

Scranton



Tribune.

TWO CENTS.

HURRICANE'S AWFUL WORK

Two Hundred Lives Are Lost in the Storm.

DEVASTATION AT PONCE

Town and Port Wrecked and Flooded — Communication with the Interior Cut Off—Storm Lasted from 8 A. M. Until 3 P. M. Tuesday—Island of Montserrat Devastated—Almost One Hundred Persons Killed There — Hurricane Heading for American Coast.

Ponce, Aug. 10.—The hurricane which has been raging in the West Indies for several days struck this place at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning and lasted until 3 p. m. the same day. The river overflowed, flooding the town. It is estimated that 200 persons were drowned. The town and port are total wrecks. It is believed the damage done will amount to over \$200,000.

No news has been received from the interior since the storm broke.

St. Thomas, D. W. L., Aug. 10.—The island of Montserrat (British West Indies) was devastated by the hurricane Monday. All the churches and schools were destroyed and almost one-hundred persons were killed. In addition many were injured and rendered homeless and terrible distress exists among the sufferers.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—Turk's Island reports that the hurricane passed from this island during the night, after doing trifling damage. The center of the disturbance is apparently progressing northwest, toward the American coast.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Advice from La Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, say the cyclone did enormous damage in the interior of that island; a number of coffee and cacao estates were devastated. Le Mourie, a suburb, was half destroyed. There were a number of fatalities.

San Juan advises say the cyclone caused great destruction in Porto Rico, and thence to Cape Haytien and the eastern end of Cuba.

Story from Gen. Davis.

The secretary of war today received the following report from Gen. Davis, commanding in Porto Rico, on the hurricane of last Tuesday:

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Porto Rico yesterday. The principal military loss at San Juan, one temporary company barracks wholly destroyed, some quartermaster property damaged, no personal injuries yet reported, but all stores and now supplies are shipped have two small school ships sunk, two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled. Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping is ashore. Custom house sheds badly damaged and goods stored thereon disengaged from two instances of torn of barrels, boxes, etc., personal and public property damaged. The loss by the inhabitants is very great, and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane severe as that was in 1856, when owing to loss of houses fruit and provisions there was famine. I would make a full report later, but in effect that contributions of food, clothing and money for the destitute would be received with the greatest gratitude and will be applied to the destitute. Have appointed a board to supervise distribution. There are many thousands of families who are entirely homeless, and very great distress must follow.

Davis, Commanding

At Martinique.

Fort De France, island of Martinique, Aug. 10.—The authorities of the island of Guadeloupe are still without news from the interior, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication as a result of the recent hurricane. For other advice which have reached La Pointe-a-Pitre say the coffee and cacao crops have been nearly totally destroyed. At La Pointe-a-Pitre seven persons were injured and at Moule the damage done was considerable and several persons were killed and wounded. At Petit Cratil and Fort Louis five persons were killed and a number were injured. The villages of Grignon and Lamelin have been entirely destroyed and the light-houses of Montroux and Fosseille have been overturned. The town of St. Louis De Marle Galante has suffered considerably. News which has reached the Associated Press correspondent here from the British Antilles says the hurricane passed over Porto Plata and appears to have ravaged the north of the Dominican Republic. All communication between Porto Plata and the interior, not including San Domingo, is interrupted and it is impossible to obtain a correct account of the damage done, although it is thought to be important. The railroad from Porto Plata to San Domingo is longer working.

Especially the hurricane swept over Cape Haytien with less violence and therefore, with correspondingly less damage.

Santiago De Chile, Aug. 10, via Galveston.—Tremendous storms prevail throughout the country.

Destruction of St. Croix.

St. Thomas, Aug. 10.—As later avances come in from the island of Montserrat it is seen that the first reports conveyed only a faint idea of the sufferings of the people and their deplorable condition. The administration appeals for help. At La Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, immense damage was wrought, and according to a report not yet confirmed, 102 persons were killed.

The island of St. Croix, the largest of the Virgin Islands, the destruction was appalling. It was chiefly wrought at the west end, where the smaller houses are a tangled mass of wreckage. Thirty persons were killed

and the inhabitants are in great distress.

Inhabitants Homeless.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—Hurricane bulletins report that the eastern and northern districts of Dominica are damaged, that Guadeloupe has suffered slightly and that Montserrat and Antigua have suffered severely. Many of the inhabitants are homeless, cultivation is destroyed and the plantations are wrecked.

The Virgin Islands, particularly Tortola and St. Croix, were the worst sufferers. They report many fatalities and distress among the survivors besides property losses.

Reports Confirmed.

London, Aug. 10.—The governor of the Leeward Islands, Sir Francis Fleming, confirms a despatch from St. Thomas, D. W. L., to the Associated press announcing the devastation of the hurricane at the island of Montserrat, says seventy-four deaths are already known. He adds that twenty-one persons were killed at the island of Nevis. The hurricane was not so severe at Antigua. One death is reported there, but many persons have been rendered homeless. The other presidencies of the Leeward Islands have not reported the damage done.

YACQUIS DEFEATED.

Indians Retire from Bacum—Supposed to Be in Force Near Vicam.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—A despatch to the Tribune from the City of Mexico says:

"The state troops have had another encounter with the Yacquis near Medina, defeating them with a loss of several killed. The state troops did not lose a man, but Lieutenant Francisco Calles died from stroke during the forced march made to overtake the Indians.

Further details have been received of the attack on the slopes Alondra and Duisa near Medina, when young Aurelio Paredes was killed. The Indians captured the wife of the captain of the Alondra and two boys and carried them off. At their first camp they tied up and flogged the woman, trying to get information of the forces at Medina, and then turned all three loose in the brush. The woman says the insurgents have infantry and cavalry, but she could not say what their number was.

The wound of General Torres, received in the combat, is a slight one, and he is rapidly recovering. The death of Juan Maldonado, or Tatablate, has been confirmed.

The Indians have retired from Bacum and are supposed to be in force near Vicam, where they are shortly to be attacked.

CUBANS OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Havana Heraldo Says They Hinder the Progress of the Country.

Havana, Aug. 10.—The Herald complains of the difficulties which it alleges are put in the way, not only of American doctors and lawyers, but of Americans in every branch of business, saying that apparently there is an intention to put obstacles in the way of everything likely to do the country good. In conclusion the Herald adds:

"We cannot understand this feeling of hostility against the citizens of a nation desirous that Cuba take her rightful place in the commercial world."

The Diario de la Marina favors a boys' reformatory school for the street Arabs of Havana and for the education of children of local criminals. A new custom house is to be built at Cienfuegos.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Capt. Nibbs of the Steamship Sutherland Dying at Santiago.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—Private information received here from Santiago de Cuba, where the Eain Line steamship Sutherland now lies quarantined with yellow fever raging among its crew, confirms the report of the illness of Captain Percy Nibbs, her commander.

No hope whatever is entertained for his recovery. Captain Nibbs, who is but twenty-seven years old, upon the completion of his present voyage, had stated to him he would not accept his father-in-law, and returnable in the High court Saturday.

AMERICAN COAL EXHIBIT.

Plans Under Discussion for Securing Samples for Paris Exposition.

New York, Aug. 10.—The plans already under discussion for securing an European market for American coal, particularly anthracite, will be aided by the action of Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general of the United States department of agriculture, at the Paris exposition in 1869, who announced today that he desired to make the American coal exhibit one of the most interesting and prominent at the exposition.

The coal exhibit will be prominent in the United States department and can be arranged in handsome glass cases set in high and footed in length. Necessarily no large samples can be accommodated in such an exhibit and it is preferable that small cubes of about four pounds weight should be sent. The places where found, the thickness of the seam, the analysis of the coal are particularly sought from exhibitors. Views of collieries, works, shipping arrangements, steam colliers, barges, etc., will also be shown. The anthracite coal operators association in its letter for August issued in full today, deplores the fact that the commissioner has not seen fit to give enough space to mineral exhibits, and suggests that unless this can be done the exhibit will have little or no commercial value. The association will, therefore, make a united effort to demonstrate the value of American coal as it would have done had sufficient space been given.

BADGER ARRESTED.

Young Brooklynite Is Wanted for Embezzlement.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—Local detectives arrested in this city today Gardner R. Badger, a young Brooklynite, who is wanted in New York for the embezzlement of \$81.59 from the Panama Steamship Company. Badger had evaded arrest for two months and had enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Infantry, at Camp Meade.

He did not deny his guilt, saying that a woman he met on a Hudson river boat was responsible for his crime.

Lightning Strikes Glassworks.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—During a heavy electrical storm late tonight the glass works of John Murray & Co. were struck by lightning and destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$12,000.

Dewey Will Not Visit England.

London, Aug. 10.—Admiral Dewey in response to an inquiry made by the Daily Mail sends the following: "Regret cannot visit England. Must arrive New York October 1st."

Judge Hilton Ill.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Ex-Judge Hilton, of New York, is reported to be in a very critical condition at a late hour tonight.

DEATH ROLL OF A DAY.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Persian minister of foreign affairs, Mirahir Ed Dowleh, died suddenly today while passing through this city.

Rome, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Isidore Vergilio, Bishop of Albano, and great penitentiary, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1853 and was created a cardinal in 1884.

Naples, Aug. 10.—On his arrival from Sorrento Admiral Dewey will be the guest of Albert Stoltz.

One Minute and 14 Seconds Behind.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Aug. 10.—Columbia defeated Defender one minute, 14 seconds, on the 35-mile run from Brewster's Reef Lightship to West Chop today, in a 15-knot breeze with eased sheets.

Dewey at Naples.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR CLOUDS

PREPARING TO RUSH TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Report That British Government Has Given Orders for Transports to Be Ready—Horse Artillery to Be Despatched Saturday—Important Dispatches Received After Parliament Rose Yesterday.

London, Aug. 10.—The editorials in the morning papers take a rather pessimistic tone in dealing with the references to the Transvaal in the queen's speech and in that of Mr. Chamberlain.

Troops will be despatched on August 24 to replace those sent from Cape Town to Natal.

It is said that, after parliament rose, the most important telegraphic dispatches were received from Sir Alfred Milner at the colonial office.

The St. James' Gazette this afternoon says the shipping companies under charter to the British admiralty for transport purposes have been notified to hold their transports in reserve, for the immediate dispatch of troops.

The steamship Dunera has been ordered to be in readiness Saturday to ship a detachment of horse artillery to South Africa.

Here, Aug. 10.—A prominent financier here, a man with extensive English connections, believes that in view of the persistent efforts of the Bank of England to accumulate gold and the drafting of troops to the Cape, war between England and Transvaal is imminent. The average condition of tobacco has declined 10 points in Kentucky, six in Tennessee and Missouri, three in Virginia and Pennsylvania, two in Massachusetts, one in Ohio and Wisconsin and eight in Indiana. On the other hand it has improved 5 points in North Carolina and Maryland, two points in New York and has about held its own in Connecticut.

MRS. PEROT REMANDED AGAIN.

Final Hearing in the Extradition Proceedings Set for Tuesday.

London, Aug. 10.—The case of Mrs. William Y. Perot, of Baltimore, Md., charged with abducting her daughter Gladys, was again taken up at Bow street police court today. Before the commencement of the proceedings, the court was well filled with a fashionably dressed audience, including the Misses Blood, N. Blood, Solicitor General Richard W. H. Perot, er, Mrs. Hodson and Summer, of the United States embassy, Detective Gaunt and the lawyers interested in the case.

Admiral Watson Trying to Stop Traffic Between Islands.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Mail reports received at the navy department show that Rear Admiral Watson is using every means to break up the insurrection traffic between the islands of the Philippines group.

Commander Sperry of the Yorktown at Balao reported to Admiral Watson early in June that in his opinion the insurgents were throwing troops into Negros and Leyte from Luzon and the Island of Panay. Commander Sperry sent the gunboat Samar, under command of Ensign H. C. McFarland, to break up that traffic. In four days he destroyed thirteen schooners along the coast of Panay. Each one of the vessels had a full cargo. In each case the natives were set ashore with their personal effects.

DESTROYING VESSELS.

Admiral Watson Trying to Stop Traffic Between Islands.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Mail reports received at the navy department show that Rear Admiral Watson is using every means to break up the insurrection traffic between the islands of the Philippines group.

Day and night details of the operations of the members of the court to thresh the whole matter out and to have full light turned upon the accusations against their client.

This will take some time, and the end of the month will be reached before the judgment can be given. Meanwhile, the strain is telling on Dreyfus, who is showing physical distress.

DRAMAtic Scene Anticipated.

Saturday's public session will be a veritable field day, probably the most important and exciting day of the whole trial, as General Mercier and M. Fitzpatrick will be called to give their testimony then.

A dramatic scene is anticipated by the anti-Dreyfusites who rely upon General Mercier to throw a bombshell and confound the accused once for all.

His words, "I have complete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus," are remembered, and both sides are waiting for him to prove his statement.

The Dreyfusites believe that his testimony will be torn to pieces by MM. Laborde and Demange, and that he will leave the court utterly discredited.

Captain Dreyfus will have the right to question him, and it is expected that the latter's cross-examination of Mercier will prove the climax of the whole proceedings.

Former President Casimir Perier will follow, if possible, but it is doubtful whether his examination will be concluded during the day.

WHEEL EVENTS AT MONTREAL.

They Are Witnessed by a Crowd of Five Thousand.

Montreal, Aug. 10.—A crowd of 5,000 saw the second day's racing of the world's cycle meet.

There were two world's championships on the card, the mile professional and the 100 kilometer race, between the 100th and 101st.

Major Taylor won the mile professional with from Butler second and Nat Butler third. Time, 2:03.

John H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, won the 100 kilometer race, beating Goodwin, the Australian, by nearly four lengths.

Riddell of Winnipeg, the only other finisher, by seven miles. Two others started, but dropped out early. Nelson covered the distance in two hours, four minutes and 13-15 seconds. He was paced by a steam motor, a triple and a tandem.

The analysis of the coal are particularly sought from exhibitors. Views of collieries, works, shipping arrangements, steam colliers, barges, etc., will also be shown. The anthracite coal operators association in its letter for August issued in full today, deplores the fact that the commissioner has not seen fit to give enough space to mineral exhibits, and suggests that unless this can be done the exhibit will have little or no commercial value. The association will, therefore, make a united effort to demonstrate the value of American coal as it would have done had sufficient space been given.

FITZPATRICK DISREDITED.

Denials from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Chicago Committee.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—In a personal letter to H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Times-Herald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, denies the truth of an interview recently given out by F. W. Fitzpatrick, of the treasury department, Washington, in which Mr. Fitzpatrick asserted that Premier Laurier had stated to him he would not accept his father-in-law, and returnable in the High court Saturday.

The coal exhibit will be prominent in the United States department and can be arranged in handsome glass cases set in high and footed in length. Necessarily no large samples can be accommodated in such an exhibit and it is preferable that small