

MARTINIQUE DISASTER

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

THE FIERY FLOOD FROM PELEE.

It Swept Away Plantations, Buildings, Cattle, and Human Beings.

CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA, B. W. I., May 10.—Mont Pelee, a volcanic mountain, some ten miles north of St. Pierre, the commercial capital of Martinique, is the mountain which made a faint show of eruption fifty years ago.

On May 31 last, it began to throw out dense clouds of smoke.

At midnight the same day, rumbling, accompanied by rumbling noises, heaved the sky over an immense area, causing widespread terror.

May 4th, hot gases covered the whole city quarter of St. Pierre, and a inch thick, and made it almost impossible to see.

A stream of burning lava rushed 4,500 feet down the mountain-side, following the dry bed of a torrent, and reaching the sea, five miles from the mountain.

In three minutes, in its rush the fiery flood swept away the path plantations, buildings, factories and cattle, and human beings, over a breadth of about half a mile.

At the rear of the mouth of the Riviere Manche stood the large Guerin sugar factory, one of the finest in the island. It was completely entombed in lava.

The chimney alone is visible. One hundred and fifty persons are estimated to have perished there, including the owners.

As the lava rushed into the sea the latter rose three hundred feet all along the west coast.

Returning with greater strength, a big wave covered the whole front of St. Pierre, but doing little damage ashore or afloat.

TERRIBLE SOUNDS.

Terrible sounds, heard hundreds of miles away, followed, and continued at night in the intense darkness, the electric light failed, but the town was lit up by brief flashes of flame from the mountain.

The terror-stricken inhabitants rushed for the hills in their night clothes, screaming, shouting, and wailing, mad with terror.

The Plisson family escaped to St. Lucia in a small steamer. Thirty-five persons, mostly women and children, arrived here in the forenoon of the 6th, and furnished the above details. The men remained at Martinique.

The same afternoon late, communication was interrupted with both the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

During the afternoon the British steamer Roddam, which had left St. Lucia at midnight for Martinique, crawled slowly to the harbor, unrecognizable, gray with ashes, her rigging dismantled, and her sails and awnings hanging about, torn and charred.

ENGULFMENT OF THE TOWN.

Captain Whittier reported that having just cast anchor of St. Pierre, during the fine weather succeeding an awful thunderstorm during the night, he was talking to Joseph Plisson, the ship's agent, who was in a boat alongside, when he saw a tremendous cloud of smoke and glowing fingers rushing with terrific rapidity over the town and port, completely, and in an instant, enveloping the former in a sheet of flame, and raining fire on board.

The agent had just time to climb on board when his boat disappeared.

Several of the crew of the Roddam were quickly scorched to death. By superhuman efforts, having steam up, the cable was slipped, and the steamer backed away from the scene, and nine hours later managed to reach Castries.

Ten of the Roddam's men were lying dead, scorched and burned out of human semblance, among the black cinders which covered the ship's deck to a depth of six inches.

Two more of the crew have since died.

The survivors of the Roddam's crew were loud in their praises of the heroic conduct of their captain in steering his vessel out of danger with his own hands, which were badly burned by the rain of fire which kept falling on the ship for miles after she had gotten under way.

Beyond burns all over his body, the captain is safe, as is also the ship's agent.

RISING BREAST

And many other pairs and serious ailments from which most mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend." This great remedy is a God-send to women, carrying them through their most critical ordeal with safety and no pain. No woman who uses "Mother's Friend" need fear the suffering and danger incident to birth; for it robs the ordeal of its horror and insures safety to life of mother and child, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. The child is also healthy, strong and good natured. Our book "Motherhood," is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and will be sent free in plain envelope by addressing application to Bradfield Regulator Co. Atlanta, Ga.



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though he is badly scorched.

Mr. Plisson is believed here to be the sole survivor of the 40,000 inhabitants of St. Pierre, who remained there, for the town and the shipping in the port have been utterly destroyed, the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company's repairing steamer Grappler going first, then the Quebec liner Roraima, Captain Muzga, of the latter, waving his hand in farewell to the Roddam as his vessel sank with a terrific explosion.

SEA-FRONT BLAZING FOR MILES.

The British Royal Mail steamer Esk, which called off Martinique at 10 P. M. last night, reports standing off-shore five miles, sounding her whistle and sending up rockets. She received no answer. The whole sea-front was blazing for miles.

The Esk sent a boat ashore, but it could not land, owing to the terrific heat, which was accompanied by loud explosions. Not a living soul appeared ashore after the boat had waited for two hours. Fire and ashes fell all over the steamer.

ASHES AND SULPHUR.

WILHELMSTADT, May 10.—The Italian steamer Pedemonte, which arrived this morning at LaGuayra, reports that while passing near the island of St. Vincent, Thursday night, her deck was covered to a depth of 2 inches with ashes, and her passengers were nearly suffocated with the smell of sulphur.

During the day, all along the coast, especially in the Gulf of Para, subterranean noises were heard. The Indians were terrified.

FRENCH FUNDS ON THE WAY.

PARIS, May 10.—At a meeting of the French Cabinet this morning the Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, was authorized to expend all the money necessary to succor the sufferers by the Martinique disaster. An official of the Colonial Office started from Brest for Martinique this morning, with half a million francs (\$100,000) in cash.

Mr. DeCrales informed the Cabinet meeting that the settlement of this hemisphere for a year ago. It has been called the Paris of the tropics and was famed as the most beautiful city in the West Indies.

The island itself is of volcanic origin and has been subject to disturbances ever since the settlement of this hemisphere by Europeans. Earthquakes are common and eruptions have been frequent. Mount Pelee, which rises 4,228 feet above the level of the sea, has been a constant menace.

In 1767, 1,600 persons perished as the result of an earthquake in the island, and in 1839 the present capital, Fort Royal, suffered a similar disaster, the death roll amounting to 700. The capital was rebuilt and now has a population of about 16,000.

The capital, however, is not as important either commercially or socially as was the city whose population has been practically wiped out. St. Pierre was a fortified seaport and was situated on sloping ground, backed by a large hill, which rose like a wall between the town and the trade winds. To this fact is attributed its remarkable immunity from violent hurricanes. The part of the city which was built upon the slope was known as the "Upper Town." It was clean and well built, while the "Lower Town" facing the water front was dirty and unhealthy.

Lafendie Hearn, in his book describing his two years' residence in Martinique, gives the following pen picture of St. Pierre:

"The quaintest, queerest and the prettiest without among West Indian cities; all stone-built and stone-floored, with very narrow streets, wooden or zinc awnings and peaked roofs of red tile, pierced by gabled dormers. Most of the buildings are painted in a clear yellow tone, which contrasts delightfully with the purplish blue ribbon of tropical sky above; and no street is absolutely level; nearly all of them climb hills, descend into hollows, curve, twist, describe sudden angles.

"There is everywhere a loud murmur of running water, pouring through deep gutters contrived between the paved thoroughfare and the absurd little sidewalks, varying in width from one to three feet. The architecture is that of the seven-

teenth century, and reminds one of the antiquated French quarter of New Orleans. All the tints, the forms, the vistas, seem to have been especially selected or designed for aquarist studies. The windows are frameless openings without glass; some have iron bars; all have heavy wooden shutters with movable slats, through which light and air can enter."

ILL-FATED ST. PIERRE.

The Paris of the Tropics—Former Disastrous Eruptions.

Martinique, a French possession, is one of the Windward group of West Indies Islands, and St. Pierre, which has been destroyed, was its principal city.

The city's population was 25,000 when the last census was taken, a little more than a year ago.

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Mid-May Price-Cutting Sale.



Millinery and Suits Religated to a General 1/3 Reduction.

At \$5.00 About fifty of our good acceptable styles that were marked \$7.50 and higher. Generally they are the handiwork of our artists who earlier in the season designed the \$10.00 and \$12.00 hats of like ideas.

Most of them are hand-made, with best material used in trimming and would be considered worth 1/3 more than is asked.

At \$3.98 A collection of Trimmed Hats that were \$5.00 They are of fancy straw braid in several colors, trimmed in fancy moire, or satin liberty ribbon, flowers, fruits and ornaments.

In a number of novelty styles received the last few days, well worth 1/3 more than the price, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98 and \$2.48.

Shirt Waist Hats trimmed and finished in excellent manner. They are every one worth 1/3 more than the price, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98 and \$2.48.

Untrimmed Hats French Sailor, in the following styles, Jap., Swiss fancy, Panama, Leghorn, and split Jap. baskie; straws, made with large crowns and wide saucer brims, the popular summer shape, \$1.25, 98c, 75c and 62c.

At 98c Children Hats with straw crowns in two shapes and black or white. These are worth \$1.42.

At \$1.48 Colored straw crowns and pteated chiffon brims, extra quality that were \$2.50. Others at \$1.75, \$2.75 and up to \$5.00.

Children's Muff Hats at \$1.98 With Tuscan straw crowns that were \$3.98. These are very stylish hats—only 18 of them left—the edge is trimmed with lace and ribbons, wide satin taffeta ribbon around crown and ends, mill rosette and aigrette.

SILK RIBBON Several new patterns have been added to our assortment of fancy 3 1/2-inch striped and hemstitched ribbon that usually sells for 19c. This will be sold all this week at 10c yard.

BLACK VELVET RIBBON At 19c

For this week we make a special sale of 2-inch fine quality black satin-back velvet ribbon that usually sells for 25c a yard.

All Our Colored Tailored Suits Have Been Reduced 33 1/3 %

Commencing Monday, and every day thereafter until sold, our regular \$15.00 Suits will be \$10.00, Our \$20.00 Suits now \$12.75; Our \$25.00 Suits now \$16.50, Our \$27.50 Suits now \$19.75.

Three Nobby Shirt-Waist Suits:

At \$4.38 Suit of Sheer Lawn, waist made in two styles, open front or back, cluster of tucks front and back and on collar, is trimmed in small pearl buttons. Skirts a new flare, trimmed in tuck and buttons, a very pretty design, fully worth \$6.00.

At \$5.50 Suit of the broad-shoulder series, of black and white dimity, waist prettily tucked and skirt has two deep flounces, a suit fully worth \$7.50.

At \$8.75 Very dressy Suit of fine white India linen, entire waist and sleeves made of French Val. insertion and clusters of tucks, skirts elaborately trimmed in lace to match waist. Costume suitable for evening wear and worth \$12.00.

4th and Broad Kaufmann & Co. 4th and Broad

The Many Advantages of Buying at This Store

WERE NEVER BETTER DEMONSTRATED THAN BY TO-DAY'S OFFERINGS.

CREDIT IS ALWAYS EXTENDED TO YOU.

Advertisement for a handsome swelled front oak Chiffonier, worth \$12.75.

Advertisement for a large oak Chiffonier, worth \$8.95.

Advertisement for a large 5-drawer oak Chiffonier, worth \$4.45.

Advertisement for a fine polished quartered oak Chiffonier, worth \$15.50.

Advertisement for a fine oak Dressing Case, worth \$8.95.

Advertisement for a handsome swelled front oak Dressing Case, worth \$12.50.

Advertisement for a handsome swelled front oak Dressing Case, worth \$14.

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Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings. An endless variety of Mattings, including Japanese and Grass Mattings, at unequalled prices.

Special Sale of Housefurnishing Goods. Astonishing values in this department that cannot be equaled by any other store in the city.

Advertisement for a handsome solid oak Bed-room Suite, worth \$17.95.

Advertisement for a handsome solid oak Bed-room Suite, worth \$12.75.

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VICTIMS OF THE BROWN SCHOOL FIRE

AT CHARLOTTESVILLE LAST WEEK.

had been scouring the world for news of him, learned of his arrival.

CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE.

Memorable Convulsion Which Shook the City.

The year 1885 will long be remembered as a year of earthquakes in the United States. Soon after 10 o'clock on the night

St. Pierre was first settled by the French in 1655 and a Catholic college was founded

day following a slight tremor was felt at Charleston, S. C. On August 31 more than two-thirds of the buildings in Charleston were damaged, the streets being filled by the debris thrown down from the upper stories of the houses, and the city for some days was isolated from the outside world by the destruction of railroads, telegraphs and bridges.

Ten white and twenty-six colored persons were killed by falling walls and debris and many injured. The total number of deaths resulting from the earthquake up to September 4 aggregating 28—11 white and 17 colored.

At Columbia, in the same State, ten distinct earthquake shocks were felt, the last being at 10:22 A. M. September 1. Fresh shocks were felt on the afternoon of the same day throughout Georgia, northern South Carolina, but especially at Charleston, where a shock on the night of September 1 brought down several buildings.

At Augusta, Ga., ten distinct shocks were felt between 9 and 11 P. M., and at Savannah five shocks were experienced, while perceptible vibrations were felt at Atlanta, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and in New Jersey.

The shock of August 31 was perceptible in Baltimore, frightening many persons who had retired for the night, and was generally noticed throughout Maryland. A number of minor shocks, amounting in some instances to mere vibrations, continued at Charleston and vicinity until the latter part of November.

Yale Defeats California.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 10.—The dual track athletic meet held to-day on Yale field, between Yale and California Universities, resulted in the following scores: Yale, 85-19 points; California, 41-16 points.

Two points in the preparation of manuscripts which the literary beginner should always keep in mind are neatness and legibility.—March Ladies' Home Journal.

to have been played for the first time at a public ceremony on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal to Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, in 1858.—March Ladies' Home Journal.

Richmond to Virginia Beach, Via Norfolk and Western Railway.

Commencing May 7th, the Norfolk and Western's two fast trains, leaving Richmond 9:50 A. M., arriving Norfolk 11:30 A. M., and 3:00 P. M., arriving Norfolk 5:20 P. M., will make connection at Norfolk with the Norfolk and Southern railroad for Virginia Beach. For further information apply at Company's office, 835 east Main street, John E. Wagner, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

C. H. Bosley, District Passenger Agent.

of August 31 an earthquake of more than ordinary intensity and extending over a wide area took place throughout nearly the entire portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river, shocks being felt from the Gulf of Mexico northward as far as London, in Ontario, and from the Mississippi eastward as far as the Atlantic ocean.

South Carolina and Georgia were most severely disturbed. At Summerville, S. C., shocks were felt August 27, and on the

soon afterward. One of the show places was a botanic garden, in which the beauties of tropical plant life were shown to splendid advantage. The city also had its theatre, its opera house, its fashionable clubs, statues, ornamental fountains and many large and fashionable residences.

The population was conglomerate. It consisted of whites, negroes, creole negroes, and half-castes of different grades, ranging from "Saccatra," in whom there is scarcely a trace of Caucasian blood, to the so-called "Sangmele," with his mere suspicion of negro blood. Race hatreds are deep and unforgetting in the entire island. Frequent conflicts between factions have occurred, the last notable one being in 1900, when there was an uprising of the negroes in one of the incendiaries at the time.

St. Pierre was essentially a gay city, given over to pleasures. Its wealthy population was luxurious, its rabble indigent. Sunday was not only generally recognized as a fete day, but it was also the liveliest business day of the week. Then the shops, saloons and music halls were at their best. The church would be rowded in the morning and the opera and the ballroom at night. Nobody neglected the early matins or the twilight vespers, and nobody would forego the pleasures that came between the two religious functions.

Nothing in St. Pierre attracted the traveler's attention more quickly than the every-day dress of the hucksters, market and serving women. It consisted of a single flowing robe of white muslin or gaudy calico, made loose at the throat, with waistband high up under the shoulder and a long, trailing skirt, which was tucked up on one side.

Every Sunday afternoon a military band played in the Savannah, the parade ground of the Batterie d'Esnoy, and thither the populace flocked.

The island is one of the most fertile places on the globe, but it is partly unutilized, a prohibitive exportation tax on sugar making the growing of that product unprofitable, although it is still the chief industry of the country. If such people can be said to have an "industry." Even the celebrated coffee formerly exported is not produced at present in sufficient quantities for the island's consumption. The blacks, although they are better paid than is usually supposed, refuse to work steadily.

Oddly enough, the island has many socialistic negro agitators. These socialists, it is declared by students of the political situation, will soon be the real masters of the colony, as the blacks have the ballot, and the suggestion of a general division of wealth strongly appeals to them.

It was in St. Pierre that Josephine, Empress of the French, was born, and the people were proud of that fact. When Josephine was poor and separated from her husband, Napoleon, she returned to Martinique and spent several years there. The people of St. Pierre erected a beautiful monument to her. Mme. de Maintenon was also born in the same city.

In American naval history St. Pierre will be forever remembered as the place where Cervera's squadron first turned up on the side of the Atlantic after leaving the Cape Verde Islands. Cervera put in there for coal, and within a few hours the Navy Department at Washington, which

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