ERNIETO BE REVEEMED

M. DICKEN WILL AVENGE THE BALLOT-BOX OUTRAGE

BERALS GO INTO FIGHT CONFI-DENT OF SUCCESS

riding convened Thursday night for the heir interests in the approaching pro ial elections. The numbers present the enthusiasm manifested exceeded

et loyalty to the cause. alled and representative members

C. P. Higgins was selected chairman points of the riding, in fact there hardly a place in the district unrepinted but owing to the fact tha their report was soon before the meet

a few words Dr. Higgins addressed delegates explaining the reason f sembly and spoke on other general atters pertaaining to liberal interests Nominations were then made. This wa n the enthusiasm waxed highest, the ount of the dissatisfaction so generally ressed throughout the riding with the ak-kneed and broken backed policy pted by the present conservative repof which still rankles in the minds of

moving spirit of the meeting was so

Mr. Dicken's name was received with ounds of applause. The chairman, in a ew well chosen words, then tendered Mr. cken the unanimous nomination of The convention then adjourna geneneral character, so that the ca rals who had turned out for the purpo showing their interest in the good

Mr. Dicken was again greeted with much pplause when he rose to address the secting and it was several minutes bely thanked those present for doing him on, expressed his surprise and pleasure the unanimity and enthusiasm which ermeated the meeting and proceeded in a ost able and lucid manner to outline his atform and policy.

s remarks and his familiarity with Brite olumbia politics created a most fa ion, and those present car is hands the working classes and us land granting to Mr. Dicken's remarks showed im to be a true liberal in every respect, friend and supporter of the workingman one in whom every member of the community can place implicit conditence.
It was Mr. Dicken's policy during the recent strike, which, though opposed by a certain element, was the one finally adopted by president John Mitchell, the respected president of the United Mine Workers of America. He alluded to this f every workingman, of whom there

many present.
Fred Simpson of Cranbrook, also gave a practical and interesting address, which was listened to with close attention.

riding and sending a supporter of the lib eral government, which will be in power at Victoria next month.

THE KINDLY C. P. R.

How the Mighty Corporation Discriminates in Favor of McBride.

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Jan. 16.-Any doubt as to the eal relations existing between the present government and the C. P. R. system can forever be set at rest in view of re-Transportation cent developments. Transportation troubles, delayed trains and schedules generally, are as an airy nothingness to McBride, who in company with "Thirty Five-Dollars-A-Month for the Workingman" Bowser, is stumping the Kootenay ountry. Special trains, the superintenfort at the command of the mighty corporation, have been freely placed at the disposal of the premier, and as freely ised. While the opposition meeting had Nelson owing to be postponed at train delays, McBride and Bowser were being rushed from Fernie to Cranbrook in a C. P. R. special, to which was ated the superintendent's private car, and later the west bound train was held until the private car could be cut in to carry the government "free from ail C. R. entanglements," with a rush to Kootenay Landing.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN KOOTENAYS PRESIDENT STARKEY'S ADDRESS

At the annual meeting of the Nelson stimulus to copper has led to the deboard of trade, held last evening, presi-Starkey's report for the past year

ninerals, although the prices are un-precedentedly high, yet there is little

likelihood of over production, for the

nterprise of the Trail smelter has open

ed the market of the Orient to the Koot

enay, a market infinitely larger than that of Canada. The awakening of China

and its entry into the prosecution of

arge industrial undertakings, it bein

China, foreign and native, have place

on the coast indefinite demands for

(200.00 ounces) made from Seattle, is only five years old. So with copper. Its

he Boundary, in Rossland, in the Quee

oria, near Nelson, on a large scale

hus meaning not only the importation

f large capital but the employment of

hundreds of men. Indeed, by far the chief employers of labor in the Koot-

But, gentlemen, although these things

board of trade, being the results of the

working of the natural facts of supply

and demand, yet it is supremely out.

business in the future, as it has been

in the past-the very reason of our use

ful existence—to see that we carefully note our assets and coefficient in which they may est exploited.

to new conditions whi must be watch-

ed by us. This Pactolean stream should

the many. And we

diverted into the pockets of

but rather made to irrigate the fort-

trade, represent the many and no

the few. Laws for fostering our resources and preserving them should re-

ive, and have received, our careful at

ntion. Anything that makes for the

good o ithecountry and its people is dis

tinctly our business. And that is one reason why I have always advocated to

ver before we should be yet stronger. Journally will added membership make

of only win added minds of the stronger financially but, by making a stronger fruly representative, give outterances a weight which would no

Furthermore, it is the duty of this

poard to see that the outside public gets

s accurate an account of our resource

as it is possible to supply. Much has been done in this direction during the

by the formation of a 20,000 cl

publicity purposes. Chiefly their work been in the issuing of folders and

mpaign has been greatly aided by th

nts of outside papers, which chiefly wish to educate. With the press the

the press, though accused of a leax

"hot air." is at all times wi

industries. In other countries,

olish facts, cold facts, statistics

South Africa and Australia, sta-

are given by the various indus-

u are officially published from

to month and from week to week. statistics are not "hot air." They

sued on the authority of responsi-

upon by influential newspaper

which has been from various somewhat neglected in the past

which the board might in future

mpaign of publicity, yet barely

this wave of prosperity still-fast westward, is not merely

That is a part of the

to the chambers of commerce and

est engine of publicity in existence.

press and by the local corres

ard should work amicably.

lar methods. But this publicity

herwise be possessed by them.

Stronger now numerically than

acrease in the membership

les give birt

e said to be the work of

enay are the copper mines.

for silver and, in fact, the banks

although the first shipment

various incustries is yearly gro

velopment of several new mines near Nelson, notably the Queen Victoria. That to silver and lead has meant the Pentlemen: I have to congratulate expenditure of \$100,000 on the you as the representative business men of the chief city of the interior of this Mines smelter, mostly spent in labor enabling the cheaper reduction of lead considered as potentia and consequently reacting upon e most wealthy of all the parts of reat dominion of ours, on the rec-Slocan properties, which are now waking to a sense of the situation he past year. I am of the opinhat in time to come, 1906 will be ded as the parting of the ways, the ment of a smelter at Frank, making possible the working of properties left idle for years and, furthermore, has led the new prosperity which is make the Kootenay a beacon to the construction of a zinc plant in settlers, the cynosure of a world the city itself. The rise in lumber has mpire and a home never to be meant the establishment of several mills those who come among us. in the neighborhood of Nelson and more mineral industry we have had since are to come. The demand for fruit has ginnings of the Kootenay but meant the settling near Nelson of many ver was it more prosperous than in more ranchers and more are to come year just ended. The lumber, cloth-In a year or two the Outlet will look like ng the long slopes of our mountains, overing up many a fertile valley, tima pleasure park instead of a sequence of peautiful scenery. Prosperity has meant much to labor since was regarde such little worth that its wholesale It has been stated in this city by fire hardly evoked comby a socialist speaker that the wave of prosperity has brought nothing into the pockets of the working men. Without is now in greater demand than Many new mills have come into istence during 1906 and yet larger lls are planned for 1907, while the debeing controversial. I would like to point out that the wages of labor are not mand is such that no lumber reserve can be maintained. And as the land is so much the rate at which the laborer is paid day by day, but rather the amount which he aggregates at the end cleared of timber so the soil beneath becomes available for orchard purposes. of the year. If times are bad the workingman finds many days laborless and Gootenay fruit has established a reputahis aggregate is cut down in consequence. Today there is not a man in ton in the best markets of the world. The demand for it is so great that years will elapse before the newly planted trees will be able to supply even the figures of the demand of the present the country but for wnom work is waiting for each day in the year and waiting at figures which are advanced and whie there is lttle prospect, in view of the population now flocking into Canaor hours which have been, in many in-

da, and the respect and admiration our fruit products obtain in the old country, ore than for the day laborer In handling the figures of the indus that the demand will ever fall below the The prospect before our lumtries of the Kootenay an annual poard of trade report in January is hampered by a lack of knowledge of detail. The ofequally good. As the northwes builds up its population the demand for many years to come will be far in excess of the supply of eastern British Columficial information as to the mineral out out is usually not forthcoming until Indeed the time is already foreshadowed when British Columbia, like stricted for the reasons already given. Even the lumber industry, which col-lates its figures carefully, has not had ope, especially France and Germany, or like India, will not only have to take time as yet, so early in the year to steps for the preservation of its forests get in all the necessary returns, while the obtainable in formation with reat present, but will also be obliged to institute a department, as in those countries, for the perpetual conserva-tion of timber and timber land. Re-garding the first of our products, our gard to the fruit industry is still more

The total number of tons of ore shipped for 1906, as estimated by The Daily News, was 1,570,148 tens, which will probably be has been a heavy increase over the ship on pounds of lead, 295,000 owners of gold 3 000,000 ounces of silver and 45,000,000 pounds of copper. The total value of metallic products for the year is estimated at \$19. 579,875, an increase of three million and a half dollars over 1906. The shipments o zinc owing to the yet unsettled industry, due principally to the duty or

tances, curtailed. Hence the prospe

ity of the country has worked for none

silver using country, has created a demine ore imposed by the United States, has fallen from ever 6000 tons to under 2000. The output of coal is estimated at one tone and of coke at 250,000 tons ing and certainly so far has kept ahead of the supply. Again, as copper is mostly found in comparatively smal' naving an aggregate value of four and a half million dollars. This also shows notly found in comparatively small ercentages it can only be mined, as in ubstantial increase

> Besides the noted increase of mining which has taken place in the districts not immediately subsidiary to Nelson, there peen a marked improvement in those hat are especially in the neighborhood of the city. The La Plata mine, a large low grade property, idle for a considerable time been placed on a paying basis and s realizing a handsome profit. As the nine is working between 60 and 70 men, s an employerof labor and purchaser of upplies it is an important factor in the ell being of Nelson. Another property hich within a few weeks, will have as any or more men working is the Queen lictoria, recently acquired by James Croin and associates. There is also a good on a larger scale, and there are also nu nerous other properties which are being pened. The Hall Mines smelter has maerially reduced its costs during the year. already noted, it has spent about \$100 00 in putting the works upon a better ooting and in a short time will be operatng a copper as well as two lead furnaces Ainsworth camp has, perhaps, done better hand during the past year. The scale of the Krao mine, the resumption of the ong tunnel on the Highlander, undertaken with the object of proving the ore bodies at depth, together with the prospects beerity of Ainsworth beyond a peradve re Vmir camp has also done well and the recent blowing in of the smelter at Northport, belonging to the Le Roi com-pany of Rossland, and therefore a Canaan concern, will help such properties as ne Second Relief, and others to an easy narket for their concentrates and ores The dry belt and the Slogan generally, ear ago sunk in a slough of despender re also coming to the front and activity

LUMBER Turning to the lumber industry, the out-cut for the year is estimated at 300,000,000 est, an increase of 50,000,000 feet over 1905 a vet larger increase is expected for he year 1907. In 1905 there were but 86 nills in the interior. During 1906 these upon. Besides there are others in easing their capacity, notably the Columola Piver Lumber company of Golden, and he Elk River Lumber company of Fer the immediate vicinity of Nelson the mill just started near procter-w Beastey, Winlaw and in the suburbs of Nelson itself, the last to have a capacity second to none in the interior.

er a host of properties is the new orde

the day.

FRUIT As to the fruit industry, daily assuming arger proportions in the public eye, stastics are difficult of access, the industry being somewhat new as yet for systematic collation. According to the figures esti-mated by The Daily News there were is new ranchers placed upon farms in the vicinity of the city and 3153 acres were sold to settlers. In addition to this there were nearly 100,000 acres turned over by Nelson truth vitally concerns Nelson. The real estate dealers, representing a value ing the year owing to the state of the

of \$1,341,965. The ranch sold to earl Gre on Kootenay lake will also probably have a good effect in advertising this section of the country. The fruit crop, excepting strawberries, which suffered, being unmulched, by a heavy frost occurring in March, after a month of open weather, was an improvement on 1905. No statistics can be got as to the number of trees that have been planted, the number, however probably running into a quarter of a mi on. During the year exhibits of Kootenay fruit at the local fair, at the coast and in various exhibitions in Great Britaain have evoked more than favorable comment and have won a number of prizes, the fruit exhibited at New Westminster and in Great Britain being second to none ther GENERAL INDUSTRY

Apart from these larger features of Nelon industry there are a number of smaller oncens which have all done well. The Kootenay Engineering Works report that they have largely increased their output and their staff of men has increased 50 per cent over that employed a year ago Messrs. Isaac & Hinton during the year ook over the Nelson foundry, which has been considerably enlarged, the outpu doubled, the staff increased 100 per cent and a branch foundry is now being estabargements of the smelters, generally over he whole of the upper country, is the to these concerns named there are nume ous others, such as the gas company, the industries which are all doing much bet ter than they were in the beginning of 1906. In future it is to be expected that these small industries will receive a fur ther impetus by the establishment of the city power plant near Bonnington. Power has already been requisitioned up to 100 norse power daily and it is expected than within the year that a further increase of the plant will be necessary. Nor may the gigantic works of the West Kootenay Power and Light company just finishing, opposite the city plant be neglected. The old plant has a capacity of 4000 horse power and to this has been added, at the cost of nearly a million dellars, a new plant having a present capacity of 16,000 horse power, with arrangements perfected for the installation of an additional 15,000 lorse power. At the present moment there s a demand in sight for 14,000 horse power and if the Dominion Copper company carry out their expressed intention o bringing up the capacity of their works to 3400 tons daily, the power wanted will be nearer 15,000 horse power. Speaking oughly a horse power may be regarded as representing one ton of ore smelted so that the West Kootenay company has nade absolute provision for an output of over seven million tons per annum aganist present output of one-fif h of that amount or 15,000 men will be employed where there are now between 3000 and 4000. As a minng man said to me recently on a visit o Nelson: "The times are good now and hey will be much better in the spring, ut the country ain't a circumstance

what it will be two years hence,"
The Wholesalers' association has don me good work during the year, At presis working hard in a systematic atempt to get the freight rates redu nd so cheapen the cost of living in Nelson its neighborhood. So with the re ailers. All report a thriving business some indication of what has been done i his direction is shown by the custom ected.

BOARD'S WORK What has the board done to help better ng conditions in the Kootenays? A glance at our minute book will show that the n its scope and in its attempts. Our efforts have led to the establishmen

f a duty on pig lead and its products thereby helping the local smelters and in deed putting it within the power of the gigantic undertaking at Trail to comm o rival the world famous reduction works t Swansea, with its infinite variety of by products.

Persistent effort in the direction of con ervation of our forests led to the taking ip of the cause and the methods advoca ed by us by the powerful Canadian Foresters' association meeting at Vancouver

Untiring efforts have caused some amelioration of the freight rates, but untiring mains to be done in this direction and in this regard the board of trade is much by the Wholesalers' association. Another measure recommended by this

has been carried into effect, giving these fruit districts an opportunity of establishmand the top prices for its products, none other, with the possible exception of the Okanagan district being able to put up the fancy" grade.

In a purely local matter it may be noted hat the long delayed court house is ac-ually now to be constructed, work having already commenced in this direction Through the direct action of this board he year with the object of giving publicity to the resources of the city. Two folders have been circulated, a third is being printed and various advertisements of different ering nature have been scattered broad cast all over the country. Kootenay wants both labor and capital and Kootenay can obtain neither without publicity. the 20,000 club should be supported by ever

citizen. In general matters the hoard has don the delegation of the Spokane chamber of mmerce thereby strengthening the claims this country upon of this country upon capital and labor of the northwestern states. It has begun arrangements for an exhibit in the Alaska-Yukon exposition of Seattle, which will still further advance the knowledge o ountry and its resources. It has asked for an extension of the postal service and the establishment of a Canadian press bureau, all in the interests or publicity. Th metric system, the Atlantic mail service, the protection of our coasts and a multitude of other matters, show the wide in terest in public affairs taken by Nelson

publis spirited men.

WORK IN HAND But there remains much work yet to b one. Besides the points already touched upon for the furtherance of our minera industry several things are wanted. We want roads to help out our mines, Produc-tion was hampered at the La Plata dur-

roads: a road is wanted for the conven ence of the Queen Victoria mine, the Beas ey sawmill and of the ranchers along the Cootenay river. Action has already been taken in this regard but more remains to e done. To arrive anywhere the board

To put the zinc industry upon a firm asis the board will doubtless be asked take further steps in this direction. A esolution was passed asking for a gold urchasing agency to be established at rail, but as yet this has not been done The tie up of our mining owing to the state of the coal industry and the general public agitation thereat, is a public matter that deals directly with business strictly concerning ourselves and will doubtles lemand some action being taken by the

Then the lumber industry demands that t be carefully safeguarded. A resolution has been passed with regard to a duty with the result that the dumping clause are to be enforced but it is probable that ur lumber representatives will have more to say as to this. Fire wardens, despite ou eiterated resolutions, are still a crying need. In particular the opening up of the Duncan river country, a matter of which we have already taken cognizance, wit egard to the mono-rail company charter and in other directions, still rem

olved. Then as to fruit, resolutions have bee passed asking for the surveying of lands he appointing of further inspectors and he establishment of an experimental farm but evidently further action is desirable An experimental farm to be of avail to this district must be in the district itself observations carried out in a different soil under different climatic conditions, being lmost useless in these mountain valleys Generally the board has worked for a reduction of the freight rates and of the elegraph tolls, nor has it relaxed its efforts for the establishment of a tourist hotel which will bring into the country those who vant to view scenery not excelled by Switzerland, hunting favorably compared with the American Rockies, and fishing where the far famed rainbow trout can be

ealize the immensity of the resources of this upper country and the tremendous work that lies ahead of the Kootenay there will be an influx of capital and of settler nto this country that will begin to place t where it must eventually remain—at the lead of the dominion. Hence the work of he board of trade will increase rathe han diminish and it is for this reason again urge upon Nelson the imperative cessity of helping us. This is no time rest and lay on our oars; rather it he hour for renewed effort,

There is a tide in the affairs of men Which taken at the flood, leads

KINGSTON WRECKED

Jamaica's Beautiful Capital City Overwhelmed by Earthquake

As Usual Fire Followed and Loss of Life Said to be Severe but Only Meagre Details of Disaster Obtainable

The picturesque capital of the island of Jamaica has been devas-Details of the disaster are lacking as direct communication with the city has been cut off. The • ♦ land lines had been reconstructed ♦ to within five miles of Kingston Tuesday meagre reports received through such channels as were open has been learned that many of the most important buildings have been destroyed and that there has been serious loss of life. So far as the reports indi-cate the fatalities number less than a hundred though the hositals are filled with injured and the list of victims may be mater-Kingston and ially increased. the other points of interest on year, thronged with tourists from England, Canada and the United

********** New York, Jan, 15.—The Westarn Union Telegraph company is in receipt of advices reporting that Kingston Irmaica, has been destroyed by an carthquake with much loss of life. The announcement issued by the

Western Union follows:
"The Western Union Telegraph com pany has received advices that commun ication with Kingston, Jamaica, is inter-rupted, also to the isthmus, via Jamaica coused apparently by earthquake and that later advices are that land line communication is restored to within nive miles of Kingston. Traffic may be accepted at sender's risk subject to heavy delay. Reported that Kingston was destroyed by earthquake with much es of life."

The pepart reached the Western Unio elegraph company through the cable nanager at St. Thomas, and no further messages have been received.

The only volcanic formation in the

Islands is that at the Lowlayton and Re treat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea in the county of urrey, in which Kingston is situated There are, hower, no defined craters. The coast formation of Surrey island is of white and vellow limestone and the greater part of the country is mountainous. In August, 1903, Jamaica was swept by a hurricane which almost destroyed Port Antonio and caused dam-

age in he island amounting to ten million dollars. Thousands of houses in Kingston were damaged and several coasting vessels were sunk. On November 13 last a sharp earthquake shock was felt in the south and in the north of the island. It was followed immediately by a second shock. In 1693 a great earthquake destroyed Port Royal of whose 1000 houses only 100 were left standing.

It was this catastrophe which led to the founding of Kingston, many of the survivors removing to where Kingston now stands.

In 1788, a severe conflagration visited Kingston, destroyed property to the alue of \$3.500,000, and in 1894 another fire caused damage of \$15,000,000. August, 1880, a cyclone passed over the astern part of Jamaica, destroyed neary all the wharves of the harbor of Kingston, and caused damage to the hipping in the harbor. There was a in 1880. A tumultous hurricane visted amaica in 1815

The island was deluged, hundreds of ouses were washed away. Vessels were recked and about 10,000 persons drowned. Kingston is laid out with regular wide streets and the better class of ouses are mostly built with wide verandahs surrounded by handsome gardens, two lines of railway con nect the with the northern and eastern parts of the island.

Nearly all the trade of Jamai a centers at Kingston. The exports are mainly sugar, rum, coffee and fruits. On acount of the gravelly nature of the soi on which Kingston stands, surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea. The result being that Kingston is one of the healthiest towns in the Wos Indies. Telegraphic communication be ween Jamaica and Europe is complate in the West Indies which the two cab-les from Cuba touch whence they branch away via St. Thomas to Demarrara and in the opposite direction to the thmus of Panama. In 1898 the ilirect West India Cable company established nunication between Jamaica and Halifax by way of Bermuda and Turks island.

New York, Jan. 15 .- The following cablegram was received at the office of the Hamburg-American line here to-

Holland Bay, Jamaica, 8.30 p.m.-Slight earthquake here yesterday, no damage. Also no damage at Port Antonio or to the Litchfield hotel, Advise

Holland Bay, where is situated a cable hut from which the above cablegram was sent, is about 40 miles east of Kingston. The Litchfield hotel is sit uated in Antonio and just now has many guests from the north.

Santiago, Cuba, Jan. have been received here that Kingston Jamaica, was visited by a terrible earth-quake yesterday at 4 o'clock. There was great destruction of property and loss of ife and Kingston is now on fire.

St. Thomas Danish West Indies, Jan. Jamaica, reports that a severe earthquake occurred there at 3.30 Monday damaged and all the land lines to Kingston were interrupted. Communication by the land lines was restored this afternoon to within five miles of Kingston. That city reports a terrible earth-quake on Monday afternoon. The city was destroyed and there was much loss of life. The shocks continue; everybody is camping out, and the greatest distress prevails. Fire started at Kingston im-Jamaica-Colon and Jamaica-Bermuda eables are interrupted.

London, Jan. 15.-10.30 p.m.-Comunication over the French cable beween Jamaica and South America is

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary of the U.S. navy Metcalfe tonight sent a cablegram to admiral Evans in command of the U.S. fleet off Guantanamo, Cuba, requesting him to investigate the extent of the earthquake disaster in Jamaica and report to the department. Admiral Evans is authorized if 19038sary to proceed to Kingston which is about a 12 hour trip from Guantanamo.

Boston, Jan. 15 .- The officials of the United Fruit company received a cable gram from the company's representaearthquake occurred on Monday and tha part of the city was on fire. No mention

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Jan 15.—According to further, though still meagre details, of the Kingston earthquake which have reached here, it would appear that the first report that the city had been destroyed was exaggerated.
The fire which followed the shock was still burning Tuesday morning, although it had been confined to certain limits. The work of fighting the flames was still being pursued with energy and in this respect the situation seemed to be improving. It was thought the fire statement is made that the total loss of life has not yet been ascertained, but the first count gives the number of dead at less than a hundred and the number of wounded at several hundred. The ospitals are filled with injured persons The principal hotel of Kingston, prob ably the Myrtle banks and other impor other hulldings in Kingston sustained erable damage. The flames were apparently confined to the docks and warehouse district. If this is so, only a small portion of the city has been burn-ed over. No mention is made of a continuation of earthquake shocks.

London, Jan. 15 .- The colonial offic tonight received confirmation of the terrible disaster which has overtaken Kingston, Jamaica, in a despatch from Hammar Greenwood, M.P., sent from Holland Bay at the east end of the isand. The telegram says that Kingsto has been ruined by an earthquake which occurred without warning Mongreat number of buildings were destroy ed either by the earthquake or fire. The

military hospital was burned and several inms es are reported to have bee illed, together with several citizens and many other inhabitants of the city, Sir James Ferguson, is re ported to have been instantly out no other Englishmen, Canadians or Americans are missing. The city is quiet but disciplined workers are need ed. The governor of the colony assisted by sir Alfred Jones is directing the affairs. Up to this hour the foreg is the most complete despatch received

The absence of details is accounted for by the breakdown in the cable communication but the announcement that no Englishmen. Canadians or Americans are miss ing will greatly reassure the public tourists and others who are spending the winter on the islands. The party on board the Port Kingston arrived at Kingston on Friday last. The Port Kingston in addition to the members of Mr. Alfred Jones Party, had other guests and passengers on board, which gave her a total passenger list of more than 100 persons night to become generally known to the public, and it is certain to cause widespread consternation and will bring to the mind of the British public the terrors of an earthquake in a way that even the San Francisco catastrophe falled to do. Owing to the active efforts in recent years of Joseph Chamberlain and sir Alfred Jones, the commercial development of Jamaica has made the island much better known and it has been greatly in favor

While detailed news of the Kingston ear inquake is received but slowly owing to interruption of the land lines in Jamaica, it is now known that the extent of the less of life and damage was not so great as at first reported. An official report to the British colonial office by governor Swettenham, states that 40 soldiers were killed and mentions one officer, ma-jor Headyman, as having been seriously njured. No officer was killed. The numat 300. The governor also reported that the fire was decreasing. Some anxiety is aused by the destruction of the Myrtle Bank hotel, in which a number of foreigners were stoppping. No word has een received, however, that any of the ecupants of the hotel were killed. The nhabitants of the city have sought shelter in camps and no house between Kingston and Bull Bay, eight miles distant, is considered safe for habitation. Already relief leasures are under way and several steam ship lines announced today that the relief supplies will be carried free of charge to he stricken city. There is doubt as to the fate of sir James Ferguson, a former member of the British cabinet, who is reported

Washington, Jan. 16-Official news of the disaster at Kingston, Jamaica, did not reach Washington today until well along in the afternoon, when a despatch was eceived at the state department, dated Jamaica, 3:31 p.m., Jan. 16, and signed ton had been destroyed and hundreds o lives lost and food was badly wanted. The or the consul was absent on leave from his post. It was assumed at the depart-William H. Garrett, at Kingston, had sent A reference in the cablegram, to the

fireproof safe is understood to convey assurances of the safety of the consular repossible that the message may have come from Nicholas R. Snyder, the American consul at Port Antonio, on the island of Jamaica. The despatch, however, was regarded as warranting instant measures for relief. Indeed, the navy department had anticipated this need, the officer in charge of the naval station at Key West, wireless communication was soon established between the navy department and admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, When secretary Root indicated the desirability of sending warships at once to the distressed island, it turned out that admiral Evans had foreseen this order and had started on a torpedo boat destroyer, the swiftest vessel in the American fleet, for Kingston, ordering two battleships to folow as soon as possible. The appeal for food sunpplies called attention to the fact that under ordinary conditions none of the government supplies can be used for utside relief save by special authority of congress. This, however, did not prev secretary Metcalfe from ordering two supply ships to proceed at once with full carnorrow the questionu of how the supplies are to be given to the needy inhabitants.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., Jan. 16-Reports eceived here from Jamaica say that it estimated that 1000 persons have been silled by the earthquake and fire and that 90,000 persons are homeless. The damage Kingston alone is placed at fully \$10,-

Later advices received here from Jamaica declare that all the people have been warned tto keep away from Kingson. The stench there is described as fear ful. There is no fodder for animals and famine is imminent. Money is useless. The banks are burned, but the vaults are suposed to be safe. The misery on all sides s indescribable. Rich and poor alike are homeless. Provisions of all kinds are rgently needed. It is impossible to say whether anybody can be found. Sir James Ferguson, vice-chairman of the Royal Mail eamship company, is among the killed. The loss of life is very great but the exare being buried under smouldering ruins. The mercantile community suerfied most severely, warehouses falling in places. Many professional men are dead injured. The negroes are looting and all the shops have been destroyed and buildings in and around Kingston are in Very few of them are safe to live The governor and his party are safe It is reported that an extinct volcane in ne neighborhood of Portland is showing erified. No news has yet been received rom other parts of the island of Jamaica

London, Jan. 16-The brief despatches received here, including some from Kingston direct, declaring that one hundred persons were killed in the earthquake of

Monday, leaves the country a prey to re newed suspense as to the fate of the capi-al of the island of Jamaica. newed su

Earlier reports, including government despatches had tended to minimize the worst features of the first messages received and although there is an tion to credit these official accounts, in the absence of the confirmation of the later eports, the relief felt this after o give place to despondency over the pos-sibility that the worst features will be ealized when the full accounts of the isaster come to hand.

Two features brighten the general gloom and bring intense satisfaction to the Brit-ish public. The first is the fact, confirmed tonight in a despatch from sir Alfred Jones imself, that the Jones party are all safe The second is the prompt and active steps taken by the American government to meet the conditions and afford the neces sary succor to the unfortunate city. Special appreciation is felt of secretary Met-calfe's decision, to act without waiting for congressional sanction. All possible steps are being taken here to the same end, but merica's generosity is none the less appreclated. The king and queen, and also the premier, sir Henry Campbell-Banner-man, have hastened to telegraph an expression of the country's sympathy and horror at the terrible calamity, and pubic bodies are arranging to hold meetings o express their sympathy and afford r lief to the victims. At a late hour today the colonial office had no further news to ommunicate,

Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 16-Kingston haroor, as the result of the earthquake, is There is need of quantities of provisions famine and pest conditions prevail and there is stench and misery everywhere. 30th rich and poor at Kingston are homeess. Bowden is a small nort on the south coast of Jamaica, about 30 miles from Kingston. There is no communication by rail between Bowden and Kingston.

cies in Jamaica affected through British companies are said to aggregate about \$7,500,000. All the policies, however, are safeguarded, and a leading manager who was seen today, said that the companies would not recognize any liabilities for damages caused by the earthquake.

The fate of sir James Ferguson leputy chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company, is still in doubt. His relatives say that a despatch received by the colonial office shows that he is dead. but the colonial office states that its ad-John Armstrong an official of one of the largest establishments in Jamaica, in formed the Associated Press that the lat-est advices he received foreshadowed the disaster owing to the unusual meteoro

IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

MOUNTAIN LUMBERMEN'S ASSO CIATION ELECT OFFICERS

SMALL RAISE MADE IN PRICE OF

CHEAP LUMBER The Mountain Lumbermen's Association met in annual convention vester-

day at 10 o'clock in the morning in the board of trade rooms and remained in session with a brief interval for luncheon up till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Among those present were A. Leitch,

A. K. Leitch, G. Leitch, A. Moffatt, I. C. Schermerhorn, E. S. Home, of the East Kootenay Lumber Co. C. McNah and Taylor of the Standary Lumber M. B. King, of King's Mills; R. B. Benedict. F. Marsh. Mayook Lumber Co.: O. Staples and A. D. Yates, Staples Lumber company; G. Laurie, R. A. Quasse, Jewel Lumber Co.; A. E. Watts, Watts Lumber Co.; E. K. Forster, Forster Lumber Co.: P. Lund, D. Breckenridge Crow's Nest Lumber Co.; A. F. Krap-fel, North Star Lumber Co.; W. H. Clark Edmonton Retail Lumber Co.; J. W. Prince, Euclair Lumber Co.; F. Hale, F. Co.: J. Rvan Baker Lumber Co.: F. W. E. Koch Royal Lumber Co.; M. McInnes, McInnes Lumber Co.: J. Dewar, Porto Rico Lumber Co.; F. W. Jones, Columbia River Lumber Co.; T. Lundmark, Revelstoke Lumber Co.: T. Ludgate, Big Bend Lumber Co.; J. Buckley, Rogers Lumber Co.; O. Lachmund, Lamb-Watson Lumber Co.: W. Robertson, Bowman Lumber Co.; C. Archibald, Kootenay Shingle Co.; P. McGoldrick, McGoldrick Lumber Co.

The officers elected for the year were P. Lund, replacing F. W. Jones, of Gold-en, as president, and T. Ludgate, vicepresident, George Wells remaining as ecretary.
The business accomplished was the

raising of the price of some of the cheaper grades of lumber 50 cents per thousand feet. This, it is explained, is only in equalization of prices and there is not likely to be any further raise for some time. The lumbermen discussed at some length the advisability of attracting labor in from the east and from Great Britain and from Scandinavia by getting cheaper rates for such immi-grants and also the value of an advertising campaign in Europe of the prospects before this province so as to at-tract a desirable class of settlers, the industry being much hampered in its development by the lack of a proper supply of labor.

CINCINNATI FLOODS.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 16 .- Flood conditions here are serious. The Globe Soap factory shut down, and others may be forced to close when the water reaches their boilers. Trains may not be able to use the Grand Central station tonight and river packets will be unable to pars under the bridges tomorrow, when stage of 56 feet is expected.

UNITED MINE WORKERS Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16.-The co. vention of the United Mine Workers America today seated all the delegation tions under an arrangement that the de egates guarantee the unpaid dues ow by the locals they represented. gates who refuse to give this guarant tee will not be allowed to vote.