WIDE TERRITORY DEVASTATED

St. Vincent in Worse Plight Than the Island of Martinique.

A despatch from Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, says: A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned here from a visit, on horseback, to the devastated district of back, to the devastated district of fifty miles, and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of St. Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored. The entire northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of eighteen inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingston to two feet or more at Georgetown. The crops are ruined; nothing green can be seen. The streets of Georgetown are cumbered with snow-drift-like heaps of ashes, and ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in. There will soon be five thousand destitute persons in need of assistance from the Government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers.

The British cruiser Indefatigable brought twenty-five tons of supplies here and returned to the Island of Trinidad for more. The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robt. Llwewlyn, is here supervising the work of the authorities.

ST. VINCENT SUFFERS MOST.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the Island of Martinique killed more people outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater destitution here. The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit, which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons who sought refuge in a room ten feet by twelve were all killed. One person was brained by a huge stone nine miles from the crater.

Rough coffins are being made to receive the remains of the victims. The hospital here is filled with dying people. Fifty injured persons are lying on the floor of that building, as there are no beds for their accommodation, though cots are being rapidly constructed of boards. This and similar work has been in progress since immediately after the disaster. But two days elapsed before there were any burials, as the negroes refused to dig the necessary trenches, although they were offered three times their usual wages by the local authorities. The nurses employed are incompetent, but they are willing to learn, and are working hard. The negroes are indifferent to all that is happening, and as to what has occurred. They expect to receive Government rations, but there have been instances where they have refused to bury their own relatives.

The negroes who have remained on the estates are half starved and the Carib survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwelling houses and shops. A number of arrests have been made in this connection.

As the Colonial Hospital here was found inadequate to accommodate the sufferers, large army tents have been erected for the use of the patients who are being constantly brought here from other towns on the island, but even these annex hospitals are over-crowded. The local doctors have been reinforced by a doctor who arrived here from the Island of Grenada, one of the British Windward Islands. He brought with him a number of packages of medical supplies, which were extremely useful.

SULPHURIC VAPORS.

There are a hundred injured people in the hospital at Georgetown, gangs of men are searching for the dead or rapidly burying them in trenches, and all that can be done under the circumstances is being accomplished. The sulphuric vapors, which still exhale all over the island, are increasing the sickness and mortality among the survivors, and are causing suffering among the new arrivals. The hospital staff are giving way from overwork. An ambulance corps from the garrison of Barbadoes and further medical assistance will arrive here shortly. The stench in the afflicted districts is terrible beyond description. Nearly all the huts left standing are filled with dead bodies. In some cases disinfectants and the usual means of disposing of the dead are useless, and cremation has been resorted to. When it is possible the bodies are dragged with ropes to the trenches and are there hastily covered up, quick lime being used when available. Many of the dead bodies were so covered with dust that they were not discovered until walked upon by visitors or by the relieving officers or their assistants.

THEIR SUFFERING TERRIBLE.

The arrival here of the first detachment of the ambulance corps, which brought sufferers from Georgetown, caused quite a sensation. This batch consisted of a hundred persons whose charred bodies exhaled fetid odors and whose loathsome faces made even the hospital attendants shudder. All these burned persons were suffering fearfully from thirst and uttering, when strong enough to do so, agonizing cries for water. It is doubtful whether one of the whole party will recover. The death rate among the people in the hospitals is still very high, in spite of the best medical efforts on their behalf.

NOW UNDER THE OCEAN.

It is estimated that the sea has encroached from ten feet to two miles along the coast, near Georgetown, and that a section of the north of the island has dropped into the sea. This is apparently verified by the report of the French cable ship Pouyer-Quertier, that soundings now show seven fathoms where, before the outbreak, there were thirty-six fathoms of water.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding the United States steamer Potomac, now in these waters, has called on Governor Llewelyn and offered him the assistance of the United States and any assistance which it was in his power to render. The Potomac has landed what she can spare of her foodstuffs. The Governor expressed his thanks and added that there was no immediate need of help. The United States steamer carried official despatches to the Island of St. Lucia.

SOUFRIERE RESTING.

Since midnight Tuesday the subterranean detonations here have ceased and the Soufriere Wednesday relapsed apparently into perfect repose, no smoke rising from the crater and the fissures emitting no vapor. The stunted vegetation that formerly adorned the slopes of the mountain has disappeared, having given place to grey-colored lava, which greets the eye on every side. The atmosphere is dry, but somewhat agitated. Rain would be welcome, as there is a great deal of dust in the air, which is very disagreeable and irritating to throats and eyes, and is causing the merchants to put all their goods under cover. The inhabitants, naturally meaning the white population, as a rule, are anxious to know whether the repose of the volcano is permanent, or whether it is the lull which usually precedes greater paroxysmal activity. Some people, anticipating that there is danger of further volcanic eruptions, are leaving the outlying towns for this city.

NEW CRATERS FORMED.

The report that the volcanic lake which occupied the top of the mountain has disappeared appears to be confirmed. A sea of lava, emitting sulphurous fumes, now apparently occupies its place, and several new craters have been formed. The last time the volcano showed activity, Tuesday last, the craters, old and new, and numerous fissures in the mountain sides discharged hot vapor, deep subterranean murmurings were heard, the ground trembled, at times from the centre of the volcano, huge volumes of steam rose like gigantic pine trees towards the sky, and a dense, Cimmerian smoke, mingling with the steam, issued from the new and active crater, forming an immense pall over the northern hills, lowering into the valleys and then rising and spreading until it enveloped the whole island in a peculiar grey mist.

Simultaneous action upon the part of the volcanoes of Martinique and Dominica and elsewhere seems to denote a volcanic connection between these islands and appears to verify the assumption of the volcanic origin of the mountain chains running parallel with the Soufriere in the Windward districts.

As this despatch is sent it is excessively hot here, and the northern hills retain their foggy appearance.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.

Steady Increase in Number Imprisoned Since 1845.

A London despatch says :—The Prison Commissioners of Scotland, in their report for the year 1901, again call attention to the serious increase of crime in Scotland. The increase has been steady since 1845. In 1900, there were imprisoned 60,503 persons, and in 1901, 66,769. The heavy figures, it is said, are due to the increased number of persons convicted of minor offences. Serious crimes, however, have also greatly increased.

CRATER ON ST. VINCENT.

Fissures Continue to Throw Hot Vapor.

A St. Thomas, D. W. I., despatch says: Advices from St. Vincent show that it is impossible to get nearer than eight miles to the new crater that has appeared in the volcano on the Island of St. Vincent. The old crater was filled by a beautiful lake, but this has disappeared, having either sunk into the bowels of the mountain or been blown in the shape of steam and scalding water over the surrounding country. The fissures that have appeared on the sides of the volcano continue to throw out hot vapor. Subterranean noises are heard miles from the mountain, and the tremblings of the earth indicate the possibility of further discharges.

On Monday afternoon great volumes of steam and smoke were thrown out. The whole island is covered with a peculiar mist, and the atmosphere is charged with noxious vapors, which have the effect of increasing the sickness among the people. An ambulance and medical assistance have arrived from Barbadoes.

The poorer classes from the afflicted districts are now threatened with starvation, though the Government is feeding 3,000 of them and giving them shelter. Among the many victims of the disaster are almost all of the Carib Colony, who lived on the devastated part of the island.

MANY OF THE BODIES

of those who lost their lives have now remained unburied so long that decomposition has set in, and the odor is so overpowering that many of the searching parties have been compelled to abandon their work. In other cases those engaged in burying the dead refused to handle the bodies. Consequently, ropes are tied to them, and they are either dragged to trenches and there interred or are placed on impromptu funeral pyres and burned as speedily as possible. The Legislative Council of Jamaica has appropriated £1,000 for the benefit of the sufferers.

Despatches by mail from St. George, Grenada, stated that the Royal mail steamer Taw has taken medical assistance to St. Vincent.

A line drawn from Chateau Belaire to Georgetown would divide the Island of St. Vincent in halves. There is probably no human being living alive north of it.

It is conservatively estimated that two thousand have been sacrificed since the first eruption on May 7. This includes all of the Carib Islands, which means the practical extinction of the race that was found by Columbus four centuries ago.

An old Indian prophecy that the Caribs would be sacrificed to the fire god which they worshipped has thus been fulfilled. Of the Caribs only a few individuals remain on the Islands of St. Lucia and Dominica.

ROBBERS OF THE DEAD.

Many of Them Have Been Shot at St. Pierre.

A Fort de France, Martinique despatch says :—Acting Governor L'Huerre is taking precautions to prevent wholesale looting at St. Pierre during the relief work. The French troops and the revenue officers have been ordered to watch out for this business. The officers shot many of the looters whom they found robbing the dead. The shooting of these people has been hushed up, as the French law does not justify any such action.

On Thursday Presiding Judge Desfontaines sentenced forty-four men and four women to various terms of imprisonment, and on Friday twenty seven men and seven women were also convicted of looting. The men were sent to prison for five years and the women for three. The people attacked and tried to lynch the looters while they were being taken to jail. The gendarmes drew revolvers and the people fled, cursing the looters as they went. There were no casualties.

The people generally are highly excited over the looting, and are anxious that the criminals shall be tried by the higher courts and more severe sentences imposed.

Doctors went ashore and examined the situation closely. They ordered that the bodies should be burned and that the people should leave the place. About fifty persons were brought to Fort de France. A chemist who was aboard the Suchet analyzed the sand or ashes that Mont Pelee emitted and found them to be a composition of sulphur and saltpetre.

Capt. McLean and Commander Gilmore, of the cruiser Cincinnati, and Consul Ayme, with a guide, searched for the body of Mr. Prentis, the American Consul, and also for the bodies of the members of his family. The guide located the American Consul in a mass of stones. He penetrated the ruins and found much silverware marked "M." A skeleton was found in the courtyard, but there was no evidence to identify it. Several tons of stones must be removed before any positive identification can be made. The mark "M" on the silverware probably represents the name of Consul Prentis' wife. The investigation of the ruins and the search for the bodies will be continued.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 20.—Wheat—The market is unchanged. No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 78c middle freight. No. 2 spring at 75 to 76c. east. Manitoba No. 1 hard held at 88c, Toronto and west; No. 1 Northern at 84½c, and No. 2 Northern at 82½c, Toronto and west. Grinding in transit prices 2½c higher. At Goderich and Owen Sound No. 1 hard quoted at 84 to 84½c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 nominal at 61 to 62c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patent, $2.90 to $2.92, middle freight, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers, in wood, quoted at $3.20 to $3.30. Manitoba flours are higher ; patents, $4.20 to $4.25 delivered on track Toronto, bags included, and strong bakers', $3.90 to $3.95.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls., $4.85 on track, and in sacks at $4.70. Broken lots, 25c extra.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $16.50 outside. Shorts, $19 outside. At Toronto bran is $18.50, and shorts $20.50. Manitoba bran, $20 in sacks, and shorts, $22 in sacks, Toronto.

Barley—Trade quiet ; No. 2 quoted at 53c middle freight, and No. 3 at 50 to 51c.

Oats—No. 2 white sold at 43½c middle freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Small lots quoted at 5½c, and jobbing lots at 5 to 5¼c per lb. Evaporated, 10½c.

Hops—Trade quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings, at 7 to 8c.

Honey—The market is dull at 9½ to 10c for strained; comb, $1.15 to $2.25 per dozen.

Maple syrup—Market quiet, with prices unchanged. Pure new make, imperial gallons, 90c to $1; old, as to quality, 70 to 80c. Sugar, 9 to 9½c per lb.

Beans—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. They are jobbing at $1.15 to $1.30, and hand-picked quoted at $1.35 to $1.40.

Hay, baled—The market is steady, with fair demand; timothy, $10.50, on track for No. 1.

Straw—The market is quiet ; car lots on track quoted at $5.50 to $6, the latter for No. 1.

Poultry—Receipts small. We quote: —Fresh killed turkeys, 13 to 14c per lb; chickens, 75c to $1. Ducks, 95c to $1.

Potatoes—The market is unchanged. Car lots are quoted at 75 to 78c per bag, and small lots at 85 to 90c.

THE DAIRY MARKET.

Butter—The offerings continue large and the demand fair for choice qualities. Choice grades in fair demand. We quote :—Choice 1-lb rolls, 16 to 17½c; choice large rolls, 15 to 16c; second grades, 11 to 13 ; creamery, prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—The market is steady, with a good demand at 13 to 13½c per dozen for new laid, and at 11c for chips.

Cheese—The market is firm, with sales of old at 12½c, and new at 11½ to 12c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Hog products continue in good demand, with prices firm. We quote :—Bacon, long clear, 10½c, in ton and case lots Mess pork, $21 to $21.50; do., short cut, $22.50 to $23.

Smoked Meats—Hams—13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 11½c; backs, 14½ to 15c, and shoulders, 11.

Lard—The market is steady, with good demand. We quote :—Tierces, 11 to 11¼c; tubs, 11¼c; pails, 11¾c, compound, 9 to 9¾c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, May 20.—Closed—Wheat —Cash, 81c; May, 79c; July, 73½c ; September, 73¾c.

Buffalo, May 20.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, quiet, spot, 80⅞c ; winter, No. 2 red, 69½c. Corn—Strong ; No. 2 yellow, 69c ; No. 3 do, 67½c. Oats—Quiet, but firm ; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3 do, 49c ; No. 2 mixed, 47c ; No. 3 do, 46½c. Barley, 68 to 72½c asked, to arrive. Rye—No. 1, 63 to 63½c in store. Canal freights steady.

Milwaukee, May 20.—Wheat—Higher ; close, No. 1 Northern, 78 to 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77 to 77½c ; July, 75⅝c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 59c. Barley—Firmer; No. 2, 73 to 74c; samples, 65 to 73c. Corn—July 63⅛ to 63¼.

Duluth, May 20.—Wheat—Close, cash, No. 1 hard, 79½c. No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c; May, 76⅝c; July, 76½c; Sept., 74c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, 74½c; May, 76¾c; July, 76½c; Sept., 74c ; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash and May, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73c. Oats—Sept. 30c. Corn, 62c.

Minneapolis, May 20—Close, wheat —May, 76c; July, 75⅞c; September, 72½c, on track, No. 1 hard, 79½c ; No. 1 Northern, 76½ to 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼ to 75½c. Flour—First patents, $3.85 to $3.95; second do., $3.65 to $3.75; first clears, $2.[illegible] second do., $2.10. Bran—In bulk, $14 to $14.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 20.—At the Western cattle yards to-day the receipts amounted to 76 cars, including 1,870 cattle, 243 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs, 220 calves, and a few milch cows. Owing considerably to the heavy run cattle dragged somewhat to-day, and prices for anything but the best cattle were a little off, and some of the stuff was left over. The export trade was light in demand, and prices eased off a bit before noon, but choice stuff fetched from 5¾ to 6¼ per pound. The best butcher cattle sold at from 5 to 5½c per lb, but secondary and inferior grades were easier, and the enquiry was dull.

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt...	$5.25	$6.12½
do, light...	4.50	5.00
Butcher, choice.....	4.75	5.50
Butcher, ordinary to good.....	4.00	4.50
Stockers, per cwt...	3.00	4.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt.....	3.75	4.50
Yearlings, per cwt...	4.00	5.50
Spring lambs, each.....	2.00	5.00
Bucks, per cwt...	3.25	3.75
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each...	25.00	50.00
Calves, each...	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt... .	6.75	7.25
Light hogs, per cwt	6.75	7.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....	6.75	7.00
Sows, per cwt.....	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt.....	0.00	2.00

FAST OCEAN SERVICE.

Government Has Opened Negotiations With the C.P.R.

An Ottawa despatch says :—In view of the probable effect of the new steamship combine on Canada's trade and trans-Atlantic transportation, it is said that the Government is considering an arrangement for the operation of a fast trans-Atlantic steamship line, in connection with a transcontinental railway. It is stated that negotiations have been opened with the C.P.R. looking to the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship and freight service. The idea is that there should be a weekly passenger service between Canada and Great Britain equal to the best that sails from New York. In order to maintain a good freight service a dozen freight steamers would be required, and the total cost of the undertaking would be $20,000,000. The Government already has the power to subsidize a line to the extent of $750,000 a year, but a passenger and freight service, it is said, would involve a million yearly. The C.P.R. is reported to be willing if the project goes through to allow the fast steamship line to be controlled by trustees nominated by the Government. The matter is now engaging the consideration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, and further developments are expected when they proceed to London in June. It is thought that the project will then be discussed with the C.P.R. directors and representatives of the British Government with a view to a handsome subsidy.

RACE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Police and Negroes Have a Pitched Battle.

An Atlanta despatch says: Three policemen and five negroes were killed on Saturday morning in Pittsburg, a suburb of Atlanta, in a battle as a result of the attempt to capture the negroes who had waylaid and held up a policeman. The State militia have been ordered out with artillery to attack the houses where the negroes have gathered and entrenched themselves. The entire police reserve in the city is on duty.

Later it was reported that five policemen were dead. The names of the men killed are: City Policeman Tom Grant, City Policeman Ed. Crabtree, County Policeman Bob Osborne, and Bailiff Battey. Fatally injured, Owen Heard. The officers burned the house in which the negro who was doing the shooting was barricaded, but the desperado escaped to one adjoining. Call Officer Spradlin was shot through the arm by the negro as he darted out of the burning house. Every policeman in Atlanta, armed with a Winchester, is on the scene. The excitement is intense and there are many threats of lynching.

CANADA'S GOLDEN DAYS.

Trade Increased Over Twenty-seven Millions in Ten Months.

An Ottawa despatch says :—Canada's aggregate trade for the ten months ending April 30th amounted to $333,522,149, an increase of $27,446,220 over the same period of last year. The imports for the ten months, exclusive of coin and bullion, totalled $157,779,829, a betterment of $14,836,909. For the month of April only the increase was $3,116,321. For the ten months the exports of domestic products only, excluding coin and bullion, aggregated $158,190,071, or $13,669,168 ahead of the first ten months of the preceding year. For the month of April the exports reached a total of $13,643,198, a gain of $4,593,565. The chief increase is in wheat, the exports of which are $2,833,000 better than last year.