

SHIPS BOMBARD CIUDAD BOLIVAR

HAITIEN VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Revolutionists Hold City Against Government Force—British Subjects Ask Protection.

Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the state of Bolivar, in Venezuela, was bombarded by a Venezuelan government warship and many persons were killed or wounded. The place has a large British population, and the British subjects have requested that a warship of Great Britain be sent for their protection. It is alleged that atrocities have been committed at Ciudad Bolivar by both government troops and revolutionists. Ciudad Bolivar is held by the revolutionists. The town was fired upon day and night by the gunboats Bolivar and Restaurador, which attempted to land forces to reoccupy the place. The Restaurador left for La Guayra for supplies, after which the bombardment will be resumed. There are no foreign warships in the Orinoco river to protect the interests of the powers.

The Dutch government at Willemstad, island of Curacao, refuses to recognize the blockade of Venezuelan ports, declaring it ineffective. The village of Limbe, 82 miles north of Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, has been attacked and recaptured by troops of the provisional government. Limbe was in the possession of Firmite soldiers from the Artibonite district. The fighting was severe and lasted from midnight to midday. Many men on both sides were killed. The town was burned. The defenders of Limbe were reinforced by marines landed from the gunboat Crete-a-Peiret, which is in the Fiminite service. A battle also took place at Marmelade, but details are lacking. The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived at Cape Haitien from La Guayra, Venezuela.

KLONDIKE PETERS OUT.

Gold Production Falling Off—Ten Men Are After Every Job.

The golden star of the Klondike is on the wane, according to George H. Hees, who was sent to Dawson by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to examine into the business of the Yukon territory. Mr. Hees says the total yield of the Klondike last year was \$24,000,000, and that the production of the coming year will not exceed \$14,000,000. No new discoveries have been made for a year. At Dawson there are 10 applicants for every job, yet hundreds of men continue to arrive.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to review the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic during the National encampment in October.

The navy department has been notified that the Newport News shipbuilding works will turn the monitor Arkansas over to the government September 6.

If the had coal strike does not come to an end very soon the opening of the public schools in Washington will be delayed. They are due to resume in about 10 days.

The state department has decided to begin the distribution of the first installment of the Chinese indemnity funds, amounting to about \$450,000, among the missionary societies and individuals who suffered from the Boxer uprising.

The officials at Bogota have informed the Colombian minister that special instructions to govern the reply which Colombia will make to the modifications in the treaty proposed by Secretary Hay, will reach Washington by September 15.

The last installment of \$50,000 of the money donated by Andrew Carnegie for the Washington public library has been received by the district commissioners. This payment completes the sum of \$350,000 pledged by Mr. Carnegie for the building.

General Chaffee has cabled to the war department that another regiment of cavalry can be spared from duty in the Philippine islands. Orders have been forwarded to him to send home one regiment, and the head-cavalry will be relieved from duty.

Major General Corbin and Major General Young, of the United States army, who, with Brigadier General Wood, are to attend the army maneuvers when they arrived at Berlin, Germany, today and found Emperor William's invitations to attend the gala opera performance.

Acting President Faulke, of the civil service commission, has sent a communication to the executive departments calling attention to the rule that men in the classified service must not be active in politics or manage campaigns, while officials outside merely a visit to the army there, he said, "It may be called an inspection tour, and I shall make it a point to visit every army camp in the islands." Before going he will make his annual report to the secretary of war, and unless a special report is made on this inspection tour it will not be reported on until a year from October.

Large Mortality Rate.
At the session of the Fraternal Congress at Denver, Col., D. C. Millard reported a death rate at 40 years of 13.5 per cent, starting with 100,000 lives at 20 years.

Scholars Carry Boiled Water.
Because of the bad condition of the city water, the board of education at Chicago, Ill., have decided to shut off the water supply from all the public schools.

IN STRIKE FIELDS.

West Virginia Guards Induce Non-Union Miners to Leave Work. Men Held in Church.

Only one disturbance was reported in the Panther creek valley, Tamaqua, Pa., Sunday. While John and Albert Kutzek, non-union men, were leaving the St. Michael's Hungarian church at Lansford they were attacked by a number of foreigners and were compelled to return to the church for safety. After remaining there for some time they succeeded in making their escape. The officials of the Switchback railroad notified Major Gearhart that strikers were interfering with their passengers at Summit Hill. Company E, of the Twelfth regiment, was sent to the scene and succeeded in restoring order. Now a large force of soldiers patrol the valley and protect non-union men while on their way to work. With guns loaded and orders to shoot if there is any attack the soldiers marched through Panther Creek valley on Saturday morning, escorting the non-union workers to the No. 4 and No. 12 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company collieries. Not a shot was fired, not a bayonet unsheathed, nor was there occasion for even using the butts of the guns. General Goblin's order of butts, bayonets and bullets was known through the valley before daylight, and carrying this news and with admonition to be peaceful, the strike leaders and the peace committee in all the mining communities begged the strikers to remain at their homes, keep away from the soldiers and make no demonstration toward the non-union workers. Manager Charles Sharkey, at Scranton, Pa., declares that the operation of the National washery, at Minock, will be in any way interfered with by the damage done the pump house by Saturday morning's explosion. The pump house was on the river bank far removed from the washery and used only to furnish an auxiliary supply of water. The washery will work right along as usual. The West Ridge and Marvite collieries are preparing to start up this week. Superintendent Tober, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, said that the starting up of a number of collieries could be looked for this week. The Oxford colliery in West Scranton has added a powerful searchlight to its weapons of defense. The Oxford is now turning out 400 tons of coal a day. Jacob Smith, a coal and iron policeman in the employ of the Kingston Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was held up by two unknown men while he was on his way to one of the collieries to relieve another officer. His assailants took his revolver away from him and then gave him a severe beating. An unexpected situation has resulted from the ordering out of the West Virginia National Guard to preserve order in the coal fields. The soldiers, whose sympathies were with the strikers from the first, have used their influence with the men who are at work and have persuaded so many of them to join in the strike that the detachment stationed at Rush Run, W. Va., had to be recalled and sent to another point to keep it from emptying the mine.

ASHES FALL IN DRIZZLE.

Eruption on August 26 Was Followed by Alarming Phenomena—Accompanied by Loud Reports.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

TRUOPS CHARGED STRIKERS.

Clash With State Militia Occurs at Colliery Near Tamaqua.

The first clash between the striking anthracite miners and the National Guardsmen occurred at No. 4 colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company near Tamaqua Thursday, and as a result five prisoners are in the guardhouse at the Twelfth regiment camp, and Captain J. Beaver Gearhart, of Company F, Twelfth regiment, is suffering from a wound on his shoulder, caused by a stone thrown by a striker. The colliery is at the west end of the Panther Creek valley. Several soldiers, of whom four were taken to camp at Manila park, where, together with McCann and Marteen, they were placed under a heavy guard.

GIRLS OUST THE BOYS.

Chicago Will Have Messenger Maids to Deliver Telegrams.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, at Chicago, Ill., has decided that it will employ no more boys as messengers. The boys have struck three times within the last month. Girls will be used to carry messages in the business and residence districts. For the night work men will be used, and men will be kept in the daytime to carry messages into the undesirable parts of the city. The change will be made at once.

OLD HOME CELEBRATION.

Grover Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson Deliver Addresses.

Sandwich, Mass., which almost may be said to guard the entrance to Cape Cod, observed old Home week Thursday. Among the speakers at the town dinner were Joseph Jefferson and former President Cleveland, both summer residents. Mr. Jefferson told stories, while Mr. Cleveland talked in a more serious vein.

MILES SAILS SEPTEMBER 16.

Proposes to Inspect Every Military Post in the Philippines.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and his aides, Colonels Whitney and Maus, will leave Washington for the Philippines September 3. Two short stops will be made in the journey to San Francisco, where the party will arrive in time to sail on the transport Thomas on September 16. Mrs. Miles may not go farther than San Francisco, or she may conclude to cross the Pacific. General Miles said that there were so many things to do in arranging his office affairs that he had not yet outlined his trip after he reaches Manila. "I regard the trip as merely a visit to the army there," he said. "It may be called an inspection tour, and I shall make it a point to visit every army camp in the islands." Before going he will make his annual report to the secretary of war, and unless a special report is made on this inspection tour it will not be reported on until a year from October.

Large Mortality Rate.

At the session of the Fraternal Congress at Denver, Col., D. C. Millard reported a death rate at 40 years of 13.5 per cent, starting with 100,000 lives at 20 years.

Scholars Carry Boiled Water.

Because of the bad condition of the city water, the board of education at Chicago, Ill., have decided to shut off the water supply from all the public schools.

DUST FROM PELLE ENVELOPS ISLES

ASHES FALL IN DRIZZLE.

Eruption on August 26 Was Followed by Alarming Phenomena—Accompanied by Loud Reports.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood, and dust fell. The thick mist was taken as it approached for a rain-storm. After two days the dust was still falling, although lightly, but during Saturday night the quantity of dust which fell was greater than upon any previous occasion since the first eruption of Mont Pelee. At nightfall a dark, coneshaped cloud, emitting electric flashes, rose in the south, but it was gradually obscured by the mist caused by the falling ashes. Rumbling noises and a few detonations were heard during the night. The people are quiet. No news has yet been received from Martinique. At St. John, Antigua, B. W. I., many very loud detonations were heard, and in Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., a series of loud reports was heard Sunday. At the Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, the entire port was covered with a cloud of fine dust, and the populace became panic-stricken. Fine ashes were falling continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea, and the ships in the harbor seemed to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Advice from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, asserts that the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed. A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 26 clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the island of Dominica. Detonations were heard and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island. The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, August 26: "Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption. A dispatch from Parana, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the Colonies from Fort de France, island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Mont Pelee eruption has broken out afresh and ashes are carried, by the winds for miles, which fall in a steady drizzle on the West India islands. A cable from Roseau, Dominica, British West India, says: A thick mist enveloped Roseau and its neighborhood,