personage as Harcourt in order to teach the House a lesson, or to rebuke the last members of the Irish Nationalist party who were able to cope with and put down the effect of all this on the temper of the House is very bad. Men get irritated, nervous and angry. No one knows when they may not suddenly pounce upon the Speaker for some breach of order of which he is innocent, or to beset the House with instances during the last two nights the Speaker was, according to my judgment I can form—and I am a pretty old parliamentary hand—decidedly wrong. In any case, no policy on the part of the presiding authority can be less calculated to promote the cause of good discipline than a too frequent exercise of power.

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The debate will be one of importance, if only because it will give an opportunity to the genuine Radicals of England, Scotland and Wales to show that they are genuine and that they will stand by their principles and support the Irish leaders.

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MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

Parnell has wisely decided to bring in a bill of his own to deal provisionally with the land question this session. One child went so far in the way of conciliation as to say the Government would find time for the introduction and discussion of the measure, although he did not hold out the slightest expectation that they would be able to give such a measure their support.

The debate will be one of importance, if only because it will give an opportunity to the genuine Radicals of England, Scotland and Wales to show that they are genuine and that they will stand by their principles and support the Irish leaders.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.