

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

There are 504 prisoners in Kingston penitentiary. Fifteen are women.

The entrance examination to the Royal Military College commences on the second Tuesday in May, 1902.

Since the beginning of October the C.P.R. has disposed of 125,000 acres of land in Manitoba.

Miners and laborers are reported to be scarce around Fernie, B.C., though good wages are paid.

Legislation proposed in Manitoba will raise the age limit of those to whom cigarettes may be sold from 14 years to 18 years.

The Kingston Retail Grocers' Association are actively engaged trying to have the City Council prohibit the use of trading stamps in Kingston.

Mrs. Wm. Wiltshire, of London, Ont., committed suicide by taking poison in the presence of her husband. She told him she was taking medicine to relieve pain.

Dr. Routhledge, of Lambeth, near London, has sold his grey gelding Canadian-bred rooster to the Duke of Roxburgh, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cornwall and York.

The Militia Department has presented to the Military College, Kingston, the finest type of a six-pound quick-firing gun. Some heavy ordnance, and a modern field gun are promised.

The Postoffice Department has arranged for two trips for the carriage of mails from Athabasca Landing to the Pacific River. The first trip will take place about Nov. 1st; the second trip will be announced later on.

Colin MacDougall, K.C., one of the oldest and best known citizens of St. Thomas, dropped dead at his residence, Wellington street, St. Thomas on Friday afternoon, just as he rose from his bed, where he had been resting.

The Governor-General has received a cablegram from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain stating: "It is his Majesty's wish that the usual birthday dinner in the colonies be given in 1901 and 1902 on 9th November."

Invitations are out for the state dinner at Ottawa on the evening of November 9, the anniversary of the King's birthday. Those invited are the Premier, members of the Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, and high officials, both civil and military.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$185,000 to establish libraries at Dundee.

King Edward has declined the suggestion that he preside at meetings of the Cabinet Council.

The corporation of Bournemouth, England, has named the new over-elliptic promenade McKinley road.

During the past quarter 50 warships were under construction in Great Britain of 375,045 gross tons.

Henry Fielding Dickens, the son of Charles Dickens, will be appointed to the vacant judgeship in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

It is rumored in London that Mr. Chamberlain intends to announce some form of preferential tariff scheme before the general elections, which are expected when the war is over.

UNITED STATES.

General Miles' annual report will appear in the report of the cabinet law.

John H. Johnston, of Decatur, Ill., shot himself dead on his infant child's grave.

In Michigan last year there were 23,295 marriages and 2,418 divorces.

At Fall River, Mass., it is said that nothing can prevent a strike of the cotton mill operatives unless the manufacturers recede from their determination not to advance the rate of wages.

Mrs. Thomas B. Blackstone has presented Chicago with a \$100,000 branch library building.

A combine of hardware men, with headquarters at New York, and a capital of \$100,000,000, is forming in the United States.

Professor Hill, of the geological survey, reports that Texas is fairly flowing over with prosperity as a result of oil discoveries.

Ninety persons were poisoned at a wedding feast at Bath, N.Y., as some may die, by eating grapes that had been sprinkled with an insect destroying powder.

Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, has been convicted a second time of being an accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Rev. Eugene Harralson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church south, at Madisonville, Ky., shot and killed a negro named Jim Lewis who was trying to break into his house.

At Newcastle, Indiana, Captain Milton Garrigus and Miss Marie Thomas were married. The groom is 70, the bride 18, the bride thus becoming the great grandmother of several children.

The Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Chicago teachers' tax case, in which they insisted that the capital stock of corporations should be assessed. This ruling will add over \$100,000,000 to the taxable property in Chicago.

James Meridy, of Barbourville, Ky., was divorced from his fourteenth wife and married his fourteenth one hour later. He is 40

years of age, and in appearance resembles Buffalo Bill. Four of his wives are dead, nine have been divorced and the fourteenth was a widow.

GENERAL.

The bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro is increasing.

This year there is an enormous glut of wine in Italy.

Sweden is converting its steam to electric railways.

Sweden will also have submarine boats for war purposes.

In Paris there is a flourishing industry to sell bogus paintings to rich Americans.

The German Crown Prince is contemplating a trip around the world, and may visit America.

In January the Swedish Labor Congress will decide whether or not there shall be a general strike.

The troubles of the German Government in the domain of industrial policy are increasing every day.

An armed band boarded a train near Batoum, murdered three officials and looted the passengers of valuables.

A private wireless telegraph system has been established between Spezia and Sardinia, a distance of 120 miles.

A Russian cruiser has taken three more Japanese sealing ships, partially manned by Canadians and Americans, for sealing within the prohibited area.

It is reported that 600,000 persons in the province of Anhui and 300,000 persons in the province of Kiangsu, China, are on the verge of starvation and the famine is spreading.

A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies providing severe punishment for automobilists who drive away after having caused an accident or injuring pedestrians.

By command of the Shah the Persian Government has arranged to send 150 young Persians, the sons of well-born personages, to Europe, at the expense of the State, for educational purposes.

A French inventor claims to be able to send sixteen telegraph messages over one wire at the same time.

Water rose with terrible suddenness at Broussa, near the Sea of Marmora, and 80 persons were drowned and 778 houses destroyed.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Husband and Wife Both Found Dead by a Son.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A marble polisher named John Armstrong was found hanging by the neck in the cellar of his home 54 Defoe street on Wednesday afternoon, and a few minutes later his wife, Jane Armstrong, was found lying upon a bed in an upstairs room, her face smothered with a pillow and blood stains on her face. Both were dead. The woman was quite rigid, but the man was limp. Upon the body of the woman were post-mortem discolorations and a quantity of blood, but there were no apparent marks of violence. Three young children are left and three grown-up, two of whom are married.

The Armstrong family moved from Owen Sound to Toronto in 1897. Highly respected at first, of late it seems the father and mother drank considerably. He was considered a good workman, and was employed at Gibson's marble works until the 10th instant, at which time he quit work drinking pretty steadily from then until Wednesday, when, from all reports, he was sober.

THE FATHER'S SUICIDE.

The father and mother were last seen alive by their daughter Violet, seven years old, who ran in from the play to get something to eat. The mother was lying upon the bed in the back room upstairs, but as she had been drinking the little girl did not notice her particularly. About 5 o'clock Herbert, a lad of sixteen years, employed by the Langmuir and Manufacturing Co., came home and went upstairs to see his mother, but found her dead. He went down into the cellar to get some kindling wood, and as he went from the bottom of the steps he saw his father hanging by the neck from a beam, his feet touching the floor. Around the neck was a doubled clothes line. Herbert fell in once out the rope. The body fell in a heap upon the floor and the lad hastened to summon a doctor. The doctor found Armstrong's body lying on the floor quite lifeless.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

A neighbor remarked that Armstrong had been drinking, and that it would be advisable to get her sent to an hospital. At her request the doctor went upstairs to see the woman. On entering the room they saw the woman lying upon her face, which was deep in the pillow. She was partially dressed and had her shoes on. The doctor examined her and found that she, too, was dead, being quite rigid. When he raised the head there was blood upon the pillow, and the nose and mouth were stained with it. The doctor then hurried away to notify the police and to summon a coroner. He returned to the scene of the tragedy immediately, and after further examining the body of Mrs. Armstrong preferred to defer any opinion as to the cause of death until after the post-mortem examination. The man was 55 years of age and the woman 54, although she had a much younger appearance.

The home of the Armstrong family on Defoe street is a neat brick-faced structure of six rooms. The living rooms downstairs are furnished well up to the standard of a thrifty workman's place. In the little room where Mrs. Armstrong was found were taken by the police two bottles of sleeping powder, a lotion labelled "poison," an empty bottle labelled "carbolic acid," and an empty whiskey flask.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Wheat—Trade here is quiet. New white and red, 65c north and west, and 65½ to 66c middle freights. Old is quoted at 67½c wheat, 62c middle freights. Manitoba wheat steady, with sales of No. 1 hard at 82c grinding in transit, and of No. 1 Northern at 78½ to 79c, g.i.t. For Toronto and west, 2c lower.

Oats—The market is very firm, the demand being good for domestic use. No. 2 white sold at 37½c west, and 38c middle freight, and they are held at 40c east.

Peas—Market quiet and steady. No. 1 sold at 71½c high freight, and at 72½c middle freight.

Barley—Market unchanged. No. 1 quoted at 54c, No. 2 at 50c, and No. 3 extra at 47c, and feed at 46c middle freight.

Corn—Market steady. No. 2 Canadian yellow sold at 48 to 48½c; old yellow quoted at 55½ to 56c west, and U.S. yellow at 64 to 64½c on track here.

Rye—The market is quiet, and prices steady at 49c middle, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Market steady, at 49c middle freight.

Flour—The market is steady. Ninety per cent. patents nominal at \$2.65. In locally and for Lower freights.

Provision trade prices of choice straight rollers, in wood, are \$3.10 to \$3.15. Manitoba wheat flour steady. Hungarian patents, \$4, bags included, at Toronto, and strong bakers', \$3.70.

Oatmeal—Market is firm. Car lots on track here, \$4.25 in bags, and \$4.40 in wood. Broken lots 25c per bbl. extra.

Milled—Bran is quoted at \$13 to \$13.50 in bulk, middle freights, and \$14.50 here. Shorts unchanged at \$16.50 to \$17 middle freights, and \$17 here.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—The receipts are fair, but they are generally of poor quality. Really choice cars bring 50c on track, and sell out of store at 65 to 70c. Those affected with rot, 30 to 40c per bag.

Dried apples—Few offerings; prices nominal at 6c per lb. Evaporated sell at 10 to 10½c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 12½ to 13c. Yearlings, 8c. Honey—The market is unchanged at 9½c. Comb, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per dozen.

Beans—The market is steady, with offerings moderate. Unpicked are jobbing at \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Cranberries—Market is steady for Cape Cod at \$8 per bbl; Canadian, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hay, baled—The market is unchanged, with sales of ton lots, delivered, at \$10.50, and car lots at \$9.25 to \$9.50.

Straw—The market is quiet and firm. Car lots on track, bring \$5.50 to \$6 a ton.

Poultry—The market is easy. We quote:—Turkeys, 8 to 9c; geese, 5 to 6c per lb. ducks, 50 to 70c per pair; chickens, young, 40 to 55c; old, 35 to 40c; live chickens, fat, 45 to 50c; poor and thin, 35 to 40c.

Seeds—The market is steady. Alsike, \$5.50 to \$6.25 for ordinary, and \$6.75 to \$7.25 for prime. Red clover, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bush. For ordinary, and \$4.75 to \$4.90 for prime.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs unchanged at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Hog products unchanged. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, sells at 11½c in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, \$19.50 to \$20; do, short cut, \$21.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12c; backs, 14½ to 15c, and shoulders, 11½c.

Lard—Market is steady. We quote:—Tierces, 11½c; tubs, 12c; pails, 12½c. Compounds, 8½ to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5.—Wheat closed: lower: No. 1 Northern, 70 to 70½c; No. 2, do, 69 to 69½c; December, 70½c. Rye—Steady: No. 1, 55½c; No. 2, 54½c. Corn—December, 57½c; 45 to 57½c.

Duluth, Nov. 5.—Wheat closed: Cash, No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; December, 68½c; May, 72c. Oats—37½ to 36½c. Corn—50½c.

Buffalo, Nov. 5.—Flour—Quiet but firm. Spring wheat—Quiet: No. 1 Northern, 75½c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 77c. Corn—Offerings light: No. 2 yellow, 63c; No. 3, do, 62½c; No. 2 corn, 62½c; No. 2, 42½ to 43c;—Strong: No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3, do, 42½c; Barley—Fair busy: No. 3 at 61 to 62c for fancy. Rye—Esser: No. 2, 57½c. Canal freights steady.

Detroit, Nov. 5.—Wheat closed: No. 1 white cash, 74½c; No. 2 red, cash and October, 73½c; December, 74½c; May, 78½c.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Wheat closed: Cash, 71½c; December, 71c; May, 75½c.

Toledo, Nov. 5.—Wheat closed: Cash, 73½c; December, 74½c; May, 77c. Corn—May, 60½c. Oats, December, 38½c; May, 39½c. Rye, December, \$5.62½; January, \$5.63; February, \$5.67½; March, \$5.70; Timothy, \$2.60. Oil—North Lima, 94c; South Lima and Indiana, 89c.

Minneapolis, Nov. 5.—Close wheat—Cash, 69½c; December, 67½c; 67½c; May, 70½ to 70½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c. Flour—First patents, \$3.70 to \$3.80; first and second, \$3.55 to \$3.60; second clear, \$3.20.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Total receipts at the Western cattle market to-day were 52 carloads, including 800 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs, with a few calves and milch cows.

END OF CZOLGOSZ.

Showed Little Fear When Time Came to Die.

A despatch from Auburn, N. Y., says:—At 7.12.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning Leon F. Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of all the other murderers in this state, showing no particular sign of fear, but in fact, doing what few of them have done, talking to the witnesses, while he was being strapped in the chair.

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair.

From the time Czolgosz had left his cell until the full penalty was paid, less than four minutes had elapsed.

HE SLEPT WELL.

Czolgosz retired Monday night at ten o'clock and slept so soundly that when Warden Mead went to the cell shortly before five Tuesday morning the guard inside had to shake Czolgosz to awaken him. The prison doctor took from his pocket the death warrant and read it. Then the death warrant was rolled over on his cot apparently anxious to sleep again.

At 5.15 however the guard brought him a pair of dark trousers with the left leg slit so as to allow the free application of the electrode, and a light grey outing shirt. He was told to get up and put these on, which he did.

Czolgosz's breakfast consisted of coffee, toast, eggs, and bacon, and he ate with quite a good deal of relish. While he was partaking of this the witnesses were gathered in the office of Warden Mead, and at 7.06 o'clock the procession passed to the death chamber.

CURRENT TURNED ON.

When Czolgosz was brought in he was very pale, but maintained a defiant attitude. When the strapping was completed, and the guards stepped back from the man, Warden Mead raised his hand and at 7.12.30 Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body. The rush of the immense current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. For 45 seconds the full current was kept on, and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back, reducing the current to a level which was sufficient to keep the body from collapsing as the current was reduced, stiffened up against the straps. When it was turned off again Dr. Macdonald stepped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on again for a few seconds. Once more the body became rigid. At 7.15 the current was turned off for good.

HIS BRAIN WAS NORMAL.

Later in the day the physicians performed an autopsy, and found that Czolgosz's brain was normal if not above the normal, in weight and general conditions.

The body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Mead. Shortly afterwards it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin, after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form.

It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within 12 hours. During that time, and as long as deemed necessary, a guard will be kept over the unmarked grave.

The clothing and personal effects of the prisoner were buried under the direction of Warden Mead shortly after the execution.

PLAGUE AT LIVERPOOL.

Six Deaths Have Occurred Since September 3.

A despatch from Liverpool says:—Dr. Hope, medical officer of the port, has conferred with the American and other Consuls regarding bubonic plague precautions, and has arranged to supplement the Board of Trade examinations of outgoing vessels, so as to meet the desires of the representatives of foreign countries.

A representative of the local Government Board will visit Liverpool on behalf of the Government to confer with Dr. Hope.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council on Wednesday Dr. Clarke, chairman of the Sanitary Committee, of the port, made an official statement with reference to the plague, and gave details as to each case under suspicion.

Six persons in all have died since September 3, whose malady showed symptoms of the plague. There are several suspected cases in the hospital, though the precise nature has not been given out. Additional inspectors will be appointed, and other precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The nature of the official report has reassured the public and allayed apprehension. Although two of those who have died were in Glasgow in August, nothing is known to connect them with the plague there. In seeking for the origin of the disease in Liverpool, it is thought that a policeman who handled the clothing of the persons brought to the mortuary at Prince's Dock may have communicated the plague to the family he lodged, as two of the household have died. He, however, has not been ill.

Owing to the precautions that have been taken against the spread of the plague here the Consuls have not recommended shipping restrictions. The American Consul after communication with Washington, says that American ports are not likely to bar passengers from Liverpool.

VAST LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Germany's Heavy Consumption of Spirits.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The society for combating the use of spirituous liquors has begun a conference at Brest. Baron Von Diegardt said at yesterday's meeting that he believed alcohol would one day be universally regarded as the enemy of civilization, but at the present it was only possible to recommend moderation in its use.

Seven hundred and fifty million dollars was yearly spent in Germany in intoxicating liquors. It was estimated that the average German consumed equivalent to five glasses of spirits a day. Von Diegardt added that one difficulty in the campaign was that the State itself was interested in alcohol, deriving a revenue of \$41,000,000 from spirits, and \$25,000,000 from beer. One-third of the German exports to Togoland and one-seventh of those to East Africa consisted of alcohol.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

Canadian Scouts Make an Important Capture.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The successes of the past four days have accounted for 250 Boers. The capture of seven train wreckers by Gen. Williams' column was effected chiefly by Major Ross and the Canadian Scouts, who marked down some of them at the first surprise. Others were chased for many miles until they were caught. A large quantity of dynamite was found in possession of the prisoners.

MILITIA DID WELL.

General O'Grady-Haly Praises Work at Reviews.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The following militia order was issued on Monday:—

The major-general commanding desires to convey to all ranks of the Canadian militia his very great satisfaction at the highly creditable manner in which the forces carried out all the ceremonial duties required of them during the recent tour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

At the royal reviews held at Quebec and Toronto the general appearance of the troops, their soldier-like bearing, and their steadiness under arms, was, with but very few exceptions, excellent, and earned the approval of their Royal Highnesses, and the major-general has reason to believe that those corps selected to represent the Canadian militia at the Imperial review at Halifax also acquitted themselves well.

As regards the other ceremonial duties, it has been noted that from one end of the Dominion to the other the various guards of honor, guards of troops lining the streets, were in all cases punctually furnished, and the salutes were invariably fired correctly. The escorts also were always ready when required. This is a matter for great gratification, as it affords the strongest testimony to the admirable zeal displayed throughout the forces, and is also evidence of the highly efficient manner in which the staff duties have been carried out.

ACHIEVED BY SELF-SACRIFICE.

The major-general wishes to express to the officers of the headquarters and district staffs and their subordinates, and to the divisional brigade and departmental staffs mobilized for the various occasions, his very warm appreciation of their good work. He is fully aware that these excellent results were not attained without considerable personal sacrifices on the part of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, but he believes that these successful large mobilizations will prove of lasting benefit to Canada's military forces.

Major-General O'Grady-Haly will always look back with pride to having had the honor of commanding the Canadian militia on this peculiarly important occasion, and he is particularly pleased to be able to compliment commanding officers upon the general and very good conduct of the troops during the period they were doing duty.

(Signed) M. AYLMER, Col. Adjutant-General.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Starting Article in a Leading London Monthly.

A despatch from London says:—The November number of the National Review will contain a striking article advocating the establishment of an alliance between England and Russia, mainly for the purpose of counteracting the alleged serious hostility of Germany towards Great Britain.

After reciting reasons which Britain has to fear Germany's aggression, the article goes on to say:—

"Russian statesmen have to make up their minds whether, in the present condition of Russian industries, Russian agriculture, and Russian finance, a friendly understanding with England, which would relieve her anxieties in the Far East, and which might result in her being able to continue her trans-Caucasian and Siberian Railways, and which last but not least, might enable her to carry out her historic mission in the Balkans, is not worth a high price."

On these bases a number of suggestions for an Anglo-Russian understanding are submitted.

The article concludes with the following distinct menace to Germany:—"Gloze to the foundations of the German Empire, which has hardly emerged from its artificial stage, there exists a powder magazine such as is to be found in no other country, viz.: social democracy. In the case of a conflict with Great Britain, misery would be caused by the classes of the German population, produced by the total collapse of commercial depression, financial collapse, and a defective food supply might easily make that magazine explode."

While the directors of the magazine disclaim Government inspiration, it is known that the article is the work of men who have had close relations with Cabinet Ministers.

KING HAS NOT CANCER.

Official Denial of Statement Issued at Copenhagen.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The official Gazette publishes a denial of the statement that King Edward is suffering from cancer, and declares untrue the report that specialists were in consultation regarding him during his recent visit to Denmark.

RUSSIAN CENSOR.

Papers Prohibited From Telling Truth About Famine.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The distress caused in the Eastern Provinces of Russia by the failure of the crops is so severe that the authorities have forbidden the newspapers to publish any save official information.

LARGEST CRUISER.

King Alfred Was Successfully Launched.

A despatch from London says:—The King Alfred, the largest cruiser in the world, was successfully launched at Barrow-in-Furness on Monday morning. The King Alfred cost £1,011,759. She will have a speed of twenty-three knots.

MORE CAVALRY.

The War Office Arranging For Reinforcements.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office sent orders to Aldershot Wednesday directing that a brigade of cavalry be prepared to start for South Africa about the middle of this month.

FIGHT WITH DELAREY.

Boers Left Forty Dead on Battlefield.

A despatch to the War Office from Lord Kitchener says he has received reports of im, riant fighting on October 24, near Great Marco River, when Delarey and Kemp attacked a British force, and were only repulsed after severe fighting, leaving forty dead on the field, including Commandant Onstirtheysen. The British lost 28 men killed and had 53 wounded. The Boers carried off eight British waggon. The Boers appear to have paid special attention to the guns, as 37 gunners and drivers were killed or wounded. Lord Kitchener mentions a number of "bag" consisted of 74 Boers killed, 16 wounded, and 355 made prisoners. In addition 45 Boers surrendered, and the British captured 41 rifles, 75,950 rounds of ammunition, 216 waggons, 530 horses, and 8,000 head of cattle.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP.

Foreign Attaches Inspect Latest Electric Wonder.

A despatch from London says:—The American, German, and Austrian Embassies, military and naval attaches visited Hughton's wireless electric lamp, which has been tried successfully at distances of between four and five miles. The attaches were able to work a wireless torpedo successfully themselves. An elaborate series of experiments was held a part of the field which hitherto had not been used for the purpose, in order to avoid any suspicion in regard to connecting wires.

PORT ARTHUR TO LEITH.

Gr T. R. Has Scheme for Chain Connections.

A despatch from Port Huron, Mich., says:—The Grand Trunk Railway system which will make a continuous chain of connections for the shipment of grain from Duluth and Port Arthur elevators to Leith, Scotland. Work on million-bushel elevator at Pointe St. Louis, will commence at once. Another elevator is about completed at St. Louis, and one at Port Me., and another was recently completed at Leith. The scheme will transport the grain across the St. Lawrence, and a steel shipbuilding will be established at St. Mich. Plans have been drawn for the construction of eight boats to carry grain. The difficulty with boats are experiencing at Lake St. Clair, and the Linekilla crossing, according to the promoters, will eventually make Port Huron the waterway terminal of the great lakes.

DUKE IN ENGLAND.

Ophir Encountered a Heavy Gale in the Channel.

A despatch