ENEMIES OF THE TURK

400,000 Roumanians in Macedonia Have Joined the Rebels.

A Sofia, Bulgaria, despatch says: While the Balkan situation is indefitely complicated and full of danger, the leading statesmen of Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania are persuaded that the great powers are now thoroughly alarmed and will succeed in preventing a general conflict. The most threatening feature of the crisis is the appeal of Michaelovsky, President of the National Macedonian Committee, to the local revolutionary committees of Bulgaria to persist in the collection of funds and arms for an uprising in the spring, which will embrace all the Balkan enemies of the Turk.

Michaelovsky's men constitute a vast army. He is intensely devoted to the Macedonian cause, and is determined to do everything in his power to precipitate a struggle. The powers are likely to find him and his lieutenants the most difficult factors of the problem.

ROUMANIA A NEW FACTOR.

Roumania's active entrance into the Balkan difficulty is a new element that no one is yet able to gauge. Hitherto the Roumanians in Macedonia, who number about 400,000, have been quiescent; now they have become revolutionary. The Roumanian Premier, M. Stourdza, has notified the powers that the interests of his countrymen must be considered in all negotiations touching existing conditions in Bulgaria. With more than 1,000,000 of their people in Servia and with 400,000 co-religionists in Macedonia, the Roumanians are determined that the barbarities of the Turks against their kinsmen must cease. At present, however, having received assurance of early relief at the hands of the powers, they are exerting themselves to the utmost, so far as the Government is concerned, to avert war.

Meanwhile the air is thick with ominous rumors. There is the greatest stir in military quarters that the Levant has known for many years. All the Turkish officials of the Ottoman provinces in Europe are fearful of the gravest developments, and have warned the Sultan to that effect. These reports have moved Abdul to threaten the mobilization of 300,000 men. Temporarily the Turkish war party is in the ascendant, but the representatives of the powers will likely succeed in negativing its counsel.

MOTHER'S EXAMPLE FATAL

Children in Manitoba Put Lye on Beans and Died.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A triple tragedy is reported from Laurier, Man., on the Danubian branch, resulting in the death of three members of a French family by name of Mousette. The mother of the children went out to wash at a neighbor's, and left the little ones at home to shift for themselves. It appears that Mrs. Mousette was in the habit of using lye in preparing beans for the table, and the children undertook to follow her example in getting the food ready for dinner on the day in question. The trouble was that they did not limit the quantity of lye they placed upon the beans, and when they partook of them death resulted shortly after by paralysis of their throats.

BOY ATE RED PEPPER.

Had Convulsions and Died of Starvation.

A Montreal despatch says: The courts will have to deal with an extraordinary case as a result of a verdict of manslaughter returned by the coroner's jury at an inquest held into the death of A. Procal Fex, the six-year-old son of Joseph Fex, of St. Louvre, County of Vaudreuil, near Montreal, who died on Sunday, after several months of suffering. The evidence showed that in June last the father took his boy with him to a building bee at Alphonse Charlebois, and Miss Sudada Charlebois, 20 years of age, gave the boy a red pepper to eat. Severe sickness and convulsions followed, and vomiting was kept up for five or six days, after which he was never able to swallow food. The cause of death, according to medical testimony, was starvation, and the jury returned a verdict holding Miss Charlebois criminally responsible for the death of the boy, and ordered hec arrest. The coroner pointed out that when death occurs as the result of an act which was not in itself intended to cause death, but merely for mischievous purposes, the perpetrator becomes criminally responsible for the death.

AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

The Colony Will Be Able to Export Some Grain.

An Adelaide, South Australia, despatch says: It is unofficially estimated that the wheat harvest of South Australia will amount to an average of six bushels per acre, and that the exportable surplus will total 130,550 tons.

INCREASE OF $21,033,256.

Canada's Commerce for the Past Seven Months.

An Ottawa despatch says: Trade returns of the Dominion for the seven months ending January 31, show an increase in the total aggregate trade of the Dominion of $21,033,256 over the same time last year. Exclusive of coin and bullion, the total trade for the seven months was $268,719,129, compared with $247,716,473 for the seven months last year. There was an increase in the duty collected of $2,421,170. The details for the seven months are as follows:

Imports—	1902.	1903.
Dutiable goods ..	$65,888,120	$74,755,777
Free goods	44,328,588	45,292,868
Total .	$110,211,208	$120,048,645
Exports—		
Domestic .	$126,837,494	$140,642,665
Foreign	10,667,271	8,028,419
Total .	$137,504,765	$148,671,084

The imports for January show an increase of about two millions, and the exports of over two millions.

TOUCH ONE, HURT ALL

Chamberlain Emphasizes Unity of Parts of Empire.

A London despatch says: Chamberlain's speech at Port Elizabeth on Wedneeday pursued the theme of colonial responsibilities towards the Empire. He said: "When the war began the great Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia sprang to the assistance of the Mother Country, and they made your cause their own. They were not decidedly concerned, but felt your cause was just; felt that the honor and interests of the Empire were at stake, and showed their readiness and anxiety to have their share of responsibilities. The great Empire whose privileges they enjoy made the British race throughout the world one people. No one in the dominions of the King can be touched or harmed without a thrill of indignation passing through the whole Empire."

FROZEN TO DEATH.

C.P.R. Engineer Vance Meets Fate on the Plains.

A Winnipeg despatch says :—Surveying Engineer Vance, of the C.P.R was frozen to death near Battleford on Sunday morning. Mr. Vance was in charge of a party of about ten, who were engaged in the survey of the proposed new road from Saskatoon to Battleford. He was a very energetic man. He was in the habit of walking a mile or two ahead of his party alone to look out for the most favorable locations for the line. At the time of his death Mr. Vance had gone some distance ahead, and his party had no trace of him when a blizzard arose. Great alarm was felt for his safety, and a search was at once instituted in the direction Mr. Vance was supposed to have taken. It was not until several hours had elapsed that Mr. Vance was found lying on the ground frozen almost stiff. Everything possible was done for the unfortunate man, but he died without regaining consciousness. The deceased was 35 years of age, and he leaves a widow and three children. His home was at Edmonton, but he was formerly a resident of Nelson, B.C.

WORK FOR THOUSANDS.

Applications for Farm Laborers Pouring in.

A Toronto despatch says: Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization, has received up to the present over one thousand applications for farm laborers. One man in the Niagara fruit district says he would like to engage fifty men next summer, but adds that if this many cannot be supplied he must have thirty at least. A number of farmers who are growing sugar beets have also written to Mr. Southworth saying that part of their crop went unharvested last year on account of the scarcity of labor.

CAT'S SCRATCH IS FATAL.

Farmer Dies After Suffering Intense Agony.

A Niles, Mich., despatch says: Henry Conklin, a prominent retired farmer, lies dead as the result of a cat scratch which he received in his hand the middle of last week. Mr. Conklin was stroking a pet cat, when the animal, in a spirit of playfulness, scratched his finger. Blood poisoning set in soon after, the hand swelling and causing the sufferer intense pain. He died in great agony.

The Macedonian situation is causing anxiety in Great Britain.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle etc, in Trade Centres.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Toronto, Feb. 17. — Wheat — The market is steady, with demand fair. No. 2 white and red sold at 71½c middle freights. No. 1 spring nominal at 72c on Midland, and No. 2 goose at 67½c on Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard, 88c all rail, grinding in transit; No. 1 northern, 86½c all rail, grinding in transit. No. 1 hard, 87½c North Bay; No. 1 Northern, 86c North Bay.

Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 46½c middle freight, and No. 3 at 43c middle freight.

Buckwheat — The demand is limited, and prices nominal at 45 to 46c outside for No. 2.

Corn — No. 2 Canadian yellow quoted at 45½ to 46c west, and No. 2 mixed at 44½ to 45c west.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at $2.70 middle freights, in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.25 to $3.40 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, $4.35 to $4.40, and seconds, $4.10. Strong bakers', $3.90 to $4, bags included, Toronto.

Millfeed — Bran, $16 here, and shorts, $18. At outside points bran is quoted at $16, and shorts at $17.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $19; and shorts, at $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans — Trade continues dull, with supplies fair. Medium bring, $1.65 to $1.75 per bush., and hand-picked $1.90 to $2.

Dried apples — Market quiet, with prices unchanged at 4 to 4½c per lb., and evaporated at 6 to 6½c.

Honey — The market is quiet, with prices unchanged; straight, 8½c per lb., and comb $1.25 to $1.50.

Hay, baled — The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Choice timothy, $10 to $10.25, on track, and mixed, $8 to $8.50.

Straw — The market is quiet, with car lots on track quoted at $5.50 to $6 a ton.

Maple Syrup — Five-gallon cans, $1 per gallon; one-gallon cans, $1.10, and half-gallon, 60c.

Onions — The market is dull at 40c per bushel for Canadian.

Poultry — The market continues firm, with very light receipts. We quote: Fresh killed, dry-picked turkeys, 15 to 16c; geese, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 80 to $1.25; chickens, young, 75c to $1; old hens, 60 to 65c per pair.

Potatoes — Unchanged. Cars sold on track at $1 to $1.05. Small lots at $1.20 to $1.25 a bag.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—There is a quiet trade. Creamery solids are in liberal supply. We quote: Finest, 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 19c; selected dairy tubs, 18c; choice large rolls, 17 to 18c; secondary grades (rolls and tubs), 13 to 15c; creamery prints, 22 to 23c; solids, 20 to 21c.

Eggs — The egg market is weaker, with new laid quoted at 19c, and held eggs at 13c per dozen.

Cheese — Market is firm. We quote: Finest September, 13½ to 14c; seconds, 13 to 13¼c; twins, 14 to 14½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady, with car lots of Western selling at $7.50, and Northern at $7.65 to $7.75. Cured meats steady, with demand fair. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 10½ to 10¾c, in ton and case lots; Pork—Mess, $21.50 to $22; do., short cut, $22.50 to $23.

Smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11¾ to 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard — Market steady. We quote: Tierces, 10¾c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11¼c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 17. — Grain — No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c in store, Fort William; peas, 72c high freights; No. 2 oats, in store here, 37¼ to 37½c, 31½c high freights; rye, 49½c east; buckwheat, 50c east. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.40 to $4.50; seconds, $4.10 to $4.20; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.10. Rolled oats — Millers' prices, $2 bags, and $4.15 per bbl. Feed — Manitoba bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $18 to $18.50; shorts, in bulk, $20 to $21. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24 to $25; short cut back, $23.50 to $24; light short cut, $23 to $24; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12 to 12½c; hams, 12½ to 13½c; bacon, 14 to 15c; dressed hogs, $8.25; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $6.50 to $9 per 100 lbs. Eggs—Selected, 19 to 20c; candled stock, 13 to 14c; Montreal limed, 14½ to 15c; Western, 12 to 13c. Honey — White clover, in sections, 12 to 13c per section; in 10-lb. tins, 8 to 8½c; in bulk, 7½ to 8c; dark, ½c lower. Cheese — Ontario, 13 to 13⅜c; Townships, 13c. Butter — Townships creamery, 22 to 22½c; dairy butter, 18c; Western Ontario, rolls, 16½ to 19c lb.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Feb. 17. —Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 80 to 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 78½ to 79c; May, 78¼c sellers. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 51 to 52c. Barley — Steady; No. 2, 64½c; sample, 43 to 56c. Corn — May, 45⅜c.

Toledo, Feb. 17. — Wheat closed—Lower; cash, 77¼c; May, 80¼c bid; July, 76½c. Corn—Weak; February, 46¾c; May, 45¾c. Oats—Steady; February, 38c; May, 37⅞c. Rye — No. 2, 53¾c. Seed — Weak; February, $7.07½; March, $7.07½ bid; prime timothy, $1.85; do alsike, $8.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 17. — There was a moderate volume of business transacted at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and prices in the better grades of butchers' and exporters' were maintained. The export market was characterized by the sale of two or three loads of extra choice exporters at $5, and for 19, weighing 1,362 lbs., $5.10 per cwt. was obtained. Dealers, however, maintain that the above cattle were exceedingly choice descriptions, and were equal to the product offered at Chicago at prices on a parity with those of Toronto. This is an assurance to the farmers that if they carefully feed and attend to their stock they will readily obtain for them when they bring them on the market better prices than those that are generally prevailing. It should be the aim of every farmer to produce as good cattle for export in Canada, as are grown in the United States. Sellers were unwilling to come down to the prices offered, hence the draggy tone. A number of buyers were lower by 10 to 15c per 100 lbs., claiming that at the way exporters are being sold the prices of rough and common stock should be lower. There was a good demand for stockers and feeders, and prices were unchanged. The market was steady for sheep and lambs; the offerings were fairly large, and everything sold. Hogs were still weak at the quotations given below.

The total run of cattle to-day was 54 loads, consisting of 1,001 cattle, 615 sheep, 1,000 hogs, and 52 calves.

The following is the range of quotations:

	Per 100 lbs.	
Exporters' cattle—		
Choice	$4.60	$4.80
Medium	4.25	4.50
Light	4.00	4.25
Bulls	3.75	4.00
Butchers'—		
Choice	4.00	4.60
Medium	3.40	4.00
Heifers	3.90	0.00
Bulls	3.00	3.50
Cows	2.75	3.75
Feeders	4.00	4.25
Stockers	3.50	3.90
Canners	2.00	2.75
Sheep—		
Lambs	4.50	5.40
Ewes	3.50	4.00
Bucks	2.50	3.25
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Calves, per 100 lbs.	4.50	6.00
Hogs—		
Sows	4.50	0.00
Stags	2.00	0.00
Selects, 160 to 200 lbs.	5.90	0.00
Thick fats	5.65	0.00
Lights	5.65	0.00

OUR DEBT TO THE EMPIRE

Chamberlain Says We Owe Much to Britain.

A London despatch says: Chamberlain's speech at Grahamstown, South Africa, on Monday was evidently intended for a wider audience, and constitutes the clearest indication of a general Imperial policy that Chamberlain proposes to pursue. He declared that the Mother Country would defend its heritage to the last man, but the colonies had their share of responsibilities for the Empire. Last year England spent £60,000,000, besides the war debt. He was, he said, addressing all the colonies when he said they were not doing what they ought in regard to obligations to the Empire. The increased vote of Cape Colony for a fleet was not sufficient to keep for six months the warship Good Hope. He would agree that the first duty was at home, but all hope of the Empire's future was based on co-operation with the Mother Country. He said he was anxious that the colonial aspiration should be partners in the Empire, whose mission was justice, freedom, and equality. He added: "Who knows when the next blow will fall? We, by remaining one people, shall prove that the Empire is founded on a community of sacrifice."

DEATH OF DR. E. H. SMYTHE

Prominent Barrister of Kingston Suddenly Stricken.

A Kingston, Ont., despatch says: Death came suddenly on Saturday night to Dr. Edward H. Smythe, K. C., one of Kingston's leading barristers. He was to have acted as judge in the debate between students of Queen's and Toronto Universities, and was on his way to Queen's College when stricken down. A couple of hundred yards from his home he was overcome by faintness, and was assisted by his son George into the home of Richard Waldron, and a physician summoned from the General Hospital, a short distance away. Before the physician arrived he was dead.

CROW'S NEST COAL STRIKE

Viewed With Apprehension on Pacific Coast.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says :—The strike which has been declared at the coal mines of the Crow's Nest Coal Company at Fernie, Michel, Morrissey, and Coal Creek will, it is feared, have indirect effects almost as grave as the immediate ones which threaten to close every smelter in the Kootenay and boundary countries. Recently the miners of Nanaimo affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, in direct antagonism to their old leader, Ralph Smith, M.P., who warned them that in so doing they would imper

be imperiling the good relations which had existed between them and the Vancouver Coal Company. It is now considered likely that if the strike is not settled in Fernie, not only will there be great suffering there, but that the miners of Nanaimo may be called out. This would oaralyze the coal trade to San Francisco and cripple the operations of the Western Fuel Company, which has recently taken over the New Vancouver Coal Company. The situation is viewed with the greatest apprehension on this coast, and coal retailers are hurrying scows to Nanaimo to insure a good reserve supply in case of trouble.

THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS.

Selected to Define the Alaskan Boundary.

A Washington despatch says :—Secretary of War Elihu Root, of New York, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Geo Turner, of Washington State, have been selected as members of the tribunal provided for in the Alaskan Treaty, ratified by the Senate on Wednesday. When the treaty was first submitted to the Senate it provided for the appointment as members of the tribunal to fix the boundary line of a High Court of Judicature, which is the usual form in the tseaty phraseology of Great Britain. At the suggestion of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the language was changed so that "impartial jurists of repute" could be appointed, and it is under this characterization that Messrs. Root, Lodge, and Turner have been chosen. They will have the selection of an agent who shall act as their counsel, and the case of the United States must be presented to the tribunal within two months after the exchange of treaty ratifications. The work of the tribunal will take its members to London for several months during the coming spring and summer. The compensation of the jurists and their agent and clerks is to be fixed hereafter by a joint committee. The President on Friday transmitted to the House a copy of the treaty, together with a draft of a bill appropriating $100,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty.

A HUMAN PARCEL.

A London Man Expressed to His Destination.

A London despatch says :—A city man discovered Friday one of those hidden resources of the London post office which has hitherto been suspected by very few people. The city man called at the General Post-office to consult the directory as to a certain private address of a customer, who lives in a remote part of Belham. He mentioned casually to the man in charge of the express parcel counter that he did not know the locality, but it was necessary for him to see the customer immediately. He received this reply : "I will send you there if you like, sir ; the fee is threeuence per mile." The city man accepted the offer, and in telling the story, says :—"Then in response to a bell a smart youth came to my side and tapping me on the arm, said, 'Are you express for Balham, sir ? This way, please.' The youth carried in his hand a small printed slip with a description of myself under the heading of an article required to be delivered. I was detained on the street through meeting my partner. The youth, saluting me respectfully, said in a reproachful voice, 'You are express, sir,' and I thereupon resumed my journey. The youth delivered me safely, and my customer signed a document testifying to the safe receipt of the article consigned."

MINING OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Encouraging Reports Received at the Bureau.

A Toronto despatch says: Secretary Carter, of the Bureau of Mines, returned on Wednesday from an inspection of the mining districts of Ontario, from Sudbury eastward. In nearly every place he visited there was, he says, great activity. The Copper Cliff mine is being developed as successfully as ever, and the Creighton Mine is producing 550 tons of ore a day, and the present staff of 1,000 men will be increased when some experiments in smelting have been completed. No actual work has yet been done in the Hutton and Moose Mountain iron ranges, but prospectors are already in the field, and a lot of development work will be done in the spring. The outlook for the felspar industry is bright in Frontenac County.