SPREAD OF REVOLT IN MACEDONIA

THE SULTAN CALLS OUT ADDITIONAL TROOPS

Russian Fleet for Turkish Waters Includes Five Battleships and Four Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

London, Aug. 15.—Letters received here from Monastir dated August 6th, add some information regarding the situation then prevailing to the brief reports that the censor allows to leak out. The letters say the insurrectionary bands have nearly their full complement of men, and that those revolutionists who were delayed by the harvesting are hastening to join the colors. The rebels have a large depot in a strong position in the mountains held by six hundred revolutionists. Many women are baking bread day and night for those in the field, and large supplies of clothing, shoes, rifles and ammunition are kept there. A spy informed the Turkish authorities of the depot, and they sent a thousand troops on August 4th to capture the place. The fight which ensued lasted 20 hours. Many soldiers were killed, but the rebels repulsed the attack without loss.

On August 5th sixty Turkish soldiers were found dead at Karamani, apparently killed in a hard fight.

The insurgents still hold Smilievo. Many Turkish soldiers with seven cannons are only five miles off, but they dare not attack the village. Before the bands reached Smilievo, a hundred soldiers occupying the village killed many of the Christian inhabitants and burned a large part of the place. The bands on their arrival wiped out the garrison.

A Surprise.

Vienna, Aug. 15.—The publication here of the announcement that Russia intends to send a fleet to the Black Sea has caused general surprise. It is impossible to secure an official statement. The Austro-Russian Balkans agreement may be vitally affected, as the move indicates that Russia intends to pursue a different course than heretofore.

Still Without News.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—The foreign office has received no confirmation of the news that a Russia Black Sea squadron is going to Turkish waters. Its information says the squadron has left port for an unknown destination. The officials here do not think the Russian vessels will appear before Constantinople, but against some Black Sea port.

Support Action.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The news that a Russian naval division has been ordered to Turkish waters, coming during the Feast of the Assumption, while the foreign office is closed, has not caused that impression which is likely to follow when the significance of Russia's move is more fully appreciated.

Although Foreign Minister Delcasse and most of the responsible officials are absent, assurances were given that official opinion is strongly in support of Russia's action.

CALLING OUT RESERVES.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—An Imperial irade has been issued calling out fifty-two additional battalions of troops, (about 52,000 men), from the European provinces of Turkey, in consequence of the spread of the insurrection in Macedonia. These troops comprise twenty battalions of reserves of the first class from Adrianapole and Salonica army corps, with the balance of reserves of the second class.

The Russian Demands.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The squadron of the Russian Black Sea fleet, under orders to sail for Turkish waters, consists of the battleships Catherine II., Tria Sviatitelia, Rostislav, Dvenadzatt and Apostoloff, four torpedo boat destroyers and six mine and torpedo transports. The squadron arrived at Sebastopol yesterday preparatory to sailing last night for the Turkish coast.

The following telegrams exchanged between the foreign office and the Russian representatives show the first steps taken as a consequence of the murder of M. Rostkovski, the Russian consul at Monastir.

On August 11th, Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, telegraphed to M. Zinovieff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, that neither the Sultan's expression of sympathy by the Grand Vizier and other high Turkish dignitaries was considered to be adequate satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Rostkovski. When M. St. Cherbina, the Russian consul, was murdered at Mitrovitam, continued Count Lamsdorff, the Czar took into account the fact that the murderer was an Albanian, whose tribe was in rebellion against the government. The outrage at Monastir, however, was quite another character, and called for the severest punishment. The Czar, therefore, ordered that no promises on the part of the Turkish government should be accepted, but that the demands should be made as follows: The immediate severe punishment of the murderer, the arrest and exemplary punishment of the person who fired at M. Rostkovski's carriage, the immediate production of positive proofs that the vali of Monastir has been actually banished, the instant severe punishment of all the civil and military officers responsible for the murder.

In addition to these demands, Ambassador Zinovieff was instructed as a means of general pacification in the vilayet of Monastir to make the following demands: The immediate severe punishment of all Turkish officials regarding whose outrageous behavior a report was made by the director of the Russian consulate at Uskwa in making a tour of Kosavo in company with the Austrian consul; the reinstatement of Ismail Hakki, who was dismissed but whose efficiency was endorsed by Hilmi Pasha, inspector general of Macedonia; the immediate release of the peasants on whom, according to the reports of the Russian and Austrian consuls, the Turks perpetrated atrocities; the instant dismissal and punishment of the officials of the administration of Salonica and Prisrend whose malpractices have been brought to light, and finally that the foreign officers employed in Macedonia shall immediately enroll fresh gendarmie and police for the requisite protection of the peaceful population and the introduction of legislative order.

On August 12th, Count Lamsdorff telegraphed to the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia that the Imperial government could not obtain adequate satisfaction for the assassination of M. Rostkovski, and therefore had already taken measures to secure redress. As on the occasion of the murder of Consul St. Cherbina, the suppression of the insurrectionary movement among the Albians was demanded, so on the present occasion a demand had been presented to the Ottoman government for the severe punishment of all the military and civil authorities guilty of atrocities against the Christians. Count Lamsdorff impressed on the diplomatic agent that it was his duty to see that Russia's vigorous attitude towards the Porte was not interpreted by the Bulgarian government or the Macedonian committee as indicating any change in the political programme laid down in previous government communications. It would be a dangerous error, added the Russian foreign minister, on the part of the principality to consider Russia's present action as fostering the revolutionary agitation of the Macedonian committee, whose continued criminal activity was a hindrance to the pacification of the villayets and therefore to the introduction of reforms. From the Russian consular representatives it was clear that the peaceful Christian population suffered at the hands of the revolutionary bands as much as they did from the outrages and robberies committed by Turks. All these circumstances, concluded Count Lamsdorff, proved the necessity for the most vigorous counter action on the part of the Bulgarian government with a view to the suppression of the troubles in the Balkan peninsula.

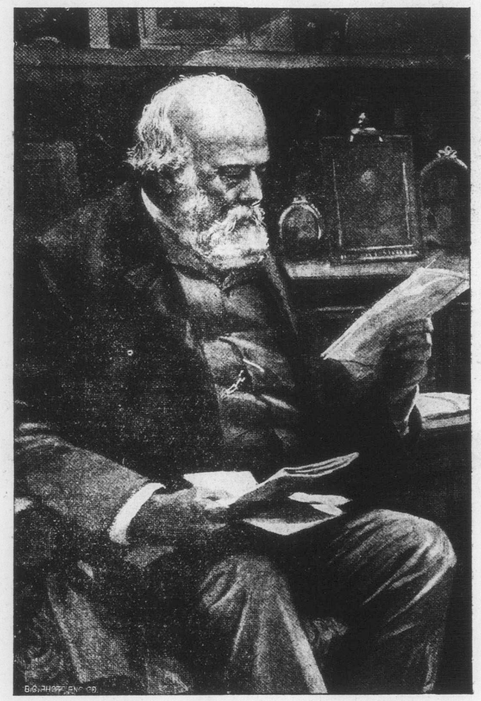
Orders for War Material.

Bucharest, Roumania, Aug. 17.—Acting War Minister Bratiano has ordered the government powder factory and small arms' ammunition depot to prepare large quantities of ammunition immediately.

Bulgaria to Powers.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 17.—The foreign diplomats here are anxiously awaiting the effect of the new memorandum which the Bulgarian government has presented to the powers on the subject of the condition of affairs in Macedonia. They fear it might excite popular opinion in Bulgaria and point out that such emphatic, outspoken criticism is usually reserved for manifestoes issued on the eve of war, although it is regarded as being quite improbable that the memorandum precludes in the present case anything more serious than increased tension.

Most of the diplomatic representatives at Sofia visited the foreign office here this morning and received assurances from the foreign minister that Bulgaria has not the slightest desire to antagonize Turkey or any other power, but merely wished to show unmistakably where the responsibility for the Macedonian revolution belonged.



LORD SALISBURY,

Britain's ex-Premier, who is lying ill at his residence, Hatfield House.

London, Aug. 15.—It is announced that Lord Salisbury passed a comfortable night and is rather stronger this morning.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Cycling Events at Copenhagen—New Record Made at Paris.

Copenhagen, Aug. 17.—A contest for the world's cycling championship was held here yesterday, and was witnessed by 8,000 persons, including the Crown Prince and other members of the Danish royal family. A Dutchman named Dickenman won the 100 kilometre professional race, his time being 1 hour 23 minutes and 28¼ seconds.

Paris, Aug. 17.—A new cycling record for one hour was made at Parc des Princes yesterday. M. Dangla covered 81 kilometres 180 mitres (50.398 miles) in that time.

EXPLOSION DUE TO OUTBURST OF GAS

JURY'S VERDICT IN CUMBERLAND DISASTER

Are of Opinion That Inspector of Mines Should See Act is More Strictly Enforced.

Cumberland, Aug. 15.—At the resumption of the inquest last night the evidence was read over by the stenographer. The jury then retired, and after three hours brought in a verdict as follows:

"We, your jury, appointed to inquire into the cause of the death of one Chung Chi, find that said Chung Chi came to his death by an explosion of gas in No. 6 mine caused by a sudden outburst of gas, which was liberated by a squeeze. From the evidence before us, we are unable to decide as to how the gas was lighted. It may have been lighted by the broken lamp, exhibit 'A,' or by matches used by Chinamen while lighting their cigarettes or pipes.

"We are also of opinion that the inspector of mines should see that the Mines Regulation Act is more strictly enforced."

The above verdict was brought in this morning about 1 o'clock. The victims of the explosion number sixteen in all. Four of the jury are miners, two merchants and one liveryman.

Inspector Morgan, who was present when the verdict was read, was very much hurt at the reflection upon him.

At Thursday night's sitting two Chinese witnesses and Manager John Matthews gave evidence. Mr. Matthews thought the explosion was caused by the breaking of a safety lamp, or a Chinaman must have struck a match. He was sure the open light used by the driver could not have caused it. Even white men sometimes opened safety lamps or struck matches. If caught they were dismissed. Inspector Morgan and a number of other witnesses were not called as Beevor Potts, counsel for the Crown, did not think it necessary. Mr. Pooley watched the case on behalf of the colliery company.

BIG MINING DEAL.

Everett Smelter, Mines and Railroads Change Hands—Large Sum Involved.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 15.—A. B. Campbell, a millionaire Coeur D'Alene mine owner, has received a telegram from New York informing him that the sale of the Standard mine to the Federal Mining & Smelting Co., a new $40,000,000 corporation, said to be backed by the Rockefellers and Gould, has been completed.

The price paid for the Standard is about $3,000,000. The Federal Co. will also take over the Monmouth mine and the Empire State Idaho group in the Coeur D'Alenes. The issued capital of the Federal Company is $20,000,000, half common and half seven per cent. The remaining $10,000,000 will be held in the treasury. The deal also included the Everett smelter and the Monte Christo mine and railroads.

THREE DROWNED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—News has just reached here of a triple drowning accident in the Rainy river, near Big Fork. Two girls named McDonald were bathing in the river, but got beyond their depth. A married sister hurried to the rescue, and in endeavoring to save them all were drowned.

DOUBLE MURDER NEAR NANAIMO

JAP KILLED TWO FELLOW COUNTRYMEN

One of Victims Was Literally Chopped to Pieces—The Murderer in Custody.

Nanaimo, Aug. 17.—One of the bloodiest murders in the history of Nanaimo was committed on Sunday morning about 1 o'clock in a cabin occupied by a number of Japanese near Quennel's lake, Cedar district, the victims being two Japanese farmers who were killed with a double-bladed axe by a countryman named Kiro Matta.

From what could be learned, it appears that Matta arrived at the cabin under the influence of liquor some time on Saturday night with the intention of not only murdering the two unfortunates who now lie at the morgue, but also of killing a woman with whom he was desperately in love, and who was also an inmate of the same shack. Jealousy is no doubt the motive for the crime.

Matta arrived in the dead of night. In their bunks near the door were the two victims known by the names of Tom and Joe. Without a moment's warning Matta decended upon Tom with a double-headed axe, splitting open his skull from forehead to chin and scattering his brains in every direction. The man had also one of his hands almost severed. Joe, who had by this time been awakened by the noise, leaped from the bunk, and attempted to escape, but before he reached the threshold, Matta sent in a crushing blow on the back of the head, which floored him, never to rise again.

Not satisfied with this the murderer made for the inner apartment, which was occupied by a woman and her husband. The woman, who had been awakened by the shrieks in the outer room, made her escape through the window. Her husband was about to follow when a cry reminded him of a child on the bed, which he returned to get, and was just about to leap through the window when confronted by Matta, who was evidently after the life of the woman. Finding she had fled, he turned upon her husband, who dropped upon his knees and begged for mercy. "All right," responded the assassin, "if you will not tell Policeman McIndoo what I have done, I will let you go." After threatening to kill the man if he divulged what he had seen to the police, Matta left the cabin and fled to the bush.

In the meantime, the woman had ran across the field to a nearby neighbor, Mr. Bowater, who immediately notified the police here by long distance telephone. Constables McIndoo, Stephenson and Hodgson were dispatched to the scene of the tragedy.

When the constables entered the cabin they found near the door one of the Japs. His clothing was saturated with blood, which also covered the floor. The other victim, who had never risen from his bunk, was literally chopped to pieces.

The bodies were removed to Hilbert's undertaking parlors.

Steps were then taken to cut off the retreat of Matta, who it was thought would make for the water. A posse was quickly formed, which scoured the woods all day, while Constable McIndoo in his launch closely watched the coast. Towards evening, however, Constable Hodgson ran across his man, who had just emerged from a thicket, where he had been sleeping, and had just started for Boat Harbor, apparently intending to make for the other side. The Jap quietly submitted to arrest and was brought to town.

It is said there is a romance in connection with the crime, which dates back a number of years with the scene in Japan, where it appears Matta and the woman were lovers. She however, jilted him, and married another, after which they came to Nanaimo, closely followed by Matta, all finally landing up in a little cabin near Quennel's farm, where husband and wife conducted a boarding house in a small way, the two victims of yesterday's tragedy being among other boarders. Matta, who had secured work in Nanaimo, was a frequent visitor to the place, generally arriving there in a state of intoxication, when he would terrorize the woman and boarders. On one occasion the police were sent for to restore order, and Matta was fined in the police court for using threatening language. He then left the city for Englishman's river, where he secured employment as cook. On Thursday he came to town and began drinking heavily. The following morning he went out to the boarding house and renewed his threats. Constable McIndoo was again sent for, but upon his arrival the affair had been apparently settled. Matta declared he would leave the country for good, and drove back to Nanaimo with the constable. That evening he started drinking again, and made his way back to the cabin on Saturday night, where, crazed with drink, desperately in love with the woman and jealous of her companions, he committed the double murder.

This morning in the police court Matta was charged with wilful murder. The case was remanded until afer the inquest, which opens at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A. P. PIRIE DEAD.

Well Known Editor Passes Away Without Recovering Consciousness.

Dundas, Ont., Aug. 17.—A. P. Pirie, editor of the Dundas True Banner, who shot himself last Sunday night, died on Saturday night without recovering consciousness.

LORD SALISBURY.

London, Aug. 17.—Lord Salisbury passed a somewhat restless night, otherwise his condition is unchanged.

THE BALKANS TROUBLES.

How the Great Powers May Divide the Turbulent States.

The scheme of reform presented to the Sultan of Turkey some time ago is likely to be the reverse of a general liberation. The partition of Poland between the great powers is considered to be an ominous precedent for the equally easy partition of Turkey in Europe—a phrase which in this connection would include Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro, now autonomous. It is feared that the mode of procedure will be as follows:

Preliminary, Austria and Russia will have agreed upon their respective spheres of influence and will assist one another in the simultaneous task of occupation. Austria will naturally claim Montenegro, Servia, Old Servia, and Albania, in fact, a mass of territory reaching down to Salonica; Russia will secure Roumania, Bulgaria, Roumelia, the remainder of Macedonia and Constantinople. When each power is fairly installed in its share of the acquired territory, then, it is urged, the objects of the alliance will have been attained, which means that the old era of acute rivalry between Austria and Russia will recommence. Russia will seek to squeeze Austria, and Austria will retaliate by an attempt to squeeze Russia out of the Balkans.

It is Germany which has originated the new friendship between Austria and Russia. Germany realizes that she can never hope herself to occupy Constantinople, and that her railway route to the East, via the Dardanelles, is, in consequence, a dream. She therefore tries for the next best arrangement, which is to secure a route through friendly Austrian protectorates, via Salonica and Asia Minor. Germany's fear is lest Russia should not only win the littoral of the Bosphorus, but also the whole Aegean littoral of Macedonia. Unable herself to prevent this, Germany leads active countenance to the schemes of Austria, which power is thus able to force Russia to adopt "fire and water friendship."

The view held by prominent Servians is that the first act will see the peninsula divided between Austria and Russia—Austria gaining Salonica, and Russia Constantinople. The second act will be the resultant occupation.

At present Servia is, of course, an appendage of Austria.

The ideal solution of the complicated problem would be a European occupation of the still Turkish provinces, and continued autonomy for Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Roumania. It may be, however, that the liberation of Macedonia will cost the political independence of the neighboring principalities.

In the map, the portion of Turkish territory actually occupied by Austria is shaded.

WOMAN AND HER CHILD DROWNED

BOATING FATALITY AT LAKE EDMONTON

Delegates Arrive From England to Attend the Chambers of Commerce Congress.

Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—The bank clearings for the week ending August 13th, 1903, were $4,016,969; for the same period in 1902 they were $2,226,223, and for the same week in 1901, $1,714,563.

Drowned.

Word has just been received here of the sad drowning accident that occurred on Tuesday last at Edmonton lake, whereby Mrs. F. Allen and child, late of Toronto, lost their lives by the upsetting of a rowboat.

Will Erect Mill.

Messrs. Flavel and Maclaughlin, of Lindsay, who are now in the West, are negotiating with the Fort William council for the erection of one of the largest flour mills in the West at this point.

Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Professor Goldwin Smith celebrated his eighty-first birthday to-day. He is still hale and hearty.

Fire.

Tweed, Ont., Aug. 13.—The grinding works of the Marlbank Cement Works were destroyed by fire last night. The loss will be heavy.

Sent to Reformatory.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Sidney White, aged 16 years, an office boy, who broke open the safe in the law office of Macdonald, Shepley & Middleton, and stole over $18,000 in money and securities, pleaded guilty in the police court to-day, and was sentenced to two years in the reformatory at Penetanguishene. White said he wanted the money so that he could go to England and enter the British navy.

Delegates Arrive.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The first batch of delegates to the Chambers of Commerce congress, which opens here Monday, arrived by the Dominion liner Canada this afternoon. These numbered thirty, but the bulk is coming on the Allan liner Bavarian, which is expected to arrive Saturday.

C. P. R. Shares.

The attention of President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company having been called to newspaper reports about an inside pool for the manipulation of the company's shares, he said: "You may quote me as stating most emphatically that neither the president nor any member of our board has any connection with, or knows anything about any pool or insiders or outsiders for the purpose of trading in our shares. Such operations are now, as they always have been, contrary to the policy of the company and its directors."

Typhoid Victim.

Edmonton, N. W. T., Aug. 15.—Prof. Riddell, founder of Wesley College, of Winnipeg, is seriously ill of typhoid.

Again Critical.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Alex. Pirie is very low and is not expected to recover.

Destructive Blaze.

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 15.—A fire, which started in the rear of Forsythe's butcher shop last night, destroyed the Standard printing office, Simick's bakery and dwelling, Charlie Lee's laundry, and the tenement house of Mrs. Midforth. The loss is $9,000; insurance $3,500. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Fire at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—A large number of cars and material in the Canadian Pacific repair yards were burned to-night, causing a blaze that attracted many thousands to the scene. The loss will be about $8,000.

$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknessess peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

They have the most remarkable record of cures made by this world-famed remedy ever placed to the credit of any preparation especially designed for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

A beautiful Georgia lady, Vice-President of the East End Palmetto Club, of Savannah, and prominent socially there, relates the following experience: "You certainly have produced the finest medicine for suffering women that is to be had in the country. I want to recommend it especially to mothers. I was seventeen years old when my darling boy was born. Felt very exhausted and weak for a long time, and it seemed I could not get my strength back. My sister-in-law bought me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (after I had tried several of the other remedies which are so much advertised, and found no relief). I had little faith in the medicine at the time and was so weak and sick that I felt discouraged, but within a week after I had commenced taking your 'Prescription' I was like a different woman. New life and vitality seemed to come with each succeeding day, until, in a few weeks, I was in fine health, and a happy, hearty woman. My boy is now two years old, and, thanks to your splendid medicine, I am enjoying perfect health. If at any time I feel tired or in need of a tonic, a few doses of your 'Favorite Prescription' recuperates me at once. My address is No. 511 Jones Street, East, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Susie Williams.

To Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of $1 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Representative of Publishing Association on the Strikes in State of Washington.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Frederick Driscoll, a representative of the Newspaper Publishing Association, addressed the convention of the International Typographical Union to-day in accordance with a vote passed yesterday. Mr. Driscoll criticised President Lynch and the executive committee relative to the strikes in the state of Washington, which he characterized as inexcusable, and said: "If arbitration had been adhered to, according to the obligation of our agreement, there would have been no strike or disturbance of our friendly relations." He said it was not a pleasant duty to criticise the president and executive council of the union, and added: "But as a friend of your organization, as a representative of the publishers' organization, as a man and a citizen, I am obliged to enter my protest against gross violations of our arbitration contract."

Mr. Driscoll's remarks were applauded by the delegates, and the chair announced that the speech will be referred to the committee on arbitration.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was accorded the privilege of the floor, and in his remarks, welcomed the organization of employers, as it tended to promote conciliation and harmony, although there was an element in these organizations that failed to understand the unions. He declared that no effort to destroy unionism could succeed, and said that extremists on the side of the employers can be compared only to Herr Most.

THOUSANDS STARVING

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 13.—The destruction in the hurricane-stricken districts is appalling. Thousands of persons are homeless, starving and ill-clothed; they are lodging in the churches and public buildings. A meeting held at Port Antonio to-day appealed, with the government's approval, to the generosity of the American people. Foodstuffs and lumber are urgently needed.

The Norwegian ship Ethewold encountered the hurricane on her voyage from New York to Jamaica, and passed through a terrible experience. Her machinery became deranged and the cylinder cover was blown off. The steamers Alfred Dumers and Salvatore Digigorgi are still ashore. The other steamers which went ashore have been floated.