ns at best are
ubstitutions never
nsist on having
ibbon Tea.

Eggs, Butter, Apples
t of any of these articles and we will
on good prices.
MMISSION CO, Limited
nd Colborne Sts, TORONTO.

ONS There is nothing so tempting and satisfying as Libby's Luncheon meats. Peerless Dried Beef, Potted and Deviled Ham
S (Natural Flavor) Food Products
to Make Good Things to Eat."
sent postpaid for five 2c stamps.
ibby, Chicago, U. S. A.

SE BETTER QUALITY
EDDY'S WARE
A.D. 1851.
HAD IN
ns, Milk Pans, &c
er Can Supply You.
TTING EDDY'S.

MAKING.
eatest number of words.
s for the next longest lists.
s for the smaller lists.
es for the best lists of
ed of the three words:
RIS WHEELS."
y as many times as they appear in the
y 30th. Send in your list to-day.
NOTE.
The Massey-Harris is fitted with the cushion frame and Morrow coaster brake—the two improvements that have made bicycling so famously popular.
ilver Ribbon" Booklet.
ARTMENT "A"
, Limited, Toronto Junction.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gives hiss'f credit foh bein' religued to fate when he was simply settled down to bein' good an' lazy."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Age softens all things, but does it soften? "Yes; there's no fool like an old fool."

Gillard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A man who can't talk and will talk should be muzzled.

An admirable Food of the
EPPS'S
Finest quality and flavour.
COCOA
Nutritious and Economical.
48—21

Billiard Tables
The Best at the Lowest Price
Write for Terms
REID BROS., M'f'g Co.'y
785 King St. W.
32-31

CARPET DYEING
and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy
Address Box 168, Montreal.

ISSUE NO. 19--04.

TO CUT OFF PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Second Division Disembarking at Pitsewo.

SIEGE INEVITABLE.

Great [illegible] is attached in London to [illegible]s from Port Arthur as [illegible] in St. Petersburg. The information is not official, but its accuracy [illegible] questioned. It is [illegible] that the long expected [illegible] the Japanese for the [illegible] of cutting off the garrison and [illegible] Port Arthur is at length [illegible] Pitsewo, or Pitzewo, on the east coast of the Liaotung Peninsula, north of the Encounter [illegible]. It is some eighty miles [illegible] of Port Arthur and [illegible] miles south of New-Chwang. [illegible] Chau Bay, where Japanese [illegible] have also been sighted, [illegible] west coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and not far from Pitsewo. If a landing is accomplished [illegible] it is assumed that the invaders will immediately throw up entrenchments across the peninsula, which [illegible] thereabouts, thus shutting in Port Arthur on the land side, as Admiral Togo is doing on the sea side, [illegible] watching behind Liao-Tiehshan [illegible] practically cannot be hit by the Russian guns.

The departure of Admiral Alexieff and Grand [illegible] Boris from Port Arthur is [illegible] as an indication of Russian [illegible] of the greatness of the danger to Port Arthur and an [illegible] siege of the place.

There is no [illegible] of ascertaining which Japanese army is at Pitsewo, but [illegible] the second army, [illegible] from Oku. This indicates [illegible] Yamamoto division which was [illegible] engaged in the [illegible] against Port Arthur [illegible] Russo-Japanese War, and who know the ground thoroughly. [illegible] Jiji Shimpo, a newspaper [illegible] believes, however, that the [illegible] will be landed in the [illegible] of New-Chwang and the [illegible] to Chefoo by Japanese [illegible] reasonable, indicate a retreat to that place.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: An important victory would accrue to the Japanese should they succeed in establishing themselves at Pitsewo. Roads connecting with the Port Arthur district, south, with San-Chelipu stations on the railway [illegible] Port Arthur, north-west and north-east [illegible] with Feng-Wang-Cheng. A [illegible] this moment would be [illegible] for General Kuropatkin to concentrate a formidable force against General Kuroki, whose movement is not yet reported. If, once the Japanese are [illegible] Port Arthur will be [illegible] railroad Port Arthur as besieged, [illegible] General staff says [illegible] Oku is well [illegible] conditions. Even if [illegible] succeed in cutting [illegible] Port Arthur is [illegible] on its own resources.

PORT ARTHUR BLOCKED.

The [illegible] at Tokio all [illegible] the report that [illegible] Port Arthur [illegible] them remarking [illegible] The correspondent [illegible] Daily Telegraph, following unqualifiedly [illegible]

"[illegible] on, during a dense [illegible] navy successfully [illegible] sinking nine [illegible] entrance, which is now [illegible] sealed. The blockers [illegible] into the entrance [illegible]. The naval officers who [illegible] the two previous attempts [illegible] permission to carry out the [illegible] back by daylight, believing [illegible] would be easier. Their request was [illegible] The naval chiefs were so [illegible] to succeed this time [illegible] to lose half the men [illegible] The number of casualties [illegible] not been stated as yet."

According [illegible] Some St. Petersburg correspondents [illegible] Admiral Alexieff's report of [illegible] attack on Port Arthur has [illegible] disguised the public. It [illegible] some pessimism, but contain the usual explicit [illegible] that the entrance is not [illegible] substituting the vague [illegible] that an investigation [illegible] was prevented by the [illegible]

[illegible] IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the [illegible] Daily Telegraph represents the [illegible] as being in a state of [illegible] and gloom and suppression. Voices are becoming [illegible] and louder, which [illegible] Manchuria is worth the sacrifices which are [illegible] The Bourse is depressed, [illegible] bonds especially [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent of the London [illegible] states that the impression [illegible] there by the Russian [illegible] Tien-Cheng is extreme[illegible]

[illegible] FRESH TRIUMPH.

[illegible] satisfaction in Japan [illegible] comparative smallness of [illegible] losses, at Chiu-Tien [illegible] official account of the [illegible] not been amended. The [illegible] the Japanese army [illegible] forward after the battle is regarded [illegible] presaging a further victory, and the report that Gen. Kouropatkin is marching to Feng-Wang-Cheng with 20,000 Russian troops is welcomed as affording the prospect of a fresh triumph.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY WEAK.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says that the Japanese consider that the Russians' strategy at the Yalu River showed the same defect as the Chinese strategy in 1894, namely, lack of offensive and initiative.

Capt. Arima, who commanded the first two blocking fleets at Port Arthur, in a lecture at Tokio, said that no Japanese torpedo boat or torpedo-boat destroyer has been obliged to return to harbor for repairs since the beginning of the war. All has been repaired at sea. The Russians were bad gunners, although they would have damaged the Japanese ships if their explosives had been effective. The Japanese navy had been constantly practising since November with full charges until they had developed a skill which inspired great confidence. Their movements, moreover, were much facilitated by excellent electric communications. The Russians apparently lacked skill to manoeuvre at night without lights.

HUNDREDS OF WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg telegrams to Paris say that the manager of the hospitals at Harbin has received already 500 wounded, and has received notice that considerably more may be expected.

The Russian general staff has received a list of the officers killed. It shows that the day was more disastrous than at first reported.

Gen. Sassulitch who was in general command in the battle, was seriously wounded. The number of prisoners taken by the Japanese is given as about 1,000.

The impression prevails in St. Petersburg that only the beginning of the truth has been made known.

CREEDS WILL BE PROTECTED.

Prime Minister Katsura, of Japan, has taken steps to allay the fears of some of the foreign missionaries that the war will create strife between the Christians and non-Christians in Japan. He summoned prominent native Christian leaders and assured them that the Government would efficiently protect all creeds. He said that the war was not one of religion or race. Japan's aim was solely to secure paramount peace in the Far East. He added that the leaders of the Buddhist and Shintoo sects had been warned not to confound politics with religion.

WENT DOWN CHEERING.

The Japanese displayed desperate courage in their fireship attck on the night of Tuesday. The ships as they approached were divided into three groups, all heading straight for the entrance of the harbor. While still far from the shore they ran on the Russian mines, and they were under a murderous fire from the Russian batteries. Three torpedo boats followed the fireships to pick up the crews of the latter. When the first ship foundered the crew clambered up the mast, cheering for the Emperor of Japan as they went down. From the masthead of the second vessel, as she began to sink, her crew waved lanters to indicate her course to those astern. Their small boats, though soon riddled, did not raise the white flag.

A Japanese sailor who came ashore at Elstrine Hill, when summoned to surrender, sprang forward with a revolver in his hand and died fighting. Another Japanese sailor, who was pulled out of the water, tried to throttle himself with his necktie.

One of the Russian rowboats which approached a sinking ship for the purpose of saving her crew was met by a small-arm fire.

GOLD IN THE FRASER.

Collins' Dredge Now Making $2,000 a Day.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—Sam Collins and his Iowa friends who have put a $60,000 dredge on the Fraser at Lillooet are getting $2,000 a day, and expect soon to make it $4,000, from the bed of the gold stream. Robert Hamilton of Peterboro, Ont., formerly of this city, who put in the machinery for the Iowans, states that the ground runs one dollar per cubic yard, and that they are now raising 2,000 yards daily, with the expectation of taking care of 4,000 yards every twenty-four hours in the near future. It is estimated that within five years one hundred dredges will be at work on different streams in the Province and that the dredging output alone will be ten million dollars. The gold ground is unlimited. The Iowans have tested the gravel to a depth of forty-six feet without reaching bedrock. It is equally rich all the way down.

LARGE SUM STOLEN.

Italian ex-Minister Found Guilty of Peculation.

A Rome despatch says:—After a Parliamentary inquiry, ex-Minister Nassi, former Minister of Public Instruction, was found guilty of peculation. He was charged with the misappropriation of several hundred thousand francs destined for the expenses of the Ministry, of which he was the head. The judicial authorities have asked the permission of the Chamber of Deputies to prosecute, and permission assuredly will be granted.

The case has created a great sensation in Rome. Nassi's house is being watched by the police. His secretary, Lombardo, escaped abroad. Nassi's whereabouts is unknown.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 10.—Wheat—Business in Ontario grades is quiet, but the tone is firm. No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 90 to 91c at outside points. Spring wheat is nominal at 84c east, and goose at 75 to 76c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged, No. 1 Notthern, 90c Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at 84c. No 1 hard is nominal at 91c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is unchanged, No. 2 white quoted at 30½c west, and at 31c east. No. 1 white, 32c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 40½ to 41c, and No. 3 at 39c middle freights.

Peas—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 63 to 65c, according to quality and location.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices easier. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 56½c, on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 55½c. Canadian corn is steady at 41 to 42c west for guaranteed delivery in good condition.

Rye—The market is steady, with No. 2 quoted at 59 to 60c east.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand moderate; No. 2 quoted at 49 to 50c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged. Bakers' at $3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.15 to $4.30 in bbls. Manitoba flours are unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5; No. 2 patents, $4.70; and strong bakers', $4.60 on track Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady, at $17 to $17.50, and shorts at $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $16, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $20, and shorts at $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade, with prices unchanged at $2 to $2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½c per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at $1.50 to $1.60, and hand-picked at $1.65 to $1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at $9.50 to $10.50 a ton on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is dull, with prices unchanged at $5.50, on track, Toronto.

Maple Syrup—The market is quiet at $1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is very firm, with offerings restricted. Choice cars are quoted at $1.10 to $1.15 per bag on track here.

Poultry—The market is steady, with limited offerings. Chickens, 11 to 13c per lb; turkeys are quoted at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with the tone heavy. Supplies of poor to medium qualities are large. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13 to 14c; choice large rolls, 12 to 14c; medium and low grades, 10 to 12c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16c.

Eggs—The market is steady owing to moderate receipts; case lots sold at 14c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with feeling easier. Old quoted at 9½c per lb., and new at 8½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are firmer, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb., in case lots. Mess pork, $17; do., short cut, $18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium 12½c; do., heavy, 9½c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 7½c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7½ to 8½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 10.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn—Fairly steady; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 corn, 57½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Barley—No offerings. Rye—No. 1 Wisconsin, 78c.

Duluth, May 10.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, 92½c; No. 1 Northern, 90½c; No. 2, 90½c; May and July, 90½c; September, 80½c.

Minneapolis, May 10.—Wheat—May 91½c, July 91½c, September 80½c; on track, No. 1 hard 95½c, No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Northern, 92½c. Flour—First patents, $4.90 to $5; second do., $4.80 to $4.90; first clears, $3.45 to $3.55; second clears $2.30 to $2.40. Bran—In bulk, $16 to $16.50.

Milwaukee, May 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97 to 97½c; No. 2 Northern, 95 to 96c; old, July, 85¾ to 85½c. Rye—No. 1, 73½c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 40 to 61c. Corn—No. 3, 50 to 53c; July, 48½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 10.—There was a very heavy run of cattle, with a good brisk trade all round, and prices, especially during the earlier hours of the market, from 10c to 15c higher than on Tuesday. Export trade was lively.

Exporters, heavy	$4 50 to $5	00
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.	3 50	4 00
do light	3 50	4 00
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upward	3 00	3 25
Short keep, 1,100 lbs.	4 00	4 65
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2 50	3 12½
do 900 lbs.	2 75	3 50
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 25	4 40
do medium	3 80	4 25
do picked	4 25	4 60
do bulls	3 00	3 50
do rough	2 75	3 00
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2 25	2 50
Milch cows	30 00	65 00
Hogs, best	5 10	
do heavy	4 85	
Sheep, heavy ewes	4 00	4 85
do light	4 40	4 75
Bucks	3 50	3 75
Grain-fed lambs	5 50	6 25
Barnyard lambs	4 50	5 50
Spring lambs, each	2 50	5 50
Calves	3 50	5 25

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Winnipeg is improving the equipment of its fire department.

Eight hotel and one shop license have been withheld by the commissioners in Hamilton.

The Grand Trunk will double track the Buffalo and Goderich division from Brantford to Buffalo.

The C. P. R. have awarded contracts for their new lines to be built in the west this year to a firm of St. Paul contractors.

R. G. Hargreaves, of Silver Cup mine, Lardeau, B.C., fell 120 feet down the shute and still lives. He never lost consciousness.

The Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company have petitioned Parliament for authority to extend the line to international boundary between Grand Island and Niagara Falls, passing through Wentworth, Lincoln and Niagara.

The Great Lakes and North-west Transportation Company have applied for power to construct canals and improve the navigation between Lake Superior and the Red River at Winnipeg, and thence by Lake Winnipeg and other channels of the Saskatchewan River and in the North-west, to provide a transportation route from the head waters of the Saskatchewan down to Lake Superior, with the right to change tolls.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir George Clarke advocates the levying of a 1 per cent. tax on all countries in the empire for the strengthening of Imperial maritime communications.

Secretary for War Arnold-Foster's new scheme of army reform provides for the reduction of the volunteer force by 80,000, the militia by 64 battalions, and the Yeomanry by 120 men in each battalion.

UNITED STATES.

Bakers at Boston and other Massachusetts towns and cities, and at Rochester, N.Y., are on strike for recognition of the union and no nightwork.

Acting alone, and aided by the judicial display of a big revolver, the Mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa, closed four gambling joints and arrested fourteen frequenters.

Roy Brown, charged with murder, and Wm. Trease, robbery, cut their way out of prison at St. Joseph, Montana, while half a dozen policemen were only a few feet from them.

A tramp who refused to give his name or tell whence he came saved a train load of passengers from a terrible plunge into a big washout near Waterville, Conn., on Thursday morning.

A clash between the cattlemen and sheepmen took place thirty miles south of Laramie, Wyo., Tuesday night, in which the cowboys succeeded in capturing 15 sheep herders and killing 3,000 head of sheep.

Vandals entered the French pavilion at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and destroyed two of the most beautiful of the Parisian marble statues in the sculpture exhibit. "L'Etoile du Berger," by Rousel, and "St. Jean," by Du Bois.

New York city is suffering the worst epidemic of measles in its history. Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commission of Health, made that statement and in corroboration produced the official figures of his department.

The armored cruiser California, of the United States navy, has been launched at San Francisco. She is the first of six of her class and is on the general lines of the British cruiser Drake. The cost will be $5,000,000, and the maximum speed 22 knots.

GENERAL.

Fifty men were killed by the caving in of a mine in Spain.

The strike of doctors and merchant sailors at Marseilles is assuming serious proportions.

Socialists created disturbances at May Day labor celebrations in various parts of Spain.

With one exception all the members of the new Australian Cabinet belong to the Labor party.

Typhus has broken out among the German troops engaged in suppressing the Hereros rebellion in southwest Africa.

The situation of the forces operating against the Hereros rebels in German southwest Africa is causing anxiety in Germany.

It is said that German Insurance Companies have decided to abandon their business in the United States and Canada, owing to the recent great fires in Baltimore and Toronto.

STAMP OUT COLSUMPTION

DISEASE IS CURABLE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES.

The White Plague Causes One Death in Every Eight in This Country.

Many of the most thoughtful and public-spirited men of the Dominion are numbered among the officers and members of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis, which held its fourth annual meeting in Ottawa on April 20th and 21st. Every thinking man and woman must be impressed with the necessity for united action to check the ravages of a disease which causes one death in every eight in this country, and gives rise to a vast amount of suffering and permanent ill-health. It is calculated that in Canada at the present moment between 30,000 and 40,000 persons are suffering from it; yet it is undoubtedly a preventable disease, and one that is curable in its earlier stages.

The report of the executive council pointed out that the operations of the association have combined with other influences to concentrate public attention in some degree upon consumption and to awaken a desire for information regarding the measures which should be taken to stay its ravages. The Secretary, Rev. Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, during the year distributed by mail and otherwise over 100,000 leaflets on "How to Prevent Consumption," "Rules for Consumptives," etc. Many lectures were also given, with the hearty co-operation and sympathy of medical health officers and other members of the medical profession; the mayors and members of municipal councils, the clergy of all denominations and the proprietors of newspapers. As the president, Hon. Senator Edwards, pointed out, literature such as the association distributes should be in every home, so that the people might be taught the simple means by which the scourge may be avoided. While sanatoria were helpful in the case of those who had the disease, he believed that the great means of its prevention was in education.

INFECTION FROM ANIMALS.

A phase of the question in which farmers are particularly interested was discussed by Dr. Ravenal, an eminent United States authority, who is assistant medical director of the Henry Phipps Institute at Philadelphia, in an able address on "Animal Tuberculosis in their Relation to Human Health." Dr. Ravenal detailed with exactness the advancement made in the study of consumption since Koch of Berlin made his famous discovery of the tubercule bacillus, and said that in the course of many years experimenting he had not found any animals that were immune from tuberculosis. The lecturer vigorously combatted the opinion of Koch and others that there is an essential difference between human and bovine tuberculosis, and cited a large number of experiments in support of his view that these were practically identical. While admitting that the majority of cases of consumption were due to infection by inhalation, he claimed that a considerable percentage could be definitely traced to infection through the digestive tract by food, particularly milk and meat. The few figures available seemed to indicate that about 25 per cent of children's cases were due to the latter cause. He had no knowledge of any case of an adult becoming consumptive in this way. In conclusion, Dr. Ravenal urged that while it is important to educate the public, to build sanatoria, and to establish large institutes for the treatment of advanced cases the whole duty of prevention was not being done if the possibility of infection from animal sources were neglected. The speaker was most favorably received, and at the close of the lecture was accorded an unanimous vote of thanks on the motion of His Excellency, the Governor General, who has always taken a great interest in the work of the association.

The keynote of the convention was: "Live as much as possible in the open air." Fresh air, light and sunshine are most important preventives of consumption, and all rooms occupied by consumptives should be as well lighted and ventilated as possible. Living in over-crowded, ill-ventilated, dark, dirty rooms; insufficient or bad food; dissipation or anything which enfeebles the constitution and thus impairs its power of resistance, is likely to facilitate the invasion of the system by the germs. These are found in vast numbers in the dust particles of the dried spit of the consumptive, and in the minute droplets sprayed into the atmosphere by the consumptive in coughing, consequently spitting about the streets or in buildings (churches, schools, theatres, railway stations, etc.), is a dangerous as well as a filthy habit.

The ideal place for treating incipient cases of tubercular disease is in the municipal fresh air sanitorium, where the patients may enjoy the best of care, without being altogether removed from the watchfulness of their friends and family physicians. Every patient who is cured in the sanitorium becomes an apostle of the gospel of fresh air, hence these institutions serve as object lessons of the greatest value. It is for this reason mainly that the Nova Scotia Government has just erected a sanitorium at Kentville with a capacity for 18 patients. In the whole Dominion there are only four other institutions devoted to the treatment of consumption. Three of these are under private control and management, and one is the property of the National Sanatorium Association of Ontario. The total accommodation in all of these, with that in hospitals to which consumptives are admitted, probably does not exceed 200 beds. We are indeed poorly equipped for the fight, since the sufferers are so vast in number and so widely distributed as to require a hospital for consumptives in nearly every county. Only the hearty co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Governments with the municipal councils seems likely to afford a satisfactory solution of the problem of dealing with what should be no longer the "white plague."

A DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Man Drinks Carbolic Acid in Presence of Matinee Crowd.

A New York despatch says:—In the presence of a crowd of people about to enter Madison Square Garden to attend the matinee of the Military Tournament on Wednesday, John T. Wendell, a tailor, drank carbolic acid and died a few minutes later. Several women fainted and there was pandemonium for a few moments. The cause for the act is not known. Wendell was 50 years old, and married.

BRITISH GROWN COTTON.

Organization With Large Capital Takes up the Work.

A London despatch says:—The Executive Committee of the British Cotton Growing Association on Wednesday decided to apply for a royal charter. The capital of the concern will be $2,500,000 in shares of $5 each. No profits will be paid during the first seven years.

PLAGUE IN JOHANNESBURG.

Two Cases Discovered and Market Closed.

A Johannesburg despatch says:—The bubonic plague has reached the heart of the town. Two cases have been detected in the market, which has been ordered closed.

TO DISLODGE TIBETANS.

Strong British Force Leaves Gyangtse.

A despatch from Gyangtse, Tibet, says:—The officials at Lhasa seem to be determined to defy the British Tibetan expedition. A strong British reinforcing force has left Gyangtse to dislodge a Tibetan army on the other side of Kharola Pass. The commander of the Tibetan army. The presence of this army has been known for a long time, but it was lately learned that its strength is being increased. The authorities are levying recruits in all directions. It is expected that there will be further fighting shortly.

INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN.

Establishments That Have Sprung Up by Magic.

A visit to any of the extensive industrial works which have sprung up as if by magic is extremely interesting. It enables one to judge of the great advance made by the Japanese to new methods and ideas. If they can do so with industry, it is no wonder that they are reaping the rewards of careful study and application.

Take the dockyard at Kure. Here they employ 7,500 men. The land comprises 37 acres. The buildings cover ten acres. They include complete designing and drafting departments, woodwork, cabinet and machine shops, with all the latest tools and appliances, forges, steam-hammers from 1 to 100 tons. The foundry make their own castings by the Siemens-Martin system. They make great use of electricity as a motive power as well as for lighting.

Most of the machines in use are imported, and the criticism of them in different countries is interesting. The German are cheaper, but not quite as good, although they have improved recently. English machines of standard lines are very good but dear. American are best for special machinery, new devices, etc. The United States gives quick despatch to orders, which is a great advantage.

Every man employed is a Japanese, from Dr. Saka, the chief engineer, who works among the workmen down to the coolies. It is a matter of much gratification to the management. Their wages are large enough, and they are arranging for increasing the pay so that they can build up a merchant marine. They have two steamships and one graving-dock for repairs.

A scheme is on foot to have a technical school in connection with the works, but at present they have a sort of apprenticeship system for three or five years, and they attend a technical school in the city at night if they so wish. There is a doctor and a surgery on the premises, but serious cases are taken to the city hospital and treated at the company's expense. At a balance every six months, a bonus is given to workmen of 10 per cent. of the profit.

The cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where letters are conveyed all over the country for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny. This is the more remarkable considering the difficulties of transport over a mountainous and irregular country, which has less than 1,000 miles of railway, while wagons can pass over only a few of the roads, and the steamers connecting a small number of coast stations.

OLDEST CHEMIST'S SHOP.

The oldest chemist's shop in England is said to be at Knaresborough, the quaint Yorkshire town situated on the Nidd. The earliest date at which it can be traced back is 17[illegible], but how much older than that it may be cannot be ascertained. Some years ago, when the British Association met at Birmingham, Mr. [illegible], the present tenant, lent some of the old shop bottles and a couple of jars, which were included by the Southall Brothers and Barclay in their exhibit of "The Alchemist's Shop."

FAMOUS LONDON BRIDGE

ITS ORIGIN LOST IN THE MISTY PAST.

Legend, Tradition of a London Ferry, and—The Second Stone Bridge.

The approaching opening of the new footways across London Bridge brings one's mind to that famous spot, and one wonders whether ever before a London bridge has been widened. I believe that this never has happened before, and that it has waited for the engineers of the twentieth century to hang footpaths on the outside edges of the bridge, says a writer in the London News.

But it is impossible to say; for who indeed, can tell with certainty how many bridges there have been over old Father Thames at this point, let alone what may have happened in the cases of the early ones. Some think that there was no London bridge at all until about 1,000 years ago. For my part, I like better, where it is quite impossible to get at the actual facts, to try to believe that all the old traditions and legends of London are true.

TROJAN STORY.

To me, old Brutus, whom the goddess promised that he should "raise a second Troy" here and "found an empire which time should never destroy nor bounds confine," is as real as he is delightful; and when, after his captain, Corineus, had wrestled with and hurled the Albion giant to damage into the sea, Brutus hit upon the site of London city for his new Troy, I feel quite sure that so masterful a gentleman must also have built a bridge across the Thames. Of course, in reality, I doubt the old boy's existence just as much as that of Diana, the prophetic goddess, herself. But it pleases me to imagine these old folk as genuine, and after all—well, there is at least the empire as proof of the prophecy.

IN ROMAN TIMES.

Then the Gallic and Belgic tribes that came over long centuries before Cæsar were cultured enough to know about bridges; and if Cæsar preferred marching all the way up to Wallingford to cross the river instead of using London bridge, is it not just as clear that he knew the bridge was not wide enough for him as it is that there was no bridge? At least we may be certain that the Romans built London bridge. Dion Cassius gives us the belief that the Emperor did build a bridge. London at that time was so large a city that Queen Boadicea in her rising could kill seventy thousand Romans there. It is hardly likely that so many highly civilized people would get along without a bridge, and yet that the wild Britons who displaced them could not.

KING OLAF'S FEAT.

Some years ago the head of a large bronze statue of a Roman Emperor was found in the mud near the bridge. It is now in the British Museum. The body has not yet been discovered. How it came to be in the Thames no one can tell. But I imagine that a band of old heathen Saxons rushed into the deserted streets of London, and, mistaking that statue for the god of the Britons, tore it down, and, carrying it along to the bridge, flung it into the river as a base offering to their god Woden.

I like, too, to believe in that fine old Norwegian King Olaf, who, finding the bridge in his way, tied his ships to it, set sail, and tore the structure down. That plan strikes me as much more kinglike than the method of the Danish monarch who dug a trench all round by Southwark, so that he could sail by. I always doubt that story; it is not picturesque enough, and, moreover, I believe Londoners would have objected to having their streets "up" in that way.

NEVER A FERRY.

It is odd, though, if London bridge is not of extremely ancient date, that there is no tradition of London ferries. "Old Moll's" father, John Auden, was, I fancy, only a ferryman in the interval between the destruction of the old bridge and the building of another. What a pity it would be not to believe in Old John the ferryman and his beautiful daughter Mary! He was very rich. But he was so mean that one day, to save the cost of a day's food, he pretended to be dead, but when he heard his servants carousing in joy at his death he returned to life, and one of the servants, thinking he was the devil, hit him on the head with a broken oar so heavily that he was killed. Mary's lover, hearing that the obnoxious parent no longer stayed, galloped so furiously to his fair mistress that his horse fell and he broke his neck. So Mary gave all the old man's money to found a convent. St. Mary Overies, Barkside, and the priests who subsequently had the house were the first to build a bridge.

LATER BRIDGES.

Then came London's first stone bridge, which was erected at the cost of a special tax on wool. It was started in 1176, finished in 1208, and pulled down in 1212, together with some 3,000 people who were on it watching the sight.

The second stone bridge was built on the wooden piles of the first at the cost of taxes on alien importers and alms begged throughout England. This was the famous London bridge. It was over this one that Simon de Montfort rode, over this one that were set the heads of the great Scotsmen, Wallace and Simon Fraser, and later, many others, both political and religious reformers. It was this one that was the centre of many a battle and of many a festivity. In 1632 a servant upset a warmpan in one of the houses on the city side; forty-two houses were burnt down as the result. In the great fire of London it suffered severely again. A hundred years later the houses on it were removed, and it survived with many repairs until 1823, when the present bridge was begun.