

40,000 WERE KILLED

Terrible Volcanic Eruption on the Island of Martinique

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 9.—It is now estimated that 40,000 persons perished as a result of the volcanic eruption in the island of Martinique.

Paris, May 9.—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet has telegraphed to the minister of marine, M. de Laessan, from Port de France, Island of Martinique, under date of Thursday, May 8, at 10 o'clock, as follows:

"Have just returned from St. Pierre, which has been completely destroyed by an immense mass of volcano fire which fell upon the town at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The entire population, about 25,000 people, is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about thirty. All the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed by fire. The eruption continues."

Captain Freeman of the Roddam reports that almost all the inhabitants of St. Pierre are believed to have been killed. All the shipping in the port has also been destroyed.

The Quebec Steamship company's steamer Roraima, is mentioned as lost with all on board. The Roraima, Captain Muggah, left New York April 29 for St. Thomas, where she arrived May 2, proceeding later to Martinique. The Roddam was almost completely wrecked. Her captain was seriously burned and seventeen of her crew are dead.

The area of volcanic disturbance is increasing southward of the island of St. Vincent. From the Windward islands the volcanic wave has reached the Leeward islands and the British West Indian island of Dominica is now involved, the craters of the Morne Diablotin range showing activity. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Point-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, from Port de France, this morning, bringing several refugees. The Suchet confirmed the report that the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, was entirely destroyed at 8 o'clock Thursday morning by a volcanic eruption. It is supposed that most of the inhabitants of St. Pierre were killed, that the neighboring parishes were laid waste and that the residue of the population of St. Pierre is without food or shelter.

The British Royal Mail steamer Esk, which arrived at St. Lucia this morning reports having passed St. Pierre last night. The steamer was covered with ashes though it was five miles distant from the town was in impenetrable darkness. A boat was sent in as near as possible to the shore, but not a living person was seen ashore, only flames. The Quebec Steamship company's steamer Roraima was seen to explode and disappear.

The commander of the Suchet reports that at 1 o'clock Thursday the entire town of St. Pierre was wrapped in flames. He endeavored to save about thirty persons, more or less burned, from the vessels in the harbor. These officers went ashore in small boats seeking for survivors, but were unable to penetrate the town. They saw heaps of bodies upon the wharves and it is believed that not a resident in St. Pierre at the time of the catastrophe escaped. The governor of the colony, his staff colonel and his wife were in St. Pierre and probably perished. The extent of the catastrophe cannot be imagined.

Washington, May 9.—Louis H. Ayme United States consul at Guadeloupe, telegraphed the Department of State yesterday that great consternation prevails in that locality in consequence of earthquakes and volcanic activity. Loud noises are heard continuously, which are ascribed to volcanic action, and telegraphic communications with Martinique are broken in every direction. He says that he is informed that many hundreds of people have been killed in and about Martinique.

AMERICAN VICTIMS
Washington, May 9.—The following cablegram has just been received at the state department.

Pointe-A-Pitre, May 9.
To the Secretary of State, Washington.

At 7 o'clock a. m. on the 8th inst. a storm of steam, mud and fire enveloped the city of St. Pierre and community. Not more than twenty persons escaped with their lives. Eighteen vessels were burned and sunk, with all on board, including four American vessels and a steamer from Quebec named Roraima. The United States consul and family are reported among the victims. A war vessel has come to Guadeloupe for provisions and will leave at 5 tomorrow.

AYME, Consul.
REPORTS AT PARIS.

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.
Paris, May 10.—Slowly but steadily the awful fate of St. Pierre is being confirmed. The government this

morning received dispatches from several islands near Martinique. Governor Merlin cables from Guadeloupe today. "Only thirty persons were rescued and these were taken from vessels in the harbor. I believe Governor Moutee and wife and Colonel Gerbant and wife perished with the population. The gunboat Suchet leaves today for Martinique with a full compliment. A vessel came here for provisions and orders for rapid landing at Point A Pitre and Basatterre. All means of rescue at your service."

The commander of the war ship Suchet cabled at two this morning from Point a Pitro. (Here is all information obtainable).

"Towards eight o'clock this morning the volcano threw up a considerable volume of smoke. Immediately afterward a spout of flame shot up and a moment later the entire town was destroyed by fire. The ships in the harbor were dismasted and burned. The rain of rocks lasted fifteen minutes. I reached St. Pierre at two p. m. and saved a few persons from the ships. No living creature was visible in the town, which it was impossible to enter. Numerous corpses lay near the quay."

Senator Knight, president of the council of Martinique cables from Port de France this morning that the Mornerouge district near St. Pierre escaped. Perhaps refugees may have found succor there. Plans for systematizing relief work are being formed here.

The cabinet today advanced a half million francs for the relief of Martinique. The war ship Suchet was ordered to remain at the island instead of going to the Rochambeau celebration at Washington.

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.
Washington, May 12.—Louis Ayme, United States consul at Guadeloupe who went to Martinique under instructions from Washington, reports by cable from Fort De France today as follows: "The disaster is complete. St. Pierre is wiped out. Consul Prentis and family are dead. The Governor says thirty thousand perished. Fifty thousand are homeless and hungry. He suggests the Red Cross be asked to send codfish, beans, rice, salt meats and biscuits as quickly as possible. A visit of a war ship would be valuable."

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.
Paris, May 12.—The French cable company this morning received from its manager at Fort De France at Martinique, the following: "I have sent an agent to St. Pierre. He was able to find the company's office buried under a pile of rubbish but could find no trace of General Manager Jallabert or the personnel of the office consisting of five men. The town was strewn with corpses, the cremation of which has begun already. The cable ship Poyer Quertier is now proceeding to repair the cable from Martinique to Hayti and New York."

The commander of the war ship Suchet cabled he explored St. Pierre Saturday with a squad of marines. The town was smoking in ruins under which the victims were buried. He found it impossible to advance to the north of the island owing to a rain of ashes which was most intense. The volcano still presents a menacing appearance and last night rumblings accompanied by flashes and projection of ashes and stones occurred.

500 DEAD ON ST. VINCENT.

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.
London, May 12.—The colonial secretary is advised that the death list on the island of St. Vincent will reach five hundred. Governor Lewellyn of the Windward Islands cables the government of Barbadoes that he is sending relief, supplies, doctors and medical equipment by the mail steamer Solent. The governor sailed aboard the cruiser Indefatigable this morning.

Washington, May 11.—The state department received a cablegram today from United States Consul Ayme at Guadeloupe stating that he would leave for Martinique tonight. The state department cabled Consul Ayme yesterday to proceed at once to Martinique and report upon the situation there, but it is thought at the department that its instructions have not yet reached him and that realizing the need of prompt action he has gone to Martinique of his own volition.

KAISER WILHELM IS KIND.

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.
Paris, May 12.—Kaiser Wilhelm wired his sympathetic expression to President Loubet of France regarding the Martinique disaster, also ten thousand marks for the relief fund.

CAUSED A FAILURE

London, May 12.—The Park, McFayden company, West India traders, failed this morning for a half a million. Heavy losses through the volcanic eruptions was the cause.

BUT LITTLE INTEREST.

Paris, May 12.—Even now, when fuller details of the Martinique disaster are arriving, the Parisians show few outward signs of interest in the affair. From the appearance of the streets, where the people are thronging the cafes and other places of public resort, it would never be supposed that half of one of France's most flourishing colonies had been wiped out of existence.

A small crowd gathers daily at the ministry of the colonies waiting for bulletins which are posted as the West Indian dispatches arrive. The crowd is composed of natives of Martinique, a number of whom are attending the government schools here, reporters in quest of news, and women with relatives at St. Pierre.

The only signs of public mourning are the half-masted flags over the government buildings. The people present their usual holiday-making appearance.

The Temps, in an editorial this morning, remarks that so many matters of public interest have occurred this week, railroad accidents, the disaster at Martinique, a huge swindling case and the elections, that they neutralize each other, while had they come singly each one would have monopolized the public mind.

U. S. CRUISER SENT.

Washington, May 10.—Secretary of the Navy Moody has cabled the commander of the cruiser Cincinnati, now at San Domingo City to proceed to Martinique and render such aid as possible.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, offered a bill for which he requested immediate consideration. It was for the benefit of the people of the French West Indies and authorized the president of the United States to cause to be purchased such provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessities as he shall deem advisable and tender the same in the name of the government of the United States to the government of France for the relief of citizens who have suffered by the late earthquake in the islands of the French West Indies.

The bill appropriates \$1000,000 for the purpose and authorizes the secretary of war to use the necessary steamships belonging to the United States to carry its purpose into effect.

ERUPTIONS GROW WORSE.

By Scripps-McRae Press Association.
London, May 12.—The Colonial secretary has received an official dispatch from the island of Dominica that the refugees from the north end of Martinique say a new crater is opening in every direction. Rivers are overflowing their banks and large areas of the island are submerged by the sea. Almost total darkness continues.

NEW YORK WILL HELP.

By Scripps-McRae Press Association.
New York, May 12.—Mayor Low has issued an appeal for aid for the destitute at Martinique.

HURRYING SUPPLIES.

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.
Fort De France, May 12.—Every available vessel has been pressed into service for relief duty in the vicinity of St. Pierre. Food and other supplies are being hurried to the scene. Great loads of firewood, quicklime and petroleum are being sent to aid in the disposition of the bodies, decomposition of which causes the greatest distress to the relief forces. It is estimated that one thousand who escaped the lava died from hunger, thirst and injuries. The St. Pierre streets cannot be traced.

Lava is still flowing down the mountain. The vaults of the banks of Martinique were intact. They contained four hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON ASSISTANCE.

By Scripps-McRae Press Association.
Washington, May 12.—The President today ordered the State, War and Navy departments to confer and cooperate in relieving the distress at Martinique. The gunboat Potomac sailed from Porto Rico and the cruiser Cincinnati from Santo Domingo for Martinique. Dixie, an auxiliary cruiser, will be ready this evening for orders to sail from Brooklyn. The House takes up the bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars this afternoon. It is believed it will pass.

TOPEKA INTERESTED

Company Formed to Operate on Kansas Shale Beds.

Topeka, May 10.—The Fabrig Mining and Milling Company, with \$50,000 capital stock, to operate in the Trego-Ellis shale fields, was organized here tonight. It will be chartered under the laws of West Virginia. The stock is divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The contributors to the experimental will have the preferential right to take \$1,000 in stock each. Dr. Fabrig gets \$5,000 in stock for the use of his process. The directors of the concern are: H. P. Dillon, F. W. Freeman, Eugene Hagan, W. H. Rossington, C. J. Lantry, B. M. Davies, W. J. Black, D. W. Mulvane, C. K. Holiday, T. T. Kelly, W. W. Manspeaker, Charles B. Smith and W. A. L. Thompson. The men interested have the utmost confidence in the gold proposition.

THE KANSAS G. A. R.

Twenty-first Annual Encampment at Fort Scott

Fort Scott, May 11. The twenty-first annual encampment of the Kansas G. A. R. will be held here on May 20-22. Two important questions will be held up for consideration. One is, shall the state reunion be abandoned? The other is to devise a plan to reduce the expenses of the order.

Interest has lagged in the state reunion proposition for several years past. The reunion held last year at Hutchinson was almost a complete fizzle. On account of the lack of interest there is no clamor among the cities, as there used to be, for the next reunion. Kansas has a number of successful district, county and regimental reunions. The two largest probably are the Baxter Springs reunion and the Dodge City reunion. More people attend the Baxter reunion in one day than take in the state reunion in three years. It is a common thing for Baxter to have 30,000 people on the grounds the big day. The state reunion always costs considerable money. The department has to stand it. Funds are now getting low and resources must be guarded carefully. Therefore it is improbable that the reunion feature will be dropped after this year.

The G. A. R. membership is on the decline. With its decrease comes a decrease in revenues. The expenses at present are heavier than ever. Something must be done or the order will soon be bankrupt. The department has two sources of revenue—per capita tax and sale of supplies. Both are dropping off. The state furnishes quarters for the G. A. R. in the state house. The only way expenses can be reduced is to cut down the working force at headquarters or reduce salaries.

The loss of membership in the order during the past year has been 981. Since 1885 there has been a loss of 5,337 or nearly one-third of the membership. The average age of the soldiers now is 63 years. Grand Army men say that the order will become almost extinct in another ten years.

ENTITLED TO FEES

Victory for Kansas County Attorneys and Probate Judges.

Topeka, May 10.—The supreme court did not hand down a decision today on the constitutionality of the Farrelly anti-trust law, enacted in 1879. Four cases involving the validity of the law were argued before it last month. Three of the cases were decided today, but the decisions did not touch the trust features. The cases went off on other points. The fourth case—the grain dealers' trust case—where the only point raised was the validity of the anti-trust law, was not decided. The court still has it under consideration.

Probate judges and county attorneys of the state were dealt with kindly by the court today. Under the old law, probate judges were allowed \$15 per thousand inhabitants in their counties for issuing druggists' permits to sell liquor. That is, if a county had 50,000 inhabitants, its probate judge was allowed \$750 in addition to his other salary for looking after liquor permits. In 1887, a new fee and salary law was passed and the counties contended that the old law giving probate judges the additional fee was repealed by implication. The counties quit paying the judges the fee: J. M. Randall, probate judge of Butler county, sued his county for the fee, amounting in three years to \$1,300. Other probate judges helped him fight the case. It was a test case. The district court held against him, but the supreme court held that the probate judges are still entitled to the fee. This means that the various counties must now pay the probate judges fees for four years back. In Wyandotte county, this will amount to nearly \$4,000.

Under the old law, county attorneys were allowed a fee of \$25 for each conviction in liquor cases. The counties claimed that this should be turned into a general fund under the new fee and salary law. James T. Nolan, county attorney of Ellis county, brought suit to test the question. The court today held that county attorneys are still entitled to the fee, in addition to their other salary.

PULLMAN MEN ORGANIZE

The Conductors and Porters Want Better Wages

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—The Pullman Dispatch says: A movement has been quietly started in St. Louis for the organization of Pullman conductors and porters and circulars setting forth the necessity for such a union are now being prepared.

It is reported further that the conductors are dissatisfied with the present wage schedule and as soon as the organization is perfected will make a demand on the company for an advance ranging from \$5 to \$10 a month.

In the United States there are 60,000 Pullman conductors and porters and it is the intention to bring all of them into line.

SAMPSON IS AT REST

An Imposing Naval Funeral Service in Washington.

Washington, May 9.—With a pomp exceeding that of any naval funeral in America in recent years, the body of the late William Thomas Sampson, rear admiral in the United States naval forces upon the North Atlantic station in the war with Spain, was laid at rest today. Every department of the national government was represented—the executive by the President and his cabinet and many officials of the civil service, the legislative by senators and representatives, the judiciary by the United States Supreme Court and the military and naval services by officers of all ranks. The diplomats attended the church services.

The military and naval features of the ceremonies were brilliant and impressive. They were conducted under the direction of Rear Admiral Terry, commandant of the Washington navy yard, assisted by Lieutenant Henry George, the adjutant general. The funeral escort gathered early. It was composed of the light battery of United States artillery, commanded by Captain Foote and drawn from Fort Myer; the naval cadets from Annapolis 247 strong, a corps that never has paraded in Washington before except on several occasions when a President was to be inaugurated; a battalion of bluejackets from the North Atlantic squadron of which Admiral Sampson was commander.

SALOONMEN ON A STRIKE

The Liquor Men Must be Better Treated

Pittsburg, Kansas, May 8.—A peculiar kind of a strike is on in Frontenac, the Mount Carmel Coal Company's town, north of this city, and, as a result for the first time in the history of the town, every saloon in Frontenac is closed, and there is no blind tiger, back door or drug store business conducted either. The trouble was originally caused by the saloonkeepers claiming that they were not being treated fairly by the city authorities. They demanded that the Turner halls be restricted from doing a general saloon business and that they be compelled to remain as club rooms. The saloon men met and agreed not to pay any more fines to the town until the Turner halls were also fined or restricted. The mayor refused to treat them and four of the saloon men were arrested and the saloons will be kept closed until a settlement is reached. The saloonmen have organized a union for self-protection and declare that, while are willing to pay a heavier city fine, they want the halls put on the same basis or else barred from doing business, except as private club rooms.

The trouble is not without its humorous features. When the saloonmen organized their union, the Teamsters' union extended sympathy and it was agreed that no liquor should be hauled to the Turner halls or to individuals so long as the strike against the town continued. Today word was passed around that a wagonload of beer was being driven to the Austrian Turner hall. A committee from the Teamsters' union met the wagon and tried to persuade the driver to abandon the load at the town limits.

"This town's on a strike against 'boozering,' declared the committee. "Don't ship anything to this camp; you're scabbing when you haul it." The drivers maintained, however, that they did not belong to the Teamsters' union and consequently were not scabbing. The beer was hauled to the Turner hall in safety. The members of the Austrian Turner Society are all good union men and members of local 44, and they declare that, as the thirst quenchers do not have a charter, their union is of no account and they refuse to recognize them.

NEW OKLAHOMA JUDGES

Gillette, Beauchamp and Panceast the New Supreme Justices.

Washington, May 8.—The President has appointed Frank E. Gillette, of Enid, James K. Beauchamp of Perry and J. L. Panceast of Enid to be associate justices of the supreme court of Oklahoma. Judge Gillette is named to succeed Judge John L. McAtee, resigned. Panceast and Beauchamp are appointed in compliance with the provisions of the act just passed increasing the membership of the court from five to seven. This law provides that the members of the court shall be residents of Oklahoma. No such restriction was connected with the appointment of Judge McAtee's successor, and the selection of an Oklahoman for that place indicates the President's policy to recognize "home rule" in his appointments. The three judges appointed today were all ex-residents of Kansas.

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One Durham graded bull 2 years old this spring. S. I. Hill, North Fourth.

A Barnhart has a second hand D. M. Osborn binder in good condition for sale. 5 miles west and 1 mile north of Iola.

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LEICESTER FORD KILLED

The Author Shot in New York by His Brother, Who Was Insane.

New York, May 8.—Paul Leicester Ford, the author, was shot and killed at his home in this city this afternoon by his brother Malcom W. Ford, who then shot himself.

Malcom Ford also is dead. He was an athlete, but had been in ill health for some time. He was engaged in journalism. He was born in Brooklyn in 1862.

Dr. Emanuel Baruch, who was Paul Leicester Ford's physician, was called in at the time of the shooting. He said he believed the tragedy was due to mental aberration on the part of Malcom Ford.

Mr. Ford was an author and historian. He was born in Brooklyn in 1865. His best known works of fiction were: "The Honorable Peter Sterling" and "Janice Meredith." He wrote also "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery," "The Story of an Untold Love," "The True George Washington" and "Tattle Tales of Cupid." In September, 1900, he married Miss Grace Kläder.

At the time of the shooting there were in the house besides the two brothers Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford, Miss Elizabeth R. Hall, the novelist's secretary, and the servants. The novelist was sitting at his desk in the corner of the library. It is supposed he was engaged in some literary task. Miss Hall was at her desk in another corner of the room, about thirty feet from Mr. Ford. Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford was in her own room at the front of the house on the third floor.

Malcom Ford called, as he had often done, and went to his brother at his desk. Words were exchanged in a tone so low that Miss Hall could not hear what was said. Suddenly there was a revolver shot and Miss Hall, jumping up, darted from the room. Then, according to the statement of the police, Miss Hall said to herself that she must act more bravely and reenter the library.

Meanwhile Malcom Ford had called her. As she turned toward him he placed his revolver to his heart, fired and fell, dying instantly. When Miss Hall turned to look at Paul, he was still standing at his desk, but rapidly losing strength. She helped him to a sofa, and then ran next door for Paul Ford's physician, Dr. Samuel Baruch. In less than five minutes Dr. Baruch arrived and the dying man, still conscious, was carried up to a room beside his wife's and placed on his bed. He spoke to his wife, and asked the doctor's opinion, showing that he expected death and was going to meet it calmly and bravely. A few minutes later, about twenty minutes after he was shot, Mr. Ford died.

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