

THE BULGARIAN MEMORANDUM.

Constitutes Category of Murder, Torture, Incendiarism, Pillage and Oppression.

ARTICULARS OF CASES GIVEN.

Men and Women Tortured to Death—Houses, Churches and Schools Burned—Diplomats Impressed.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 16.—The Bulgarian government has presented a memorandum to the powers setting out at great length the condition of affairs during the past three months in Macedonia since the Turkish government undertook to inaugurate the promised reforms. The most precise details, dates, places and names of persons are given in the memorandum, the whole constituting a terrible category of murder, torture, incendiarism, pillage and general oppression committed by the Ottoman soldiers and officials. These particulars were obtained entirely from official sources, such as the representatives of the Bulgarian consuls and agents of the Bulgarian government, and in many instances the reports made by Turkish authorities. The Bulgarian government guarantees the absolute truth of every statement and challenges the powers to disprove a single charge made in the memorandum.

The memorandum begins by stating that during the past three months the Ottoman government has taken a series of measures with the alleged intention of inaugurating the era of promised reform and assuring peace and tranquillity to the Bulgarian population of Europe to Turkey, but which have had the contrary effect of further exasperating this population and reviving the revolutionary movement. Instead of proceeding solely against persons guilty of breaches of the public order, the military and civil authorities have sought every possible pretext to persecute, terrorize and ruin the Bulgarian inhabitants, alike in the large cities and in the small villages. Wholesale massacres, individual murders, the destruction of villages, the pillaging and setting fire to houses, the arrests, ill treatment, tortures, arbitrary imprisonment and banishment, the closing and hoarding of churches and schools, the ruining of merchants, the collection of taxes for many years in advance—these are the methods of the Ottoman administration of Monastir, Uskub and Adrianople.

The memorandum next relates in detail a number of such cases in each vilayet. Beginning with Salonica, it relates that in the towns of Salonica, the Bulgarian professors of the university, the students and shopkeepers, in fact all the intelligent Bulgarians in the city, have been cast into prison.

One hundred and twenty soldiers entered the village of Corbale, on May 19 and tortured to death five men and two women. During the first three weeks of July, 25 villages in the district of Tikvesh were subjected to the depredations of the Turkish soldiers and Bashibazouks. The villagers were beaten and tortured, the women violated and the houses plundered while the administrative authorities took no action.

In the vilayet of Monastir, the Turkish soldiers and Bashibazouks, in the town of Smerdesch, 300 houses were left a heap of ruins. At the beginning of July two Greek bands, with the connivance of the authorities, plundered Bulgarian houses.

In the vilayet of Uskub, the entire Bulgarian population has been systematically persecuted since last May. The director of the normal school at Uskub was imprisoned because his library contained the "Othello" and "Les Misérables."

In Palanija, Kollischini, Koumanovo and Gostivar the prisons are filled with Bulgarian prisoners, soldiers and merchants. During June the soldiers and Bashibazouks terrorized the inhabitants of the Schlitz district, torturing the people with red-hot irons.

Similar atrocities perpetrated in the vilayet of Adrianople are cited. Altogether the memorandum gives particulars of no less than 131 individual and general cases of excesses and outrages committed by the Turkish authorities, summarizing the specific details of the outrages mentioned in the memorandum declares that wholesale massacres were perpetrated by regulars and Bashibazouks in the towns of Salonica and the villages of Bilevet, Banitsa, Eghorlovo, Eghorlovo, Moghila, Smerdesch and Enidje, while the scenes of carnage, pillage and incendiarism were everywhere terrible.

At Smerdesch over 200 Bulgarians were shot, killed with swords or burned to death. Over 250 houses and churches and schools were set on fire with petroleum and pillaged, the property being sold by the soldiers and Bashibazouks in neighboring places.

Similar scenes occurred at the villages of Gatchin-Ribitz, Igoumeniz, Dopolaki and Nikodon. The villagers there abandoned their homes and fled to the mountains. Over 3,000 men, women and children fled from the Banjak of Seres, and even more from the Banjak of Kerkilaze.

It is difficult, says the memorandum, to obtain the exact number of Bulgarians who were imprisoned, mostly on the flimsiest pretexts, as when they were released others were immediately arrested. It is presumed to be about 3,000.

The memorandum has made a strong impression in diplomatic circles. The Austro-Hungarian agent has already called upon the premier to express his anxiety regarding the results that may ensue from its publication. The French and Italian agents also expressed uneasiness, although they took a less gloomy view.

CONVICTS SURPRISE CAMPERS

Folsom Escapes Visit Them in Mountains and Are Broken.

Placerville, Cal., Aug. 16.—Atty. Fred Irwin of this city, who has been summoned at Phillips station, near the summit, in company with John P. Armstrong, registrar of the United States forest at Sacramento, reports that last Friday morning about 8 o'clock three men armed with Winchester carbines came into their camp at Phillips station, and stating they had gone two days without food, asked for something to eat. They appeared tired and exhausted, and the women of the camp gave them breakfast, after which they left, taking some provisions away with them in a sack. When getting their provisions they stated that they were escaped convicts, and that while they would intentionally harm no one if it could be avoided, they were making a strike for their liberty. They were extremely courteous to the campers, who were all unarmed.

Theron, who was recognized from a picture, caught sight of Registrar Armstrong, who in appearance and somewhat resembles Sheriff Bosquill.



Blindfolded woman and she loses all confidence in herself. Her step is slow, hesitating and uncertain. Her hands are raised to ward the imaginary blows which threaten her. When a sick woman seeks the means of health she is often like a woman blindfolded. She has no confidence. She cannot tell what her effort will lead to. She turns now to this side and then to the other in uncertainty and doubt.

The sick woman who uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may do so with absolute confidence. It invites open investigation. There need be no hesitation in following the hundreds of thousands of women who have found a perfect cure for womanly ills in the use of this medicine.

"Favorite Prescription" cures irregularly and disordered menstruation. It cures inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"With a heart full of gratitude to you for sending out over the land your wonderful medicine I send these few lines, hoping that some poor suffering woman will try Dr. Pierce's medicine." writes Mrs. Cora L. Root of Greenspring Furnace, Washington, D. C. "I had suffered severely from female weakness and had to be in bed a great deal of the time. Had headache, backache, and pain in left side when lying down. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and had not taken two bottles when I was able to be around again and do my work with but little pain. Can now eat anything and it never hurts me any more. Have taken several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and one of his Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and several vials of his Pleasant Pellets. Feeling better every day. My husband says I look like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

and clapping his hand on his revolver, inquired, "Is that the big shot?" His suspicious continued to remain with him notwithstanding he was told by Armstrong, until the three had gotten away in the direction of the Glen Alpine trail. They evidently followed the Glen Alpine trail, for a report came from Glen Alpine last night that the party had taken dinner there.

WILL RAISE NO OBJECTION.

The Powers to Russia's Demands on U. S. Turkey.

London, Aug. 15.—There is reason to believe that the powers, certainly Great Britain, will raise no objections to the demands of Russia on Turkey or to the stay of her squadron in Turkish waters. The demands shall have been fully complied with, Count Lamsdorff's representations to Bulgaria are due to the wish of the Russian government to localize the trouble, as desired by Britain and Austria.

The Associated Press correspondent was informed at the admiralty today that no instructions had been sent to the Mediterranean fleet to proceed to the Aegean Sea.

For four hours streets filled with strikers and non-union men.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 16.—From 9 o'clock last night until 1 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, the streets of Renwood were the scene of a wild riot. The striking machinists and the non-union men who replaced them at the Riverside plant of the National Tube company clashed and many shots were exchanged.

For four hours an indiscriminate battle raged between the two forces. Although 1,000 shots were fired, only two men are known to be wounded by the flying bullets. Clay Hoover, a passer-by, was struck in the left knee, and another man was wounded in the leg. He was quickly carried off by the strikers, and his name could not be learned.

The beginning of the hostilities asserted itself when an aged man was set upon and badly beaten by a crowd of strikers. He is in a serious condition.

This was followed by two other assaults upon non-union men, who were terribly beaten on their way home from work. The union men armed themselves and battle lines were drawn.

At 8 o'clock this morning the police succeeded in dispersing the warring factions and the streets were deserted.

RANGE WAR IN MONTANA.

One of No Small Dimensions Raging in Lewis and Clark County.

Butte, Aug. 15.—A minor special from Helena says that a range war of no small dimensions is raging in the northern part of Lewis and Clark county, in the region of the middle fork of the Dearborn river. Sheriff Jeff O'Connell returned tonight from the scene, having placed seven well known ranchers and cattlemen under arrest. They are all charged with assault in the third degree as the result of an alleged attack made upon Aldegal Dagnaine, a herder, who says that he was surprised on night last week by 20 armed whites coming upon him with rifles. The whites demolished his corral and slaughtered his sheep. Placing a rope around his neck, according to Dagnaine's story, the whites strung him up to a tree for a few moments. He was let down choking and made to swear he would quit the country and not reveal the names of his assailants. The next day Dagnaine came to town and swore an appeal, accompanied by a bill of exceptions. A stay of execution was taken for both prisoners for sixty days until the court of appeals shall pass on the case.

Overruling the motion for a new trial Judge Osborne granted an appeal and gave the defense until Sept. 3, to file their exceptions. Jett and White were formally sentenced to the penitentiary at hard labor. The ropes broke camp, one detachment taking Curtis Jett to jail at Lexington and another Thomas White to jail at Livingston, Ky.

JETT AND WHITE SENTENCED.

Motion for a New Trial Overruled by Judge Osborne.

Cynthia, Ky., Aug. 15.—Judge Osborne today overruled the motion for a new trial for Jett and White, who were yesterday convicted and given sentences for the Marcus assassination. The defense then filed notice of an appeal, accompanied by a bill of exceptions. A stay of execution was taken for both prisoners for sixty days until the court of appeals shall pass on the case.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Jett*

DECENT SPEECH AND CONDUCT.

President Makes an Address on It Before the Society of the Holy Name.

MAN MUST BE CLEAN OF MOUTH

As Well as Clean of Life—Every Man Should Constitute Himself His Brother's Keeper by Example.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 16.—President Roosevelt delivered the principal address at the quarterly meeting of the Society of the Holy Name of Brooklyn and Long Island, held here today. Decency of speech and conduct constituted the theme of his address, which was enthusiastically applauded by an audience of more than 2,000 persons, chiefly men.

During the afternoon special trains brought hundreds of members of the society to Oyster Bay from Brooklyn and Western Long Island. Threatening weather kept many away, but although a light rain fell during the exercises, the crowd remained lank and the flag-decked stand on a beautiful hill opposite St. Dominic's Catholic church.

As President Roosevelt drove up to the stand in a closed carriage, accompanied by Capt. W. H. Brownson, superintendent of the naval academy, Secy. Barnes and a representative of the society, he was accorded an enthusiastic reception, a band meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief." After the audience had sung "America," Father Power, rector of St. Dominic's, introduced the president in a felicitous speech in which he spoke of the esteem in which Mr. Roosevelt is held by the Catholics of this country. When President Roosevelt rose he was greeted with prolonged cheers and it was fully a minute before he was able to proceed. He said:

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Very Reverend Dean, Reverend Clergy and You of the Holy Name Society: I count myself fortunate in having the honor to say a word to you today, and at the outset let me, Father Power, on behalf of my neighbors, your congregation, welcome you here to Oyster Bay. I have a partial right to join in that welcome myself, for it is an American fortune in the days of Father Power's predecessor, Father Belford, to be the first man to put down a small contribution for the erection of the church here. I am particularly glad to see such a society as this flourishing, as your society has flourished, because the future welfare of our nation depends upon the way in which we can combine in our men, in our young men—decency and strength. Just this morning when attending service on the great battleship Kearsarge I listened to a sermon addressed to the officers and enlisted men of the navy, in which the central thought was that the American must be a good man or he could not be a good citizen. And one of the things dwelt upon in that sermon was the fact that a man must be clean of mouth as well as clean of life—must show by his words as well as by his actions his fealty to the Deity and the Savior if he is to be what we have a right to expect of men wearing the national uniform."

"We have good scriptural authority for the statement that it is not what comes into a man's mouth, but what goes out of it that counts. I am not addressing you as clerics or I should not take the trouble to come here. I am addressing strong, vigorous men who are engaged in the active hard work of life, and life to be worth living must be a life of active and hard work."

"I am speaking to you, men, in the hard, active work of life, and therefore, men who will count for good or for evil, and it is particularly incumbent upon you who have strength to set a right example to others. I ask you to remember that you cannot retain your self-respect if you are loose and foul of tongue, that a man who is soiled by a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his self-respect is not clean and honorable. Every man here knows the temptations that beset all of us in this world. At times any man may slip. I do not expect perfection, but I do expect genuine and sincere effort toward being decent and clean in thought, in word and in deed."

"As I said at the outset, I hail the work of this society as typifying one of those forces which tend to the betterment and uplifting of our social system. Our whole effort should be toward securing a combination of the strong qualities with those qualities which we term virtues in the bravest of our good men. I expect you to be strong. I would not respect you if you were not. I do not want to see Christianity professed only by weaklings. I want to see it a moving spirit among men of strength. I expect you to lose one particle of your strength or courage by being decent. On the contrary I would hope to see each man who is a member of this society should be the opinion of the editor or owner of a newspaper affect his preparation of news; relations of publisher, editor and reporters as regards freedom of opinion."

"The law of journalism—Freedom of the press, etc."

"The literary form of newspapers—Approved usages in punctuation, spelling, abbreviations, typography. Reinforcements of existing departments of instruction—For the benefit of students of journalism: In English reporting of news, news letters, reviews, paragraph writing, editorial writing; in history—emphasis on geography; on political science—emphasis on contemporary economic problems and financial administration."

"It is probable that the scheme of instruction will include several of the chief centers now taught in the university. But also, will give special prominence to the other side of the study in an endeavor to impart by thorough teaching and training what has been hitherto acquired in the hard school of actual practice. The newspaper man who will define the precise detail of this part will themselves recognize and attach a proper value to each division of this study."

"The building for the school will probably be completed by the autumn of 1904, and it is hoped that the school may be opened soon afterward. The course of study will be two years. Candidates will be admitted upon an examination as to good character and intelligence, but previous collegiate courses will not be required."

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

He is a friend of acquaintances in your former field of labor, to whom you would like to send a copy of the Semi-Weekly News? If so, take advantage of our special offer, made to aid the great missionary work. We send the paper one year to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico at half price, \$1.00. This does not apply to points where there are regular yards or stakes. Foreign postage extra.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Must Bear Signature of *Chas. H. Jett*

GUER RICK HEADACHE.

that is of a purely academic type. They believe in courage, in manliness. They admire those who have the quality of being brave, the quality of facing life as it should be faced. The quality that must stand at the root of good citizenship in peace or in war. If you are to be effective as good Christians you have got to possess strength and courage, or your example will count for little with the young, who admire strength and courage. I want to see you, the men of the Holy Name society, who you embody the ideal which the younger people admire, by your example give those young people the tendency, the trend, in the right direction, and remember that this example counts in this case as well as cleanliness of speech. I want to see every man able to hold his own with the strong, and also ashamed to oppress the weak."

"I want to see a young man able to do a man's work in the world and a young woman, will not permit imposition to be practised upon him. I want to see him too strong of spirit to submit to wrong, and, on the other hand, ashamed to do wrong to others. I want to see each of you hold his own with the rough work of actual life outside, and also, when he is at home, a good man, unselfish in dealing with wife, or mother, or children. Remember that the preaching does not count for much, if it is not backed up by practice. There is no good of you preaching to them to be unselfish if they see you selfish with your life, disregarding the needs of your family. We have a right to expect not only that you will come together in meetings like this; that you will march in processions; that you will join in building up such a great and useful association as this, but you have a right also to expect that in your own associates you will prove by your deeds that yours is not a lip loyalty merely; that you will show in actual practice the faith that is in you."

"Now, friends, that is all I have to say. I have come here merely to greet you and to say how I welcome the work that is being done by this society. In the analysis, the whole future of the state depends upon the average citizen of this nation. The mixture of strength and honesty, which make in their sum what we call good citizenship, the making up of which so many qualities, but the quality of honesty; we must have that first. I am using it in its broadest sense, honesty, including decency in private life, cleanliness of word, of speech as well as of life, decency to the state, decency to the community. If it is really possessed, stands at the basis of patriotism itself; that is indispensable."

The president concluded by referring briefly to the civil war and touching on patriotism.

The applause at the conclusion of the president's address was enthusiastic and the cheering continued until he had entered his carriage and been driven away.

A CAREFUL BENEFICIARY.

Charles H. Schwab, the evening of the announcement of his withdrawal from the presidency of the steel trust, attended a performance of "The Hound in Black," in New York. He talked there, between the acts, of gratitude.

"Here," he said, "is an instance of gratitude that I heard of the other day. There is Vermont a very rich physician who gives money away with great freedom. This physician said one morning to his wife, when an old farmer came in with bad news. His barn, it seems, had burned down the night before, and his loss was close upon \$2,000."

The physician who knew the old man slightly, but nevertheless he was so sorry for him that he decided to help him. He sent him some bills, and said, as he extended them: "Here, my friend, is a present of \$20 for you."

"The farmer took the money and went over it very carefully. He believed this was right, dealer," he said, and putting on his hat, he walked out."

A CASE IN POINT.

Mrs. Ordon Goetz, whose engagement to Judge De Wolf Cutting is rumored, is adverse, despite her great wealth, to ostentation. Nothing displeases her more than to be known as a social climber.

One day Mrs. Goetz reproved gently, for an expenditure that was both silly and huge, a friend of hers, a very rich young girl.

"It's true I am extravagant; but, then, why shouldn't I be? I am rich enough to afford to be extravagant."

"Your wealth excuses you, does it?" Mrs. Goetz asked.

"I think so," was the reply.

"I believe this is right, dealer," he said, and putting on his hat, he walked out."

TOO SMALL TO OBEY.

The intermittent discussion about the propriety of the word "obey" in the bride's part of the marriage service reminded City Magistrate Crane of a story. When a certain couple were married the bride was 16 years and the groom was 17. The husband was two years her senior, but slim to thinness, and not up to the average in height. Ten years passed and the couple got along as well as many couples do, but the wife was hard to manage. With the flight of time she became larger while her theoretical lord and master added not an inch to his stature nor an ounce to his weight. One day he wanted her to do something, and she refused at first quietly, then vehemently, and finally explosively. "I'll not do it," she declared. "And I'd like to see you make me."

"But, Maria," expostulated the husband, "when you married me, didn't you promise?"

"I did," she replied. Then, sinking up his diminutive proportions she added: "But I expected you'd grow."—New York Times.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Chas. H. Jett*

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Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

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PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

Proprietor of the New York World Gives Two Million Dollars.

TO BE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Advisory Board Contains Names of Some of the Most Distinguished Men in Country.

New York, Aug. 15.—Joseph Pulitzer has provided the sum of \$2,000,000 to establish a school of journalism at Columbia university, this city. A new building for the school will be erected on Morningside Heights at a cost of \$500,000 for the school, which will hold toward the university a relation similar to that of the other professional schools, the law school, the school of medicine and the school of mines, and like them will be national in scope.

An important feature of the organization of this school will be an advisory board nominated by the donor, which will aid in devising a plan and course of instruction. Seven members of this advisory board have already been named, and with others to be selected, will be nominated by the trustees of Columbia university at their meeting in October. They are: Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, ex-officio; Whitehead Reid, John Hay, secretary of state, Elihu Root, ex-officio; Andrew D. White, Victor F. Lawson of Chicago, Charles H. Taylor of Boston, Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard university.

President Eliot's duties in connection with his own university will prevent him from serving on the permanent advisory board, but he has cordially approved the plan, has given counsel to the board, and will give to the individual members of the board the benefits of his great experience and knowledge. All the others named have signified their willingness to serve on the advisory board.

In making announcement of Mr. Pulitzer's gift the World will say tomorrow:

"Students desiring to enter upon the career of journalism will find accessible here courses of study that will for this profession be equivalent to what other professional schools supply for other professions; while young men already engaged upon the newspapers and desiring to advance themselves more rapidly by the cultivation of their aptitude may find in these courses a valuable assistance. It is believed that this will be an advantage to them immediately and ultimately to the press of the whole country. In every other pursuit where men are under an equal moral responsibility to the public for the proper discharge of their duties they are prepared for those duties by years of careful and conscientious study, but the newspaper men, who are in many directions the informers and teachers of the people, the exponents and to a degree the makers of public opinion, which rules communities and governs states and the nation, have hitherto received no special preparation for their delicate and important duties."

At the time of the last census there were in the United States 14,500 lawyers and 30,908 persons classed as journalists. The legal profession was provided with trained recruits by 100 law schools with 1,106 professors and instructors. For a fall in the number of graduates there should have been at least 25 colleges of journalism, with faculties 291 strong. There was not one. Not a single one of the 30,908 newspaper men and women in the country had enjoyed what a lawyer would call a systematic professional training.

President Eliot of Harvard, one of the foremost educators, has been requested to make a suggestion on this subject, and has submitted the following outline for a practical school of study:

"Newspaper administration—The organization of a newspaper office; functions of the publishers; circulation department; advertising department; editorial and reporterial departments; the financing of a newspaper; local, out-of-town and foreign news service; editorial, literary, financial, sporting and other departments."

"Newspaper manufacturers—Printing press, inks, paper, electrotyping and stereotyping presses, type composition, typesetting and type casting machines, processes for reproducing illustrations, folding, binding and mailing devices."

"The law of journalism—Copyright, libel, including civil and seditious libel; rights and duties of the press in reporting judicial proceedings; liability of publisher, editor, reporter and contributors."

"Ethics of journalism—Proper sense of responsibility to the public on the part of the newspaper writers; to what extent should the opinions of the editor or owner of a newspaper affect his preparation of news; relations of publisher, editor and reporters as regards freedom of opinion."

"History of journalism—Freedom of the press, etc."

"The literary form of newspapers—Approved usages in punctuation, spelling, abbreviations, typography. Reinforcements of existing departments of instruction—For the benefit of students of journalism: In English reporting of news, news letters, reviews, paragraph writing, editorial writing; in history—emphasis on geography; on political science—emphasis on contemporary economic problems and financial administration."

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M. ROSTKOVSKI'S MURDERER HANGED.

Death Sentence Imposed by Court Martial Was Promptly Carried Out.

AND NOW RUSSIA IS AVENGED.

New Russian Consul at Monastir Sends His Government an Account of the Court-martial of the Murderer.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The following telegram has been received by the government authorities from Dr. Mandelstam, who succeeded M. Rostkovski, the murdered Russian consul, at Monastir, giving an account of the court-martial of the murderer:

"After proceedings extending over four days, the military court presided over by Edhem Bey today gave judgment. During the trial I exercised the rights and privileges of a public prosecutor, in view of the circulation of the outrageous report that the consul had insulted and struck the Turkish sentry, and even that he had shot at him. I insisted that before the court gave judgment it should clear up the circumstances of the affair. By replying to a series of questions put by myself, the court found as follows:

"The sentry did not give the consul a military salute. The consul first beckoned to him and then left the carriage and asked the man his name. It was absolutely proved that M. Rostkovski neither shot at Halim (the sentry) nor in any way insulted him, but that Halim immediately fired at the consul several times, and when the consul fell, stepped up and fired again with the rifle close to the consul's head, afterwards battering his temples with the butt end of his rifle."

"The court-martial sentenced Halim and Abbas to death, sentenced to fifteen years' and Tewfik to five years' penal servitude. The officers Ismail and Salik were sentenced to be dismissed from the army. Asin was acquitted. After I had signed the judgment it was read to the accused in my presence."

"Husein Hilmi Pasha stated that he had received an order from Constantinople to carry out the sentences immediately. The two men sentenced to death were hanged today. The dismissal of the officers from the army will take place this evening. The chief of the gendarmes, the chief general in the gendarmes for the city of Monastir and the captain of the company to which Halim belonged have been deprived of their commands and handed over to the judicial authorities. An inquiry has been instituted for the purpose of discovering who fired at the consul's carriage from the military bakery."

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