

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

NINE KILLED AND TWENTY-NINE HURT IN G. T. R. SMASH-UP

Local and Excursion Train Met Head-on Near Richmond, Quebec, While Going at Full Speed—Engines Reduced to Scrap and Cars to Kindling Wood—J. B. Blanchett, M. P., Among the Dead.

Richmond, Que., Aug. 31.—(Special)—A Grand Trunk excursion train from Montreal and the regular local train from Island Pond crashed together less than a mile from this place at 11 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of nine persons and the injury of twenty-nine.

The accident occurred just on the outskirts of Richmond, but the cause was not known until the inquest which was held this evening. The theory is that the conductor of the special train became confused with trains at Richmond and was under the impression that the train had arrived from Island Pond whereas it was in reality the Quebec train which carries the same number.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS IN D. R. A. SHOOT.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—(Special)—The D. R. A. shoot was continued today. The Ross match, 500 yards, shots unlimited but confined to two minutes at 1,000 yards, ten shots, the following are winners at 500 yards: 820, Lieut. J. C. Chamberlain, P. L. 72; 815, Sergt. Steer, R. C. O. 67; 812, Staff Sergt. Davidson, W. P. W. F. 66; 810, Sergt. Schreier, 66; 810, Sergt. Lunnard, 48; 805, W. O. Hall, H. M. S. Airline, 65.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE ARMIES LOCKED IN DEATH STRUGGLE ABOUT LIAO YANG.

Kuropatkin Reports the Second Day's Fighting a Draw After Terrible Conflict—Losses So Far Estimated at 20,000—Japs Attack Russians on Three Sides and Are Turning their Flank.

The news silence regarding the battle of Liao Yang—perhaps to be regarded as the most sanguinary conflict in the history of warfare, which began with dispatches to the Associated Press direct from the battlefield late on Tuesday night, was broken by dispatches received Wednesday saying that fighting had been resumed at dawn this morning and that the conflict extended along the entire line, some seven miles in extent.

A despatch from Liao Yang received late in the afternoon told of repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liao Yang, where the Russians shelled the Japanese positions until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the engagement which was general throughout the south and southeast narrowed to the main line. The cannonading continued until evening without advantage to either side.

The sudden termination of direct dispatches gave rise to the belief that communication had been cut north of Liao Yang but it is officially stated from St. Petersburg that this was incorrect. It is positively stated in St. Petersburg that the emperor had received yesterday afternoon a despatch from Liao Yang, the contents of which, however, were not disclosed.

The greatest battle in history. St. Petersburg, Sept. 1, a. m.—With the knowledge that the Russian and Japanese armies about Liao Yang are locked in a death struggle, the tension in St. Petersburg tonight is strained to the utmost.

It is believed here that the fight cannot stop short of the crushing defeat of one side or the other. All reports so far are favorable to the Russians, though the suspension of all news for many hours has been exceedingly trying and has given rise to several rumors somewhat tempering the earlier enthusiasm.

Losses 20,000 So Far. It is thought here that in view of the numbers engaged and the desperation of the assaults the losses in the two days' fighting cannot fall short of 10,000 on each side. Both sides are straining every nerve, realizing that the fortunes of war for a whole year are in the scale, and neither side is in the mood to parley men in order to achieve a final victory.

The battle of Liao Yang will probably rank as one of the great sanguinary battles of history. It is estimated that the Japanese armies engaged number seven to eight divisions of 15,000 men each. Each division has thirty-six guns and there are two independent military brigades of 100 guns each, making a total of about 800 guns. The estimate of a Russian correspondent range from 600 to 1,000 guns on each side.

position. One of the Associated Press correspondents also mentions a Japanese movement to the northeast of Liao Yang, which was doubtless trying to work around Kuropatkin's rear.

It would seem that human endurance could not persist much longer without respite of some sort. The Japanese are using balloons to locate the Russian guns and trenches. One of the Russian correspondents of the Associated Press points out that the Japanese sent up a balloon shortly after daylight to the southeast of Liao Yang.

The Japanese are reported to be using mortars to drop shells in the Russian positions. These are probably the high angle howitzers which were reported in action early in the work. It is plain, however, that the Japanese are not longer enjoying the superiority in artillery which stood them in good stead in the earlier moments of the war. Now the contest is in comparatively open country, where both the Russian field guns and the Russian cavalry can come into more effective use.

Second Day's Battle a Draw Say Russians. Liao Yang, Aug. 31.—The second day's battle commenced at dawn. The Russians made repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liao Yang, where the Japanese approached from Sanquiship and Tao, shelling the positions in the Russian lines until four in the afternoon, when the engagement which was general throughout the south and southwest, narrowed to the main line.

46 Japanese Cannon Captured, Say Russians. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Further despatches from Liao Yang confirm the report of the capture of forty-six Japanese guns which were brought up to the railroad station where General Kuropatkin's train was standing.

1300 Guns Engaged. Liao Yang, Aug. 31, 5:31 p. m.—The battle is still in progress but the strength of the cannonading shows that the struggle is still very hot.

Japs Make Important Capture. Chefoo, Aug. 31.—9 p. m.—It is reported here upon good authority that the Japanese have captured some Russian officers bound to Port Arthur with important papers. These officers left Mukden and appeared to get into Port Arthur by a secret route.

Situation at Port Arthur. Chefoo, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.—Advance positions of the Japanese at Port Arthur are now near Fort No. 5, on the east; at Palichung, on the north; and at Hukia-ton and Yankowang on the west.

28th, say that neither side was then occupying fort No. 5. The fort at Tungki Tsaijin was destroyed by the Japanese who proceeded to mount guns on an adjoining hill. The reported presence of Russians in Lianhan Hills has been confirmed.

The Japanese consul has protested and has referred the matter to the Japanese minister at Peking. The commissioner of customs on his side has referred the matter to Sir Robert Hart, chief of the Chinese maritime customs service, whose ruling is the most important question around the entire day where apparently it was impossible for anything to live. The cannonading continued from this point to the westward.

DOUBLE DROWNING AT FORT FAIRFIELD, ME. G. Beecher Churchill, While Forging Aroostook River, Has Wagon Upset and His Two Small Boys Are Carried Away by the Current.

Fort Fairfield, Me., Aug. 30.—While fording the Aroostook river, near the mouth of Madawaska stream, about six miles from Fort Fairfield, today, G. Beecher Churchill, of Caribou, and two sons, aged six and five years, were upset from their single wagon and the boys were drowned.

MONUMENT TO LATE PETER MITCHELL. Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 31.—(Special)—At a public meeting held here last evening a provisional committee was appointed to urge upon the parishes and towns of Northumberland county the erection of a monument to the late Peter Mitchell.

THE OLD-TIME SETTLERS RAISED LARGE FAMILIES.

Early Marriages Were Much in Vogue Among the People Who Founded This City—How the Revolutionary War Affected the Settlement Here.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XX. (Continued, 5.)

THE FIRM OF HAZEN, JARVIS, SIMONDS & WHITE.

The removal of William Hazen and his family from Newburyport to Saint John had been planned, as already stated, several years before it was carried into effect. It was not in any way influenced by the threatening war clouds which at that time hung low in the sky.

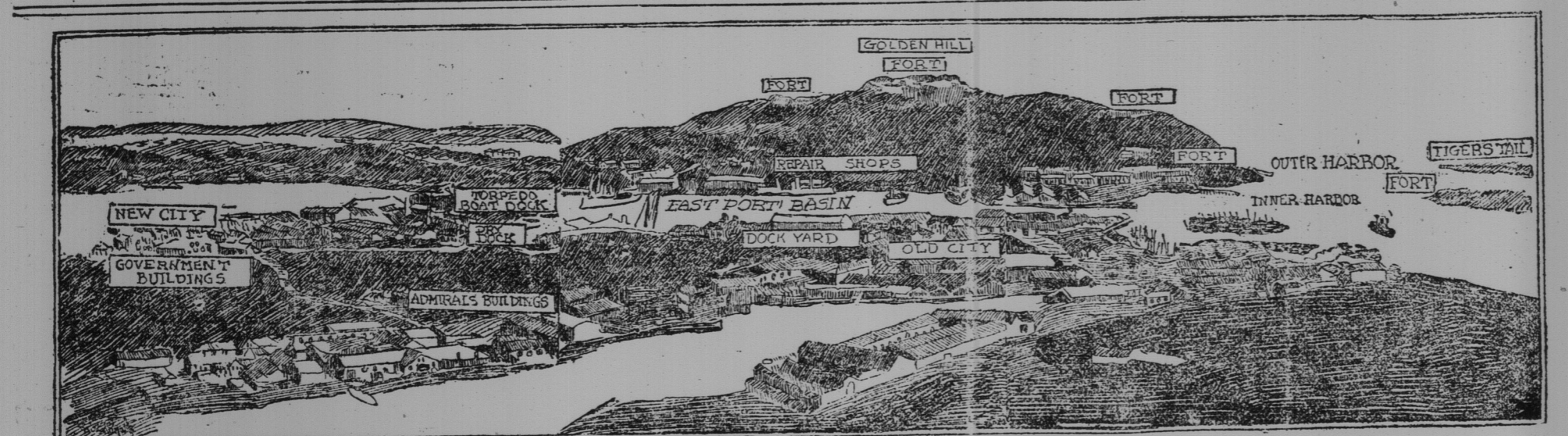
There is in one of the old account books an interesting memorandum in the handwriting of James Simonds, covering several pages, which shows that the company had then a large and varied assortment of goods on hand. The list bears the following heading: "Invoice of Goods removed from the Old to the New Store, July 21st, 1775."

Table with columns: Name of Master or Mistress of the Family, Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Total. Lists names of families like James Simonds, William White, etc.

Table with columns: Name of Master or Mistress of the Family, Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Total. Lists names of families like Hugh Quinton, Jonathan Leavitt, etc.

Both of these little communities were of purely New England origin for it appears from Mr. Simonds' return that every individual at Portland Point, with the solitary exception of an Irishman, was a native of America, and at Conway all the inhabitants save two of English nationality, were born in America.

Quite a number of the settlers in Conway were employed by the company in various capacities, and as they were nearly all tenants of Hazen, Simonds and White they generally traded at the Portland Point store. These people suffered severely at the hands of American privateers when the war progressed, and most of them were forced to abandon their homes and move up the river for greater security.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BELEAGUERED FORT ARTHUR, WHERE CHIEF INTEREST NOW CENTRES.

Showing the points where most of the recent fighting has taken place and giving a bird's-eye view of the main defenses of the fortress which the Japanese expect to take after "the bloodiest work since Sedan."

"The following inscription on the monument of Mrs. Sarah Hazen was written by her grandson, the late Chief Justice Chipman. SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. SARAH HAZEN. Widow of the Honorable William Hazen, Judge who was born in the Province of Massachusetts Bay on the 23d February 1749; and died in the City of St. John on the 3rd April, 1828.