

A DASH FROM ADRIANOPLE

Turks Lost Six Guns and Left Thousands of Dead On the Field.

A despatch from London says: Bennett Burleigh, in a series of despatches to The London Daily Telegraph from Mustapha Pasha, describes the progress of events around Adrianople. In a sally on Saturday morning the Turks lost six guns, which were captured by the Bulgarians, and also left many thousands of dead on the field. The enemy tried to break towards the southeast, hoping to escape by rapid marching along unfrequented routes towards Tchatalja. The Turks seem incapable of realizing their truly desperate straits, and that the battle power has gone from their hands.

The Bulgarians are now within field-gun range of many parts of the town. Their military engineers have adopted an admirable system of constructing and placing their siege works. These are so many self-enclosed independent camps, placed so as to command the approaches to the city as well as the exits. They can, in attack or defence, co-operate with the neighboring camps behind and all around the enclosing circuits of the besiegers' work. These camps are almost impossible nuts to crack in any sally. There are lines of barbed wire everywhere. The morale of the besieging troops is splendid. Travellers in vehicles are coming from Jildrim towards the Bulgarian camps on the southwest.

It is stated that negotiations are proceeding at Adrianople with a view to saving needless waste of life. The Turks have been told that the town will otherwise be taken by bombardment or assault unless it is surrendered. The terms will be discussed for a day or so. In the capture of Marash and its works a few days ago the Turks left three thousand dead upon the field, but succeeded in carrying most of their wounded into the town, which must now be in a frightfully insanitary condition and in privation. The streets from Mustapha Pasha to the front are being regularly cleansed and repaired, under Bulgarian direction, by the peasants.

Arrived Too Late.

A despatch from Sofia says: Nearly one thousand Bulgarian reservists from the United States arrived here on Saturday. Their enthusiasm was dampened by the announcement that they would very probably not be permitted to go to the front. Some of them have already started for their homes in the provinces. Twelve hundred Turkish prisoners have been brought here.

A Massacre is Feared.

A despatch from Sofia says: King Ferdinand has decided not to enter Constantinople if he takes the Tchatalja lines, because of a fear that a massacre of Christians will occur before he can secure full control of the city and feel sure of keeping order. Fear of a cholera plague aided him in this decision. Ferdinand's Government favors his decision. M. Natchovitch, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, in an interview with the correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse, said that Bulgaria wants Constantinople and Salonica made free cities, and that the Bulgarian army will halt before the gates of Constantinople and leave the fate of the Turkish capital to the powers.

The Balkan allies at Salonica are displaying a fine crop of petty jealousies. The Bulgarians who followed the Greeks into that city wired to King Ferdinand that the city was now under his rule, thereby stirring in the breasts of the Greeks a feeling that due credit had not been given to them.

Wounded Left to Die.

A despatch from London says: From the accounts of correspondents on the Bulgarian side, their wounded are in just as bad condition as the Turks. One correspondent in describing the poor ambulance service of the Bulgarians, whose wounded are driven for miles in jolting oxen carts, says this is not the worst part of their sufferings. He continues: "After several battles the wounded were left lying on the bare fields where they had fallen for two or three hot days and bitterly cold nights, and the worst sights in the hospitals are the rows of poor fellows with swollen and gangrened limbs, for whom there is no hope of recovery."

The correspondent adds that

many are dying from exposure and not from wounds.

Grim Toll at Yenidje.

A despatch from Athens says: It is announced that 35,000 Turks were engaged in the battle against the Greeks at Yenidje. They had 42 heavy guns. The Turkish losses numbered 2,000 killed, 500 made prisoners and 22 guns captured. The Greek losses were 500 killed and wounded, including fifteen officers.

Six Thousand Massacred.

A despatch from Athens says: Six thousand women and children, 25 men and two priests have been massacred in the neighborhood of Janina by 750 men of the Turkish infantry and 300 Bashi-Bazouks, who pillaged and set fire to the villages.

Murderous Fighting.

A despatch from Bulgarian headquarters says: After four days' murderous fighting, the Bulgarian army has succeeded in breaking through the Turkish position at Tchatalja in the centre of the lines and completely rolling up the Turkish defence. The Bulgarian advance is being pushed forward with the greatest energy with the view of forcing the Turkish troops away from Constantinople.

Cholera Stops Bulgaria.

A despatch from London says: Cholera at Tchatalja and Constantinople is doing more than all the men under Nazim Pasha to stop the march of the Bulgars. Eye-witnesses tell of horrible scenes in the beleaguered forts, where hundreds of bodies of victims of the disease are piled into shallow trenches.

It is doubtful if King Ferdinand will risk the lives of any more of his men by marching them into a plague-stricken city, and there is a report that already many of the Bulgarian troops have been stricken with cholera, which they caught in positions from which they had routed the diseased Turks.

A Constantinople despatch to the Cologne Gazette declares that Bulgaria has abandoned her intentions to enter Constantinople, being thus advised by Russia and Great Britain. Altogether, although the report that an armistice already has been arranged has not been confirmed, all indications point in that direction, and it may be supposed that the terrible conditions of famine and destitution prevailing among the refugees in the neighborhood of Constantinople, which are calculated to provide a hotbed for the spread of cholera, may have had something to do with Bulgaria's decision.

Constantinople still waits her fate in the calm of despair. So far, in spite of alarmist reports, there has been no great disorder there.

ENGINE BOILER EXPLODES.

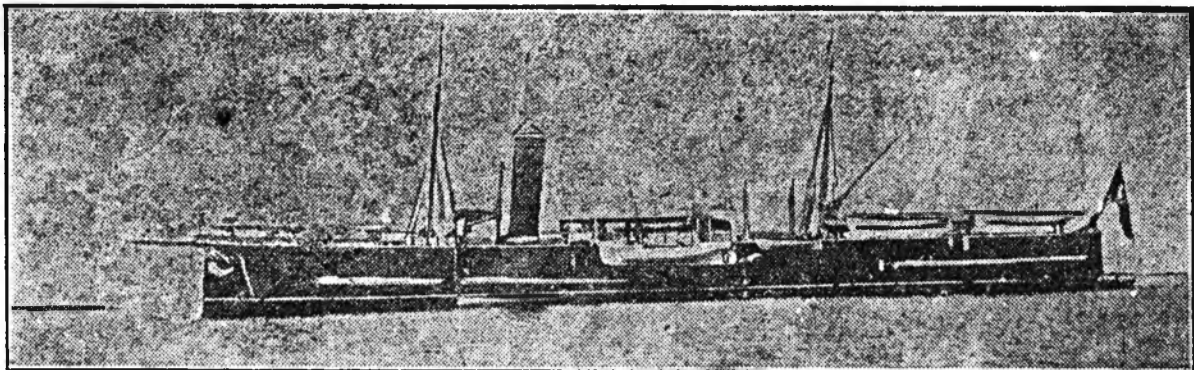
Fireman Fatally Hurt and Engineer Critically Injured.

A despatch from Hamilton says: Two men were injured, one fatally and the other critically, and several persons were shaken up early on Friday, when the engine of G.T.R. train No. 11, an accommodation running between Niagara Falls and Windsor, exploded at the "Y" near the Desjardins Canal. The victims were:—George E. Cook, engineer, Niagara Falls, Ont., aged 55 years, badly scalded about the breast, face and hands, lacerated about the shoulders, and suffered from shock, will probably recover; Samuel Sault, fireman, Niagara Falls, N. Y., aged 38, right leg crushed, had to be amputated at the knee; skull fractured; terribly scalded about the upper portion of the body. Taken to City Hospital, where he died at 1.30 in the afternoon.

MILLINERY STOCK BURNED.

\$35,000 Damage Done by Fire in Hat Works at London.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Fire that is said to have started in rubbish about the heating plant at the Wright Hat Company's warehouse in Ridout Street Saturday afternoon caused damage estimated at about \$35,000. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 of this was to the heavy millinery stock, while the remainder was to the plant and equipment. Insurance was carried to the extent of about half of the total loss.



TURKISH BATTLESHIP BY A GRECIAN TORPEDO.
This is a photograph of the Sultan's warship Feth-i-Bulend, which was blown up and sunk by a daring Grecian torpedo boat that escaped unscathed. It is probable scores of men forming the crew, if not several hundred, were drowned, as the vessel sank in five minutes.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

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

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Nov. 19.—Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, \$4 to \$4.10. Manitoba, \$5.50 for first patents, \$5 for seconds, and \$4.80 for strong bakers'.
Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.12c, Bay ports; No. 2 at \$1c; and No. 3 at 82c, Bay ports. Feed wheat, 65 to 67c, Bay ports.
Ontario Wheat—No. 2 new white and red wheat, 96 to 97c, outside, and sprouted, 80 to 85c, outside.
Oats—No. 3 Ontario, 35 to 37c, outside, and 40c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats quoted at 42 1/2c cash for No. 2 and 41 1/2c for No. 3.
Peas—No. 2 at \$1.10 to \$1.15.
Barley—Forty-eight-lb. barley of good quality, 65 to 70c, outside.
Corn—No. 2 old American, 65 1/2c, all-rail, Toronto, and No. 3 at 64 1/2c, all-rail. No. 3, Bay ports, 61 1/2c. New corn, December delivery, 56c, Toronto.
Rye—No. 3 at 80 to 82c, outside.
Buckwheat—\$2 to 55c, outside.
Bran—Manitoba bran, \$22.50 to \$23, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, \$22.50 to \$26.

Country Produce.
Butter—Rolls, choice, 26 to 27c; bakers', inferior, 22 to 24c; choice, dairy tubs, 26c; creamery, 31 to 32c for rolls, and 28 to 29c for solids.
Eggs—Case lots of fresh, 32c per dozen, and of cold storage, 25 to 28c; strictly new-laid, 40 to 45c per dozen.
Cheese—14 1/2c for large, and 14 3/4c for twins.
Beans—Hand-picked, \$3 per bushel; primes, \$2.90, in a jobbing way.
Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 to 12 1/2c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, \$2.50 to \$3, wholesale.
Poultry—Well-fatted, clean, dry-picked stock was quoted as follows:—Chickens, 14 to 15c per lb; fowl, 11 to 13c; ducks, 14 to 16c; geese, 13 to 14c; turkeys, 22 to 24c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.
Potatoes—Good stock quoted at 80 to 90c per bag on track.

Provisions.
Bacon—Long cut, 15 1/2c to 15 1/2c per lb. in case lots. Pork—Short cut, \$25 to \$27; do, mild, \$21.50 to \$23. Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1/2c; heavy, 15 1/2c to 16c; rolls, 14 1/2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 18c; backs, 21 1/2c.
Lard—Tierces, 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 3/4c; pails, 15c.

Baled Hay and Straw.
Baled Hay—No. 1 at \$14 to \$14.50 on track, Toronto; No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50. Mixed hay, \$10 to \$11 a ton, on track.
Baled Straw—\$10, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Nov. 19.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 46 1/2 to 47c; extra No. 1 feed, 46 to 46 1/2c. Barley—Man. feed, 61 to 62c; malting, 78 to 80c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 55 to 56c. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.60; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90; winter patents, choice, \$5.35; straight rollers, \$4.85 to \$5.05; straight rolls, \$4.75 to \$4.90. Refined oats, barrels, \$5.05; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.40. Bran, \$23. Shorts, \$26 to \$27. Middlings, \$28 to \$30. Mouillie, \$30 to \$35. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, 13 to 13 1/2c. Cheese, finest westerns, 12 7/8 to 13c; finest easterns, 12 1/2 to 12 3/4c. Butter, choice creamery, 30 1/4 to 30 1/2c; seconds, 28 3/4 to 29c. Eggs, selected, 31 to 32c; No. 2 stock, 21 to 22c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 80 to 85c.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Nov. 19.—Wheat—December, \$4.14c; May, \$0.34c; No. 1 Northern, \$7.14c; No. 2 do., \$3 to \$4.34c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59 to 60c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29 to 29 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, 57 to 60c. Bran—\$18 to \$18.50. Flour—First patents, \$4.35 to \$4.65; second patents, \$4.20 to \$4.45; first clears, \$3.20 to \$3.50; second clears, \$2.40 to \$2.70.
Duluth, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$5.38c; No. 1 Northern, \$5.58c; No. 2 do., \$5.38c; December, \$4.38c; May, \$9.38c bid. Lined—On track and to arrive, \$1.40 3/4; November, \$1.39 1/4 bid; December, \$1.33 bid; January, \$1.36 1/2 asked; May, \$1.39 asked.

Live Stock Markets.
Montreal, Nov. 19.—Steers, \$3.75 to \$6 per cwt. Some choice cows brought \$4.50, and the common sold at \$3 to \$4, while the bulls, which were principally canners' stock, sold at from \$2 to \$3.25 per cwt. Lambs sold at \$6 to \$6.25 and sheep at \$4 per cwt, while calves brought from \$3 to \$12 each, as to size and quality. Hogs—\$8.50 to \$8.65 per cwt., weighed off cars.
Toronto, Nov. 19.—Good to choice butchers brought from \$2.25 to \$3.50, medium at from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Good butcher cows ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.00, with common to mediums at from \$3.50 to \$4.50, and canners at from \$2.35 to \$3.00. Fair to medium bulls went at from \$3.35 to \$4.25. Milk cows and springers, \$50 to \$60. Light stockers went at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per hundred weight. Lambs ranged from \$6.15 to \$6.40; light ewes from \$4.00 to \$5.50; bucks and culls from \$2.00 to \$3.50; good calves from \$7.00 to \$9.00, with roughs at from \$3.75 to \$6.00. Hogs, \$8.10; \$8.00 was paid for the most part, on the fed and watered basis.

HOG CHOLERA SPREADS.

Fifty More Animals Slain on Farms in Amherstburg vicinity.

A despatch from Windsor says: Since the destruction of a herd of 85 high-class hogs, found suffering with hog cholera, near Amherstburg last week, 50 more hogs have been killed on farms in the immediate neighborhood.

THE PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

Merchant Vessel Rate To Be \$1.20 Per Net Ton Carrying Capacity.

A despatch from Washington says: President Taft on Wednesday night issued a proclamation fixing the rates that the foreign shipping of the world shall pay for passage through the Panama Canal. The proclamation, made under authority of the canal act passed by Congress in August, establishes a merchant vessel rate of \$1.20 per net ton of actual carrying capacity, with a reduction of 40 per cent. on ships in ballast.

The provisions of the proclamation are as follows:

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic foot—of actual earning capacity.
2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.
3. Upon naval vessels, other than

transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

"The Secretary of War will prepare and prescribe such rules for the measurement of vessels and such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this proclamation into full force and effect."

American coastwise shipping was exempted from toll payment by Congress. It was to this provision of the act that Great Britain diplomatically protested, but no reference to the incident is made in the President's proclamation.

A SANITARIAN CLUB.

For Charitable Work Among the Consumptive Poor.

Toronto has a modest and unique charity organization known as the Samaritan Club, the members being ladies who have banded together for work among the consumptive poor. The main idea is one which might be adopted in every town and village throughout Canada, while even in the tiniest settlement any Christian woman who feels a call to help less fortunate sisters can constitute herself a Samaritan Club of one, and find effective work to do in her neighborhood. The Toronto ladies have formed the following committees: The Supply Committee, to provide clothing for consumptive and their families. The Nourishment Committee, to provide milk, eggs, and other necessities and delicacies for patients at their homes, and soup for weak and hungry patients at the free dispensary. The Welfare Committee, for delivering twenty minute talks on the cure and avoidance of consump-

tion at places where ten or more girls are employed, thus spreading a knowledge of the disease and its prevention.

MAN HURLED TO DEATH.

Oliver Poirier Caught in Shafting in Cornwall Mill.

A despatch from Cornwall says: Oliver Poirier, aged about sixty-two, met a horrible death in the basement of the weave shed of the Canada Mill here on Thursday afternoon, when he was in the act of oiling the shafting. His clothing caught in the shafting, and before the speed could be shut off he was dead. Both arms, both legs, his neck and every rib were broken, while his body was a mass of bruises. Poirier was born near Coateau, Que., and is survived by his mother, his wife, two sisters and two brothers.

Mr. E. A. Lancaster, M.P., intends to fight to the last the assessment on his Parliamentary allowance.

NINE PERSONS DROWNED

Old Mayflower Springs Leak In Madawaska River Near Barry's Bay, and Sinks.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Nine lives are believed to have been lost in the Madawaska River on Tuesday night soon after 7 o'clock, when the old wheel steamer Mayflower, a small 50-foot boat, capsized and sank three miles out of Barry's Bay, after springing a leak. Of the twelve people aboard, ten of whom were passengers and two members of the crew, three passengers, namely, Gordon C. Peverley, J. S. Imlach and M. J. Harper, all of Ottawa, and commercial travelers, are alive to tell the story of the terrible disaster. They were found by a search party who rowed out from Barry's Bay to an island about three miles down the river, in a very exhausted condition.

From the brief story of the disaster that could be obtained from the three survivors, they say that the Mayflower sprang a leak soon after she left Barry's Bay. Her hold rapidly filled with water, and those on board quickly realized that death was imminent. There was hardly a moment to decide on how their lives could be saved. A howling wind was sweeping down over the river, which is nearly a mile wide at the point where the boat sprang a leak, and the water was lashing the sides of the ill-fated boat with a vengeance. All around was black.

Not a light could be seen anywhere. The boat began to lurch a

little, a little more and then terribly, when the old coal-oil lamp went out by being crashed to the floor, and in a few minutes when all was in darkness the boat keeled over broadside and sank suddenly, throwing passengers, crew, freight and all, of which there was a good deal aboard, and machinery, into the icy water. The wooded shores threw back the echoes of the cries of the drowning souls. The three survivors were able to discern some spars of timber floating near to where they had been hurled into the water. Each tried to cheer the other with words of encouragement, and half perished in water that was clogged with ice, and almost numbed to the point of unconsciousness they drifted ashore, but more dead than alive.

Words, they say, could not describe those hours of suffering on the island up to the time they were found. They were too exhausted to walk, or even to get to their feet. Throughout the long, cold night, and terrible, even colder day, in a blinding snow storm, they waited and prayed that help would come to them. Death seemed inevitable until at last, when hope seemed practically gone, they heard the quiet swish of oars and the sound of human voices, and from that moment from sheer joy they remembered nothing more until they awoke in a house with kind faces around them and kind hands to attend to their wants.