

# PEOPLE FLY FOR THEIR LIVES.

## Inhabitants of Fort de France Wild With Terror.

### PELEE BELCHES FORTH

#### Ashes and Stones Upon the Streets—Residents Try to Escape—Cruisers Take Refugees on Board—Streams of Lava Pouring into the Sea—More People Killed.

Fort de France, Martinique, May 26.—A little after five o'clock this morning the heavens were black as coal and the atmosphere was stifling. There was a great cloud in the sky in the direction of Mont Pelee, from which incessant flashes of lightning were discharged. Ashes and stones rained heavily. The people were wild with fear, anticipating the fate of the residents of St. Pierre. They deserted their homes and with frenzied cries rushed into the streets, making their way with all speed to the water front to get boats to take them anywhere into the open sea to escape the impending danger. Many of them carried household effects in their arms, while others ran about wringing their hands and crying. There were many vessels in the harbor, but they would not send boats ashore. Mr. Aymer, the Consul to Guadeloupe, boarded the cruiser Cincinnati. A launch from the warship was at the dock waiting to take Americans aboard of her. At six o'clock the ashes and stones are falling.

At about seven o'clock this evening the ashes were falling lightly and the clouds were not so heavy, the smoke apparently dissipating. Under these conditions the people became calmer, and those on the warships Suenet, Cincinnati and Indefatigable returned to the shore.

#### Eruption Worse Than Former One.

At half-past ten o'clock the Potomac went to St. Pierre to make observations. Streams of lava were pouring into the sea, and along the whole beach could be heard the hissing caused by the molten matter as it hit the water. The eruption to-day was worse than that of May 8. Of the few buildings that were left standing in St. Pierre nearly all are now down, and great boulders are scattered about everywhere. Deep clefts in the mountain have disappeared, and the entire aspect of the country in highlands and lowlands has changed.

The Potomac took on board a number of people who had returned to their homes in Carbet and Belfontaine, villages about five miles from St. Pierre. They were hungry and frightened, and they crowded dangerously into the small boats that were sent to take them off. Lieut. McCormick supplied them with food. A few returned to the shore when the eruption subsided, but about 150 were brought to Fort de France. Lieut. McCormick ordered that coffee and biscuits be distributed among those who decided to remain.

The refugees say that the lightning and thunder and the shower of ashes and stones were the most terrible they had faced. They believe that living in the villages in the vicinity of the mountain will henceforth be impossible, and that they must be entirely deserted.

#### More Killed and Wounded.

Several persons were hurt to-day by stones crashing through the roofs of their houses. All the water has been polluted by the lava. Several of the villagers are reported to have been killed or drowned. Among the refugees are several cripples. A mother with her three days old saw the Potomac and ran from her village to another with a bundle on her head and the baby in her arms to get aboard.

#### Mr. Richard of Victoria Park, Manchester, England, who is here now, saw the disaster this morning. He left all his possessions at his hotel, and dashed into the sea. He is a good swimmer and made his way to the Indefatigable, where he was taken on board.

#### The American collier Sterling has sailed hence for San Juan, Porto Rico.

#### The Dutch warship Koningen Regente has discharged her 350 tons of provisions that were purchased by Hollanders in Curacao for the benefit of sufferers.

#### CURIOS FIERY CLOUD

#### Surrounded by a Fleecy White Cap, Resembling Polished Silver.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 26.—Advice from Dominica are to the effect that at half-past five o'clock this morning a curious fiery cloud, floating in the southwestern sky, was seen from that island. It was surrounded by a fleecy white cap, resembling highly polished silver. The phenomenon greatly alarmed the populace, especially as it was followed by vivid flashes of lightning.

A despatch from Guadeloupe states that detonations similar to those heard on May 7th, the day preceding the destructive eruption of Mont Pelee, were heard there between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. Antigua reports that loud detonations were heard to the eastward of that island to-day.

Reports from St. Kitts state that last night and this morning noises similar to those heard on May 7th were distinctly audible there. They were accompanied by strong convulsions of the earth, which shook houses slightly.

The crater of Mount Misery remains quiet.

#### LAVA Poured INTO SEA.

#### Body of American Consul Was, However, Brought Away.

Fort de France, May 26.—The expedition which went to St. Pierre yesterday to recover the remains of Mr. Prentiss, the American Consul, and his family, and the British Consul and his family, was, it is believed, only saved from an appalling disaster by the fact that a strong south wind was blowing, which carried the noxious vapors, smoke and ashes from Mont Pelee to the northward, away from the vessel conveying the expedition. As told in despatches of yesterday, the volcano broke out with renewed fury after a party from the American navy tug Potomac had landed to obtain the bodies of the Prentiss family, which were found in the ruins of the Consulate a few days ago. Ensign Miller, of the American cruiser Cincinnati, and Lieut. McCormick, commanding the Potomac, were among those who landed. The latter remarked upon the threatening appearance of the volcano, and between 11:30 and 12 o'clock it began to throw off steam, smoke and ashes, while lightning played in the murky clouds about it.

The laborers in the party rushed down the hill, leaving behind the body of Mr. Prentiss, which had been placed in a casket, but the American sailors bravely lifted the remains and carried them to the beach.

Meanwhile the British cruiser Indefatigable, which had come from Fort de France, had run out five miles to sea. The Potomac kept blowing her whistle as a danger signal to hurry the landing party to the beach. The situation was momentarily becoming more dangerous, and orders were given to leave the casket on the beach, while the party hurriedly took to their boats and made for the Potomac.

The American cruiser Cincinnati was in the roadstead, and her commander ordered the Potomac to cruise along the shore and look out for refugees, which was done. Dense masses of black smoke were towering for several miles above the volcano, while streams of lava were pouring into the sea, causing steam to rise in great volumes, until the atmosphere looked as though a heavy fog was prevailing. The outbreak lasted for some time, but gradually abated in violence. Then the Potomac returned and secured the remains of Mr. Prentiss, which were transferred to the Cincinnati, which brought them to Fort de France.

It is not known whether the Indefatigable returned to St. Pierre to secure the remains of the British Consul.

#### Plenty of Provisions.

Paris, May 26.—M. L'Huerre, acting Governor of Martinique, informs Colonial Minister Decrais that he has sufficient provisions to last two months. He adds that sanitary conditions are frightful. The overflowing river levels have rendered the houses uninhabitable by the accumulations of mud. Two thousand bodies have been cremated or covered with ashes to prevent the stench.

## WHERE WAR IS REAL HELL.

### Story Told Under Oath by a U. S. Corporal.

#### FIENDISH WORK IN PHILIPPINES.

Washington, May 26.—Specific charges of indecent behavior, revolting cruelties and unnecessary slaying by officers of the United States army in the Philippines were made yesterday before the Senate Committee on the Philippines by ex-Corp. Richard O'Brien, of Company M, 24th Volunteers. Mr. O'Brien named the officers who had been guilty of coarse vulgarity as Capt. McDonald, Lieut. Plummer and Major Cook.

Witness O'Brien said that he had been present at Igaras when the water cure was administered to the president of that town, and then made a charge of a serious nature against the American officers.

There was, he said, a Spanish woman in the town—a woman of education—who was violated by the American officers.

Senators Rawlins and Patterson objected to the testimony as mere hearsay and urged that it should not go into the record. The witness was then asked if he could not give further proof of the correctness of his charges.

In response he related another instance of disorderly conduct which, he said, had come under his observation. This occurred at San Jonquin. Among those present the witness said, were Captain McDonald, Lieutenant Plumer, of Company M, and Major Cook. The witness said these officers became intoxicated and while in that condition threw off all their clothes except their undershirts and their trousers and, catching the women about the waists, insisted on their waiting with them, much to the disgust of the women.

O'Brien then related the particulars of the capture of the town of Lo Nag, in the Province of Panay, by a detachment from a company of which he was a member. As the troops approached the town they saw at distance a native boy on a carabao, and one of the men fired a shot at him, but as his bullet failed to hit its object others also fired, himself included.

"This shooting," he proceeded, "brought the people to their doors, and among those who came out was an old man, who was shot in the abdomen and afterward died. Later, while the firing was in progress, two other old men between the ages of 50 and 70, I should say, came out toward us hand in hand, and bearing a white flag. Both were shot down, and the sergeant reported to Captain McDonald that he had killed two more 'niggers'."

"Another case was that of a woman and two small children, one in her arms who were killed and then buried up in their house."

The deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce which is going to the United States in November has been invited to visit Canada. The invitation will probably be accepted.



WANTED IT GOOD. Tramp—Lady, I'm hungry enough to eat a house. Kind Lady—What kind? Tramp—Porter-house.

## \$50,000 CONFLAGRATION.

### Sturgeon Falls Threatened With Disaster.

#### THE OLD PULP MILL BURNED.

Sturgeon Falls despatch: Between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day Sturgeon Falls was visited by a conflagration which threatened to devastate large areas and seriously delay the extensive construction operations now being rushed on the pulp mills. The fire was discovered by the workmen on returning from dinner in the large wooden structure built and operated for two years as a pulp mill. Owing to litigation over the property this mill was shut down and has not been operated for some time. The fire spread with lightning rapidity, and grave danger arose from the timber in proximity to the mill catching fire and carrying burning brands to other buildings used as storerooms, freight sheds, etc. Hundreds of men were soon busy with the buckets, and the contractors' teams drew water in barrels from the river, and every effort was put forth to save the surrounding buildings from destruction. The powder house, near the burning mill, contained a large amount of dynamite, and Contractor Lyall sent a force of men to bury the explosive. The men were greatly alarmed at the proximity of the dynamite to the fire, as an explosion would have wrecked the town. Prompt action, however, prevented this calamity.

The scene when the fire was at its height was a memorable one. The mill was a blazing mass and the fire was making its way into the bush, where gangs of men were fighting it back. The roofs of the large storerooms were lined with men, enveloped in a dense canopy of smoke, pouring water on the blistering boards of the structures. Contractors' teams were harnessed, and men were risking their lives to save the property. By dint of hard work much of the contractors' plant was saved and construction will proceed with very little delay. The dramatic incident of the fire was the exodus of 100 Italians camped on the property. When the fire broke out they picked up their bedding, clothing and cooking utensils, and took the nearest trail for safety, never stopping until two miles from the mill.

#### WANT CANADIAN TIMBER.

#### Progress of Relief Work in St. Vincent.

London, May 26.—The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Liwellyn, cables from St. Vincent to the Colonial Office as follows: "All immediate wants now supplied. Have ordered timber for the reconstruction of houses through His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and the Governor-General of Canada, at a cost of £5,000. Please instruct those officers to co-operate and arrange for the payment.

The question of the re-settlement of the people is under consideration. One of the new townships is already settled. In my estimation £50,000 will enable us to support all the sufferers for six months and rehouse them in the meantime.

"The sufferings of the wounded from burns are very terrible. Sixty deaths have occurred in the hospital."

#### PATRIOTIC FUND.

#### Last Contingent Will Share in its Benefits Also.

Ottawa, May 26.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association it has been decided that the members of the four regiments constituting the third contingent of mounted

#### REVIEWS CZAR'S ARMY.

Loubet Received Popular Ovation from the Troops. Tairislo - eo, Ru si, May 26. The Emperor, accompanied by the Dowager Czarina, attended a great review of troops to-day. His Majesty on horseback, and M. Loubet, the Czarina, the Dowager Czarina and the Grand Duchess Sergius in a carriage passed down the front of the troops attended by brilliant suites. The Imperial and Presidential cortège received an ovation from the large crowds of people which assembled to witness the military display.

At the luncheon after the review the Czar offered a toast, in the course of which he said: "The lively sympathies felt by the Russian army for the splendid army of France are well known to you. They constitute a real brotherhood-of-arms, which we can regard with all the greater satisfaction because these imposing forces are not destined to support one another aggressively; but, on the contrary, to strengthen the maintenance of general peace."

In his reply President Loubet said: "This imposing force menaces no one; but it has furnished Russia and France both a guarantee for the exercise of their rights, and a basis under which they can in all tranquility follow the fruitful labors which are rendering the two nations more prosperous and augmenting their power and legitimate influences."

#### WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.

#### Niagara Falls Man Received a Shock of 60,000 Volts and Recovered.

New York, May 26.—George L. Brown, an electrician, in the employ of the Niagara Falls Power Company, on Sunday received a shock of 60,000 volts. This is believed by electricians to be the strongest current ever taken by a man without fatal results. Brown took his 60,000 volts at a low periodicity which makes the performance unprecedented.

#### A GREAT FRENCH SWINDLE.

#### Sharp Woman Gets Advances of \$12,000,000.

#### STORY OF MYTHICAL LEGACY.

London, May 26.—While the newspapers of Paris and the whole world have published exhaustive details of the extraordinary mystification of the Humbert case, by which a clever woman secured loans and advances of about \$12,000,000 with practically no security, very little attention has been given to the fact that a large sum was secured in London.

I am in a position to state that Mrs. Humbert secured one loan of \$200,000 from financial institutions and individuals in this city. She also raised \$400,000 on a portion of her jewels, and a well-known firm of pawnbrokers advanced \$125,000 on other jewels.

She secured, besides a large sum from a group of underwriters here, who were so convinced that her story was true, that they advanced her money to pay a number of her debts, receiving notes bearing a high rate of interest in return.

The story of the now notorious Crawford millions case is briefly this: About twenty years ago there died at Nice a Mr. Robert Henz Robert Crawford, who left to a lady, Therese d'Aurignac, his entire fortune, said to amount to about \$20,000,000. She had nursed him during a long illness, and he had known intimately in America, and even contracted serious obligations to a certain M. d'Aurignac, her uncle. She married a M. Frederic Humbert, a former deputy and son of a Minister of Justice in the Freycinet Cabinet of 1882.

Who? about to enter into her enormous windfall, two Americans, Henry and Robert Crawford, produced a will, under which Mr. Crawford bequeathed his fortune to them and to Mrs. Humbert's sister, on the condition of their paying to Mrs. Humbert an annuity. The case was disputed in the courts, and seemed destined never to end, each side winning and losing alternately. A profound mystery enveloped the personality of the brothers Crawford, and no trace could be found in New York of their domicile there. Then Mrs. Humbert declared that she had \$20,000,000 of securities sealed in a safe which she could not touch pending the decision of the courts.

On these securities she borrowed several millions at heavy rates, her advances obtained from banks and individuals in France alone amounting to \$10,000,000. One creditor, a banker, committed suicide, and the Prime Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was his liquidator, in pleading described the affair as a monster swindle, although one of the tribunals ordered the safe to be opened, that its contents might be verified. The result was that hardly anything of value was found in it, and Mrs. Humbert and her husband were discovered to have vanished also, reports saying that they had left France for America or for London.

#### THIS PUZZLE LOOKED EASY.

#### But Though \$2 Was Offered for the Solution, No One Could Do It.

A puzzle in figures was displayed last week in the show window of a Saks Fifth Avenue merchant, and men, women and children fought for places from which they could study it.

The puzzle was a column of figures on a large card, and a prize of \$2 was offered to the person who should first succeed in adding any six of the figures in the column to get a total of 21. These are the figures:

1	1
3	3
5	5
7	7
9	9

Brains were culgeled and worked overtime in the effort to get the required total and the \$2. Finally one wild-eyed man in the crowd gave a gasp and forced his way into the store.

"Gimme the \$2," he cried. "I've got it."

He seized a sheet of paper and scribbled down the following solution:

1	1
1	1
3	3
3	3
2	2

"There's your six figures, and the total is 21," he cried, triumphantly. The merchant admitted that the solution was clever, but said that the figures must be used singly. The man with the solution went away disappointed.

A mathematical sharp consoled him by saying that the result demanded cannot be obtained because one cannot take an even number of odd figures and get an odd result by adding them together.—New York Sun



HE WAS THE LOESTER. Guest—Do you serve lobsters here? Waiter—Yes, sir. What's your order, sir?

#### ST. VINCENT IN DANGER.

#### Another Violent Eruption of La Soufriere.

#### ROCKS FALL NEAR CAPITAL

#### At Several Mission Stations All Lives Have Been Lost—Lava Threatens Obliteration—St. Pierre Covered by Millions of Tons of Ashes.

St. Lucia, B. W. I., May 26.—News received here from St. Vincent is to the effect that on the night of May 18th there was a further eruption of La Soufriere. Enormous quantities of rocks and ashes fell within six miles of Kingstown, the capital of the island. At the point referred to, the ashes and rocks covered the ground to a depth of two feet. There was also a flow of lava. On the next day (last Monday) the volcano was very active, ejecting streams of lava and showering dust. Chateau Velair is deserted, and Kingstown is crowded with refugees. It is feared a new crater has opened in the Mamanua Valley, which is nearer to Kingstown than La Soufriere. The valley is covered with smoke, which looks as if it were coming from the Bonhomme Mountain.

A great part of the island is threatened with complete obliteration by the flow of lava. At several mission stations everybody perished. It is reported that the local authorities have lost their heads. There have been over two thousand deaths so far, and many of the inhabitants are still unaccounted for.

#### SPAIN FEARS THE FRENCH.

#### A Pro-English Demonstration is Forbidden.

Madrid, May 26.—The Government has forbidden a demonstration of the pro-English Spaniards, which was planned in honor of the Duke of Connaught, the special representative of Great Britain at the coronation of King Alfonso, as a protest against a Franco-Spanish alliance. These pro-English Spaniards intended to have a parade to express their sentiments. The Cabinet forbade it, as it was felt that the demonstration would be construed as an insult to the French Government.

#### BULLS SLAUGHTERED BY NOBLES

The continuous agitation of the volcano, and the absence of rain, has caused the vicinity of the afflicted villages to look like portions of the Sahara Desert.

#### THIS PUZZLE LOOKED EASY.

A thick, smoky cloud overshadows the island. All business is suspended here. The streets are empty, and everyone is terror-stricken.

#### THE FEELING OF SUSPENSE IS PAINFUL.

People pass their time gazing at the northern sky, where the thunder clouds gather, and the roaring of the volcano is heard.

#### ASHES AND PANIC ARE FALLING SLOWLY IN THE OUT-DISTRICTS.

To-day there is an alarming report, from a credible source, that Unham Mountain, near the Marriaguia Valley, an old and apparently extinct crater, is showing signs of activity. This volcano is only about six miles from Kingstown.

#### RUINS ARE NOW BURIED.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 26.—Yesterday's eruption at Mont Pelee was ten times as violent as that which destroyed St. Pierre, red-hot boulders, many feet in diameter being hurled on the ruined city. The whole population of Fort de France was thrown into a panic.

The ruins of St. Pierre left standing after the first eruption were nearly razed, and millions of tons of ashes now cover the hideous city of silence and death.

Lieut. Benjamin M. McCormick, commander of the steam launch of the United States cruiser Potomac, at great danger to himself and crew, took to the cruiser 15 refugees, the oldest of whom was 72 years, and the youngest three days.

#### BURIED THE WRONG MAN.

Hallifax, May 26.—The remains of Henry Murray recently arrived here from Nevada. They were supposed to be the remains of Henry Murray, brother of Professor Murray of Dalhousie. The interment took place at Truro, in the family lot. It was learned to-day that Professor Murray's brother is alive, and so the remains will be taken from the Murray lot. They were brought here from Nevada for burial at the expense of Professor Murray.

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#### Tramp—Porter-house.

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