

Y TWO DAMAGES

Iron and Steel Directors.

Think They Have a Claim on the Dominion Company

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C.P.R. TO BUILD 2 FAST STEAMERS

President Shaughnessy Confirms London Report

Vessels Will Be Necessary If the Imperial Mail Contract Is to Be Retained—For Atlantic Route

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mr. Baker, European manager of the C. P. R., interviewed by the Westminster Gazette, said the shareholders at the meeting in Montreal on October 2nd would be asked to sanction the building of two twenty-two knot liners for the Atlantic service, so as to make the passage from Liverpool to Quebec in five days. The C. P. R. expect to cut the time from London to Brisbane down to 24 days.

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TOLSTOVS JUBILEE MARRED BY ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION; HIS HOUSE ATTACKED



Count Tolstoy at the Plow

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The jubilee of Count Tolstoy, literary activity was marred by an attack on his residence at Yasnaia Poliana, near Moscow, made by armed peasants of the neighborhood, according to reports received here from Moscow. Several peasants on Sept. 17, it is stated, advanced to within 100 yards of the count's house and opened fire on it with flint lock guns and pistols, but were driven off by the gardeners, although his family was much excited by the incident. Count Tolstoy refused to summon the police, saying he had no need of defense against the peasants, to whom he had devoted a whole life of labor and love. The next night, however, the same party of peasants, again approached the Tolstoy homestead and fired at the windows, breaking them and breaking the mirrors in the rooms. This created a great panic, although the gardeners and others advanced against the peasants, who sought refuge in flight. Not one of the attacking party was captured. Tolstoy, thereupon consented to call on the rural constabulary for assistance and the latter searched the houses of peasants in the neighborhood and arrested three of them on suspicion of being concerned in attacks made on the count's residence. Tolstoy, it is added, remained calm throughout the affair and simply explained that the attacks from the peasants was due to a mere spirit of mischief. The incident, which is interpreted as showing that the life of Russia's "grand old man" was endangered if stirred at his house, caused a painful impression here. The newspapers reprint the article, entitled, "Don't kill," of which Tolstoy is the author, with large omissions due to fear of the censorship.

Count Tolstoy at the Plow

TWO SUDDEN DEATHS OCCURRED AT HAMPTON

HALIFAX, Sept. 24.—General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and one of the most wonderful men of his age, arrived in Halifax today, and despite his seventy-nine years gave two addresses, speaking in all for over two hours. Never on any of his previous visits to Halifax has the venerable leader of the Salvation Army received a welcome such as he was accorded today. In the afternoon he was presented with an address of welcome by the City Council, and in the evening the curling rink on Blind street was crowded to hear the general tell of the wonderful work of that organization. The Army, built up in the past forty years, despite his eighty-eight years, for one hour and three-quarters the general held the rapt attention of his audience while, speaking with fire, enthusiasm and vigor of a man of forty, he told of the great work which the Salvation Army is doing, the work of saving and helping the submerged classes.

At five o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Charles W. Cowan passed away very suddenly at the family home, Midway, for although the deceased lady has been a confirmed and almost helpless invalid for many years, she gave no indication of her coming demise until a few moments before the end. Mrs. Cowan was well known at the North End and also in the city of St. John, where her husband was a customs officer for many years. She was a Miss Thompson before marriage, and in addition to her husband, one son, Leonard S., three daughters, Mrs. James Moriarty of Moctienburg street, Miss Susan, at home, and Miss May in Boston. She leaves one sister, Mrs. Moses Cowan of the North End, and one brother, Thier Thompson, who resides in Australia. Notices of funeral hereafter.

NEW METHOD MIRRORS. Copper very closely resembles silver in many respects, but hitherto no method has been known of depositing it from aqueous solutions on glass so as to form mirrors like those so long made with silver. This is now accomplished by reducing cupric oxide by an aqueous solution of phenylhydrazine in presence of potassium hydroxide. Some mirrors made in this way have been shown to the London Royal Society by Dr. F. D. Chattaway and have a coherent metallic film as brilliant and uniform as that of the silver on glass reflectors used in telescopes; and much more beautiful on account of the color.

HAD RHEUMATISM AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Petit Paris declares today that a wealthy American woman, whose name the paper gives as Mrs. E. Gae, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in this city yesterday. She came to Paris seeking relief from rheumatism and she got worse, and in despair, attempted to end her life with a revolver.

SECRETLY MARRIED. BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.—The London correspondent of the Elliott Belge declares in a despatch that he has learned from an official source that the Countess Montignoso has been married to Signor Toelli, and that after the ceremony the couple went to a town on the north coast where they registered at a hotel as Count and Countess Marcelline.

A FATAL CLOUDBURST. MALAGA, Sept. 25.—Great destruction of life and damage to property was caused here yesterday by a cloudburst which occurred just before day break. All telegraphic communications are interrupted.

SEATTLE, Wn., Sept. 25.—The revenue cutter Thetis, Capt. A. J. Henderson, arrived here last night bringing 242 survivors of the wrecked American ship John Currier, which went aground in a fog at Bristol Bay, Alaska, August 9th.

Thomas Anderson, a brakeman on the L. C. & N. who has been boarding at the Victoria Hotel, fell from the St. John train on Saturday night and sustained rather severe injuries. He was taken to the hotel where he remained until today, when it was deemed advisable to remove him to the hospital.—Transcript.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Because a prominent physician of Berlin has expressed the opinion that crawling on all fours would cure many illnesses the children of the public schools of Berlin now devote several hours each week to crawling, as shown in the above photograph.

BRIDGE INQUIRY CONTINUED

Hearing of Evidence at Quebec Finished Yesterday.

Chief Engineer Believes That the Bend in the Chord Existed for Some Time—Did Not Regard It as Serious.

QUEBEC, Sept. 24.—At the bridge inquiry this morning J. Sterling Deane, chief engineer of the Dominion Bridge Co., was the first witness called. Replying to Mr. Hoigate, Mr. Deane said they did not consider it necessary to have an engineer on the bridge all the time in addition to the foreman. Mr. Hoigate intimated that Mr. Birks had not any actual field experience, and witness replied that Mr. Birks not only had had field experience, but that he (witness) had procured a list of the same. Among others he had had experience on both the Southern Railway and Lehigh Valley Railway on bridges erected by the Phoenix Company. It was not the intention to leave Mr. Hudson on the work after the erection of the traveller, as he was not as well qualified for the work of erection as Mr. Birks. Witness had absolute confidence in the men in charge of the work. "I should expect them to act in a case of emergency where they did not think it necessary to report the matter to the Phoenixville office," he said in reply to Mr. Hoigate. The first information which he received indicating that the condition of the detected chord was serious was on the morning of the accident, witness said in answer to Mr. Hoigate.

Mr. Deane, replying to Dr. Galbraith, said he was of the opinion that Mr. Birks was right in believing that the bend in the chord existed at the time of erection, notwithstanding that three other men thought the contrary. The fact that fully three million pounds of extra stress had been added since the spliced member had been placed in position and the fact that it had not changed any, that splice and rivets were in the same position, bears out Mr. Birks' statement. Witness had consulted with Mr. Edwards and the chief foreman, and they both express the opinion that the bends had previously existed and for that reason he had no apprehension and decided to await a conference with Mr. McClure.

On the day of the collapse, at about a quarter to six, they had a call from Quebec and it took up to about ten minutes past seven before any intelligence could be obtained over the telephone, so badly was the line working. Finally, at ten minutes past seven, they got word that the bridge collapsed and learned of the collapse.

At one o'clock Mr. Hoigate, the president of the commission, announced that they were through here, that it was necessary for them to go to Ottawa tonight, where further evidence would be taken, after which New York and Phoenixville will be visited.

FALLING TO SLEEP. Evening is falling to sleep in the west, Lulling the golden-brown meadows to rest; Twinkle like diamonds the stars in the skies; Greeting the two little slumbering eyes; Sweetest sleep, Jesus doth keep; And Jesus will give His beloved ones sleep.

Now all the flowers have gone to repose; Closed are the sweet cups of lily and rose; Blossoms rocked lightly on evening's mild breeze; Drowsily dreaming, swinging the trees; Sweetest sleep, Jesus doth keep; And Jesus will give His beloved ones sleep.

Sleep till the flowers shall open once more; Sleep till the lark in the morning shall soar; Sleep till the morning sun lighting the skies; Bid thee then from sweet repose joyfully rise; Sweetest sleep, Jesus doth keep; And Jesus will give His beloved ones sleep.

From the German.

HALL! PROTEIDA! I calmly con Their folk who on Their fids their whole better stake, So long as they Don't take away My own, my cherished beerstake.

Let Bernard Bhaws Eat hips and haws And such like hodge-foddlie; They're welcome, but For me a cut! From on a southdown saddle.

Let Miles eat roots And wayside fruits, But never let him purloin My stay and prop; The cheerful chop, Or filch from me my sirloin.

While Waterloo Was won, 'tis true, Upon the fields of Eton, Did Britons graze On grass in days When Bonaparte was beaten?

WILLING TO HELP. (From Puck.) The Conductor—"Come out of it, mister; you've got to change here. This car goes to the barn." The Seeing-New Yorker (half asleep)—"Go right ahead, mister; I ain't fed a hog or milked a cow in every week, by gosh, 'n' I help ye do the chores this evening."

Occasional accidents are as much to be looked for on a warship as in an industrial plant. If the officers and crew are to be fit for service in time of war they must practice with the big guns. They must engage in work where momentary carelessness and the neglect of some seemingly trivial precaution may mean a sudden death, or permanent disablement. On a battleship, as in an iron or a powder mill, and in spite of the utmost vigilance deplorable casualties may happen.—Chicago Tribune.

Accidents on Warships.

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STILL ASKING FOR PROTECTION

Same Old Cry from the Canadian Manufacturers

The Other Feature in Pres. Cocksbutt's Address Was in Urging a More Vigorous Forestry Policy

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—Apart from the usual cry for more protection for the manufacturers, the feature of President Cocksbutt's address at the opening session of the thirty-first annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in the King Edward Hotel this morning, was a strong plea for a more vigorous forestry policy, and particularly for the imposition of an export duty on pulpwood. Mr. Cocksbutt showed how Canadian forests were being devastated by fire, and advocated the immediate creation of more forest reserves, the penalizing under the criminal code of those responsible for fires, and the institution of a portfolio of forestry. In support of his plea for export duty on pulpwood he pointed out that by allowing that material to leave the country in such great quantities for the United States, they were simply contributing to the upbuilding of their greatest industrial rival.

His survey of the field of industry was generally satisfactory, but he commented upon the position of the manufacturer in relation to the home market, and pointed out that, while the capital, wage bills, and output had increased, the manufacturer's share in the home market has remained practically at a standstill for five years. From this he drew the conclusion that a more adequate protective tariff was necessary to enable Canadian manufacturers to hold their own. The policy of the association, he declared, was to obtain a tariff whose minimum protection would be high enough to preserve the home market for the Canadian manufacturer and to give the preference to the British Empire on the articles that should not be produced at home.

Archibald Blue, chief officer of the Dominion census bureau, read an illuminative paper illustrative of the growth of Canada in the twentieth century. Capital and products showed large increases in five years for every province of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Quebec, showing the largest increase. An interesting fact was that ranked according to the increase in value of products, Winnipeg and Peterboro took precedence to Hamilton and Vancouver, and Sault Ste. Marie was ahead of London.

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