

railway, with a population of 15,000, was almost

#### ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Thirty-five hundred out of a total of 4400 houses in the town were overthrown or burned. Seven hundred and forty-seven people were killed. In the town of Kane 600 houses were overthrown, and 100 people killed. In the town of Ogaki 35,000 houses were overthrown, 2000 houses were burned.

Seven hundred people crushed to death and 1800 injured. In the town of Tokogahana nearly six hundred houses were overthrown and a like number burned and over a hundred people killed. In the town of Kitagatimachi eighty-four people were killed. The entire village of Entakatoml was destroyed, and eighty people killed. These towns are all in the provinces of Ezozi and Owari, and represent a total of 3400 killed and nearly 43,000 houses totally destroyed.

Communication has not been opened up to all the outlying points, but it is now known that the total deaths will exceed 5000.

The up and down trains on the Tokaido railway were just meeting at Gifu station, the centre of the disturbance, when the first shock occurred. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling and the movement was so violent that people slipped from their seats. For a moment they were dazed; but, looking out of the windows, they beheld the station in ruins, and the water in a neighboring pond dashing violently from side to side. This rumbling movement continued, and cracks two to three feet wide were observed opening and closing in all directions, volcanic mud and ashes being thrown from some of them. Some of the passengers made their way into Gifu, and found

#### IMMENSE HEAPS OF RUINS.

Many houses had fallen, while others were so shattered that the succeeding tremors of the earth threw them down. In almost every house some unfortunate was buried, and their chances of escape were greatly diminished by conflagrations in many places. The railway line was too much damaged to allow trains to move, and passengers were accordingly compelled to make their way on foot to the neighboring towns. The roads were almost impassable by reason of fissures and landslides.

The town of Kano was found in ruins, not a house remaining upright. Kasanater fared a like fate, every dwelling being a mass of debris. Everywhere the survivors were digging out the dead and wounded and fighting against the conflagrations on all sides. Many survivors, however, were so paralyzed with fear that they could only stand vacantly staring at the scene of destruction.

At Yehinomaya and Kiyosu the people managed to secure a few mats, and were preparing to pass the night in the fields.

Throughout the day and night the work of carrying the wounded to Nagoya proceeded, a continued stream of bearers passing along the railway, which was the only available route.

The inhabitants of the ruined town say that the first sensation was that the houses were being raised, and then suddenly lowered two to three feet.

The fact that there was a marked subsidence of the earth's surface for a considerable area about Gifu, indicates that the latter town was the center of the disturbance.

Very soon after the houses were thrown down, and while hundreds of people were

#### BURIED IN THE DEBRIS,

flames burst from the ruins of a silk factory and in a short time spread to such an extent that citizens were compelled to desist in the work of rescue. The conflagration burned out in one direction, but, three other fires breaking out, soon joined and swept from street to street, fanned by a strong wind. This was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 8 o'clock in the evening almost every part of the town of Gifu was wrapped in fire, and the inhabitants, abandoning all hope of staying the conflagration, saved what articles they could and fled to the woods and hills.

The police, aided by the Normal School students and prisoners from the jail, fought the fire all night, but it was not subdued until forenoon of the next day when almost the whole town was burned over. The potteries in the prefectures of Owari and Mino, the great centers of the porcelain manufacture in Japan, at Seto and other towns, were almost entirely destroyed and it is reported that there is no prospect of resuming the industry this year.

The shock at Osaka was so severe that scarcely a sound house is left standing, with the exception of the castle. The Gobo Temple, belonging to the Shin sect of Buddhists, was full of worshippers when it fell, burying at least fifty people.

#### THE RUINS TOOK FIRE.

and the shrieking victims were consumed before the eyes of the horrified onlookers.

A slight shock was felt at Nagerio on the night of Sunday, October 25th.

Wednesday morning, while forty Christians were assembled in one of the buildings, the Methodist school building began to totter and the worshippers fled. One Christian and his wife were killed, and two Japanese were fatally injured. Mr. and Mrs. Vandyke, the missionaries, and other whites were dangerously hurt.

Out of doors the city was in uproar. Wild shrieks and indescribable noises filled the air, while every few moments came a terrible thunder from the angry earth. Many streets were blocked with fallen houses and others were choked with fleeing people. The thread factories, large brick buildings, caved in killing hundreds of people.

The old castle, despite its 400 years, stood firm. The loss of life in the three towns, which go to make up the city Nagoya, is estimated at from 750 to 1000.

Up to the morning of Friday, October 30th, 368 distinct shocks are reported as following that of Wednesday. As the wounded are brought into the city from the surrounding towns, reports continue to come of lives lost, damage done and stirring incidents. There were fissures in the earth two feet wide and several feet deep. Railway rails were twisted, iron bridges broken, river embankments sunk or crumbled, and fields flooded, etc. A lake 600

yards long and sixty yards wide was formed at the foot of Hukason mountain in Gifu prefecture. Great rocks on the side of the hills in Gifu gave way, and water sprang from cracks in the ground. The water in wells changed to a brownish color and was rendered unfit for drinking.

Out of seven hundred temples in the Gifu prefecture, more than one-third are totally destroyed. The top of the sacred mountain of Fusiyma was rent asunder for a distance of twelve hundred feet in width and six hundred feet in depth. Up to Nov. 5th eleven thousand dollars had been distributed for relief and a large quantity of rice. The Emperor and Empress made a donation of twenty-eight thousand dollars. One hundred and fifty-eight thousand persons in Gifu prefecture alone applied for assistance.

#### THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The first business was the acceptance of the resignations of Chairman Quay and Treasurer Dudley. The resolutions of commendation adopted by the executive committee last summer when the resignations were presented, were laid before the committee and unanimously adopted. The action of the committee in naming J. S. Clarkson of Iowa as chairman and W. G. Baker of New York treasurer, was approved.

#### THE UTAH REPRESENTATION.

The contest between McBride and Barch for the Utah representation was decided in favor of McBride.

Dennis T. Flynn of Oklahoma presented his credentials, which were approved and Mr. Flynn admitted, increasing the membership of the committee to forty-five.

Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey was elected vice-chairman, and, after deciding to allow one hour to the representatives of each city competing for the convention, the doors were opened at 12:40 and representatives of the press admitted with the delegations.

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The roll of States was called in alphabetical order. When California was reached, Mr. DeYoung introduced, as spokesman for San Francisco, Congressman McKenna, who addressed the committee. The city of San Francisco, he said, would be found to have claims to consideration regarding not only her interests and the interests of the Pacific section, but the interests of the Republican party. He could but review the titles of San Francisco by reviewing the objections urged against them.

Mr. McKenna said it was urged that the city of San Francisco was too far away. That argument had not much foundation and led to some strange suggestions. The splendid size of the country seemed to be getting inconvenient to politicians. To be away from home has not heretofore been considered one of their conspicuous characters. [Laughter.] If the geographical consideration prevail other places besides San Francisco were objectionable. Six days would be the amount of time consumed between San Francisco and any other city. Was that consumption of time a consideration? Yes, if the days be wasteful days; no, if they be workful days; and he emphatically de-