ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

Foreign Attaches See Unexpected Grouping of Flags at British Military Review.

Anglo American League Exchange Views With the Retiring U. S. Ambassador.

London, Sept. 8.—The Stars and Stripes was raised to-day with the British Union Jack and the Royal Standard on the marquee erected on Salisbury Plain during the march past of the troops at the end of the army manoeuvres, as a compliment to Col. Alfred Bates, U. S. military attache, and Mr. Henry White, secretary of the U. S. embassy, and Mrs. White, who went there by a special train with Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the forces, Prince Christian, the Duke of Connaught and other notables. The foreign military attaches seemed to be surprised at the sight of the American flag.

London, Sept. 8.—A committee of the Anglo-American League, headed by its chairman, Mr. James Bryce, presented the U. S. ambassador to-day with an address congratulating him upon his acceptance of the portfolio of secretary of state at Washington. The address expressed regret at his departure from London, "where you have discharged the weighty and delicate duties of ambassador with such eminent tact, judgment and courtesy as to win the cordial appreciation and confidence of the British people." Continuing, the address says: "It has been your fortune to represent your country here at a time of exceptional interest when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for the expression of the feelings of affection and sympathy towards the United States which the British people have long entertained, but never before have they been so conspicuously manifested. You carry back the assurance of the depth and strength of these feelings. The principle that there ought to be a permanent friendship and cordial co-operation between the British Empire and the American republic is one that all parties and all statesmen here agree in regarding as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy, and by it the whole people desire that their government should be guided. We rejoice to believe that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained and that a corresponding principle is now largely accepted. Knowing that no one holds these convictions more firmly than yourself, or can express them in clearer or more felicitious terms, we gladly acknowledge the services you have rendered to both nations and console ourselves on your retirement by the reflection that you are called to duties in your own country, even wider in their scope, graver in their responsibility, and more important in the results they may secure."

Mr. Bryce, during the course of the remarks which he made upon the occasion, dwelt upon the "admiration for the splendid gifts and boundless energy of the people of the United States, and the sympathy with the principles of their constitution," which have been ripening among the British people and which this year formed a sudden and hearty expression. He also said that he saw in the universality of these sentiments here, and the fact that they were reciprocated by a large majority of Americans, a happy augury, as he believed nothing could contribute more to the peace of the world and the welfare of both nations than the sense of essential unity of the two people."

Col. Hay in reply referred to the gratification he experienced in hearing such words from men qualified by experience and character to speak for the British with certainty. He added: "My voice has no such sanction as yours but I give that for what it is worth, to assure you that your sentiments of kinship and amity are reciprocated to the utmost in my country."

The Ambassador also said that his work in England had been made easy by the instructions he had received from home and by the frankness and fairness of Her Majesty's ministers and of all Englishmen he had come in connection with. He then said: "On both sides of the ocean, the conviction is almost universal that a clear, cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States is a necessity of civilization. I shall hold myself signally fortunate if I am able to do anything to continue and strengthen the relations of fraternal amity between our two nations."

THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

No Further Deaths From Tuesday's Disaster—Stories of Wonderful Escape.

Cornwall, Sept. 8.—(Special)—All the wounded men are doing well and no more deaths are likely to result from Tuesday's disaster. The streets are full of men with bandaged heads, arms and hands. Stories of escapes abound. One man after coming to the surface attempted to grasp a pile of wreckage but could not move his arm which proved to be broken. One man who went down in the crash with two companions close beside him escaped unhurt, while his companions are both at the bottom of the river.

SOUTH AFRICAN TARIFF.

Strong Movement in Form of Protection to Local Industries.

Washington, Sept. 8.—In a report to the state department from Capetown, Consul-General Stone says that the parliament of that colony has under consideration a change in the tariff on leather goods. It is claimed that local industries have American competition while the wages paid are fully twice those given in England. A tariff is requested that practically would shut out English and American goods.

The manufacturers of vehicles have also combined and are seeking to have the duties increased to check American competition.

LA BOURGOGNE VICTIMS.

Two More Bodies Found Afloat in the Atlantic.

Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 8.—The schooner Wm. H. Moody, of Gloucester, which reached this port to-day, reports finding two bodies, supposed to have been those of victims of the Bourgogne disaster, off Sable Island. One body was that of a woman and was in a badly decomposed condition. The second body was that of a man of large proportions and was dressed in corduroy clothes and heavy shoes. A book containing articles on religious subjects was found on the body with the name of Antone Jondare written on the cover.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Rainbow Trout for the National Park—Petroleum in the Territories.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The lakes in the National park at Banff are shortly to be stocked with rainbow trout and a hatchery will be established there.

The discovery of petroleum in the North West Territories has led to a rush of applications to the interior department for oil lands.

Minto has written Ex-Mayor Stewart warmly approving the Ottawa ship canal project.

The first shipments to England of tender fruits of the present season were made from Montreal this week.

Lord Aberdeen to-day signed the order for the execution on the 15th instant of Hammond, the Bracebridge wife poisoner.

His Excellency the Governor-General has consented to open the Ottawa exhition on the 19th inst.

SOUTH ONTARIO PROTEST.

First Petitioner Was an Alien but Another Has Been Substituted.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Application was made again at Osgoode Hall this morning, before the Court of Appeals, to annul the South Ontario election, the protest being an appeal against Judge Osler's refusal to do this. South Ontario is the constituency where Hon. John Dryden was defeated. Judge Osler allowed, the Liberals to substitute another petitioner for the first, who had been disqualified because an alien. The court declined to allow the protest to continue.

THE CABOT MEMORIAL

Lord Dufferin's Post Prandial Speech in Bristol at the Opening Ceremonies.

Britain and America Will Stand Together for the Peace of the World.

London, Sept. 7.—At a banquet given last evening at Bristol in honor of the opening of the Cabot memorial, Lord Dufferin was the principal speaker. In his address he dwelt almost exclusively on Anglo-American relations. He said that the brotherly sentiment might not always be an unfailing bond, but it was worthy of being stimulated and cherished, especially now. A new and critical chapter in the history of the world was about to open. In the solution of the difficulties that has arisen in the East, the United States would be compelled to share, but it was pretty certain that their interests would not clash with those of Great Britain, because both nations were guided by the same rules of humanity and justice. He added that he had noticed a disposition in certain quarters to regard the recent friendly manifestation towards the United States cynically and pessimistically, as merely an evanescent phase of popular feeling that was destined to be replaced by an attitude of hostility the moment a dispute arose. Considering the instability of human affairs and the complex forces co-existing within the borders of the multitudinous democracy he could not say that the sinister prognostications would not prove correct, but he believed that the probabilities were otherwise.

Lord Dufferin referred to Great Britain's refusal to join the powers in attempting to coerce the United States in reference to Spain. It might be fairly anticipated, he said, that Great Britain's attitude at that critical turning point in the destinies of the United States had made a lasting impression on the memory and conscience of the American people, and would lead to the conviction that the peace of the world and the general prosperity of humanity would be best promoted by the harmonious co-operation of Great Britain and other English speaking communities.

TORONTO FAIR.

The Usual Influx of Visitors Overtaxing Hotel Accommodation.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—(Special)—The hotels in the city are jammed one and all, yet a further great influx of visitors is expected. A large proportion of the visitors are Americans, many of them from the Western States. Not a few visitors have to walk the streets all night. Besides the regular trains yesterday there were from thirty to forty incoming and outgoing special trains. Both lines have all they can do. In the morning there was a terrific jam at the Union station, caused by the influx of passengers. The crowd is likely to be over by Friday. So far no more than trifling accidents have resulted from jams.

CHEAP TRAVEL ENDED.

Railway Rates to Be Restored Forthwith to the Ordinary Figures.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—(Special)—The railway rate war has been practically settled by the consent of the Canadian Pacific to abide by the decision of the interstate commission. D. McNicoll, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, said to-day that while rates could not in all cases be the same as previous to the trouble, with slight modifications the old normal standard will rule. G. B. Reeve, passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk, said he was glad to see the struggle about over.

THE HAND OF BRITAIN.

Li Hung Chang Relieved of Power on Account of His Pro-Russian Sympathy.

Pekin, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power, it is presumed, in accordance with the demand which the British minister here was instructed to make, on account of the alleged general partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin-Hankow railway.

DEATH IN THE WIND.

Two Men Killed and Ten Injured Through a New York Accident.

New York, Sept. 7.—A gust of wind that preceded a thunderstorm at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon blew down the heavy iron superstructure of a new pier at the foot of West Twelfth street, killing Samuel Patterson and James Leonard, and injuring 10 others. There were 90 men at work on the iron superstructure when the iron pier fell in on them.

ANGLO-GERMAN UNION.

The Kaiser's Government Recognizes British Domination in South Africa.

Chief Conditions of the Very Important Agreement Just Concluded.

London, Sept. 7.—The terms of the Anglo-German agreement, which is the principal topic of the day here, are stated on good authority to be in the main as follows:

The first point is that Germany and Britain have come to a complete understanding on all African questions. In February, 1895, Germany made a formal claim upon Lord Kimberley, then British foreign secretary, for the maintenance of the status quo in South Africa, the especial object being to protect the Transvaal from British control. Germany now withdraws absolutely from the claim, and leaves Great Britain a completely free hand in South Africa.

The German and British ministers further agree to give a joint government guarantee of a loan to Portugal to enable her to meet the award of the Swiss arbitrators regarding the Delagoa railway. Arbitration is to decide the amount of compensation due from the Portuguese government to the McMurdock concessionaries of the Delagoa railway. The concessionaries being largely American, the United States and British governments have long been jointly pressing for this compensation. The Transvaal thereby becomes an enclave, and Kruger loses his only chance of securing an independent outlet to the sea.

The agreement further provides that all steps necessary for England's acquisition, by amicable arrangement with Portugal, of part of Mozambique shall receive the assent of Germany. Germany also agrees to recognize the permanence of the British occupation of Egypt when next year England will ask Europe for a curtailment of the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals.

As a quid pro quo Germany secures a settlefent of frontier in Togoland. The neutral zone called Dagombiland, between Ashantaland and Togoland, is to be divided, giving Germany the bulk of the zone. The river White Volta is, as far as possible, to become the dividing line between the German and British sections.

Further, the British ministry agrees to assent, under certain conditions, to the arrangement which the German Emperor expects to make with the Sultan during his approaching visit to the Holy Land, and to facilitate German colonization in Asia Minor.

These are the important features of the agreement, some of which must be made public when the Portuguese loan is announced. But behind this understanding, of which the public soon will have official information, there is believed to be a secret agreement giving Germany more in the nature of a quid pro quo. The statement published here to-day that England and Germany also have agreed upon the joint creation of a railway through the German sphere of influence in China to the British sphere of the Yang Tse valley cannot be confirmed, but co-operation has been long in the minds of the British ministers.

OPERATIONS ON CHANGE.

Bears in Control in New York—Canadian Railway Stronger in London on Rate War's Close.

New York, Sept. 7.—The bears got the upper hand very decisively in the stock market to-day and precipitated a more active selling movement than has yet occurred. There was speculative liquidation in the afternoon on a large scale, and offerings of long stocks in some properties which had shown weakness were a material factor in the decline.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The Candia incident made the stock markets here hesitate to-day, and the firm tendency was less clearly defined. It is believed, however, that the reaction will be only temporarily, the undertone being decidedly firm. Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific rose sharply on a reported settlement of the rate war, although it is understood here that only a readjustment of local rates has been arranged. Americans suffered through realizations during the early hours, but the close was firmer again. St. Paul was especially strong. De Beers mines were sold heavily from Paris, but other Kaffirs keep fairly good, and the movement in West Australian mines is assuming the proportions of a small boom. New York is still buying gold bullion it up to 77s. 10½d. The London discount market is distinctly easy, repayments having been made to bank to-day with the greatest ease. The Paris and Berlin markets were steady."

Closing prices: American Cotton Oil, 37¾; American Tob., 40; A. T. & Sf. pfd., 39¾; Bay State Gas, 3¼; Can. Pac., 89 7-8; Can. Southern, 53¾; C. & O., 24; C. B. & Q., 117¼; Chicago Gas, 106⅝; C. R. I. & P., 104¾; Chicago, Mil. & St. P., 113¾; C. C. C. & St. L., 42½; D. & R. G. pfd., 87¼; Cen. Elec., 44¾; L. & N., 58; Man. Elev., 95 7-8; Mo. Pac., 35⅝; Nor. Pac. com. new, 39¼; do. pfd., 75⅝; N. Y. O. & W., 16¼; Pac. Mail, 34¾; P. & R. alt paid, 19; Sou. Ry. Com., 9⅝; do. pfd., 35½; T. C. & I., 30⅝; Tex. Pac., 15; U. S. Leather Co. pfd., 71½; U. S. Rubber Co., 43¼; U. P. Receipts, 52½; do. pfd., 66 7-8; Wabash, 22; W. U. Tel., 94; Met. T., 153¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 64¾.

Commercial cable in Montreal, 185 and 184; C. P. R. in London, 91½.

Money on call, 2¾ to 4 per cent.; last loan, 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak at $4.48¾ to ¼ for demand, and at $4.82¼ to ⅜ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.83½ to 4.84 and $4.85½ to $4.86.

Bar silver, 60¼c.; Mexican dollars, 46¾c.; silver certificates, 59¼c to 60¼c.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Wheat closed: Sept., 61 7-8c.; Dec., 60½ to 60⅝c.; May, 62½c. Corn, Sept., 30c.; Dec., 30¼c.; May, 32½c. Oats, Sept., 19¼ to 19⅜c.; Dec., 19⅝c.; May, 21⅝c.

CONSTABLES' BALLOTS.

Ontario Liberals' Appeal for Power Through the Votes of Its Hired Officials.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—(Special)—The constables case was continued before the Court of Appeal to-day. Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., began his argument on behalf of the Ontario government. He held that the legislation was to include everyone who had performed service for reasonable remuneration, the one exception being that no payment should be allowed that would interfere with the purity of elections.

MONTAGUE, OF DUNNVILLE, CURED OF ULCERATED ITCHING PILES.

Mr. Robert Montague, of Dunnville, Ont., writes:—"Was troubled with itching piles for five years and was so badly ulcerated they were very painful, so much so that I could not sleep. I tried almost every medicine known when I was recommended to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box and from the first application got relief. Have used two boxes and am now completely cured."

LOOKING TO CANADA.

Jamaican Residents Would Like to Become Citizens of the Dominion.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—Promoters of the movement for bringing about the annexation of Jamaica to the United States having failed to secure popular support because of the color prejudice, are now agitating for admission to the Canadian Dominion. Their efforts in this direction promise to prove more successful, but before adopting definite measures the promoters wish to see the result of the efforts of the Barbadoes conference to secure relief for the sugar and other industries of the British West Indies.

DIED IN HAPPY IGNORANCE.

One of Hooley's Pigeons Who Never Knew That His Honor Was Impugned.

London, Sept. 7.—The Earl of Winchelsea, who was one of the peers Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, claimed to have paid, in order to induce him to serve as a director of one of the companies floated, died yesterday at his country seat, Haverholme Priory, Lincolnshire. He never knew of the accusations, as he was very ill when they were made. Counsel for the Earl, however, filed a disclaimer in his behalf.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

City Council Taking Over Territory at the Citizen's Summer Resort.

The Victoria Route to San Francisco—A Great Struggle for Prohibition.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—(Special) — The city council took preliminary action last night in the expropriation of all the desirable property facing English Bay to convert into a public resort. Sixteen lots will be purchased in one locality now occupied partly by two hotels and several bath houses. Besides this parcel six other blocks are to be purchased in different parts of the city for parks. The council's request for a greater power in the administration of Stanley park has elicited a favorable reply from the Governor-General, and the communication has been sent to the minister of militia for action.

Many of Vancouver's citizens have been greatly annoyed recently at having to go to Victoria to take the Pacific Steamship company's boats for San Francisco, owing to the steamers not being able to carry passengers from here to Victoria en route for San Francisco. Dr. McGuigan took action in the matter at the council meeting last night, but was informed by the city solicitor that the council had no power to move.

Prohibitionists are putting up a hard fight here, holding almost nightly meetings. Those opposed to prohibition are not organized; they express their opinions freely, even for publication when asked to do so, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that held by the Hon. Mr. Foster and expressed in an interview on his return to Ottawa from the Coast, that the government will not take action, no matter what the result may be, and that the coming fight will be with blank cartridges. Many citizens have taken objections to the very intemperate remarks of one or two of the prohibition orators who have called some prominent Vancouverites who have the courage of their convictions, very hard names.

The C. P. R.'s $35,000 parlor car Fontenoy arrived here to-day and was an object of general admiration for several hours. It is one of the most ornate pieces of rolling stock on the Continent.

J. Coates, a sailor of the Athenian, was seriously injured to-day by falling from the skylight of the engine room onto the engine.

Vessels are eagerly looked for by local agents to carry railway supplies to Russia, and looked for without avail.

News has been received of the recovery of the body of Capt. Owen, drowned in Pitt lake.

CAPE COLONY POLITICS.

Sir John Henry Devillers For Premier—An Evenly Divided House.

Cape Town, Sept. 7.—The Diggers' News says that Sir John Henry Devillers will probably accept the premiership of Cape Colony. He is not regarded as belonging to either party. He is of Afrikander descent and is 56 years old. The government victory at the polls in Uitenberg practically ends the elections, which have resulted in the return to the assembly of 40 members of the Afrikanderbund and 37 Progressives.

A HOMESICK ARMY.

Secretary Alger Says That Such Was the Great Complaint of the United States Troops.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Secretary Alger will leave to-morrow on a tour of inspection of the army camps throughout the country, going first to Camp Meade, Pa., and thence to Detroit. Now that the active operations have closed, the secretary feels free to express certain views entertained by the President and himself respecting the plans for the treatment of the soldiers, and touching the person, upon whom responsibility should be placed for some of the matters of complaint. In this connection he says: "The regiments that have been ordered mustered out will be mustered out. The regiments that have been designated by the President to remain in the service will have to remain. As soon as we have mustered out 100,000 men or less, we shall re-organize the army, every brigade, division and corps, and put them into comfortable camps until such of them as are needed are withdrawn for service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"In these camps, with the experience of the past to guide us, sanitary conditions will be strictly enforced. The men composing the army will be treated as soldiers. They will be shown every possible consideration, and their health will be preserved. The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly accountable for the sanitary condition of the camps. The great complaint of the soldiers is homesickness; a great deal of this has been caused by inconsiderate publications in sensational papers. Some of it is also chargeable to the fact that the men entered the army with the expectation that their service would be very short. Every experienced officer knows that a great many men died of homesickness. Following the depression that ensued upon homesickness were other maladies to which the homesick soldier falls an easy victim, and it is impossible to check their course."

NOTES OF THE CAPITAL.

Liberal Organ Publishes Strong Arraignment of the Yukon Management.

Cabinet Considering Quebec Conference Business—Citizens Adopt Important By-Law.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—To-day's meeting of the cabinet was attended by ten ministers. The special object in calling it was to enable Laurier, Cartwright and Davies to explain to their colleagues what had been done at Quebec, and the views held by the American commissioners on the various subjects of reference.

The Free Press, a government organ, publishes a letter from Dawson, which is a telling indictment of M. Sifton's mismanagement in the Yukon. It says Commissioner Walsh and the gold commissioner got at loggerheads, tells how permits were unfairly issued, a woman being specially favored, and concludes by saying: "Now that the ring have had a falling out among themselves, the hard-working miner may get a show."

R. C. Douglas, bridge and hydraulic engineer of the department of railways and canals, under instructions from Mr. Blair, leaves to-morrow for the scene of the Cornwall accident. Mr. Douglas will take with him a diving staff and apparatus from Lachine, and will make a thorough investigation as to the cause of the accident. The scene of the accident is in American territory.

Property owners to-day voted on a by-law to raise $425,000 for the purpose of constructing a main drain in the added portions of the city. A comparatively small vote was polled, and the by-law carried by a majority of 267 votes.

Fourteen hundred excursionists from Ottawa and Pontiac counties visited the experimental farm to-day.

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS.

A Toronto Layman Says They Make the Methodist Church Unpopular.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—(Special)—An interesting incident at the Methodist conference yesterday was the receipt of a petition from a Toronto layman asking that steps be taken to protect congregations against the growing evil of manuscript preachers. The Methodist church, he says, is losing its hold on people more from sermon reading than from any other cause, the evil being specially noticeable during the past four years.

FAST BICYCLISTS COMING.

They Will Appear In the Chief Places of British Columbia.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—(Special)—The speedy professional bicyclists, McLeod, Lougheed, McCarthy and Bouk will leave Winnipeg after the races on Saturday for the Pacific coast. They will attend meets at Brandon, Regina and Kamloops, then proceeding to Vancouver to race there, afterwards attending meets at New Westminster on October 5th and 6th, Wellington, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma. They will be accompanied by trainers and managers. Good races are assured, as McLeod and Boake ride for the E. & D. company, while McCarthy and Lougheed represent the Gendron.

Efforts will be made by Chief Consul Prescott to have the 10 and 25 mile Dominion professional championships run off at Victoria and Vancouver.

The riders were entered for the races at Montreal next Tuesday, but have cancelled the date.

THE CZAR'S ENEMIES.

Story of Another Attempt to Destroy the Ruler of Russia.

New York, Sept. 8.—A World despatch from London says: The report is published here of a daring plot to assassinate the Czar at Sebastopol last week. The plan of the conspirators was to allow gas to escape into a house on the route of the Czar's procession, until the atmosphere in every room was saturated. One member was to remain in the house with a dark light where the Czar was passing, in the expectation that the house would be blown to pieces and the Czar killed. The conspirator would perish himself as a sacrifice to the cause. This duty fell to the lot of one Alexander Kolanoff. In the agitation he seems to have made an error as the explosion was instimed. When it occurred a staff officer and his wife were driving past, and they, instead of the Czar, were killed. Their coachman will die of his injuries and about thirty other persons were more or less injured. Kolanoff's mangled body was found among the ruins. The Czar and Czarina drove past twenty-five minutes later. Many arrests have been made in Moscow, but the Russian press has been forbidden to refer to the matter.

A SELF-ELETCED SAVIOUR.

General Polavija Believes Himself Called To Be the Washington of the Philippincs.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—General Polavija, the former captain-general of the Philippine islands, has issued a manifesto in which he says that while he was never a politician he "cannot any longer hearken to the sorrows of his country without protesting." The General asserts that he has received numerous calls to place himself at the head of a neutral party and he adds: "The parties which have hitherto governed Spain are rotten, and the principal cause of the country's troubles." Therefore political re-organization is absolutely necessary, "as is also the truth concerning our finances so that the state's creditors may know the measures Spain has proposed in order to meet her engagements." General Polavija advocates "the deneutralization of the government without, however, impairing national unity."

General Correa, minister of war, has prohibited the publication of the manifesto. The Republicans intend to demand an open session of the cortes and in the event of the government refusing to this, they will withdraw.

Santander, Spain, Sept. 7.—The Spanish transport Satrustoqui has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba. There were 83 deaths on board during the voyage. General Linares, the former commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, who, on account of a severe wound, was succeeded by General Toral, was a passenger on board. He is recovering.

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE HORROR.

Fourteen Killed and Twenty Badly Injured the Revised Record—The Cause a Mystery.

Cornwall, Sept. 7.—(Special)—Fourteen men were killed and 20 badly injured by the fall of the railway bridge yesterday.

There are two stone piers in the centre of the stream, supporting three spans of ironwork, each 370 feet long and 37 feet above the water. The accident centred around the pier near the south or United States shore. Nobody knows how the accident occurred. The workmen suddenly felt the bridge give way, and were instantly thrown into the water or caught in the wreck and crushed.

The piers and masonry work here were built by Smith & Co., of New York, and were practically completed. Some blame the accident on this company, but another theory is that the water had undermined the pier.

The men killed were horribly crushed and mutilated. All rescued were brought to the Hotel Dieu here. Several men are missing of those counted as dead, and no doubt their bodies are at the bottom of the river. Most of the men were employees of the Phoenix Bridge Co. John Simons, the head foreman, had just left the bridge when the accident occurred.

The centre span did not swerve until it had sunk some distance, when it toppled over. The span next the United States shore sank directly to the bottom just as it stood.

The Canadians killed are as follows: Pat Murphy, Toronto; W. Sherman and Cyril Campbell, Cornwall.

CONFERENCE BUSINESS

Home Government to Be Petitioned to Revise Precedence Table for Clergy,

Women Not Admitted to Methodist Councils—Membership in Secret Societies.

Tononto, Sept. 7.—(Special) — There were two important reports up before the general Methodist conference to-day, one from the committee on memorials and the other from the committee on systematic beneficience.

The memorial committee urged the conference to direct its special committee to proceed with all diligence towards obtaining the co-operation of other churches in a proposed memorial to Her Majesty's government to remove the existing order of precedence for clergy in state functions in Canada, which is, the committee submitted, an offence in its unjust discrimination, and utterly opposed to the constitutional relations of church and state in the Dominion. The clause was adopted by the conference.

The conference also approved of a clause that to prohibit ministers and other members of the church from becoming members of the Free Masons' or Oddfellows' societies, would be undue interference with Christian liberty.

The conference also agreed with the committee's pronouncement in regard to the admission of women to the church councils. They had no reason, said the committee, for believing there would be a considerable number of women in the Methodist church who desired the change proposed and it was therefore recommended that no action be taken.

HELP CAME IN TIME.

Storm Off the Newfoundland Coast Threatens a British Steamer with Destruction.

St. John's Nfld., Sept. 7.—The British steamer Strahleven, Captain Moar, from Dunkirk, via Fowey, from New York, fourteen days out with general cargo, was towed here to-day by the British steamer Delano, Captain James, fifteen days out from Sunderland for Baltimore with tail shaft broken and stern tube leaking. The accident occurred last Monday night about 250 miles off this port. Owing to the mountainous seas the ship almost went to the bottom. The boats were launched and everything was made ready to abandon her.

ELEVEN THOUSAND SLAIN.

Official Estimate of the Khalifa's Loss—His Own Panic-Stricken Flight.

London, Sept. 7.—The British war office has received a despatch from General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, dated from Omdurman on Monday last, stating that over five thousand Arabs mounted on camels were despatched after the fugitive Khalifa Abdullah that morning. The General added that the dervish leader was reported to be moving with such speed that some of his wives had been dropped along the road followed by him. The Sirdar also says: "Officers have been counting the dervish bodies on the field and report the total number of dead found as about 10,800. From the numbers of wounded, who have crawled to the river and town, it is estimated that 16,000 were wounded.

"Besides the above between 300 and 400 dervishes were killed in Omdurman when the town was taken. The prisoners number between 3,000 and 4,000 fighting men."

IN PEACE, PREPARED.

Kaiser William Predicts Prosperity for the Fatherland—The Ever-Ready Army.

Porta Westphalia, Sept. 7.—Emperor William, speaking at a banquet here this evening on the subject of the government's labors, said: "I hope I shall succeed in giving such a complexion to the outlook, especially regarding agriculture, that you may look forward calmly to good times and that all the large fields of industry in the Fatherland may be equally benefited, thus assuring their continued development.

"This, however, will only be possible if the country develops itself by continuing its labors quietly and undisturbedly under the blessings of peace as enjoined by the outstretched hand of the great Emperor who stands above us.

"Peace, however, will never be better guaranteed than by the German army thoroughly efficient and prepared for war, sections of which we now have the pleasing opportunity of seeing and admiring. God grant we may always be able to care for the world's peace with this keen and well preserved weapon. Then the Westphalia peasant may lay himself quietly down to sleep. I drink to the welfare of Westphalia."

THE RIOTING IN CRETE.

Twenty British Sailors Were Killed and Many Wounded in First Mussulman Onslaught.

Reinforcements Have Now Been Landed Together With French and Italian Troops.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 7.—The British warship Camperdown having on board Sir A. Bilcott, British consul at Canea, has arrived here. Several other warships have also reached this port. Reinforcements have been landed, and the restoration of quiet is expected. The fires have been extinguished, but during the rioting the British and American consulates were burned. The customs house, barracks, and store house were saved. Quiet is being rapidly restored.

London, Sept. 7.—Sir A. Bilcott, British consul, cables to the foreign office saying that the rioting at Candia was caused in the following manner. A British soldier on guard at the tax office was stabbed in the back and dropping his rifle, which exploded, killing a Mussulman; the firing then became general, and a party of 20 British bluejackets from the torpedo gunboat Hazard were also annihilated before the sailors could reach their boat. In addition a detachment of 45 British soldiers were driven from their quarters near the telegraph station and many wounded. The fate of the Christians in other towns is uncertain, but it is feared that only those who succeeded in obtaining refuge in the court house have been saved. The British vice-consul, Mr. Gilocherino, was burned to death in his house.

The correspondent of the Standard, who is on board the Camperdown, says: "Edhem Pasha, the governor, has just arrived (late Wednesday afternoon) on board the Camperdown. Captain Hughes Hallett, who spoke to him, saw no necessity for using diplomatic language, and told him plainly, in strong terms, that as governor, he would be held responsible in the event of any further disturbance. Edham Pasha asserted that he was powerless to control the mob, but his sincerity seems very doubtful, seeing that he had 4,000 Turkish troops under his orders.

A message just signalled from the town reports that the guard of eight British soldiers, who, with about thirty refugees, took refuge in the Greek cathedral, are quite safe under the protection of the Turkish troops. Yesterday the chief of the Christian community offered Col. Reed their assistance, but he declined to accept it.

"The sea is rough and landing is difficult. Indeed it is impossible to get through the harbor which is held by a mob. Marines, however, are being landed in small detachments and are hastening to reinforce the British camp. Outside the cordon the Christians are assembling in thousands. They threaten to rush to the town and avenge the fate of their co-religionists."

The correspondent, supplementing his earlier despatch by one dated at 3:50 p. m. Wednesday, says: "Italian and French troops are being landed from the Italian flagship at a place beyond the Turkish outposts and will march to the town. Yielding to the strongly worded representation of the British senior naval officer, Edhem Pasha has finally took steps to send the Christians from Candia under escort to the sea beach, where they were embarked in shore boats. They are now coming on board the Camperdown. Most of the refugees are women or children and some of them are wounded.

"Everything testifies to the gallantry of Col. Reid and his troops yesterday. They held their positions near the custom house for five hours under a terrific fire from the windows and ramparts in the neighborhood and succeeded in rescuing their wounded and recovering the bodies of the killed."

THE CAPTURE OF OMDURMAN.

Some Interesting Incidents of the British Entry Into the Dervish Capital.

London, Sept. 7.—The war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Omdurman says: "After the entry of the troops into the dervish capital, it was found necessary to further bombard the Khalifa's house. Gen. Kitchener and his staff were standing in the vicinity and narrowly escaped being killed by shells. I estimate the enemy's killed at more than 15,000."

The Sirdar telegraphed on Saturday that the condition of the bank of the Nile made it impossible to utilize the gunboats in pursuit of the Khalifa, who had fled towards Kordofan. The only inference therefore, is that the gunboats have now to join hands with Major Macdonald, who is known to be on his way northward from Uganda, an operation which has long been contemplated by the government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in parliament on June 27 last that it would be made to open up commerce with the interior of Africa by flotilla.

A special despatch from Omdurman says: Hubert Howard, the correspondent of the Times, met his death owing to his eagerness to get the first news of the fate of Karl Neufeld and other European prisoners of the Khalifa. He pressed into the city before it was safe to do so, making his way alone down a narrow alley leading to a prison, when he was attacked and killed.

The finest display of heroism on the dervish side was made by the Khalifa's brother, Yantub, with his adherents, who, utterly regardless of the terrific fire of the British, made a superb attempt to retrieve the day's fortunes. Far from asking quarter, they simply hugged death. Yantub died in the prison of his old enemy, Slatin Pasha.

SPAIN'S WAR RECORD.

Chamber Decides That Its Discussion Shall Be Conducted In Private.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—The chamber has followed the senate in discussing the late war behind closed doors. This action has caused the greatest sensation. Immediately after the meeting, Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, moved that an investigation be made into the responsibility of Senor Sagasta's government in connection with the declaration of war, the negotiations for peace, and the violation of the constitution by the suspension of the guarantees. The premier, Senor Sagasta, quickly asked that the deliberations be conducted behind closed doors, and the president pronounced favorably on the request. Thereupon the Republicans and Conservatives vehemently protested, and, amid an indescribable confusion, the doorkeepers cleared the galleries of spectators, the deputies in the meantime shouting uproariously.