

CONDITIONS AT KINGSTON REPORTED DESERATE

Some Accounts Say 1,000 Were Killed and Loss is \$10,000,000

Blacks Looting the Shops and a Famine Imminent—Victims Being Buried Under Debris—United States Rushes Warships With Supplies to the Island—Banks All Destroyed But Officials Safe—Details Meagre and News Conflicting.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 16 (Noon)—Later advices received here from Jamaica declare that all people have been warned to keep away from Kingston. The stretch there is described as awful.

There is no fodder for animals, and famine is imminent. Money is useless. The banks have been burned, but the vaults are supposed to be safe.

The misery on all sides is indescribable. Rich and poor alike are homeless.

Provisions of all kinds are urgently needed. It is impossible to say where anybody can be found.

Sir James Fergusson, vice chairman of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, is among the killed.

The loss of life is very great, but the exact numbers are not yet known.

The dead are being buried under smouldering ruins. The mercantile community suffered most severely, warehouses falling upon them.

Many professional men are dead or injured. The negroes are looting. Ghastly scenes are being witnessed.

All the shops have been destroyed and all the buildings in and around Kingston are in ruins.

Sir Alfred Jones' Gloom Report

London, Jan. 16.—The brief despatches received here tonight, including some from Kingston direct, declaring that 100 persons had been killed in the earthquake of Monday, leave the country a prey to renewed suspense as to the fate of the capital of the island of Jamaica.

Earlier reports, including government despatches, had tended to minimize the worst features of the first messages received and although there is an inclination still to credit these official accounts in the absence of confirmation of the later reports, the general impression is that the possibility that the worst fears will be realized when the full accounts of the disaster come to hand.

Two features stand out of the general gloom and bring intense satisfaction to the British public. In the first place is the fact, confirmed tonight in a despatch from Sir Alfred Jones himself, that the Jones party are all safe and requesting that their friends be so advised.

The necessary succor to the unfortunate city, especial appreciation is felt at Secretary Metcalf's decision to act without waiting for congressional sanction. All possible steps are being taken here to the same end, but America's generous action is none the less appreciated.

The king and the queen and also the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, have hastened to tender their expressions of the country's sympathy and horror at the terrible calamity and public bodies are arranging to hold meetings to tender sympathy and aid relief to the victims.

Up to a late hour tonight the colonial office had no further news to communicate, and the public found satisfaction in the belief that the casualty among the English residents of the island had been few. At the very moment of writing this despatch, however, there has been received a message from Sir Alfred Jones which confirms the worst fears. This message is addressed to Elder, Dempster & Co., and is as follows:

"Kingston was overwhelmed by an earthquake Monday afternoon at 3.30. The houses within a radius of ten miles have been damaged, and almost every house in the city is destroyed. Fire broke out after the earthquake and completed the work of destruction. It is estimated that 100 persons have been killed and 1,000 injured. The public offices are in ruins. Among the killed are Sir James Fergusson, many prominent merchants, and professional men and a great many natives. There were no fatalities at the Constant Springs Hotel."

"The business quarters of Kingston is now a heap of smouldering ashes. We are thankful that our party is all right."

This despatch from Sir Alfred is practically identical with other messages received from Kingston, including one from a correspondent of the Standard, who is with the Jones party, with the exception that all the others give the death toll as several hundred, while the despatch of a similar purport received by the Direct West India Cable Company, says that the loss of life "was heavy" and adds that Port Antonio was not badly injured.

At the present time there is quite a large number of survivors who are being cared for at the Constant Springs Hotel.

This important news here, from Mr. Rowley, the manager, is a New Brunswick man, whose wife is a daughter of Hon. Senator McKay, of Toronto, and the assistant manager is W. C. Murray, son of Rev. Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness. Mr. Fleming says the statement also means that Mrs. McLeod and her daughter, who were in Kingston, are all right. The Nova Scotia Bank building, as well as that of the Colonial Bank, are destroyed.

Good News for H. O. McLeod. Toronto, Jan. 16.—(Special)—H. O. McLeod, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, received a cablegram from Jamaica this afternoon saying: "Bank staff and family all safe."

Claire Cassidy, son of J. W. Cassidy, of this city, who was reported to be in Jamaica, is in Havana, Cuba.

Summary of the News. Very few messages and those meagre and lacking in detail, have been received from Jamaica today to give additional information of the devastation and death wrought by the earthquake that ravaged Kingston on Monday afternoon. Such intelligence as has come through, however, shows the situation to be apparently more serious than was outlined in the first official reports received at the Colonial office in London from Sir Edward Swettenham, and Alfred Wood, M. P.

The communication with Jamaica seems to be almost impossible on account of the local disruption of the lines and system, or possibly because of the absolute precedence given in British colonies to official despatches.

The devastation would appear to have been confined to the vicinity of Kingston, one of the few towns on the island, the radius of damage. The rest of the island, including Port Antonio, does not seem to have suffered severely.

FIFTY-FIVE BELOW ZERO IN MONTANA

Lowest Temperature Anywhere in the American Northwest Was 38 Below the Cipher

Wind Blowing a Gale and Drifts Are 40 Feet High in Many Places—Railways Completely Blocked and Trains Are Buried—Some Places Without Fuel.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—Deep snow still covers the tracks of railroads in the northwest and the wind continues to blow a gale. To make matters worse the temperature is falling many degrees.

It was reported at the Great Northern general office that thermometer registered 35 below zero today at Browning (Mont.) It was further stated that there is no point between Grand Forks and Spokane where the temperature is higher than 38 degrees below. The snow is so dry and light that as soon as the drifts are cleared away they are blown back again, the wind piling them to a height of 20 and 30 feet.

The greatest tie-up on the Great Northern line has occurred between Browning and Cut Bank (Mont.), a distance of about 40 miles. In this district rotary plows are sent against the snow banks without result. Great Northern officials hope to have the tracks partially cleared up by the end of the week.

A despatch from another train No. 4, which was due at 2.15 this afternoon, has been abandoned somewhere in North Dakota. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie service is badly crippled. No. 108, a through coast train, due at 6.40 a. m. yesterday, was still undisturbed today, at 10.10, due at 10.25 this morning from Portland (N. D.), has been lost.

The line between Kenmare and Thion River Falls has been abandoned. Trains which connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Moose Jaw have been delayed so badly that service is almost at a standstill. Railway service in Canada, especially in the west, has been stopped. All telegraph wires are down and it is impossible to get trains through the drifts.

A despatch from Antler (N. D.) says: "There is no coal in town. The temperature is 30 below zero. There is plenty of food but there will be suffering from cold inside of four days."

HONORS HEAPED UPON BISHOP SWEATMAN

Elected Yesterday Archbishop of Toronto, Metropolitan and Primate of All Canada.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The bishops of the Anglican church in Canada met at St. Albans cathedral today and elected Bishop Sweatman, archbishop of Toronto, metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of Canada, and primate of all Canada.

The bishops, after celebration of the eucharist, met in the south choir aisle of the cathedral which is used as a library. A few minutes after 1 o'clock the cathedral bell was rung as a signal that an election had been made. The announcement was that the archbishop was not made, however, until some time after 2 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned.

When Archbishop Sweatman, accompanied by other bishops, left the cathedral to go to his home, where he and Mrs. Sprent were entertaining the visiting bishop of Lunenburg, he was greeted by the boys of St. Alban's school who cheered him with words of welcome and a hearty holiday in honor of the occasion.

The ecclesiastical province of Canada, of which Archbishop Sweatman is metropolitan, includes the dioceses of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Fredericton, Huron, Ontario, Algoma and Niagara.

Not all the bishops were present but it is understood sealed proxies were accepted through the unable to be present. A convention of Trinity College was held later for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees and of extending to the archbishop the congratulations of the church university.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Notable Event in Life of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Cowan Celebrated.

Husband and wife for fifty years, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Cowan, 18 Cedar street, celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday. They were married on Long Island by Rev. Thomas Connor, on Jan. 15th, 1867.

Mrs. Cowan's maiden name was Elizabeth Burman Thomson and she was born in Eastport (Me.). Mr. Cowan's father, Charles Cowan, who hailed from the North of Ireland. On his mother's side he was a descendant of the Loyalists.

The children of the elderly couple are all living and were present at the celebration yesterday. They are Mrs. A. L. Slipp, Mrs. Reuben Golding and Mrs. Theodor Anward.

The preparation for the reception were carefully made, and the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan was prettily decorated. They received under a handsome arch bearing the date 1867 to 1917.

In the afternoon friends of the couple called and offered congratulations. In the evening the members of the family and intimate friends were present. Harriette's orchestra furnished an excellent programme of music.

Presented included a handsome amethyst and pearl brooch for Mrs. Cowan, and a gold locket set with diamonds for Mr. Cowan, from the members of their family and their sons and daughters; from Mr. Cowan's brothers and sisters and their families, a handsome gold parlor clock.

DOCTORS TELL HOW MISS MAUCAULY WAS MURDERED

(Continued from page 1.)

that the body had been dragged feet foremost, as the dress was disarranged and the lower limbs partially exposed.

Terrible Wounds. On examination of the dead woman, witness continued he found a large wound on the head, just above the ear, which had severed the hair and gone through the cranium into the brain.

This wound was a very clean cut, indicating that it had been inflicted with a sharp instrument.

The axe found in Father McAulay's bedroom was handed to witness at this stage, and in answer to a question he said that it was possible to inflict such a wound as was on the dead woman's head with it.

Continuing, he said he had probed the wound, but owing to the brain substance being soft, he could not tell how deep it was. This wound was a very clean cut, indicating that it had been inflicted with a sharp instrument.

The witness said that if a mortal wound is inflicted on any person the heart action gradually ceases, and the blood would ooze from any cut made in the body. He thought that the throat of Mary Ann McAulay had been cut after he had received the blow on the head.

The witness thought that the blow was not a very heavy one, but that the body was lying with the feet next the steps, the head being further away. The throat, he thought, must have been cut with a dull instrument, more than one incision being made. The only other wounds on the body were ordinary scratches.

Dr. Murray said he noticed that the door of the house was ajar, as if it had been opened or closed with some sharp instrument. He also went into Mary Ann McAulay's room, which looked quiet, and as if it had been vacated by the person who had committed the crime.

Could Washout Blood Stains. He was of opinion that if a person had committed such a crime, he would have washed out the blood stains on his clothes if it would be possible for him to remove them completely by soaking the fabric in cold water, then washing it in warm water. As a result of the external examination witness had made of the body, he was of the opinion that he supposed he had been about forty-eight hours. He deposed that he did not see, in which occurs usually about that period after death.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKewen, witness said the reason he did not hold a post-mortem examination of the body was that, in his opinion, the woman was not dead. He was sufficient to cause death. The woman was lying on some shingles about a foot or a foot and a half below the level of the ground. The same shingles were at the house he found a small mat and part of a rug, and a pair of slippers, which were covered by a pool of blood at the head of the steps. When he examined the body, he saw that it was lying on the shingles, and as it appeared to him as if something had been wiped on them. And it seemed to him as if both the dead and the mat were thrown on the floor after the body had been taken to the pit.

After examining the corpse, Dr. Murray said it remained under the woodshed. There was nothing to indicate that the weather at this time had been exceptionally hot, said the witness, but the body was in a cool place and he thought the degree of decomposition was only such as might be expected if the woman had been dead for forty-eight hours. When the coroner saw the body he thought that the death had already passed away, the rigor mortis disappearing as decomposition advanced.

Speaking of the wound in the throat, Dr. Addy said he could not tell whether it had been inflicted with an axe or not. The brain matter had been cut by the wound in the head, although he could not tell to what extent. The arteries would also be cut there, but the flow of blood would not be great as the passage of the blood through the vessel would be arrested at the ends of these vessels.

Continuing, the doctor said he would expect much spattering of blood would follow a wound which would result in not saying there would not. Death, he thought, ought to follow the wound in the head in ten minutes, perhaps sooner. There was nothing to indicate that the blood in the throat to indicate whether it was inflicted before death or not.

Dr. Addy was here shown the axe found in Father McAulay's bedroom and at the request of counsel, he sketched with the pencil the line of the blood stains on the instrument. These reached on both sides to a line nearly parallel with the eye of the axe. He had not, he said, been able to find any trace of blood anywhere else on the axe. The stain he thought had been caused by striking it into a person's head and withdrawing it immediately, and he thought that the blood, very little bleeding from such a wound as the axe in entering would carry in part of the hair and scalp. If the carotid artery was cut, the blood would expect to be scattered over a considerable distance as the first spurt would carry the blood through the hole.

In answer to a question by his honor Dr. Addy said the heart action would gradually cease after the mortal blow was struck, but that it would continue for a time if the axe had been sunk into a piece of beef it would produce such a stain. It would be impossible to cut through the axe and head if it set clean. It must, the doctor thought, have been a tremendous blow which could produce such a clean cut on the head as Dr. Murray described. If the throat cut were before death he would expect to find a large pool of blood at the place.

CRITICAL OPERATION ON GEORGE HAM

Montreal, Jan. 16.—Geo. Ham, of the C. P. R., underwent a critical operation at the Western Hospital today because of complications following an operation for appendicitis a year ago. The patient passed well through the ordeal and his recovery is expected by the physicians.

Dr. Addy cross-examined. This concluded Dr. Murray's evidence and Dr. Addy was called to the stand for cross-examination by Mr. McKewen. He said he had not examined the overall on which he had made tests on several articles of clothing which had been submitted by the attorney-general and Dr. Killen. These comprised a black side shirt, a neck tie and some underclothing. He had, he continued, cut out all of these, but the result of the test was negative in each case.

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her and on Judge Gregory again resuming his seat at 2.15. Dr. Addy's cross-examination was continued. Witness stated that no blood stains were found on any of the articles of clothing examined by him. It would be possible to bleed-stained clothing were washed in two hours after to remove the stain absolutely. After from twenty-four to forty-eight hours it would be impossible to remove them. Speaking of conditions which take place in dead bodies, he said that after twenty-four hours discoloration of the pendent parts begins. At that time, he continued, the discoloration would be easily noticeable. A body takes about six hours to cool, after which rigor mortis sets in. This condition lasts till decomposition, when it gradually disappears. A fat, flabby person would decompose more quickly than a spare one.

Again turning to the axe found in Father McAulay's bedroom, Mr. McKewen asked witness to explain the white stain on the blade. He could not, he said, explain it in any way. He did not think it could have been caused by striking it into a door and let out of the opening that it must have been made after the blood stains. It is possible, he said, to distinguish human blood from that of other mammals when it is fresh by means of the microscopist, but after that it is impossible to decide with certainty. On the whole, he could not tell whether the blood on the axe was that of an ox or a human being.

Emma E. Garland was then placed on the stand and examined by Hon. Mr. Jones. She told about the prisoner coming to her hotel in a room on Monday, Aug. 20, and describing in detail his subsequent movements, how he came to her later and telling her he was going with Father McAulay, and that she had paid her previous wages which she wore after a two-wheeled bicycle which she identified as a bicycle belonging to the prisoner. She was a small leather one, much smaller than the Gladstone bag. The finding of the bicycle in the room Collins had occupied was being further away. The articles produced and identified. The prisoner was very warm, and seemed much excited. The deponent had no questions to ask this witness.

Stephen E. Garland. Stephen E. Garland was called and examined by Mr. Skimmer. This witness told about meeting the prisoner in a carriage with Aylesford Mitton, about a mile west of Per McAulay's house, on the morning of Monday, August 23rd. When he arrived home some hours later his wife told him of the movements of Collins. He thought very little of the matter, however, until the constable came to his house, when the garments found in Collins' room were handed to Sheriff Lynds.

Michael Teahan, called, said he lived in New Ireland, about four miles and a half from Father McAulay's, and was first acquainted with the prisoner when he was on Aug. 17, when he and his son went to the priest's residence to teach him how to cut wood. He recognized the axe found in Father McAulay's room as the one he had used, by the gap in it. The next day he was again at the priest's. That gentleman left about 3.30, but witness did not hear him give any instructions either to the housekeeper or Collins. On Saturday Mary Ann McAulay told him that Collins had stolen a can of condensed cream from the Co-operative store and that she had made arrangements to have him arrested. The same day a prisoner showed witness a pocketbook which contained \$17.50, some papers and a small photograph of a girl. About 6 o'clock that evening witness, with his wife and son, Mrs. Williamson and her daughter, with Mary Ann McAulay and the prisoner, all went to the lake fishing. They stayed there till Sunday afternoon, returning about 2.30. He remained about an hour at the priest's house, then went away. He did not return till Wednesday.

Stephen E. Garland was recalled at the point by Mr. McKewen. He replied, in answer to a question, that on the Monday he had mentioned in his testimony the thermometer stood at ninety-three in the sun. It was so hot they could not work in the middle of the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKewen, Teahan said he could not tell what the prisoner's idea could have been for showing him his pocketbook. He described the pocketbook and its contents at some length. He admitted that he was fairly sure for him to say that the prisoner had shown the pocketbook in order to let him see the picture as anything else. The axe which witness had previously identified as the one he had used, was here handed to him, and Mr. McKewen asked him if he had ever noticed the white stain on it. He did not think he had.

Mr. McKewen—"Has there not been a considerable amount of lawlessness and trouble in New Ireland during the past year?"

"I do not know."

"Do you not know that the priest's house was broken into before and articles stolen?"

"I know just as I heard."

"Don't you know of a peddler who travelled through a district in New Ireland laden with valuable goods, and who disappeared and was never heard of again?"

Mr. Skimmer questioned on this question, and his honor allowed it, saying that if any blunders were made he would rather they were made in the prisoner's behalf. Witness—"Yes, sir, I heard of it."

"Do you remember what that happened?"

"I think it was in July."

"Do you remember the names of certain people who were said to be connected with that disappearance? I do not ask you to name them."

Another long argument took place between opposing counsel over the admissibility of this question. His honor finally allowed it in a slightly altered form.

"Can you give the names of any persons in New Ireland said to be connected with the disappearance?"

Witness—"Yes."

Sarah Williamson. Mr. Skimmer here asked that witness be stood aside till tomorrow morning. Sarah Williamson was placed on the stand and examined by Mr. Jones. She said she had seen the prisoner at the Constant Springs Hotel on the day that the priest's house was broken into. She had accompanied the party to the lake from Saturday evening to Sunday afternoon. After their return she stayed at the priest's house till about 6 o'clock. When she left her home to go to the priest's house, she saw the body of the prisoner lying on the ground. She saw the body in a ditch. About 7 o'clock Collins came to her place with a can and stayed for some time. He did not say why he had come and soon left again. On the Tuesday of that week Collins had borrowed a razor from her husband, which was never returned. She did not again go to the priest's house till Wednesday after the body was found. On that occasion she found \$30 under the carpet in Miss McAulay's room. She knew the money was there, because Miss McAulay told her she kept it there.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKewen, witness said that Collins had not explained the reason of his visit on Sunday night. Mr. McKewen—"Do you not know what he came for? Do you not know as a matter of fact that he came for liquor?"

The witness, after some hesitation, replied in the negative.

Mr. Skimmer here interposed with some questions, in answer to which witness said she never kept liquor in her house.

The court adjourned till 10.15 tomorrow morning.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including beef, pork, mutton, and other commodities.

GROCERIES

Table listing prices for various grocery items such as flour, sugar, and other household staples.

FLOUR, ETC.

Table listing prices for different grades of flour and other grain products.

FRUITS, ETC.

Table listing prices for various fruits and fresh produce.

FISH

Table listing prices for different types of fish and seafood.

CANNED GOODS

Table listing prices for various canned goods and food items.

PROVISIONS

Table listing prices for various provisions and household necessities.

GRAINS, ETC.

Table listing prices for various grain products and other agricultural goods.

IRISH DAIRY MAN HERE C. B. Duffy—Tipperary Discusses Methods—Irish Butter Growing in Favor.