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NO. 40

EXPECT ROOT'S VISIT WILL SETTLE DISPUTES

British Colonial Office Has Been Busy Over American-Canadian Differences

It is Believed That a Satisfactory Basis to "Clear the Slate" Has Been Arranged—Seal Fisheries, Waterway Difficulties the Chief Questions—Downing Street Has Consulted Canada This Time.

London, Jan. 17.—The Associated Press learns that the exchange of certain definite proposals between the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of clearing up the outstanding differences between the United States and Canada have reached a rather advanced stage, so that well informed circles not only hope but believe that the approaching meeting between Secretary Root and Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, at Ottawa, will result in arranging some, if not all, the long pending controversies.

Although the visit is officially described as private, no secret is made in governmental quarters that a real, political exchange of views is being conducted between Washington, London and Ottawa, in which Secretary Root first formulated a detailed plan of adjustment, which, upon its receipt here, was forwarded to Ottawa, the latter's reply having only recently been received.

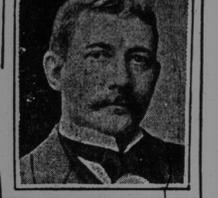
A high colonial official said to the Associated Press today: "We know now that both sides desire to 'clear the slate' to use Mr. Root's own phrase in one of his communications, and we have reason to believe that this will at least be partially accomplished before the assembling of the colonial conference in April. Mr. Root's plan for settling the questions between the United States and Great Britain, was brought to England by Sir Mortimer Durand last May, since when no time has been lost in working towards a final adjustment."

"After Mr. Root's plan had been referred by the foreign office to the colonial office, the whole question was submitted to Canada as it was felt that the latter must indicate the lines of acceptance or dissent. The imperial government made certain suggestions, but did not seek to lay down the law to the Laurier government, which was considered to be best able to judge, in due course Canada's reply was received, disclosing a real desire to reach an agreement as wished for by Secretary Root, but Canada wanted not so much monetary compensation for waiving any interests, as a national quid pro quo for anything she may have to give up."

"The questions to be settled include pelagic sealing, the lake fisheries, the Canadian sea fisheries, the diversion of water power from the St. Lawrence and the diversion from the boundary rivers."

"It is pointed out that these and other questions are not of first class importance, but they may become so at any moment and reasonable prudence requires their adjustment."

"The matters to be discussed also include a number of individual claims which the executive branch approves but which congress left unpaid. Regarding the most important question, the one relative to pelagic sealing, the proposal of the United States tends to an arrangement by which Canada shall have a share in the catch at the Pribilof Islands, in which, at present, she has no share, provided pelagic sealing is discontinued."



LORD ROOT

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COLD WAVE CHEERS ONLY THE CEMENT

Lake Megantic Held the Record Thursday With 60 Below Zero, But Other Places Were Close Seconds.

Boston, Jan. 17.—The old New England adage "as the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen" was borne out today by a cold wave that swept from the Canadian Northwest, causing discomfort to man and beast, and delays to railroads, but brought joy to the hearts of the ice-men.

Lake Megantic, just over the Canadian boundary line in the province of Quebec, sent the biggest figures below the zero mark, a cold thermometer recording 60 below zero. Twenty and thirty below zero was common throughout the northern part of New England, and even as far south as Narragansett Bay, the frigid wave made a record of nearly zero.

The intense cold was welcomed by the ice men. A month ago lakes and ponds in Middle and Southern New England were covered by ten or more inches of good clear ice. Three weeks of unusually open weather nearly cleared the reservoirs and the ice men were beginning to believe that another year of famine was in store for them. It is now expected that a few days more will insure the safety of this year's crop.

2,000 LUMBER JACKS FACE STARVATION

Deep Snow Prevents Canadian Northern Carrying Supplies, and Men Are Unable to Get Out.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Winnipeg dispatches say C. N. R. officials have received notice that 2,000 lumber jacks are in danger of starvation along the remote northern points of their line. It is claimed that supplies have not reached the lumbering camps in Carro Valley for several weeks and there is great danger of the men being unable to get out. The snow is deep and trains have made but little progress on the branch north of Dauphin. The C. N. R. line to Prince Albert via Regina is in better condition.

The Manitoba legislature had adopted a resolution calling for vigorous action in forcing the railway commission to require the operation of trains and complete equipment to that end, that another grain blockade may be averted.

27 Below at Montreal.
Montreal, Jan. 17.—(Special)—This morning at 8 o'clock the thermometer at the city hall registered twenty-seven degrees below zero. This is the lowest temperature recorded since 1887. In 1887 the lowest recorded was twenty-six below, and it was the same in 1897. Thus the coldest snap would appear to come along every ten years.

CUSTOMS CLERKS ASK FIFTY PER CENT. INCREASE IN PAY

Strong Delegation from Outside Service, Accompanied by Many Members and Senators, Presented Their Petition to Hon. Mr. Paterson Thursday, and He Was Strongly Impressed With the Fairness of Their Request.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Special)—The customs outside service of the dominion was represented today by a large delegation, all parts of the country being represented, asking for an increase in their present salaries. They met Hon. Mr. Paterson in his office and were accompanied by thirty or forty members of parliament and several senators, who strongly supported this increase.

The members, Liberal and Conservative alike, from the cities of the dominion, were present and heartily endorsed the petition, which was read by Speaker Sutherland. The petition asked for fifty per cent of an increase on their present salaries. This would bring the minimum up to \$800 and \$50 a year should be given afterwards until the maximum of each class is reached.

A special petition was presented from the officers west of Lake Superior asking for a special provision of \$15 per month on account of the increased cost of living. Messrs. Greenway, Barker, Komp, Iundand, Germain, Daniel, Crisset and Ralph Smith spoke in support of the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Paterson was impressed with the strong endorsement which the petition received and said although there was \$10,000 in the estimates for this purpose it might have to be increased. Since he took hold he had given \$155,000 in increases. The delegation were pleased with the result of the interview.

mum and maximum of salaries as scheduled. All superior officers were asked to be paid in accordance with the duties they had to perform. Mr. Sutherland supported the petition, which was read by Robert White, collector of customs, Montreal, with a few remarks. There have been a number of other shocks since the first disastrous one, and the petitions keep the people in a state of terror. The Hamburg-American steamer Princess Victoria Luise, which ran ashore at the harbor entrance Dec. 16, is now a total loss. Two vessels left here yesterday for the United States loaded to their full capacity with returning tourists and fleeing natives. Wounded persons are being cared for on all the ships in the harbor.

WORSE HORRORS NOW THREATEN KINGSTON

Harbor Bed Sinking, Lighthouses Disappear, and Fears for the City

Governor Reports 343 Burials So Far and Death List May Reach 1200—Food Supplies Grow Scarcer—Americans Send Aid—King Edward and Queen Head Relief Fund—Canadian Government Will Contribute—Loss May Be \$25,000,000.

According to information received today the Kingston horror is growing. Communication with the island is partially restored, and every message that comes through brings fresh details of the appalling catastrophe.

The number of deaths is placed variously at from 500 to 1200, and the number of injured runs into the thousands. Ten thousand people are said to be homeless. The danger of famine has increased and with it stalks the spectre of pestilence. There is urgent need of supplies of all kinds, and energetic efforts are being made in this country and in England to send aid.

The business section of the city has been wiped out and the estimate of damage ranges from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Among the dead and injured are a number of prominent English persons, and at most every despatch adds a new name to this list. Eight Americans are recorded to be missing, and it is said that many tourists undoubtedly were crushed by falling walls in the shopping district.

The American battleships Missouri and Indiana have reached the scene, and American officers and sailors are standing by to render every assistance in their power. A new horror is added to the situation by reports that the city seems to be slowly sinking into the sea. The contour of the bottom of the harbor has materially changed, and two lighthouses at the harbor entrance are said to have disappeared.

FIRST DIRECT REPORT; CALAMITY IS AS BAD AS SAN FRANCISCO

Kingston, Jan. 18.—The disaster here is as great as the calamity of San Francisco and Valparaiso. Thousands of persons have been killed and the dead numbers cannot be counted. Many huge buildings fell across the street before, another building blocked the street behind us, on our left, a third building fell. Then followed absolute darkness. Great clouds of dust and mortar from the debris filled the air for five minutes. Then light was restored by my companion and I saw ourselves black from the dust and dirt like negroes. It was a miracle escape.

Thousands of persons were on the streets of Kingston at the time and great numbers of them were crushed. Many Americans in Kingston were killed and have been buried.

Realizing the possibility of famine, the people made attempts to loot. The military, however, at once took possession of foodstuffs. Detachments of troops, with fixed bayonets were placed on guard. The harbor camp, where there were several hundred soldiers, was burned, and a number of the men lost their lives. Major W. H. Hardyman and Lieut. Leader and Col. J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay and Major Lawrence are seriously injured.

Part of the town of Port Royal has sunk and two men were drowned. The batteries sunk eight feet, killing a sapper. In several places the water is spouting through the debris. Port Antonio on the north side of the island suffered damage. The hotel Titchfield, with a hundred American guests, was destroyed.

It is reported that at Anotta Bay the crater of an extinct volcano is emitting flames and smoke and it is thought that the earthquake originated there. The records of Jamaica contain no previous mention of activity of this volcano. Business is at a standstill. Some shops have been opened by Chinamen, who have raised the price of goods one thousand per cent. This so angered the people that the Chinamen were driven out and their shops looted.

The hope of famine relief lies in banana crops which have not been injured. Medical assistance is limited owing to the deaths of several doctors. There have been a number of other shocks since the first disastrous one, and the petitions keep the people in a state of terror. The Hamburg-American steamer Princess Victoria Luise, which ran ashore at the harbor entrance Dec. 16, is now a total loss. Two vessels left here yesterday for the United States loaded to their full capacity with returning tourists and fleeing natives. Wounded persons are being cared for on all the ships in the harbor.

King and Queen Open Relief Fund.

London, Jan. 17.—It is now known that the death list from the Kingston earthquake certainly will exceed 1,000, and that large numbers have been incapacitated by their injuries. The city is a heap of ruins. With Laurier is now in communication with the Prince and Princess of Wales have contributed \$2,500 each, and the big companies interested in the West Indies are following suit.

Canada Will Send Aid.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in communication with the governor of Jamaica as to what kind of assistance would be most acceptable to

DOCTORS TELL HOW MISS MCAULAY WAS MURDERED

Horrible Wounds on Head and Throat, Either Sufficient to Kill

Dr. Addy Gives Demonstration in Court Showing Stains on Axe Found Hidden Behind Priest's Commode Were Made by Blood—Dr. Murray Details State He Found the Body—Other Witnesses Testify That Lawlessness Prevailed in New Ireland Before the Crime Was Committed.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Hopedwell Cape, via Hillsboro, N. B., Jan. 17.—The interest in the Collins murder trial here seems to be growing stronger. The court house today was filled to the limit of its capacity. Good progress was made and seven witnesses were examined. It is difficult as yet to indicate what the nature of the defence will be, but from the questions of counsel it would almost seem that an effort to prove an

alibi will be made. Dr. Murray and Dr. Addy were on the stand all the forenoon and a good part of the afternoon.

Dr. G. A. B. Addy was examined by Solicitor General Jones. He is said to be educated at McGill and was now bacteriologist to the New Brunswick government. In the discharge of the duties of that position, he said, he was frequently called upon to examine blood stains. Hon. Mr. Jones here handed the witness the axe found in Father McAulay's bedroom. He identified it as having been handed to him by the attorney general for examination. He had done so and found blood stains on both sides of the sharp blade. These stains run off obliquely and are of a color that the witness said was that of a human being and any other mammal.

Paint Stain on Axe, Too.
The attention of the witness was called at this point to a drab stain on the axe. He said he could not tell exactly what that was, as it could only be revealed by chemical examination which is not in his line. He was of the opinion, however, the stain was paint and he indicated it must have been put on after the blood stain. Such a blood stain as there is on the axe, the witness said, could have been caused by sinking the instrument deeply into a person's head. If the axe was so struck into the skull the doctor said the hemorrhage from the wound would be very profuse as it would compress the small veins and arteries. Possibly, he admitted, there would be a spattering of blood after the axe was withdrawn. The hair, he explained, would to a certain extent stop the bleeding.

The witness was here handed the splinter from the door of the priest's closet.

Dr. Murray accordingly took the stand. Hon. C. N. Skinner conducted the examination. The witness first described his official position in the county.

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, he said, a messenger arrived at his house from Father McAulay's with a request that he go to the priest's residence to conduct an inquest. He did not go till next day, however. He found the body of Miss McAulay lying on the wood pile on some shingles. It was at the bottom of the steps, lying near the railing and almost under it, from the appearance of the blood stains on the wood floor it appeared that the body had been dragged across it and down the steps. The blood stains on the floor and steps were dry. Witness did not think a great quantity of blood had been spilt on the floor. He was under the impression (Continued on page 3, fifth column.)

He had, he said, tested a stain on it, but the result was negative, which meant it was not a blood stain. The different articles of clothing given the doctor for examination by the attorney general and Detective Killen were then produced and in reply to a question the witness said he found no blood stains on any of them.

No Blood on Clothes.
Among the rest, the witness said, there was a thick pair of woolen drawers, which were damp. If a blood stain got on any garment the doctor said it could be removed completely by washing, if it were done any time within two or three hours after. As to the other axe which was found in the oak bin witness said he could discover no trace of blood upon it.

Dr. Addy, at this stage, produced the liquids with which he made the tests for blood. This, he explained, was gaucum and peroxide of hydrogen. When these two are associated, he pointed out, blood is the only red substance which will respond to it. A deep hue fell over the court room while the tests were being made. The witness first scraped some of the stain off the axe found in the bedroom on a piece of paper and poured some of each liquid on it. It immediately turned the paper a blue color. This, he said, was proof positive of the presence of blood. Some scrapings were also taken from the axe found in the oak bin and treated in the same way but there was no change in the color. This, he said, was a negative result and proved the absence of blood.

The witness was here handed the axe found in the bedroom and the splinter of the door he had examined previously. He was asked a question as to the similarity of the grab stain on the blade of the instrument with the color of the paint.

He replied they looked very much alike but he refused to commit himself to any decided opinion. He was similarly non-committal when asked if the blade of the axe could have made such a cut as was apparent on the splinter.

The doctor then gave some particulars as to the conditions which ensue in the body after death. It gets become sunken. At the end of forty-eight hours this condition is well defined under ordinary circumstances. At the end of forty-eight hours decomposition would commence and discoloration become discernible in various parts and the eyes become sunken. When disease has been present or where poison has been administered decomposition would set in sooner.

In answer to a question by his honor as to what effect if any the temperature would have on the process of decomposition, witness said that a high temperature with moisture would hasten it. This concluded the direct examination, and Hon. Mr. McKewen asked Dr. Addy to stand till Dr. Murray, who conducted the inquest, could give his evidence.

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CONSERVATIVES PROTEST AT SENATE APPOINTMENTS

Claim That Neither Gilmore or Costigan Are Residents of the Province, Although They Own Property and Residences Here—Foster Remarks on Former Colleague's Conversion.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Jan. 17.—In the house today, Mr. Cocksbut asked if the government intended to take any action in regard to the Kingston, Jamaica, disaster, and the 690 replied that the matter was engaging the attention of the government.

In answer to Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Templeman said that the geological survey had made certain surveys along the boundary between Canada and the United States. Referring to Dr. Roche, Mr. Emmerson said that the government never understood that the property of the Grand Trunk railway was exempt from taxation in any of the provinces, and the government had no information in regard to any claim made for exemption.

When the house was moved into committee on the bill for the inspection of meats and canned goods, The bill was discussed at length, and advanced a stage.

Crockett Protests.
When the house was moved into committee on the bill for the inspection of meats and canned goods, Mr. Crockett (York) rose to protest against the appointments of senators for the province of New Brunswick. He said that Daniel Gilmore was a very respectable man, although his record for political trimming to get the leaves and fishes, that were going, was well known. However that was not what he took so serious exception to in their appointment. What he did contend was that they were not residents of the province as was called for by the B. N. A. Act.

The act said: "He shall be resident in (Continued on page 4, fifth column.)"

MAIL PORTS UP IN THE SENATE

Advantages of St. John and Halifax and C. P. R.'s Actions Are Discussed

Senator Ellis in Reply Questions the Superiority of Halifax—Motion Passed to Bring Down Correspondence with C. P. R.—No Subsidy for Island Cable During Break.

POWER ATTACKS THIS HARBOR

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—In the senate this evening Senator Power moved for correspondence on the trans-Atlantic mail service when the C. P. R. tried to escape calling at Halifax with the mails. The government had held them to the contract, but instead of going to the wharf as had been done by mail steamers for sixty years the company handled the mails by tender and involved a delay of two hours.

The C. P. R., he said, had also practically compelled passengers to land and disembark at St. John. Senator Power was glad to see the government had decided the C. P. R. steamers must go to the wharf at Halifax.

Halifax was 250 miles nearer Liverpool than was St. John. It required fifteen hours less steaming. Steamer, he said, could only safely enter St. John when the tide was almost high; therefore if a steamer reached St. John at low tide it might be delayed five or six hours, which would give Halifax twenty hours advantage over St. John. Senator Power said he could see no reason why the John should be specified in the mail contract as the terminus for mail boats. If the Allans wanted to make Halifax their terminus they should be allowed to do so, he said, and if they were not, the C. P. R. was natural in view of the contract for handling British mails to the Orient. They naturally desired to control their own line which terminated at St. John, and also to avoid the expense of paying for mails and passengers over the Intercolonial Railway to Halifax. They also wished to avoid extra expense and loss of time through the call at Halifax.

Their steamers were sometimes delayed three or four days. The ocean mail steamer direct to St. John it might be found that the difference in time of voyage was not so greatly in favor of Halifax as they supposed. If there were no Halifax call, steamers would have less difficulty in catching the tide at St. John.

Senator McDonald, of Prince Edward Island, said the Charlottetown board of trade favored a winter port at Georgetown west of manager of transcontinental connected with it by car ferry.

Senator Casgrain advocated an all-year service from Halifax, performed by three steamers of twenty knots. The ocean would be crossed in four days. The Intercolonial could be shortened to reduce the time of running mails to Montreal. The mail and passenger business would be diverted from New York. He believed if the government gave a satisfactory subsidy a company would be formed immediately to run the service.

Senator Ellis said that while there was a good deal of talk about Louisiana and other ports St. John had gone ahead and was doing the winter port business of Canada. Trade was so brisk the collector of customs could not break one of his men to leave to attend the customs convention now being held in Ottawa.

The resolution passed. Senator Ferguson called attention to the break in the Prince Edward Island cable. When the subsidy for the cable company was increased two years ago he advised that the laying of a second cable be required. The need for it was shown now. A wireless service should be installed.

Hon. Mr. Scott said the cable company had been notified the subsidy would not be paid while communication was interrupted.

the Kingston suffers in view of the calamity which has overtaken them. Canada will likely follow the course it did in connection with the San Francisco disaster.

H. C. McLeod Off to Jamaica.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—(Special)—H. C. McLeod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, left for Kingston, Jamaica, tonight, taking Architect Pearson with him to arrange for rebuilding the bank office in Kingston. Mr. McLeod said the bank had recently bought a new property adjoining the old site, and would put up new buildings to cost \$50,000.

Pestilence Feared.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 17.—(Special)—Today Mr. Fleming, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, received a cable from the general manager at Jamaica, stating that the conditions in Kingston are growing worse and that business is at a standstill and will continue so until sanitary conditions have been improved. Pestilence is the chief cause of fear.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

RICHIBUCTO
Richibucto, Jan. 14—Miss Kate Steverson, undergra...

The following are the officers for the present quarter of Richibucto Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance: W. P. Alex. Haines, W. A. Mrs. Allen Haines; R. S. Robert W. Beers; A. B. S. Jasper Haines; F. S. Constance; Beers; treasurer, Robt. Phinney; chaplain, Rev. J. R. Martins; Gen. Robt. Irving; A. C. Dan. McCafferty; I. S. Harry O'Brien; O. S. Edward Lawton; F. W. P. David Thompson; S. of Y. P. W. Mrs. H. H. James.

CHATHAM
Chatham, Jan. 13—The general annual meeting of the Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi was held in the Canada House here today, a large number of members being present.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., Jan. 16—Miss Abbie Dodge, who is spending the winter with her cousin, Mrs. George Churchill, visited her old home at Middlebrook last week.

FREDERICTON
Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 16—The following appointments have been made: A. D. P. Lewin, attorney-at-law, St. John, and George R. McCord, attorney-at-law, Sackville, to be notaries public.

GRAND FALLS
Grand Falls, Jan. 15—Miss Kiritpatrick, Miss Williams and Miss MacNaughton, who have been visiting friends here, have returned home.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL IN ANNUAL SESSION
Newcastle, N. B., Jan. 15—The Northumberland county council opened here today. The attendees of J. L. Stewart, registrar of probate, and J. H. Stewart, secretary, were accepted for the session.

WELL KNOWN LABOR LEADER DEAD
Toronto, Jan. 16—(Special)—D. J. O'Donoghue, the well known labor leader and fair wage officer, died at his home at 4700 St. George street, Toronto, after a long illness extending over many months. He once represented Ottawa in the legislature.

NEWCASTLE
Newcastle, Jan. 15—Jeremiah Mallins, of Trent Brook, leaves this week for Duruth (Minn.). James Robinson, ex-M. P. of Millerton, went to Montreal Saturday.

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I. C. R. PENSION BILL UP IN HOUSE

Much Discussion Over Its Terms by Many Members
CONSERVATIVE SPLIT
Borden Supports Bourassa in Having English Version of Revised Statutes Held Up Till French Edition is Ready—Stockton, Daniel and Others Against Him—Must Treat Japs Fairly, Says Laurier.

Ottawa, Jan. 15—When the house met today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Borden that a member of the government had received the resignation of Mr. Hyman for his seat in London in the house of commons.

On the third reading of the bill Bourassa moved, seconded by Lavergne, that the English version of the statutes do not come into effect until the French version is ready.

There were at present in the employment of the government railways men who had exceeded the four score year limit.

Mr. Emerson next went on to explain the provisions of the bill which have already been published. The head office was at Montreal. He cited those to whom the bill would apply.

Mr. Emerson went on to say that the bill would contribute about \$29,000 a year to the railway.

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An Absolute Cure for Rheumatism

If the skin or bowels are unhealthy, they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to the nerves—and causes Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-lives surely cure Rheumatism and Sciatica because it acts directly on bowels, kidneys and skin, and so strengthens and invigorates these organs that there is no urea and uric acid retained in the system to irritate the nerves and bring on Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

revised statutes would take effect on Jan. 31st and so amended the bill. The French manuscript of the statutes was ready to be placed in the hands of the printer.

Mr. Borden said that the objection taken to the bill was that it provided to put the English version in force before the French were ready.

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FATHER MACAULAY ON STAND ALL DAY

Priest Tells of Finding His House-keeper's Dead Body in Woodshed
Identifies Articles in Valises That Collins is Supposed to Have Taken from the House After the Crime—Admits That His Residence Was Robbed Early in the Summer—Tells of Conversation With the Prisoner and His Promise to Return.

Hopeful Cape via Hillsboro, N. B., Jan. 16—Today has been bitterly cold with high northwest wind. In spite of this, however, the attendance at the Collins murder trial was very large. In the afternoon all the galleries were quite filled.

Both were produced in court, identified and marked in evidence. In answer to a question, witness said that Collins told him at the police station in St. John that he had found the telephone value in the bedroom in which he slept.

The witness was questioned very closely about his relations with Collins, who had, he admitted, made a very favorable impression on him. During the time he was at his place he did not notice anything in the prisoner's disposition which was suspicious or apprehensions. The deceased was a woman who enjoyed uniformly good health.

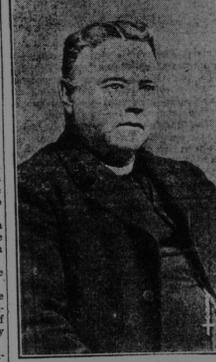
There were, he admitted, some things missing from the house when the tragedy occurred. These included Miss McAulay's gold watch, rings, and a value as well as some postage stamps which were taken from witness' own bag.

There he met Collins, who said he had walked from home, having left on account of some words with the housekeeper, and pieces of the house in regard to a washing trip. "Any words she said were for your own good," Father Macaulay told of saying to the prisoner, and the latter promised to return.

Witness said that he put my hands gently under the chin and saw that the throat was cut. I was overcome by the awfulness of it and said, let me out here. There were some bangs in her head, but I did not stop to examine them. I sat down and wrote a letter, but could scarcely compose myself to do so.

Witness went on to describe the condition of the interior of the house, and pieces of the smashed closet door were produced. The body, witness said, was decomposing quite fast. The murdered woman was dressed in black, wearing her usual clothes. One slipper was on her foot and the other was off and the floor of the shed was stained with blood, one spot below the morning and he is not expected to recover. Mr. Bell is more than twenty years of age, and for twenty-two years was in the employ of the New Brunswick foundry.

Stott & Jury, Downman, Ont., will gladly give you the name of Canadian and other who have been cured by this truly marvellous remedy that gives without pain and even your family need not know you are using the treatment.



Rev. Father Macaulay.

BUSINESS BUILDING GUTTED BY FIRE

Montreal, N. B., Jan. 16—(Special)—Fire broke out at ten o'clock in the Bank of Montreal premises, which are in the Y. M. C. A. building, a large three story building on Main street. The fire appeared to originate around the flue, which runs through the bank premises and proved to be very stubborn. Though still burning at 12 o'clock, it is now fairly under control.

CHATHAM MAN DIED OF LOCKJAW

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 16—Robert Traver, who lost part of his hand while threshing in Snowfall's barn some weeks ago, died last night, blood poisoning and lock jaw set in as a result of the injury and physical condition. He leaves a wife and three young children.

TENNYSO SMITH DISPLEASED WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Fredericton, Jan. 15—Tennys Smith continues to draw big crowds at the Opera House and many people are turned away nightly. At this evening's meeting he made rather a sensational attack on the military canteen here. He said that the dominion government, after establishing the Scott Act in this city had the brazen effrontery to break its own law by permitting liquor to be sold in the military canteen.

WELL KNOWN LABOR LEADER DEAD

Toronto, Jan. 16—(Special)—D. J. O'Donoghue, the well known labor leader and fair wage officer, died at his home at 4700 St. George street, Toronto, after a long illness extending over many months. He once represented Ottawa in the legislature.

FREE HANDSOME 97-PIECE DINNER AND TEA SET FREE

Give away \$100 Reward chance of a lifetime. An honest proposition. We send to hands some pieces of gold finished jewelry to you for the price of a few cents. Don't miss this grand opportunity. Write us today and agree to this way. Don't miss this grand opportunity. Write us today and agree to this way. Don't miss this grand opportunity. Write us today and agree to this way.

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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 stench 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' Gloomy 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 relief committee at the present time give place to despondency at 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 Jamaica party are all safe and requesting that their friends be so advised. The second is found in the prompt and active steps taken by the American government to investigate the real conditions and afford the necessary succor to the unfortunate city. Especial appreciation is felt at Secretary McKeown'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 the expression of the country's sympathy and horror at the terrible calamity and public bodies are arranging to hold meetings to discuss the sympathy and afford 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 casualties 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 Jamaica 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 Indian Cable Company, says that the loss of life "was heavy" and adds that Port Antonio was not badly injured.

At the present time, however, it is quite impossible to form a reliable idea of the number of lives lost.

Among the prominent visitors now at Jamaica or just about to arrive there are Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant Surgeon Sir King Edward, and Lady Treves, Arthur Chamberlain, Miss Mary Chamberlain, and Justice Smith.

1,000 Killed; Loss \$10,000,000.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 16.—Reports received here from Jamaica say that 1,000 persons have been killed by the earthquake and fire, and that 90,000 persons are homeless. The damage to Kingston alone is placed at fully \$10,000,000.

American Rushing Relief.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Official news of the disaster at Kingston, Jamaica, received here today, including the fact that the report did not come to hand until well past the middle of the day, has been received at the state department.

At 3.31 p. m., January 16, and signed "American Consul," stating that the earthquake had destroyed, and had done away with, the city of Kingston, and that the signature to this despatch was misreading, for the consul is absent on leave from his post. It was assumed that the reference in the cablegram to the fireproof safe is understood to convey assurance of the safety of the consular records and papers. It was also regarded as possible that the message might have come from Nicholas R. Snyder, the American consul at Port Antonio, on the island of Jamaica. However, the despatch was regarded as warranting the taking of instant measures for relief. Indeed, the navy department had been in advance in this matter, for through Captain Beidler, the officer in charge of the naval station at Key West, wireless communication was early established between the navy department and Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, and when Secretary Root later indicated the desirability of sending warships at once to the distressed island, it turned out that Admiral Evans had anticipated the action and had started on a torpedo boat destroyer, the swiftest vessel in the American fleet, for Kingston, ordering two of the battleships to follow as soon as they could.

The appeal for food supplies directed at Kingston to the fact that under ordinary conditions the government supplies could be used for outside relief, but that the government supplies were full of food, and that the necessary legislation by congress, it will at least take care to get supplies to the island ready for the distributing agencies.

There are stores of food at San Juan, Porto Rico, and at Havana that might be used for emergencies, leaving the department to draw later on larger stocks at New York.

Nova Scotia Bank Officials Safe.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 16.—(Special)—H. A. Fleming, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has received a message from Mr. Rowley, manager of the bank's branch in Kingston, Jamaica. The message contains simply the words: "All safe."

This was important news here, for 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 daughters, 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. C. McLeod, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, received a cablegram from Jamaica this afternoon saying: "Bank staff and family all safe."

Clare Cassidy, son of J. W. Cassidy, of

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 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. Alban's 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 rang 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. Sweatman 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 half 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.

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.

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, 1857.

Mrs. Cowan's maiden name was Elizabeth Burham Thomson and she was born in Eastport (Me.). Mr. Cowan is the son of 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. Theodora Lawant.

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 1857 to 1907.

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.

Rev. D. Hutchinson gave a very appropriate address, concluding with a beautiful rendition of The Hanging of the Crane. Among the guests was Mrs. S. S. Smith, of Saginaw (Mich.), a cousin of Mrs. Cowan, who arrived yesterday.

DOCTORS TELL HOW MISS MACAULAY 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 about four inches long and 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 completely severed death in a very few minutes, the witness said. There was also a wound in the throat, which had partially severed the windpipe and completely severed the arteries on one side. The cut was a little deeper on one side than the other, he added, saying positively which. From the nature of the wound in the head he thought there would not be a great deal of bleeding from it. He thought the throat must have been cut before the body was dragged into the pit, and which was used as a floor was from this, as there was too much of it to come from the head. The wound in the throat would alone cause death.

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 on the body. He thought that the throat of Mary Ann McAulay had been cut after she had received the blow on the head. The body was that of a fairly well preserved woman. He was not sure, but thought the body was lying with the feet next the steps, the head being further away. The throat, he thought, must have been cut with 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 had been opened, cut or slashed with some sharp instrument. He also went into Mary Ann McAulay's room which looked up, and as if some one had searched through it.

Could Washout Blood Stains.

It was of opinion that if a person had committed such a crime, he 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 dead for forty-eight hours. He deposed that he set in, which occurs usually about that period after death.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeown, 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, if the woman was lying on some shingles about a foot or a foot and a half below the level of the ground. The same day witness at the house he found a small mat and pair of overalls were covering a pool of blood at the head of the steps. When he examined the overalls, witness continued, it appeared to him as if something had been wiped on them. And it seemed to him as if both these and the mat were thrown on the floor after the body had been dragged into the pit.

After examining the corpse, Dr. Murray had it removed into the woodshed. There was a noticeable amount of blood on 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 it was not so dead as it appeared, and he passed away, the rigor mortis disappearing as decomposition advanced.

Speaking of the wound in the throat, he 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, witness said. The arteries would also be cut there, but the flow of blood would not be great as the passage of blood was not only such as might be expected if the woman had been dead for forty-eight hours. When the coroner saw the body he thought it was not so dead as it appeared, and he passed away, the rigor mortis disappearing as decomposition advanced.

Continuing, the doctor said he would expect much spattering of blood would follow a wound which had been inflicted on the head, although he could not say there would not. Death, he thought, ought to follow the wound on the head in ten minutes, perhaps sooner. There was nothing to expect in the blood in the throat to indicate whether it was inflicted before 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. The blood which had been on the axe in bleeding from such a wound, he said, would be impossible to cut off with the axe and have it so 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.

Dr. Addy was asked to look through a microscope and on Judge Gregory again resumed 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, he said, that 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 room, Mr. McKeown asked witness to examine 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 was of the opinion 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 from a man 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 described in detail his subsequent movements, how he came to her later and telling her he was going with Father McAulay, and that she had seen him in the street previously. The luggage he wore after was two valises which he carried. One of them was a telescope bag, which she identified as belonging to Father McAulay. The other was a small leather one, much smaller than the Gladstone bag. The finding of the shirts in the room Collins had occupied had been recognized and the articles produced and identified. The prisoner was very warm, and seemed much excited. The doctor had no questions to ask this witness.

Stephen E. Garland was called and examined by Mr. Skinner. This witness told about meeting the prisoner in a carriage with Aylesford Mitton, about a mile west of Per McAulay's house, on the Monday previously spoken of. 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 house. He first acquainted with the prisoner 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 house-keeper 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 brought to the police station. Witness showed Collins 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. McKeown. 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. McKeown, 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 it was not 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 that of the man, was here handed to him, and Mr. McKeown asked him if he had ever noticed the white stain on it. He did not think he had.

Mr. McKeown—"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. Skinner asked this question, and by 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 when 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. Skinner 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 lived about a mile from Father McAulay's house. She told about the different occasions on which she had seen the prisoner at her house. 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 for home 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. McKeown, witness said that Collins had not explained the reason of his visit on Sunday night. Mr. McKeown—"Do you not know what he came for? Do you not know as a matter of fact that he came for liquor?"

her and on Judge Gregory again resumed 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, he said, that 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.

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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 described in detail his subsequent movements, how he came to her later and telling her he was going with Father McAulay, and that she had seen him in the street previously. The luggage he wore after was two valises which he carried. One of them was a telescope bag, which she identified as belonging to Father McAulay. The other was a small leather one, much smaller than the Gladstone bag. The finding of the shirts in the room Collins had occupied had been recognized and the articles produced and identified. The prisoner was very warm, and seemed much excited. The doctor had no questions to ask this witness.

Stephen E. Garland was called and examined by Mr. Skinner. This witness told about meeting the prisoner in a carriage with Aylesford Mitton, about a mile west of Per McAulay's house, on the Monday previously spoken of. 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 house. He first acquainted with the prisoner 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 house-keeper 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 brought to the police station. Witness showed Collins 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. McKeown. 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. McKeown, 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 it was not 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 that of the man, was here handed to him, and Mr. McKeown asked him if he had ever noticed the white stain on it. He did not think he had.

Mr. McKeown—"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. Skinner asked this question, and by 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 when 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. Skinner 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 lived about a mile from Father McAulay's house. She told about the different occasions on which she had seen the prisoner at her house. 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 for home 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. McKeown, witness said that Collins had not explained the reason of his visit on Sunday night. Mr. McKeown—"Do you not know what he came for? Do you not know as a matter of fact that he came for liquor?"

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Prices in the local market are generally steady and sales dull. Meats, however, are prices generally advanced. Eggs and butter are plentiful and the prices rather low. A radical change in the price of castor oil is reported. Seed oil, however, has advanced. There has been a slight drop in the price of Ontario flour. The wholesale prices yesterday were:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western, per lb. 0.07 1/2 to 0.08 1/2

Beef, country, per lb. 0.06 1/2 to 0.07 1/2

Pork, per lb. 0.09 1/2 to 0.10 1/2

Cabotage, per doz. 0.04 to 0.05

Beets, per lb. 0.12 to 0.13

Squash, per 100 lbs. 2.00 to 2.50

Jan. 19, 1901. Seed oil, per gal. 0.24 to 0.25

Castor oil, per gal. 0.23 to 0.24

Roll butter, per lb. 0.20 to 0.21

Hides, per lb. 0.00 to 0.01

Cluckens, per pair 0.60 to 1.00

Poultry, per pair 0.30 to 0.35

Turkeys, per lb. 0.18 to 0.20

Salmon, per lb. 0.05 to 0.06

Crabapples, per bush. 2.50 to 3.00

Rabbits, per pair 0.08 to 0.10

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, 10c per inch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to the Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

AUTHORIZED AGENT The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 19, 1907

THE EARTHQUAKE

The despatches received at an early hour Wednesday morning give ground for hope that the catastrophe in Jamaica was not of the sweeping character as the first reports indicated.

THE ISLAND CABLE

The Prince Edward Island cable has been out of commission since January 5, and apparently it is only now being learned that the local officials of the company owning it can promise no relief before spring.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE TEACHERS

The Teachers' Association should take the hint given by the school trustees and send their application for better salaries to the Common Council.

time the public is not seeking for reasons why the teachers' salaries should be kept down, but for methods by which they may be advanced.

A WIDE RANGE

It is the Toronto Globe, addressing the re-elected Mayor of that city: "With regard to the telephone problem his worship says the city is almost, if not completely, paralysed by the long distance lines."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The latest news from Jamaica indicates that the first reports were exaggerated. Sir Alfred Jones' message is decidedly gloomy in tenor.

THE CITY

The British city has outdistanced the world in its business undertakings. It has made municipal trading pay, and pay big.

FOOD FOR DISCUSSION

If the reader will compare the religious beliefs of his younger days with his beliefs of today, it may be that he will be conscious of a considerable change.

definition of "the new theology" given by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Parker's successor at the City Temple, London.

EXHIBITION HERE

SEPTEMBER TO 14 St. John Association Decide for 1907 Fair A. O. Skinner Re-elected President.

CONSERVATIVES PROTEST

AT SENATE APPOINTMENTS (Continued from page 1.) The province for which he is appointed, Mr. Costigan was a voter and resident of the city of Ottawa.

STOMACH TROUBLES

To wrong action of the stomach and impaired digestion a host of diseases owe their origin. When the food is imperfectly digested the fullness is not derived from it by the body, and then stomach troubles start to appear.

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Infallible cure to horse health. 100 page book free. S. H. Tuttle's Veterinary Experience. S. H. Tuttle's Veterinary Experience.

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SEND FARMERS OVER

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The minister of the interior has decided to send a number of Ontario farmers over to the old country to interest the agriculturists there in Canada.

MOUTH OF KESEWICK ITEMS.

Mouth of Keswick, Jan. 14.—Fred J. Patter was in charge of the school here during the past week, leaving on evening for Fredericton, where he will begin his duty as assistant instructor in the manual training department of the provincial Normal School.

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BIG CLOTHING SALE NOW ON AT HARVEY'S The big mid-winter clearance sale started here last Saturday has certainly been a big success. The interest is increasing each day. There are bargains in every line. Sale continues all next week.

J. N. HARVEY, 190 to 207 Union Street. Open a House Block. THERE'S DANGER in the ordinary oil lamp—the lamp that sits on the table, but THE ANGLE LAMP is hung above and because of having no under-shadow throws its beautiful, brilliant light everywhere.

MAGNIFICENT Blue Fox Ruff FREE NO MONEY REQUIRED Think of the beautiful look of Blue Fox. The poor substitutes if worn, give absolutely true. Each an inch of Blue Fox Ruff is worth more than ten of any other material.

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TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE PRACTICALLY DESTROYS KINGSTON, JAMAICA; MANY KILLED AND INJURED

Disaster Occurred Monday Afternoon--Fires Broke Out and Are Still Raging at Last Accounts--About 100 Dead and Hospitals Are Full--Many New Brunswickers and Canadians There, But All Are Said to Be Safe--Distinguished English Delegation in Ruined Town--Cable Communication Broken and Details Meagre.

Kingston, the picturesque capital of the Island of Jamaica, has been devastated by a violent earthquake.

Details of the disaster are lacking as direct communication with the stricken city has been cut off. The land lines had been reconstructed to within five miles of Kingston Tuesday evening, and from meagre reports received through such channels as were open, it has been learned that many of the most important buildings have been destroyed and that there has been serious loss of life.

Reference to St. John and New Brunswick people either now in Jamaica or having relatives and interests there will be found below.

Kingston and the other points of interest in the island are at this season of the year thronged with tourists from both America and England, and the greatest apprehension is felt for the safety of many persons who had recently arrived at the Jamaican resorts.

The first great shock was felt about 3.30 o'clock Monday afternoon, and as in the San Francisco and Valparaiso disasters, James immediately sprung from the wreckage to carry on the

work of destruction. Tuesday afternoon the fire was still burning, although it was believed to be under control.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel, the principal hotel at Kingston, which probably sheltered the great bulk of visitors to the island, is reported destroyed. The great military hospital was burned and 40 soldiers are reported dead.

Sir James Fergusson is said to have been instantly killed, but according to London reports no other Englishman, Canadian or American is believed to be missing.

The extent of the destruction which has been wrought in Kingston, a city which always bears the scars of a number of disastrous visitations of fire, earthquake and cyclone in years gone by, is still left largely to the imagination. The city is one of low-lying buildings, clustered along the shores of one of the finest and most securely land-locked harbors in the West Indies.

Many steamers carrying tourists to Jamaica were en route to the island when the earthquake occurred, but it so happened that, according to schedules, none of the ships from New York or Boston was in Kingston harbor Monday afternoon.

Hamar Greenwood Says Town is Ruined.

London, Jan. 15--The colonial office tonight received confirmation of the terrible disaster which has overtaken Kingston, Jamaica, in a dispatch from Hamar Greenwood, M. P., sent from Holland Bay, at the east end of the island.

The telegram says that Kingston has been ruined by an earthquake, which occurred without warning Monday afternoon at 3.30. A very great number of buildings and dwellings were destroyed, either by the earthquake or by the consequent fire.

The military hospital was burned, and forty soldiers are reported to have been killed, together with several prominent citizens and many other of the inhabitants of the city.

Sir James Fergusson is reported to have been instantly killed, but no other English, Canadian or American are missing.

The city is quiet, but disciplined workers are needed.

The governor of the colony, Sir Alexander Swettenham, assisted by Sir Alfred Jones, is directing affairs.

The steamer Port Kingston will leave Thursday with most of the members of the party who went out with Sir Alfred Jones to attend the agricultural conference.

The Right Honorable Sir James Fergusson, mentioned in the foregoing despatch, was a man of considerable prominence. He served in the Crimean campaign with the Grenadier Guards, and was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, where he was wounded, and at the siege of Sebastopol. He was several times a member of the house of commons. He was under secretary of state for India and the home department in Lord Derby's third, and in Mr. Disraeli's first administrations. He was made governor of South Australia in 1863, governor of New Zealand in 1873, and secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1886, and from 1891 to 1892 he served as postmaster-general.

Distinguished English Party There.

London, Jan. 15--The only news of the earthquake at Kingston (Ja.), thus far received in London, is contained in brief despatches from New York.

In addition to a great number of Englishmen in business at Kingston there is at present a party of distinguished persons, headed by Sir Alfred Jones, on a visit there to attend an agricultural conference. There is much uneasiness here on their account.

This party left Bristol (Eng.), on Dec. 30, on board the steamer Port Kingston, for Kingston. It was composed of about sixty prominent British statesmen and agricultural experts and formed an expedition to the West Indies in the interests of cotton growing in British colonies on the invitation of Sir Alfred Jones, the president of the British Cotton Growing Association.

Other passengers aboard the Port Kingston bound to Kingston were the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Evelyn Ellis, Percival Phillips and Captain Rhodes. A conference of spinners and planters had been planned to be held in Jamaica at Kingston. On this voyage the Port Kingston went first to Barbados, where she embarked some thirty delegates from that colony to attend the conference. The Port Kingston reached Barbados on Jan. 8 and should have reached Kingston several days later.

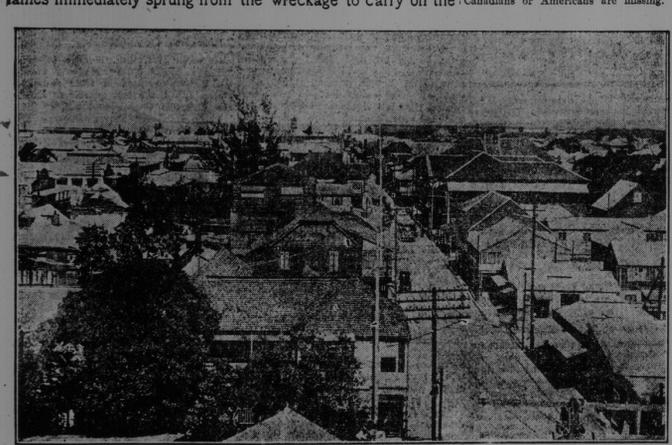
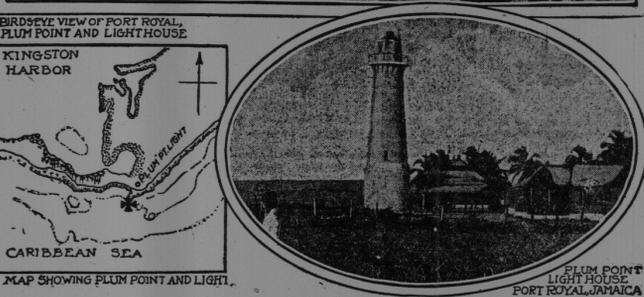
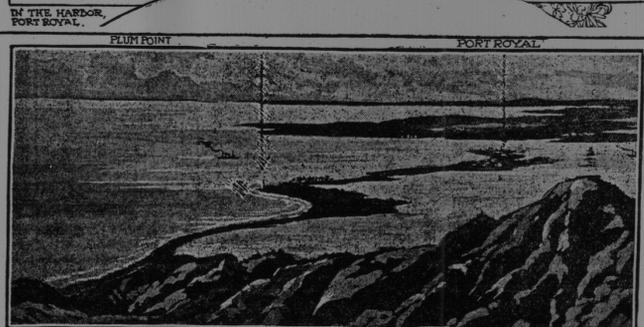
Many Dead and Injured.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 15--According to further, though still meagre, details of the Kingston earthquake received here, it would appear that the first reports that the city had been "destroyed" were 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 would be under control tonight.

The statement is made that the total loss of life is not yet been ascertained, but a first count gives the number of dead at least 100, and the number of wounded at several hundred. The hospitals are filled with injured persons, and everything possible is being done for their comfort.

The principal hotel of Kingston (probably the Myrtle Bank), and other important

KINGSTON, THE HARBOR AND SURROUNDINGS



Upper row, left to right: The Mico Training Institution, near Kingston; at the Fountain, Kingston. Lower row, left to right: Kingston Landing Stage; Kingston from the Harbor.

buildings have been destroyed, and other houses in Kingston sustained considerable damage. The flames apparently were confined to the docks and the warehouse district. If this is so, only a small portion of the city has been burned over. No mention is made of a continuation of the earth shocks.

Up to this hour the foregoing is the most complete despatch regarding the Kingston disaster that has reached here. The absence of details is accounted for by the breakdown in cable communication, but the announcement that no Englishmen, Canadians or Americans are missing will greatly reassure the public concerning the fate of the unusual number of tourists and others who were spending the winter in Jamaica, or who were attracted there by the agricultural and cotton conferences.

The party on board the Port Kingston only arrived at Kingston on Friday last. The Port Kingston, in addition to the members of Sir Alfred Jones' party, had other guests and passengers on board which gave her a total passenger list of more than 100 persons.

The news of the disaster arrived in London too late tonight to become generally known to the public, but it is certain to cause widespread consternation and anxiety and it will bring home to the imagination of the British people the terrors of an earthquake in a way that even the San Francisco catastrophe failed 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 as a winter resort.

Few Tourists at Kingston. Boston, Jan. 15--Dr. George H. Bridgeman, of Elizabeth (N. J.), who relinquished his post as American consul at Kingston (Ja.), and arrived from that city on the steamer Admiral Devey yesterday, stated tonight that the consulate is at present in charge of W. H. Orrett, a native of this country but a resident of Jamaica for many years. The office has two secretaries, both Jamaicans, so that at present there are no Americans connected with the office. Dr. Bridgeman's family is in Italy.

Dr. Bridgeman said tonight that there were perhaps 100 Americans residing in Kingston in addition to the tourists who visit the city at this time of the year.

When he left on January 8th, the tourist season had been a poor one and there were at that time less than fifty in the city. Last year the city was crowded during the month of January. Speaking of earthquakes Dr. Bridgeman said that three slight shocks were felt in Kingston during November, but they were no greater than those sometimes felt in New England and were not regarded with any apprehension. The island has usually been looked upon as being outside the earthquake belt of the West Indies and is of limestone formation rather than of volcanic origin. Referring to the city of Kingston Dr. Bridgeman said that the buildings were nearly all of wood and of a character that would be easily prostrated by any severe series of shocks. Most of the business section is on Harbor street at the head of which on the east end is the Myrtle Bank. The prevailing direction of the wind at this season of the year is from the northeast, the island being in the zone of the northeast trade winds. If a fire started in the section near the Myrtle Bank, it would probably sweep the entire water front as well as Harbor street, which would practically destroy the entire business section. Nearly all the private residences are outside of the city to the north and are built of limestone. A fire on the east side of the city during this season of the year when the trades are very strong, has been dreaded for many years. Dr. Bridgeman has been in Kingston for four years and resided during the fall.

Fire Raging at Kingston. Boston, Jan. 15--Allen Ainslee of the firm of Ainslee & Grabow, proprietors of the Tidfield Hotel at Port Antonio, reported tonight that the hotel was destroyed and there was much loss of life. The shocks continue. Everybody is camping out and much distress prevails. Fires started at Kingston immediately after the earthquake. The Jamaica, Colon and the Jamaica-Bermuda cables are interrupted.

Mr. Grabow stated that he would send additional advices later.

THE ISLAND AND ITS CAPITAL

Jamaica is the largest island of the British West Indies, and lies between the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, about eighty miles to the southward of the eastern extremity of Cuba. The estimated population in 1901 was 753,730, and by natural increase would be about 850,000. By the last census there were 14,922 whites, 121,235 colored, 488,621 black, 10,116 East Indian, 481 Chinese, and 3,633 not stated. Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, stands on a gravelly soil. The population by local census in 1901 was 40,542. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of 1,080 acres of ground, regularly sloping down to the sea.

Kingston Reported Destroyed.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 15--The cable station at Holland Bay, Jamaica, reports that a very severe earthquake occurred there at 3.30 Monday afternoon. The cable office was badly damaged and all the land lines to Kingston were instantly interrupted.

Communication by the land lines was restored this afternoon to within five miles of Kingston. That city reports a terrible earthquake on Monday afternoon. The city was destroyed and there was much loss of life. The shocks continue. Everybody is camping out and much distress prevails. Fires started at Kingston immediately after the earthquake. The Jamaica, Colon and the Jamaica-Bermuda cables are interrupted.

A MASTER OF MEN

By E. P. OPPENHEIM

CHAPTER IX—(Continued.)

It was she, after all, who struck the personal note, and forced him to speak of himself. "You make me feel terribly ignorant, Mr. Stone," she said. "When did you find time to read so much?"

Malingcourt drank some water from the well and found it delicious. Stone fidgeted about. He was, for the first few minutes, painfully conscious of the presence of his guests. "You would like your tea out here?" he suggested to his guests. "I think it is too hot to sit in the kitchen. I will have the kettle brought out here."

Rescued Fireman, His Wife, and Ruins Where He Was Found



MR. JOHN SEUFERT

New York, Jan. 11.—With the story told by Fireman John Seufert of his amazing experience during the twenty-nine hours of his entombment, the discovery of the body of his comrade, Daniel Campbell, and the burial of Thomas F. Dennon, who went to his death in the fire, there has come to end the last chapter in the tale of the tragic fire that destroyed the six-story paper stock establishment of George F. Hill, No. 56 Roosevelt street, on Sunday night.

Seufert is recovering rapidly from his entombment. One of his legs and a shoulder are still sore, but beyond this the fireman is unharmed. He chatted cheerily with his wife and sister-in-law, who sat at his bedside in the Hudson Street Hospital. Propped against his pillow, later in the afternoon, Seufert told the story of his living death.

two days. He was conscious of an aching in all his limbs—an intense weariness. "I don't know," he said. "I might go abroad any day."

CLARKE FIVE YEARS IN PRISON

The resumed sitting of the circuit court was adjourned Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock, and William E. Clarke, who was found guilty of attempt to rape Ethel Train, was sentenced by Judge Landry to five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

CHILD RAISED FROM THE DEAD BY LONDON HOSPITAL DOCTORS

The following cable dispatch has been sent to the New York Herald from London: The remarkable case of a child, Ruth Geoffrey, who was virtually raised from the dead at the St. George's Hospital, London, has aroused interest.

WHALE COVE STORE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Digby, N. S., Jan. 16.—(Special)—Fire destroyed the store and contents belonging to the Whale Cove store at Whale Cove, at 10:30 last night. A gale of wind at the time made it difficult to save adjoining property. The fire, like the recent ones at St. George's, was of incendiary origin; the loss is partly covered by insurance.

RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 14.—The following are the names of the students making the highest averages in their respective grades during the last quarter, 1906 at the Riverside Consolidated school:

Grade I.—Harry Tarris, Deborah Mitton, Orley Fullerton, Horace Colwell, Harold Fullerton, Charlie Robinson, David Goldman, Donald Melrod.

Grade II.—Kenneth Barbour, Bernice Steeves, Gordon Crocker, Lucien Melrod, Ada Crawford, Eva Fullerton.

Grade III.—Russell Fullerton, Ethel Ewell, Miss Eileen East, Steeves, Ralph Handren, Susan Kenne.

Grade IV.—Etta Sprague, Adah Mitton, Lena Fullerton, Christina Crawford, Grace V.—Margaret Fullerton, Amy Kover, Margaret Barbour, Minnie Tar-

Grade V.—Wendell Wright, Dora Robinson, Marion Reid, Clyde Dingle, Alonzo Stiles.

Grade VI.—James Carnwath, Clarence Howland.

The school, which has done good work during the past term, starts the new term with the same staff of teachers and about 100 pupils enrolled. Some \$50 worth of books have been added to the library. In addition to the governor-general's medal and the usual prizes, cash prizes are offered for the present term by F. V. Munner and A. E. Mcweeney, of Moncton. The trustees are determined to make a high standard, and it is expected that a shorthand and typewriting course will be introduced at the opening of the school year in September next.

Principal Trueman has proved the splendid record that preceded him here by his fine work in the school.

Kings County Court

Hampton, Jan. 15.—The Scott act appears to have been passed before the Kings county court, received a new lease of life this morning, when the January term of the court was opened and adjourned by Judge Wedderburn, it having been brought to his notice that Mr. Jonah, of counsel for the appellants, is awaiting the arrival for interment of the body of his mother, just deceased. These cases are respectively those of George Meyers, William Cummings, Thomas Barron, Joseph Brand and J. Dennis Peology. In the case of Arthur W. Keith vs. Ambrose, a bench warrant was issued some months ago, the sheriff submitted an affidavit setting forth the contents which had been made to say it without success, and it was thereupon decided to abandon it.

There were two non-jury cases set down for trial, Arthur W. Keith vs. Ambrose and a bench warrant for trespass; and John A. Lockhart, Oscar Campbell and Elias Warner, executors of the estate of the late Margaret J. Campbell, deceased, vs. William Kilpatrick, an action to recover a debt.

