

DRIVEN FROM TURKEY.

Expulsion of Rev. Mr. Knapp One Step in the National Policy.

The Muscovites Said to Be Aiding and Abetting the Ottomans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—According to a semi-official statement, the Turkish government bases its action in expelling, or allowing the expulsion by the local authorities at Bitlis, of the American missionary Rev. George P. Knapp, from that place and possibly from Asiatic Turkey, on an understanding reached between the porte and the United States minister, Mr. Terrell, previous to the latter's departure for America. It is added that it was agreed between the government and Mr. Terrell that Mr. Knapp was to leave Bitlis on April 1st. Consequently when the missionary took steps to depart, the local officials politely invited him to leave. At that time, it is also said that the U.S. Charge d'affaires, Mr. Riddle, had no official explanation of the subject.

Rev. Mr. Knapp has left Diarbekir for Aleppo, from there, unless the plans of the Turkish government are interfered with, the American missionary will be invited to go to Alexandretta in order that he may embark upon a steamer, when his expedition will be an accomplished fact in spite of the gloss which the Turkish officials attempt to throw over the affair. It is generally believed here that the expulsion of Rev. Mr. Knapp is only the first step taken by the Sultan in the direction of expelling Protestant and Catholic missionaries, as well as agents of the American Red Cross society, from Armenia.

Several reasons are given for this, but the affair may be summed up in a statement that there is no doubt that Russia and Turkey are alarmed at the effect of the work of missionaries in Armenia and elsewhere, and that it has practically been decided that they are to be expelled under some excuse or other in order to make way for the priests of the Russian church. This is believed to be the basis of the understanding, or secret treaty, arrived at between Russia and Turkey when the powers had assembled in the Bay of Salonica, and the question of coercing Turkey by a display of naval strength before Constantinople had been almost decided upon.

According to explanations furnished of the Sultan's present attitude towards missionaries, the threatening attitude of the powers at that time threw Turkey into the arms of Russia, and the latter, after dictating her own terms, caused the break up of the European combination against the Turkish empire by refusing to take part in such a demonstration and by threatening to protect the Sultan by force of arms, if necessary. Hence the assembling of the Russian Black sea squadron in readiness for immediate action, and the gathering of the Russian army corps on the frontiers of Asiatic Turkey. Russia, it is now asserted, cleverly took advantage of the desperation of the Sultan to obtain a virtual protectorate over Armenia. But a step, openly taken, would, in all probability, have led to serious trouble. Therefore it was decided to begin the Russification of Asiatic Turkey by getting rid of the Protestant and Catholic missionaries and substituting Russian priests for them.

A plausible pretext had to be found for such an important move, and it was agreed that the work of the missionaries should be pointed to as being of a disturbing nature, likely to incite the Armenians into rebellion. During the last series of massacres in Armenia, it was continually claimed that the uprisings were the work of Armenian revolutionary agents. Lately, however, since the collapse of the proposed naval demonstration and as a result of the secret arrangement arrived at between Turkey and Russia, it was whispered in right quarters that the missionaries were at the back of the revolutionary agents, that to the missionaries should be traced the real uprisings, and that upon them should fall the real blame for the bloodshed by the Turks in suppressing the disorders. Plans were accordingly decided to begin with Rev. Mr. Knapp, who probably has been the most zealous of the active workers in the cause of Christianity in Asiatic Turkey. He was openly charged with inciting the Armenians in Bitlis to revolt, and was to have been tried by a local court there for high treason.

People familiar with the methods of the Turks have not the slightest doubt that the American missionary could have been found guilty and that alleged proof would have been furnished, not only of his guilt, but of the guilt of the missionaries as a body. Here it was the hand of the United States minister interposed and the hand of the Turks stayed for a while, but it is now clearly shown that Rev. Mr. Knapp is being expelled from Asiatic Turkey, and nobody here doubts that this is only the first of a series of such expulsions, which will end by driving all American, British and French missionaries out of Turkey, at the instance of Russia in accordance with the latter's policy in Asiatic Turkey. There has been no attempt up to the present to deny that the Sultan has signed an irade providing for the expulsion of all Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries from Asiatic Turkey, and that this will include agents of the American Red Cross society. The irade, it is true, has not yet been issued; but, unless the strongest kind of pressure is brought to bear on the Sultan, it shortly will be made public. Serious disorders will follow.

PARIS, April 9.—Considerable irritation against Turkey has been aroused here by the reports from Constantinople and London that the Sultan has decided to expel all Roman and Catholic missionaries from Asiatic Turkey, on the ground that they have been instrumental in inciting Armenians to revolt against the authority of the Sultan. The newspapers, particularly Le Figaro, have taken up the question in earnest, as one directly and strongly affecting Christianity and as calling for prompt and effective action. Le Figaro complains of the deception Turkish officials have practiced upon the world at large in whitewashing the stories of massacres sent

out by the Turkish government, and expressed the hope that France will not permit the missionaries to be expelled from Asiatic Turkey. Other newspapers express similar views and hope the French government will act promptly and with energy in the matter.

LONDON, April 9.—A meeting of the Armenian relief committee was held yesterday to give expression to opinions on the subject of the expulsion. The Duke of Argyll presided, and stated that the Duke of Westminster had received information that hostile measures against the Christian missionaries were contemplated by the Sultan. The secretary of the committee reported that an irade had apparently been signed by the Sultan decreeing that the missionaries should be banished, and that Rev. Mr. Knapp's withdrawal was viewed with consternation by his colleagues and would be most disastrous in every way. After hearing these statements the committee adopted a resolution, which was introduced by Canon Gore, protesting against the measures threatened by the Sultan, and urging the British government to use its utmost to secure the immediate withdrawal of the irade.

C. E. Schwann, Radical member of parliament for North Manchester, proposed a resolution to the effect that the committee having heard with deep regret of the imprisonment of Mr. Knapp, earnestly requests the government to take immediate steps to obtain the release of Mr. Knapp, whose self-denying labors in the distribution of relief to the Armenian sufferers had been the means of saving many lives.

This motion was adopted unanimously. The meeting then appointed a deputation consisting of Canon Gore, Prof. Beer, and Sir J. Kennaway, Conservative member of parliament for Hove, Devon, to wait upon Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and to urge upon him to increase the number of British consuls in Asiatic Turkey, as their presence there had a salutary effect in repressing the ravages upon the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and in giving countenance to the work of relief by the missionaries.

FIGHTING FEARED.

SEATTLE, April 9.—Governor McGraw has ordered out a portion of the state militia because of threatened serious trouble between the Washington and Oregon fishermen on the Columbia river. He did so at the request of the sheriff and prosecuting attorney of Pacific county. Governor McGraw said his instructions were for the militia to assist the civil authorities of Pacific county in preserving order and resisting the attack of belligerent Oregon fishermen.

The difference in the requirements of the laws of the two states has always been a source of irritation to the Oregon fishermen. Last spring they caused the arrest of Washington fishermen working on the Washington side of the Columbia for taking fish in violation of the Oregon law, although they were not violating any law of this state. An Oregon judge, under a claim that the Oregon law had concurrent jurisdiction with Washington over all the waters of the Columbia river, sentenced the men to imprisonment. They were subsequently released on habeas corpus proceedings by the United States circuit judge.

This year the situation is still more aggravated by reason of a strike of the Oregon fishermen, who demand a higher price than the canneries are willing to pay. The Oregon fishermen have threatened to destroy all the fish traps on the river to prevent the cannerymen from getting fish. Many of these traps are located on the Washington side. Very many, probably most of the traps at the mouth of the Columbia river, are in Pacific county, Washington. During a strike the cannerymen must rely on the traps for a supply of fish, because a union fisherman would risk his life if he went out with nets. Last week the union fishermen began to destroy the traps, and pulled up several. Last Sunday they made another attempt, but were driven off. It was undoubtedly because he felt that he would be unable to protect the traps from the fishermen that Sheriff Thomas Roney, of Pacific county, appealed to the governor for assistance.

The fishermen have rifles, which they are permitted to carry in order to kill the sea lions, the latter being very destructive to salmon and nets. The last bloodshed during a salmon run was in the spring of 1890, below Kalama, when several men were killed. ASTORIA, Or., April 9.—Yesterday afternoon about 2,000 fishermen assembled for a meeting to decide what action they would finally take in reply to the statement of the salmon packers that they could pay but four cents per pound this season for first-grade fish. The section of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union read letters from packers alleging that the present condition of the market would not warrant continuing the old price of five cents. He then read New York quotations on canned goods, from which he endeavored to prove that the cannerymen could afford to pay five cents. Without much argument the fishermen in a few minutes, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution that they would hold out until August 10, the close of the season, and fish for no one at less than five cents.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 8.—Hopes are still expressed that the Hudson Bay railway bill may go through at this session of the Dominion house. The company, it is said, would organize within thirty days after the passing of the bill and commence operations for the survey without delay.

A monster animal of the wolf species has been killed at Whitewood, N. W. T., where the ranchers had been suffering frequent losses of sheep and calves. The Indians say they have never seen anything like it for years, and call it "the buffalo hunter."

Dr. Frank Westbrook, professor in the Minnesota state university, has been wedded in Winnipeg to-day to Miss Annie Taylor, second daughter of Chief Justice Taylor, formerly of Toronto.

The four-year-old son of Philip Keefer, of Qu'Appelle, was burned to death yesterday morning during the absence of his parents from the house.

MONTREAL, April 9.—James A. Cantlie has received cablegrams that Lady Mount Stephen is very ill.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Steamship "Strathlevin" Makes Her First Visit to Victoria From the Orient.

A New Sealer Fitting Out for the Behring Sea Cruise—Shipping Trade.

The steamship Strathlevin, Capt. J. Moar, of the Northern Pacific line completed her first trip across the Pacific to this port at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing a full general cargo, of which 400 tons were discharged during the ship's 12-hour stay at the outer wharf. Fifty-six of a total number of 110 steerage passengers disembarked here while the others together with two European voyagers or "globe trotters" went on to Tacoma, the ship's next port of call. On the 10th of last month the Strathlevin left Hongkong and called at Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama, leaving the last mentioned place 14 days later on several days previous to her arrival at the Empress of Japan, which arrived on Wednesday. She is only chartered for the single trip as it is expected the Hankow—the vessel she replaces—will bring her repairs completed by the time she gets to Hongkong. The Strathlevin differs little from the majority of big ocean tramps. She steams about 11 knots; her gross tonnage is 4,386; she is iron built and a production some years ago of the Glasgow shipyards. Her dimensions are keel, 320 feet; beam, 36 feet, and hold, 26 feet. She is propelled by triple expansion engines, of 42 inch stroke, with 23, 37 and 62 inch cylinders.

SHIPPING TRADE FOR MARCH.

In their monthly freight and shipping report for March, Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., have the following: "Under the present conditions owners of grain vessels evidently believe there is an advantage to be gained by waiting for the new crop. Spot chartering has therefore been on a comparatively limited scale, but for August loading some five or six vessels have been taken up at a substantial advance on the rates lately current. The demand from South Africa and Australia has entirely ceased. Lumber trade has continued in good demand and freight rates have been very well maintained. The late active inquiry from Shanghai has apparently been satisfied and charters reported a e of an all-round character."

THE "COWAN" STILL STANDING.

Having been as far up the Island coast as Alberni on a trip of inspection to the lighthouses en route, the Dominion steamer Quadra, with Capt. Gaudin, Agent of Marine and Fisheries on board, returned to port yesterday. She reports having passed a number of sailing vessels coming up the Straits. As she steamed by the scene of the memorable Janet Cowan wreck the stern of the vessel, as also the poop deck and other seemingly well preserved parts could plainly be seen.

THE "OCEAN ROVER."

Yesterday morning the Sadie brought in from Cordova Bay the new sealer Ocean Rover, which has been building there for nearly a year. The vessel has already been described in the Colonist. She is now to be immediately sparred, rigged and fitted out for the Behring Sea, where she will go under Captain Otto Buckholtz's command.

LOG SCALING.

Suggestions With a View to the More Satisfactory Working of the New Act.

The report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the working of the act of 1895 in respect to the scaling of logs in the province is as follows, the result of six meetings and the examination of the timber inspector, government scalers, millmen and loggers.

"In our opinion no proper effort has yet been made on the mainland to carry out the provisions of the log scaling act, and we are of opinion that it could easily be done with the number of men originally appointed. We also think that in the interior it would not pay expenses to keep a government scaler, but the government could require a sworn statement from each millowner or company that the logs sent in their mill have been scaled and computed according to the rules laid down in the B. C. scale. The nearest government official could attend to this compliance in the part of the mill owner or company."

"We also find that a prejudice exists in the minds of a great many loggers against the B. C. scale, but this in our opinion is founded principally on theory (not on practice), and from a misconception of the rule."

"We find that on Vancouver Island the new system has been in force for the last eight months and has given no apparent cause for general dissatisfaction."

"We think also that some more efficient check should be put on the distinction between dutiable and non-dutiable logs. Only very sensible suggestion was received that the government should supply the masters of all tugs engaged in towing logs with blank forms, to be filled in to duplicate on every log, with the following information:

"The amount or the approximate amount in the boom; the license, lease or other description of property on which the logs were cut; the name of the logger; the destination of the boom; the name of the tug and the master thereof; the day and date. A copy of this information in the form specified to be given to the timber inspector, and another copy to the mill authorities."

"We have also had the suggestion made that the scale which would give the solid contents of the log would be the fairest to all concerned, and prices of Qu'Appelle was burned to death yesterday morning during the absence of his parents from the house."

MONTREAL, April 9.—James A. Cantlie has received cablegrams that Lady Mount Stephen is very ill.

A SET OF PROVERBS BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER XXV.

As your guide, showing you an exhibition of paintings, will linger over the first room and then pass the second in hurried review to come the quicker to a third of greater interest, so I, having done with the first length upon some passages in this history, will economize by touching lightly on the events that came immediately before Moll's marriage, and so get to those more interesting accidents which followed. Here forming a brief chronicle, from that secret journal which, for the clearer understanding of my position, I began to keep the day I took possession of Simon's lodge and entered upon my new office.

Dec. 8.—Very busy all this forenoon setting my new house in order, conveying with the help of the gardener, all those domestic and personal goods that belong to Simon into the attic, but that I do not do so, I altogether they are not worth 10 shillings of anybody's money. I find the house wonderful neat and clean in every part, but so comfortable and pleasant, that I look forward with little relief to living here when the time comes for me to leave the court, after this to examining books, papers, etc., and the more closely I look into these the more assured I am that never was any servant more scrupulously exact and honest in his master's service than this old steward, which put me to the hope that I may be only half as faithful to my trust as he, but I do fear I shall not.

Conversing privately with Don Sanchez after dinner, he gave me his opinion that we had done a very unwise thing in turning out old Simon, showing how by a little skill I might have persuaded Moll to leave this business to Mr. Godwin as the proper ruler of her estate; how by such delay Mr. Godwin's resentment would have abated and he would be willing to listen to argument in the steward's favor; how we should have made Simon more eager than ever to serve us in order to condone his late offense, and how by abusing our opportunities we had changed this useful servant to a dangerous enemy whose sole endeavor must be to undo us and recover his former position, etc. "Why, then, have you to fear of this miserable old man?" says I. "Unless he fetch Mrs. Godwin from Barbary, he cannot disprove Moll's right to the estate, and what else can he do?"

"There's the mischief of it," answers he. "This because you know not how he may attack you that you have no means of defending yourself. This ever the unseen trifle in our path which trips us up, and dismissing this part of the subject with a bunch of his shonky advice, he advises me seriously to sell as many more farms as I may for ready money and keep it in some secret convenient corner where I may lay hands on it at a moment's warning."

This discourse coming atop of a night's ill rest depressed my mind so much that I could take no interest in my work, but sat there in a naked room with my accounts before me and no spirit to cast 'em up. Nor was I much happier when I gave up work and returned to the court. For, besides having to wait an hour later than usual for dinner, Moll's treatment of me was none of the best, she being particularly perverse and contrary, she having dressed herself in her best in expectation of her lover's return, and he not coming, when at last she permitted supper to be dishes. We were severely seated, however, when she springs up with a cry of joy and runs from the room, crying she hears her Richard's step, which was indeed true, though we had heard nothing more pleasant than the rattle of our plates.

Presently they come in all radiant with happiness, hand in hand, and state that they have bought a new diamond ring for the part of Mistress Moll, who before had been all frown and pout. At supper Mr. Godwin tells us how his sweetheart hath certainly dispelled the clouds that have hung so long over him, he having heard in London that Sir Peter Lely, having seen one of his pieces, desires to see him at Hatfield, where he is painting, on good business, and to Hatfield he will go to discharge this matter before he goes home, which pleases Moll less than me, I being pleased to see he is still of the same, stout disposition to live an active life. In the evening he gives Moll a very beautiful ring for a token, which transports her with joy, so that she cannot enough caress her lover or his toy, but falls first to kissing one and then to the other in a rapture. When he returns she gives him a ring from her finger. "The token for my finger, love," says he, "but I will wear it against my heart as long as it beats." After that he finds another case and puts it in Moll's hand, and she, opening it, fetches her breath quickly and can say nothing for amazement. Then, turning it in the light, she regards it with winking eyes, as if dazzled by some fierce brilliancy. Then, closing the case as if it were too much for her, she lays her face upon Mr. Godwin's breast, he having his arm about her, murmuring some inarticulate words of passionate love. Recovering her senses presently, she starts up, and putting the case in her lover's hand she bids him put on his gift, therewith pulling down her neckerchief to expose her beautiful bare neck, whereupon he draws from the box a diamond collar and clasps it about her throat with a pretty speech. And truly this was a gift worthy of a princess, the most beautiful bauble I have ever seen, and must have cost him all he had of me to the last shilling.

Dec. 10.—Finding among Simon's

quittances a bill for law expenses of one John Pearson, attorney, at Maidstone, I concluded this must be the most trustworthy man of his kind in the country, and so set forth early this morning to seek him—a tedious, long journey, and the roads exceedingly foul. By good luck I found Mr. Pearson at home, a very civil, shrewd man, as I think. Having laid my business before him, he tells me there will be no difficulty in dividing the estate according to the wish of Mr. Godwin and Moll, which may be done by a simple deed of agreement, and this he promises to draw up and send to us for signature in a couple of days. But to get the seal to Moll's succession will not be such an easy matter, and unless we are willing to give £700 or £800 in fees we may be sitting a year, with the chance of being put to greater expense to prove our right, for he tells me the court and fees will be so corrupt that no man will stir a hand to the advantage of any one but the king, unless it be secretly by his own, etc. And, though he will say nothing against Simon, save, by way of hint, that all men must be counted honest, they are proved guilty, yet he do apprehend he will do all in his power to obstruct the granting of this seal, which it is only reasonable to suppose he will do, so to close this discussion, I agree he shall spend as much as £1,000 in bribery, and he thinks we may certainly look to have it in a month at that price. Home late, and very sore.

Dec. 11.—Much astonished this morning on going to my house to find all changed within as if by enchantment—fine hangings to my windows, handsome furniture in every room, all arranged in due order (with a pair of pictures in my parlour, the linen press stocked with all that is needful and more, and even the cellar well furnished with wine, etc. And truly thus embellished my house looks no longer like a prison, but as cheerful and pleasant a dwelling place as the heart of man could desire (in moderation), and better than any I have yet dreamed of possessing. And 'twas easy to guess whose hands had worked how by such delay Mr. Godwin's resentment would have abated and he would be willing to listen to argument in the steward's favor; how we should have made Simon more eager than ever to serve us in order to condone his late offense, and how by abusing our opportunities we had changed this useful servant to a dangerous enemy whose sole endeavor must be to undo us and recover his former position, etc. "Why, then, have you to fear of this miserable old man?" says I. "Unless he fetch Mrs. Godwin from Barbary, he cannot disprove Moll's right to the estate, and what else can he do?"

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Dec. 13.—This day a little before dinner time came Dawson to the court, quite sober and looking as like a rough, honest seaman as anything could be, but evidently with his best shoe going maimers on. And when Moll very graciously offers him her hand, he whips out a red handkerchief and lays it over her hand before kissing it, which was a piece of ceremony he must have observed at Greenwich, as also many odd phrases and sea expressions with which he garnished his conversation.

"Captain Evans," says Moll, taking her lover's hand, "this is Mr. Godwin, my cousin, and soon to be my husband."

Mr. Godwin holds forth his hand, but ere he would take it Dawson looks him full in the face a good minute; then, taking it in his great grimy hand, and grasping it firmly, "Master," says Jack, "I see thou art an honest man, and none lives who hath ever sold me tar for pitch, be he never so double faced, and so I wish you joy of your sweet wife. As for you, mistress," turning to Moll, "who have ever been kind to me beyond my deserts, I do wish you all the happiness in the world, and I count all my hardships well paid in bringing you safely to this anchorage. For sure I would sooner you were still and all a mollah and a slave in Barbary than the Lord of China and ill matched, and so Lord love the both of you!"

After staying a couple of hours with us, he was for going, but not before he had given us the instructive history of the torment he had endured by telling his wife, in an unguarded moment, of his gallantries with Snkey Taylor, nor would he be persuaded to sleep at the court and leave next day, maintaining that while he had never a penny in the world he could very honestly accept Moll's hospitality, but that now being well to do, thanks to her bounty, he thanked heaven he had sufficient good breeding, and would henceforth will enough not to take advantage of her beneficence. However, hearing I had a house of my own, and could offer him a bed, he willingly agreed to be my guest for the night, regarding me as one of his own quality. We staid to sup at the court, where he entertained us with a lengthy account of his late voyages, and how being taken in a tempest his mate had all been swept by the board, and his craft so damaged that 'twas as much as she would hold together till he brought her into Falmouth, where she must lie a-repairing a good two months ere he could again venture to sea in her. And this story he

told with such an abundance of detail and so many nautical particulars that no one in the world could have dreamed he was lying.

He explained to me later on that he had refused to lie at the court for fear a glass or two after supper might lead his tongue astray, telling me that he had touched nothing but penny ale all his long journey from London for fear of losing his head, and on my asking why he had fabricated that long history of shipwreck he vowed I had put him to it by saying I had a house of my own where he could lie. "For," says he, "my ship being laid up will furnish me with a very good excuse for coming to spend a day or two with you, now and then. So may I get another glimpse of my own dear Moll, and see her in the fullness of her joy."

He could not sufficiently cry up the excellence of Mr. Godwin, his noble bearing, his frank, honest countenance, his tenderness for Moll, etc., and he did truly shed tears of gratitude to think that now, whatever befell him, her well-fare and happiness were assured, but this was when he had emptied his bottle and had got to that stage of emotion which usually preceded boisterous hilarity when he was in his cups.

And while I am speaking of bottles it will not be amiss to note here, for my future warning, a grave imprudence of mine, which I discovered on leaving the room, which I seek more wine. On the flame of my candle blowing aside I perceived that I had left my door unfastened, so that it now stood ajar. And truly this was as culpable a piece of oversight as I could well have committed, for here had an enemy, or even an idle busybody, been passing he might very well have entered the little passage and overheard that which had been our undoing to have made known.

[To be continued.]

BARRETT, April 9.—At the assizes, before Chief Justice Armour, Michael Brennan was placed on trial for the murder of John A. Strathy. The defence will probably be insanity.

Toronto, April 9.—The tailors here have called off their strike.

Windsor, April 9.—Adolphe Binette was yesterday sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for forging the name of William Sweetman to a mortgage. Several other charges of forgery and perjury were dropped.

Toronto, April 9.—A fire in Orano, West Durham, damaged the leading business block to the extent of \$20,000 this morning.

Toronto, April 9.—An important meeting of railway and steamboat men was held here to-day. They formed a Canadian Passenger Association. All the important lines east of Sudbura were represented, as well as the American and steamboat lines having connections in Canada. An agreement upon a uniform schedule of rates will probably be made.

Itching

If there is one thing more than another which gratifies us, it is the great volume of hearty thanks which come from grateful parents for the cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected upon their children. The agony of despair turns to unspeakable joy as mothers and fathers see dreadful sores and eruptions gradually yield to the potent purifying power of this great medicine, and bright boys and girls give perfect health. Read this:

"When my baby was four weeks old, scrofulous eczema broke out on his body. He became literally covered with

Sores

When six months old the breaking out healed on his body, but his head, face and arms were a terrible sight. I passed many sleepless nights holding his little hands to keep him from scratching his face. I cannot tell what he suffered with the sores. One doctor attended him a year without avail. No one thought he would ever get well. He was almost a year old when I commenced to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. He soon grew so much better that

Cured

I was able to rest at night. Gradually the sores on his head and arms healed, the burning and itching ceased, and he slept better. In two months he looked like another child, gained strength, was cured. I recommend all persons afflicted with eczema or any skin disease to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I feel assured that it will do wonders for others. I cannot praise it too highly for what it has done for my

By

poor little sufferer. It is hard to believe he is the same child, he is now such a big, hearty, fat boy, a very picture of health. If more people would give Hood's Sarsaparilla to their children, there would not be so many poor, delicate little ones." Mrs. ANNE C. BALLEW, Box 91, McVeytown, Pennsylvania.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. It is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cure all Liver Bils and Sick Headache, 25 cents.