

HENNIKER HEATON, M. P., DESCRIBES EARTHQUAKE.

Buildings Fell Around Him, Followed By Absolute Darkness. Women on Their Knees Praying the Lord for Mercy.

A London cable: The Times has received the following graphic account of the Kingston earthquake from Henniker Heaton, M. P., dated at Kingston on Thursday:

"After the opening ceremony of the Agricultural Conference Sir Alfred Swettenham invited ten of us to lunch with him at the Jamaica Club, including Sir James Fergusson, who had arrived the day before. Sir James gave us an interesting account of the work on the Panama Canal. An hour afterwards he was buried amid tons of brick and stone. The first fear as to his fate was due to the fact that he had not returned during the night to Government House, where he was staying, and at 5 in the morning the Governor came on board the Port Kingston, the vessel that brought Sir Alfred Jones' party out, and in which Sir James Fergusson had taken his passage home, to inquire for his guest.

A Moment of Awe.

"After lunch I left the club and went with Hon. Mr. Cork, a member of the Council and a leading planter, to visit the Post Office. I was returning from there when the earthquake took place. The street was a moderate-sized one, and the moment the ground began to quake thousands of people rushed and jumped into the street from the houses. A huge building fell across the street a yard before us; another building blocked the street behind us. On our left a third building fell into the street. Then followed absolute darkness. Great clouds of dust, mortar and debris filled the air for five minutes, and when light was restored my companion and I found ourselves as black with dust and dirt as negroes. It was a miraculous escape.

Prayed for Deliverance.

"The scene that followed baffles description. Women were embracing their little children; others were on their knees, praying loudly and with such words as 'Lord, have mercy on us,' 'God, have mercy on us,' 'Christ have mercy on us and save us.' Others were fainting, still others running wildly, looking for loved ones.

Tragedy at the Club.

"We climbed over the fallen loads of bricks and mortar and got back to the club. It was in ruins. The roof had collapsed, and the room where we had been dining was filled with tons of brick from the fallen walls. A young fellow, hatless and coatless, with a handkerchief around his head, addressed me in the street outside the club for several minutes. At length something peculiar struck me, and I asked if he was Gerald Loder, my friend for many years in the House of Commons and ex-M. P. for Brighton. He said yes, he was waiting for the reading room on the second floor of the club when the roof fell in. He had been pinned to the floor by the roof. By freeing himself from his coat he escaped to the parapet and descended by a ladder into the street. The most awful sight was poor Mr. Bradley, a member of the club, lying dead under the great fallen pillar of the building.

Among the Tourists.

"At Constant Spring Hotel I found my bedroom shattered and the roof cleared off. I found numbers of ladies, who had been taking an afternoon rest in their rooms, on the lawn with blankets and led things around them. That night we slept on the lawn of the hotel, and during the long hours between sunset and sunrise fell at least three earthquake shocks.

"The blaze of the raging fire over the city was plainly visible, and at dawn I got coffee and drove to Kingston, six miles. Along the road encampments of families were seen outside their houses.

Truly a City in Ruins.

"In Kingston I drove many miles through the streets. At least ninety-eight of every one hundred houses are in ruins or damaged beyond repair. This I say from personal observation. Nineteen of the houses were old and many of them ought to have been destroyed long ago. On our arrival on board our good steamship great joy was expressed to find Sir Alfred Jones, notwithstanding his miraculous escape, giving orders clearly, coolly, forcibly by his secretaries as to how to meet the trouble.

The Master Mind.

"Let a hundred light wooden structures be erected at Constant Spring Hotel and another hundred at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, was the first order. Then followed instructions for cooking for the poor people, then a telegram congratulating his manager and staff at Constant Spring on their extraordinary efforts to provide for two hundred homeless guests.

"I asked Sir Alfred what the future held for Jamaica. 'You can take my word for it this calamity will not interfere in the least with the progress and prosperity of the island,' he replied. 'Only the depot has been injured; the country has not been interfered with in the slightest degree. The houses that have been destroyed are mostly old and deserved to be destroyed. The prosperity of the island, I repeat, has not been affected.' He said

this in the cheeriest manner, and we believe him."

The Latest Word.

A London cable: According to further despatches received here from Jamaica, dated Thursday, the total dead in Kingston is expected to approach 4,000. Many bodies are in a state of decomposition or charred beyond recognition had to be buried.

Fortunately, the water supply is holding out. The American battleships Missouri and Indiana have arrived in the harbor. Thirty-five out of a total of 55 employees in a tourist bureau were killed. The Plum Point and Port Royal lighthouses are both at the bottom of the harbor. The navigation channel has materially changed, and in some places the depth of the harbor has been altered by from 40 to 60 feet.

It is reported that the Hamburg-American steamer Prinz Waldemar, which reached Kingston from New York, January 3, is ashore at Plum Point.

The Governor's Report.

A London cable (Associated Press Report)—The Colonial Office has received a cablegram from Sir Alexander Swettenham, the Governor of Jamaica. It is without date and runs: "Continuing my previous telegram on the subject of the earthquake: The evil effects have been confined almost to three parishes of the island—namely, Kingston, Port Royal and St. Andrew. The fire at Kingston has practically ceased; only coal and rubbish are now burning. The district burned comprises a triangular area between the parade grounds, the sea, Duke Street and Princess street. The parish church forms the apex of this triangle, which comprises about one-thirtieth part of the town. The wharves, burned are George and Branday and Malabar, Haggart, Lyons, Solomons, Demerado, Henriques, and one, not both, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's wharves.

"The burned area is being cleared slowly owing to the indisposition of the population to labor at double the usual wages. There are a few bodies still covered with ruins. The burial to noon this day comprise 348. The persons admitted to hospital in Kingston total 440, excluding some 60 cases sent to Spanishtown from Kingston for treatment.

"The population generally is encamped on the parade grounds, the race course, and the open spaces. It is reluctant to return to its ruined houses during the fine weather.

"The usual provision shops are in the burned area, and there is consequently difficulty in buying provisions. I am arranging for sales temporarily, and for the transfer of persons to other parishes. There was some pilfering last night from deserted shops. The population is wonderfully patient, but listless. "Among the killed are: Sir James Fergusson, J. W. Middleton, A. M. Nathan, B. Decordova, J. R. Munden, J. A. Payne, Dr. R. C. Gibb, R. W. Bradley, B. Verley, W. George, H. Burrows, Chas. Sherlock, E. Morris, Captain Constantine and Miss Lockett. "Great assistance has been given by Sir Alfred Jones, who converted the steamer Port Kingston into a temporary hospital and refuge for doctors and firemen from Spanishtown, and by the commander of the troops, who supplied men to assist in keeping order and to patrol.

"The direct line cable is broken three miles off the coast. Both the telegraph offices are burned."

Dead, Missing, Injured.

A London cable: Following is a list from various sources of all the persons reported killed, injured or missing in the Kingston disaster:

Dead—Sir James Fergusson, Captain T. Constantine, Captain Young, Captain Lamont, Mr. Brannell (reported to have been killed in the Myrtle Bank Hotel—Dr. Robertson and wife, perhaps Dr. O. D. F. Robertson and wife), Charles Sherlock, A. M. Nathan, of Nathan, Sherlock & Co.; Bradley Verley of the family extensively interested in sugar cultivation; two other members of the Verley family; G. McE. Livingston, senior clerk audit office, colonial Government; four Livingston children (reported to have been killed in the Myrtle Bank Hotel); Dr. R. C. Gibb; Miss Lockett, killed in Jamaica Club; Miss Sullivan, Edgar Decordova. Missing—J. W. Middleton; Chas. Decordova, importing provision merchant; Edward Decordova, a brother of Charles; a brother of Chas. Sherlock, the merchant, who was killed. Injured—Major W. H. Hardyman, West India Regiment, seriously; Lieut. Col. J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, D. S. O., West India Regiment; Captain W. P. Marley, West India Regiment; Lieut. A. C. H. Dixon, West India Regiment; Quartermaster S. H. Price, West India Regiment; Mrs. S. H. Price, seriously; Mr. Constantine, seriously; Mrs. A. A. Wedderburn, wife of Deputy Police Inspector, seriously; Mr. Colner, West India Cable Co., severely; Mrs. Marshall, wife of Brigadier-General Marshall, C. B. Sir Alfred Jones, Jesse Collings, M. P., and several other members of Sir Alfred's party had remarkable escapes from being buried in the ruins of the Myrtle Bank Hotel. According to a despatch, received from Holland Bay this morning, after lunching at the hotel, Sir Alfred, Mr. Collins and others went out on the pier at the waterfront and amused

themselves by tossing coins into the water for the benefit of the negro divers. The visitors had just left the pier on their way back to the hotel when, as they reached the hotel lawn, the earthquake occurred, and the hotel toppled over in ruins around the travelers. The pier which they had just left was also destroyed.

Situation Last Night.

A London cable says: The Daily Mail prints a despatch dated at the temporary cable station, Jamaica, Jan. 17. It says that 25 of the employees of a tourists' bureau were killed. Rev. Mr. Pratt, a Baptist minister, was injured while rescuing an English traveler. The number of casualties within residences was larger than was expected. There were 80 men in one of the wrecked churches. Two of them were killed and many injured.

The Governor is gradually relieving the congestion of the population. He is driving the people into the country. No body is allowed to enter the city unless with food, or in search of missing persons.

The American battleships Missouri and Indiana and a torpedo boat have arrived in the harbor. The lighthouses at Plum Point and Port Royal are at the bottom of the harbor, and the entrance and old navigation channel have changed, and their depth altered from ten to six fathoms in some places.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Prinz Waldemar went ashore this morning at Plum Point, near her sister ship, the Princess Victoria Louise.

The steamer Port Kingston was lifted upon the mud by the shock, but she got up full steam for her 10,000 horse-power engines in four hours and backed into the harbor in the nick of time. Her paint was melted by the fire ashore despite the use of her hose. She will sail for Barbadoes at 2 p. m.

There have been 21 distinct tremblings since the first shock. Nine have been felt since Wednesday evening. In summer, and spent several weeks at Peterboro as the guests of Miss Pearce.

THOUSANDS KILLED.

Part of the Town of Port Royal Has Sunk—A Tidal Wave.

A Kingston, Jamaica, cable: The disaster here is as great as the calamities of San Francisco and Valparaiso. Thousands of persons have been killed, and the dead bodies are being taken from the debris by hundreds.

The whole town is in ruins and the greater portion is still smouldering ashes. The smell of burnt fish pervades the air.

The cable line into Kingston is broken and the correspondent had to go to Holland Bay, 40 miles to the east, to file this message.

PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA.

Bishop Sweatman of Toronto Elevated to That Place.



BISHOP SWEATMAN, Elected Primate of All Canada.

Toronto despatch: The Right Reverend Arthur Sweatman, M. A., D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Toronto, was elected Archbishop and Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical Province of Canada yesterday, succeeding the late Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, the result of the vote being announced at 1 o'clock by the ringing of the bell of the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr. About an hour later the news was conveyed from the library of the cathedral, where the Bishops were in private session, that His Grace, Most Rev. Dr. Sweatman had been chosen Primate of All Canada. Those who were present at the conclusion of the houses of Bishops of the Provincial and General Synods were the Bishops of Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Niagara, Algoma, Ontario, Montreal, Huron, Mooseonee, and Saskatchewan. The Bishop of Huron acted as

capacity with returning tourists and fleeing natives.

Wounded persons are being cared for on all the ships in the harbor. A German steamer called in here on her way from Cuba, and sailed again, after staying in port one hour.

The lines of the Hayti Cable Company and the direct West India Cable Company are broken two miles out at sea. Repairs are being made. The West India and Panama line is working from Holland Bay.

The offices of the Kingston newspapers have been wrecked.

FRIENDS ANXIOUS.

But Colonial Office Gets Little News—Relief Funds.

A London cable: One brief telegram from Governor Swettenham, announcing that Sir James Fergusson's body had been found in the ruins of a cigar store, and was subsequently buried, and adding that no English officials were killed or injured, was the only information received regarding the Kingston catastrophe received at the Colonial Office this morning.

The difficulties in the way of communicating with Kingston, the constantly growing lists of the dead and injured whites, the knowledge that many of the latter will be buried unidentified, and the reports of the threatened engulfment of the ruins of the city combine to increase the anxiety of their relatives and friends in this country, who are besieging all the possible sources of information in quest of news. Even the big business firms operating in Kingston are unable to obtain copies of urgent requests for details. The cable companies, however, are hopeful that to-day or tomorrow will see an improvement in their service. The direct West India Cable Co.'s steamer is due at Kingston today.

As the break in the cable is located close to the shore, no difficulty is anticipated in restoring communication promptly. The officials here estimate that relief steamers may be arriving at Kingston by now and a rapid straightening out of the chaos is expected.

The Mansion House fund relief for the Kingston earthquake sufferers is being well supported and, with the American and other contributions, there will be no lack of supplies or funds for the sufferers.

Uncle Sam's Prompt Help.

Washington despatch: An emergency bill for the relief of the sufferers on the island of Jamaica was passed by the House to-day as follows: "That the President of the United States is authorized to use and distribute among the sufferers and destitute people of the island of Jamaica such provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessary articles belonging to the subsistence and other stores of the naval and military establishments as may be necessary for the purpose of securing the people who are in peril and threatened with starvation on the island in consequence of the recent earthquake and attending conflagrations."

Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, in explaining the need for this emergency measure, said that the Secretary of the Navy had received a wireless message from one battleship which had touched at Kingston, that the devastation was even greater than reported, and that the British Government did not know of the extent of the disaster.

Without waiting for the authority of Congress, however, Secretary Metcalf and telegraphed Admiral Evans to send the supply ship Celtic, which is now on her way to Guantanamo, to Kingston and turn over her full cargo of supplies to the sufferers of the stricken city."

WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

Reports of Catastrophe Vary—But the Damage and Loss Are Great.

Newspaper men and others who have arrived at the telegraph station connecting with Holland Bay, all have different versions of the catastrophe and of the loss of life. Statements as to the latter must, of necessity, be largely conjectural until a search of the ruins has been made.

The report from St. Thomas that 90,000 were homeless is on its face an exaggeration, as the population of Kingston did not exceed 60,000.

According to the latest advices, the city was not destroyed, but nearly every building sustained some damage. Practically the entire business section, however, was ruined.

When the first great shock came on Monday afternoon many buildings all over town collapsed, burying hundreds of persons in debris. Of these scores were killed, but the greater number were injured, and these later were rescued. The first shock was followed by lighter tremors, and then fire started in the ruins along the theater front. The flames spread rapidly, as the water pipes had been broken, and there was nothing with which to fight the flames. A strong wind was blowing, and this helped to spread the flames.

The fire raged until early Thursday morning, when the wind changed and the fire burned itself out. All the buildings along Duke, Port Royal, King and East streets were wiped out.

The advices received here indicate that order was soon restored so that the work of rescue could be begun. The two regiments of soldiers stationed in the city were called on to do police duty. The banks and other places where valuable property is stored were quickly guarded. There have been some reports of looting, but late advices say it was confined chiefly to petty thievery and was speedily suppressed. The rescue work was undertaken under the direction of the military and the municipal authorities. The general hospital, which was not seriously damaged by the earthquake, was soon filled with hundreds of injured, as were several temporary hospitals. When these places were filled others of the injured were taken to the camps situated near the harbor.

A camp for refugees was located on the race track, and there several thousand negroes are sheltered. Thousands of others are camping in the surrounding country.

Hotels, churches and office buildings are levelled in the wreck and ruin. The Treasury was damaged, but it is still standing. The city prison was destroyed, but

none of the prisoners were injured and none escaped.

The Port Royal Battery was wrecked and two artillermen were killed. The people had a premonition of the coming disaster in the shape of a violent wind storm. Their fears were aroused, and many rushed from their homes. This undoubtedly saved many lives, as the people were still in the streets when the earthquake came. This is especially true of the whites, and accounts for the small loss of life among them. The loss of life was largest in the poorer sections, so that most of the victims are negroes.

Besides Sir James Fergusson, the most conspicuous white men killed were Captains Constantine and Young, of the Royal Mail steamship service. Other whites killed include Major Hardiman, Dr. Gibbs Varley, Dr. Menier, Dr. Robertson and wife, Miss Lockett, E. Varley, J. W. M. Bradley and four children of a family named Livingston. Several others are reported missing and are believed to be dead.

A great exodus to the hills is reported, as the people fear a recurrence of the tremors. Medical supplies are the chief need at present and there is a dearth of doctors. Volunteer nurses are plentiful.

The work of burying the dead was begun immediately, a necessary proceeding in a tropical country. Many bodies have been buried without identification. Scores of bodies are still in the view, and from a sanitary point of view this causes alarm. Efforts to recover the bodies are going on.

While there is necessarily occasional confusion, the panic itself is over. The city is practically under martial law. A late despatch reports the destruction of the insane asylum and says hundreds of lunatics escaped and are roaming at large.

Thousands of homeless persons are sleeping in the streets and parks, their principal food being bananas. If rain should fall the suffering will be great. The damage outside of Kingston is reported as not being great. Trains are running to Titchfield. Port Antonio is reported little damaged and Spanishtown the same.

Great Earthquakes.

The loss of life by earthquakes has been enormous in the past. Following are the most important disturbances in the world's history:

Helice in Bure in Peloponnesus, swallowed up, B. C. 373. Duras, in Greece, swallowed with all its inhabitants, and twelve cities, in Campania, also buried, B. C. 345.

Great earthquake in Constantinople, and thousands of inhabitants destroyed, A. D. 557. Four hundred towns destroyed in Syria, Palestine and Asia, and loss of life surpassed all calculation, A. D. 742.

Constantinople overturned and all Greece shaken, A. D. 936. Fifteen thousand people killed at Catania, Sicily, 1137. Twenty thousand perished in Syria 1158. Sixty thousand perished in Calicut, 1268.

Forty thousand people destroyed at Naples, Dec. 5, 1456. Thirty thousand persons buried at Lisbon and several neighboring towns of gulfed, Feb. 26, 1531. Seventy thousand lives lost at Nepal July 30, 1628.

Eighty thousand lives lost at Seismaki in an earthquake that lasted three months, 1672. One hundred thousand lives lost in Sicily, fifty-four cities and towns and three hundred villages being overturned, 1693.

Yeddo, Japan, ruined and 200,000 perished, 1703. One hundred thousand people swallowed up at Pekin, November, 1731. Kasehan, Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished, 1755.

At Lisbon 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, 1755. The whole country between Santa Fe and Panama destroyed. Forty thousand people buried, 1797.

Murcia and numerous villages of Spain devastated. Six thousand lives lost, 1826. Ten thousand lives lost at Calabria, 1827.

Thousands perished at Caceroun, Asia Minor, 1850. Many cities and towns in Peru and Ecuador destroyed. Twenty-five thousand lives lost, 1868.

Towns on the boundary of Colombia destroyed and 14,000 lives lost, 1875. Shocks throughout the United States, chiefly in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; three-fourths of Charleston destroyed; 96 persons perished, 1886.

Violent shocks at Montezuma and San Francisco; 170 perished, May 8, 1887. Four thousand killed, Yunnan, China, with minor shocks in Scotland and Costa Rica—1888.

Nineteen killed in Kumamoto, Japan, with great loss of property, 1889. Destruction of town of Joana, in Java—1890.

Ten thousand killed in Japan, and devastating shocks in Algeria and Armenia. San Salvador nearly totally destroyed, 1891.

San Cristobal, Mexico, destroyed, 1892. Twelve thousand killed at Kuchan, Persia, and violent shocks, with loss of life in Samothrace, Mattinatti, Italy, and in Stromboli, also in Serbia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and in Thebes, 1893.

Martinique, May 8, 1902, 25,000 lives lost. Numerous destructive shocks in Greece, Constantinople, Macedonia, Sicily, Japan, Southern Italy, great loss of life in San Juan, Argentina, in 1894.

San Francisco, destroyed, April, 1905, about 1,000 persons killed. Valparaiso, August 20, 1905.

SHOT MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

A Berlin Woman Kills Well-Known Banker.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Ernest Stiller, an ex-member of the Reichstag and director of the Bank of Commerce of Lubek, a reputed millionaire, was shot and killed on the street here to-day by Fraulein Schulz, who was formerly a companion of Herr Stiller's wife. Senator Raabe, who was accompanying Stiller, chased the woman, who took refuge in a doorway, where she shot herself in the heart with her revolver, dying instantly. Herr Stiller was 63-years old, and Fraulein Schulz 35. It is reported the latter had threatened for a long time to kill Herr Stiller.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N