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A I Abo & the Balkans

One often sees nowadays—indeed any time this thirty years—frequent mention of "the Balkans," the "Macedonian question," and so forth, but it is quite possible, and even probable, that the majority of people, while they have a hazy idea that there is some sort of a struggle going on between Christians, have no very clear idea of what "the Balkans" are, and how they came to be the subject of international complications in Europe. It is the purpose of this short article to give some account of the whole subject so as to enable our readers to follow the course of events in what has been called the "Near East" with some intelligent appreciation as to what it is all about.

It is of some interest at the outset to solve the question, "What are the Balkans?" The Balkans, in the first place, are a chain of mountains which are to the south of the Danube. They are, as it were, the boundary of two great watersheds—the waters of the Danube itself, and all its tributaries, flowing eastward into the Black Sea, and all rivers southern to the mountains flowing into the Mediterranean. It is from these mountains, which form the boundary at the north of the territories alluded to, that the Balkans, or Balkan States, have taken their name.

If the reader wants a clear idea, however, of what is comprised in the Balkans, to follow the popular word, let him take a good map of Europe, and find upon it the three rivers of the Danube through which it flows into the Black Sea. The northernmost of these mountains marks the point at which the boundary of the Balkans begins. Let him follow the course of the Danube by his pencil eastwards as far as Belgrade, and then follow the course of two smaller rivers, the Save and the Kulpa, to the Adriatic coast near Trieste. The whole Peninsula south of that line is "The Balkans."

To get a full account of how the Turks came into possession of the great Peninsula one would have to study at length the history of the Ottoman Empire. A short summary, however, will give some idea of how it was brought about. The Turks were originally a small Asiatic tribe living owing to the bravery of the race, and above all the ability of their early leaders, who availed themselves of the full of the religious fanaticism of their followers, they gradually grew into a powerful nation, and conquered many Eastern nations, finally founding an empire in Asia Minor. In early times there were powerful kingdoms in the territory now known as the Balkans. It was the seat of the great Macedonian Empire, of the semi-independent Macedonian Monarchy, with varying fortunes, Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, and other areas practically co-extensive with the modern states were separate nations under their own laws and government. This was the state of affairs until nearly the time when, in the fifteenth century, the Ottomans, full-blooded with spoils in the East, began to make incursions.

At that time one of the still relics of the great Roman Empire still had existence in Constantinople. When the barbarians overran Italy the seat of Empire was transferred there, and the city was then called Byzantium. In the fifteenth century this Empire which held sway over most of the principality was ripe for the spoiler. The Ottomans began to raid Europe. They took possession of Serbia, and were driven back, and eventually on a memorable day in May, 1453, the city was slain, and the Turks sacked the city, killed most of the inhabitants and made them slaves, and the Sultan of Mahomed celebrated the overthrow of the "Gaiour" by doing homage to Allah on the High Altar of the Cathedral of St. Sophia, which is now the mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople. Soon the provinces shared the fate of the seat of Empire, the Turk overran the Peninsula, settled himself and his Empire in Europe, and there he had remained until the present day.

One would have thought that all the Christian nations in Europe would have united to hurl back these terrible invaders. Unfortunately, they did not do so. The spirit of the Crusades was gone. The nations of Europe were engaged on their own quarrels, many of them from time to time formed alliances with the Turks, and the war in the Crimea in modern times is a great instance where the Christian Powers fought side by side with the Turk to save his European Empire, because the ultimate fate of that Empire was really concerned in

the struggle. In the days of the great Turkish power in Europe the Christian Powers would not attack the Turk. Now, when the Turk is weakening, they unite to preserve his Empire, each jealous of the other as to who shall get the spoils. Gradually the influence of nationality had been making itself felt. In the first quarter of the last century Serbia and Greece made a successful bid for freedom, and both are now happily entirely freed from the Turk. Events have from time to time forced the hands of the Powers—attrocities by the Turks on their Christian subjects and the insurrections of struggling nationalities against their rule. The great Empire of Russia has grown up on the Turkish borders, and in war after war has worsted the Sultans. Had Russia or Austria been left a free hand the Turkish Empire would long since have been no more. The participation of the British and French with Turkey in the Crimean war condemned three or four Christian nations to twenty years of Turkish rule. The bondage was broken in 1878. The young nationalities in the Balkans had been struggling up to the light. Insurrection after insurrection took place in Bosnia, in Macedonia, in Montenegro, and in Bulgaria, and the insurgents, while suffering terribly, always gained something. The Bulgarian atrocities gave Russia the opportunity for war, and in 1878 the war was ended, and Russia was at the gates of Constantinople.

What followed then was to the last disgrace of the Powers of Europe. At the mercy of the Russians, the Turks agreed not merely to recognize the complete independence of Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania—which last is outside the technical boundary of the Balkans—and to give up Thessaly to Greece and certain territories to Austria, but also to form a new Bulgarian Principality, which was to include the Bulgaria of the present day, and also Macedonia and Adrianople. The effective occupation of Europe by the Turk would have been reduced to very little more than Constantinople itself. The Powers, however, intervened. They were more concerned as to whether the new nation would be a powerful ally of Russia than as to whether three millions of Christians should be at the mercy of the "unspeakable Turk." According to the Treaty of San Stefano, to which the Powers had agreed, and which proposed this great change, was set aside. The proposed State of Bulgaria was divided into three. Two new States were formed—namely, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, which have been since united to form the modern Bulgaria. Macedonia and Adrianople were still left under Turkish rule. The Powers claimed the right of Berlin, under which this was accomplished, and the English Premier, Disraeli, who obtained Cyprus as England's portion of the spoil, was hailed as a deliverer, and the phrase "peace with honor" was invented to describe his achievement. The Powers gave a guarantee to see that Turkey did not oppress the Christian peoples still left in her care. History records how they kept their pledge. The Christians of Macedonia are now suffering even as they suffered in 1876. All promises of the Turk have proved false. And yet the last word upon the whole subject is the semi-official announcement that the Powers will not intervene. The Bulgarians, however, seem determined to force an issue. In Macedonia there are two millions of the Bulgarian race—almost as numerous as the inhabitants of Bulgaria itself—and the inhabitants of Bulgaria itself are now bent on triumph again. Such is the question of "the Balkans" as it stands to-day.

This short account would be incomplete without some reference to the great revival of native literature among the Balkan States. Turkish, the speech of the conquerors was the official language in them all. Various movements existed for the spread and cultivation of the native languages, but it is only since the States secured the blessings of political freedom—the touchstone of all patriotic effort—that these movements have been carried to success. In Greece much has been done to purge the language from Turkish impurities, and the language of literature of the best sort is now semi-classical. The Servians have rehabilitated their own language; the Roumanian literature, written in a tongue which, unlike these of the other Balkan States, is a Latin and not a Slavonic one, is becoming more and more celebrated, while the Bulgarian, which for four centuries had ceased to be written language, has not merely been revived, but already possesses a fine literature. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian statesman, was one of the poets of the revival, and Ivan Vazoff, a living poet and novelist, has obtained European celebrity for at least one work, his story "Under the Yoke," which has been translated into most European languages.

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had received from Cardinal Gibbons and from Archbishop Farley. The former, which was signed by the secretary of Cardinal Gibbons, was as follows: "His Eminence would say that Catholic ladies cannot well take upon themselves to regulate the customs of society situated as they are in this country. Therefore, he would not say that they should not meet divorced people in general gatherings. But he would advise them neither to invite such people to their social functions nor to accept any invitations from them to attend theirs."

The letter from Archbishop Farley was as follows: "There should be no question among Catholics as to their attitude toward persons living in open violation of the most sacred law of matrimony. Would such Catholics receive the 'married wife' of an infidel? Would such be suitable society for their children?" The priest pointed out the difference between the Catholic Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church in marriage regulations, and said that there was much confusion in the latter. He referred, without mentioning names, to several recent cases in society in which the remarried persons were recognized in certain dioceses and not in others. He said that no such confusion could exist for Catholics, as the laws of the Church were perfectly clear and unmistakable.

Condolence

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His all-wise Providence, to take unto Himself Anthony McMullen, brother of our esteemed Brother Dennis McMullen, who departed this life on Tuesday, Oct. 20th, 1903. Resolved, that we, the officers and members of Branch No. 1, of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, that while bowing in humble submission to the supreme will of our Heavenly Father, respectfully tender to our worthy brother our heartfelt sympathy and earnest condolence, in his sad hour of bereavement, and we pray that all merciful God may grant eternal rest unto the soul of deceased. Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. McMullen, a copy entered in the minutes of this Branch and a copy forwarded to The Catholic Register for publication. Signed on behalf of the Branch, R. Scollard, President, G. F. Wright, Secretary.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take unto Himself the daughter of our esteemed Grand Secretary, Brother J. O'Regan. Resolved, that we, the officers and members of Branch No. 1, of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, that while bowing in humble submission to the supreme will of our Heavenly Father, respectfully tender to our worthy brother our sincere sympathy and earnest condolence in his hour of sorrow and bereavement; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. O'Regan, a copy inserted in the minutes of the Branch and a copy forwarded to The Catholic Register for publication. Signed on behalf of the Branch, R. Scollard, President, G. F. Wright, Secretary.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Joseph Scanlon, late of the City of Toronto in the County of York, Hotel Proprietor, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said James Joseph Scanlon, who died on or about the third day of January, 1903, are required on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1903 to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Hearn & Slattery, Canada Life Building, Toronto, Solicitors for Peter J. Hailey and John Culliton, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their names, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims and accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last-mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he held for the said assets or any part thereof, and that any person or persons of whom claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution. Dated the eighth day of October, 1903. HEARN & SLATTERY, Solicitors for Executors.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat is Lower—Live Stock Dull—The Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Eve., Oct. 27.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

Trade was fairly active in nearly all lines and receipts generally were heavy. The grain offerings amounted to 2,500 bushels. Wheat—One hundred bushels of white sold at \$2.25 per bushel, 200 of red sold at \$2.20, and 300 of goose brought 75c. Barley—Eight hundred bushels brought 65c to 70c per bushel. Oats—The market continues firm. Two hundred bushels sold at 50c per bushel. Dressed Hogs—There is a fair movement, but owing to the shortage in the market more hogs could be used than are coming forward. Prices are quoted 25c per cwt. higher at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. Butter—Receipts were light and trade was quiet. Prices are about steady at 22c to 25c per dozen. Poultry—The cool weather is improving the demand for poultry in all lines. Today's receipts were light and trade was brisk. Quotations hold steady to firm at 10c per pound for chickens, 12c to 15c for fowls, 10c to 12c for ducks, 7c to 9c for geese, and 12c to 15c for turkeys. Hay—About 30 loads were on the market. No. 1 timothy sold at \$18 to \$19 per ton, and mixed or clover at \$8 to \$9. Straw—One load sold at \$1.25 per ton.

Cheese Markets.

Campbell, Oct. 27.—At the meeting to-day 1,120 boxes were sold. Sales: Magrath, 240 at 15c; Hodgson, 17 at 16c; Cook, 300 at 15c; Brenton, 218 at 15c. The board adjourned for two weeks.

Toronto Live Stock.

There was a slightly slower tone to the trade at the Western Cattle Market this morning, and prices here and there had an easy feel. This was not, however, sufficient to make much of a change in quotations, but at quoted figures trade was generally of really good cattle, but the offerings of common to medium grades were fairly large. The total run was 78 cars, comprising 1,223 cattle, 1,547 sheep and lambs, 1,279 hogs, and 48 calves. Export—A few loads of medium to good cattle were on the market, but there were none that could be called extra choice. The demand all round was fairly good, and nearly everything offered was sold. Extra choice cattle are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40, others at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Cows are about steady at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Butcher Cattle—Trade for the better class of cattle was fair, while the inferior stock and the bulk of the best kinds were scarce. Trade was not very active in any line, but by the end of the day nearly all the stock had cleared up. Picked lots ran at about \$4.20 to \$4.40, good cattle at \$3.50 to \$4.00, fair to good at \$3.00 to \$3.50, and common to \$2.50 to \$3.00. Sheep and Feeders—The demand for these classes is fairly strong, especially for the class of feeders, as the buyers here are pretty well filled up. Trade was inclined to be brisk and prices for stockers were easier at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for the best, \$2.00 to \$2.50 for light, \$1.75 to \$2.00 for common, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for feeders. Cows are about steady at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for short-keepers, \$3.25 to \$3.50 for medium, \$2.50 to \$3.25 for culls, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for common to rough.

Milk Cows.

The run was not large and prices ranged about steady at \$30 to \$35 each.

Calves.

There was a fair number offered, and all were sold. Prices are steady at 4c to 6c per pound, and \$1 to \$1.10 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Trade in lambs was good and the market a firmer tone. They are quoted 10c to 25c per cwt. better, at \$3.75 to \$4.10 per cwt. Sheep are steady at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. for exporters, and \$3 to \$3 for culls. Everything was sold.

Hogs.

The run was fairly large, but trade was good and prices are steady at \$4.40 per cwt for select and \$3.15 for light and fat.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—At the Montreal Stock Yards at Point St. Charles, the morning's receipts for local consumption were 600 cattle, 600 sheep, 200 lambs and 400 hogs. Owing to the increased supply of cattle, which in quality consisted chiefly of medium grades, only the tone of the market was weaker, and an active demand of choice to the best was sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00, fair to good at \$3.00 to \$3.50, and low to \$2.50 to \$3.00. Sheep and lambs were steady and a fairly active trade was done. Sheep sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 and lambs at \$2.00 to \$3.00. There was no change in the market for live hogs. The supply was small, for which the market was good and sales were made at \$4.50 per lb.

East Buffalo Cattle Markets.

East Buffalo, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; steady; prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.15; butchers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50; feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.15. Veals—Receipts, 30 head; steady, \$4 to \$5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 100 head; steady, \$4.00 to \$4.50; heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; mixed, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Yorkers, \$5.10 to \$5.50; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; steady, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.50; dairies and grassers, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.50; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; mixed, \$3 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000, including 2,000 westerns; slow; good to prime, \$5.00 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.00; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2 to \$4.00; calves, \$2 to \$2.75; Texas fat steers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; western steers, \$2.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.50; to-morrow, 15,000; 10c to 25c lower; choice and butchers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; good to mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.25; heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.25; light, \$3.15 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$3.25 to \$4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.50; to choose wethers, \$3 to \$3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2 to \$3; native lambs, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

British Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.—Opening—Wheat, spot firm; No. 1 standard California, 48s; No. 2, 47s; No. 3, 46s; No. 4, 45s; No. 5, 44s; No. 6, 43s; No. 7, 42s; No. 8, 41s; No. 9, 40s; No. 10, 39s; No. 11, 38s; No. 12, 37s; No. 13, 36s; No. 14, 35s; No. 15, 34s; No. 16, 33s; No. 17, 32s; No. 18, 31s; No. 19, 30s; No. 20, 29s; No. 21, 28s; No. 22, 27s; No. 23, 26s; No. 24, 25s; No. 25, 24s; No. 26, 23s; No. 27, 22s; No. 28, 21s; No. 29, 20s; No. 30, 19s; No. 31, 18s; No. 32, 17s; No. 33, 16s; No. 34, 15s; No. 35, 14s; No. 36, 13s; No. 37, 12s; No. 38, 11s; No. 39, 10s; No. 40, 9s; No. 41, 8s; No. 42, 7s; No. 43, 6s; No. 44, 5s; No. 45, 4s; No. 46, 3s; No. 47, 2s; No. 48, 1s; No. 49, 0s; No. 50, 0s.

London, Oct. 27.—Opening—Wheat, on passage, nominally unchanged. Corn, per quarter, quiet and steady. Corn, cargo on La Plata yellow rye, terms, November, 45s; red winter, 1904, 46s; white, 47s; English rain; forecast, rain. English country wheat markets of yesterday quiet. London—Close—Wheat, on passage, offering; wheat, parcels Karachi red, November, 45s; December, 46s; Corn, per quarter, quiet and hardly any demand. Antwerp, Oct. 27.—Close—Wheat, spot No. 1, 47s; No. 2, 46s; No. 3, 45s; No. 4, 44s; No. 5, 43s; No. 6, 42s; No. 7, 41s; No. 8, 40s; No. 9, 39s; No. 10, 38s; No. 11, 37s; No. 12, 36s; No. 13, 35s; No. 14, 34s; No. 15, 33s; No. 16, 32s; No. 17, 31s; No. 18, 30s; No. 19, 29s; No. 20, 28s; No. 21, 27s; No. 22, 26s; No. 23, 25s; No. 24, 24s; No. 25, 23s; No. 26, 22s; No. 27, 21s; No. 28, 20s; No. 29, 19s; No. 30, 18s; No. 31, 17s; No. 32, 16s; No. 33, 15s; No. 34, 14s; No. 35, 13s; No. 36, 12s; No. 37, 11s; No. 38, 10s; No. 39, 9s; No. 40, 8s; No. 41, 7s; No. 42, 6s; No. 43, 5s; No. 44, 4s; No. 45, 3s; No. 46, 2s; No. 47, 1s; No. 48, 0s; No. 49, 0s; No. 50, 0s.

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WEDDING.

On Monday morning last Mr. Cornelius O'Connor, son of Mr. John O'Connor, was married to Miss Lucy Liston, daughter of Mr. John Liston, of this city.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Rohleder in St. Michael's Cathedral. Miss Nellie Liston was bridesmaid for the occasion, whilst the groomsmen was Mr. Thomas O'Connor. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor left for Detroit immediately after the wedding ceremony. On Saturday evening last the groom was tendered an oyster supper by his many bachelor friends and was presented with a handsome lounge chair.

MANTOPA GIVES STRIKING PROOF

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure when Other Means Fail

Mr. J. J. Perkins Disabled by Kidney Pains, Finds New Health in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy

Tyndall, Man., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—All over Manitoba and the Territories people are telling of benefits received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this place furnishes a striking example of how they will cure when all other means have failed in the person of Mr. J. J. Perkins. "For two years I was troubled with my kidneys," Mr. Perkins says. "I got so bad that the doctor attending me declared me incurable. At times, I had such severe pains in my back that I thought I would have to give up hopes and die. I was unable to work and was becoming destitute. One day a friend asked me, 'Have you ever tried Dodd's Kidney Pills?' I answered 'No,' and he persuaded me to try them. The first box made me feel like a new man; five boxes cured me completely. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys take all impurities out of the blood. Thus Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood. A MEDICINE FOR THE MINER'S PACK.—Prospectors and others going into the mining regions where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, reduce sprains, and when taken internally will prevent and cure colds and sore throats, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 24 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

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