TELEGRAPHIC.

A RUSSIAN BARGAIN.

The Significance of the Expulsion of Missionaries from Turkey

EXPLAINED IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Czar's Government Has Got a Protectorate Over Armenia and Wants to Annexation It.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Sofia, April 9.—There are several reasons given for the movement of expelling Catholic and Protestant missionaries from Asiatic Turkey, but the affair may be summed up in the 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 priests of the Russian church. This is believed to be the result of the understanding (or secret treaty) arrived at between Russia and Turkey when the fleet of the powers had assembled in the Bay of Smyrna and the question of menacing Turkey by a display of naval strength before Constantinople had been almost decided upon. According to the explanation hinted at here of the sultan's present attitude towards the missionaries, the threatening attitude of the powers at that time (since Turkey is the sick man of Russia, and the latter, after dictating her terms, caused the breaking of the Japan-China combine against the Turkish empire, by refusing to take part in any such demonstration and by threatening to protect the Sultan by force of arms if necessary), hence the assembling of the Russian fleet was intended to be evidence of immediate action, and the gathering of a Russian army corps on the frontiers of Asiatic Turkey. Briefly, it is now stated, severely to lack advantage of the opportunity of the sultan to obtain a virtual protectorate over Armenia. But such a step openly taken would at all probability have led to serious trouble. Therefore it was resolved to begin the Russifying of Asiatic Turkey by getting rid of the Protestant and Catholic missionaries and to substitute priests of the Russian church. A plausible pretext, however, had to be found for such an important measure, and it was decided that the work of the missionaries should be pointed to as being a disquieting subject and as likely to incite the Armenians to rebellion. The war to be followed by closely watching the most active of the missionaries, and to prepare the groundwork for charges against them of encouraging the Armenians to revolt against the sultan's rule. During the last series of massacres in Armenia it was continually claimed that the uprisings were the work of the Armenian revolutionary agents. Recently, however, since the escape of the plugged bombs, the authorities as a result of the secret agreement arrived at between Turkey and Russia, it has been "discovered" in the right quarters that the missionaries were at the back of the revolutionary agents, that to the missionaries should be laid the blame for the bloodshed, that they should be made to travel the real cause of the uprisings and that upon them should fall the blame for the blood-feud in the Turkish "happy-go-lucky dominions."

EXACT THE FIRST VICTIM.

Finally it was decided to begin with the Rev. M. Knapp, who has probably been the most active of all the active workers in the cause of Christianity in Asiatic Turkey, and he was officially spoken of charged with inciting the Armenians of Bitlis to revolt and was to have been tried by the local court there on the charge of high treason. People familiar with the methods of the Turks here hold the whole idea that the Armenian revolutionary would have been found guilty and had alleged proof would have been furnished not only of his guilt, but of the guilt of the missionaries as a body. Here it was that the United States minister interfered and that the hope of the Turk was stayed for a while. But, as now clearly shown, Mr. Knapp is being expelled from Asiatic Turkey, and no body here doubts that this is the first of a series of such expulsions, which will end in driving all of the American, British and French missionaries out of Turkey.

ENGLISH PROTEST.

LONDON, April 9.—The newspapers here all give prominence to reports of the meeting yesterday of the Armenian relief committee, presided over by the duke of Argyle, to protest against the propose expulsion from Asiatic Turkey of the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries, of whom Mr. G. E. Scherer, M. D., urged a resolution earnestly imploring the government to take immediate steps to obtain the release of the Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary, formerly of Bitlis, who is being expelled from Turkey on alleged grounds that he has incited Armenians to revolt against Turkish rule.

The Duke of Westminster, who has received direct information that the other phases to expel the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries from Asiatic Turkey, is recommenting on the subject with the Marquis of Salisbury.

FRANCE IS SILENT.

PARIS, April 9.—Considerable irritation against Turkey can be felt around here by the reports from Constantinople and London that the sultan has decided to expel all Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries from Asiatic Turkey. The newspapers, particularly the Figaro, have been up the question in earnest, so far, quietly and strongly. Being Continental, and so calling for a prompt and effective action. The Figaro complains of the reception that Turkish officials have practiced upon the world at large in the wallowashing stories of the massacres, and of the Turkish government, and explores the Russian France will not permit the missionaries to be expelled from Asiatic Turkey. Other newspapers express similar views and hope that the French government will act with promptness and energy in the matter.

STOP HOSTILITIES.

Secretary Sterling Sees in Cuban Affairs

CHICAGO, April 9.—A special to the Evening Post from New York say: A report has just reached here from Washington that the President has made a startling move in the Cuban matter. It is said to be nothing more or less than a personal letter to De Lome, the Spanish minister, asking him to urge his government to take steps at once to stop hostilities before the United States is involved.

ROSENLOUF AT PARIS.

The Premier Bows Given for the Year.

PARIS, April 9.—The imperial German commoner, Prince Hohenlohe, arrived here on Monday. He is said to be in connection with a scheme which his wife is interested in France. It will be remembered that the visit of the Princess to Mr. Pasteur, at the time the agreement between Germany and Russia regarding the terms of settlement of the Chino-Japan war was taken for form, was alleged to be with a view of seeking a wife with interest in a Russian estate.

In view of the shifting course of political events and the general belief that a realignment of European relations is just now going on, the visit of the German commoner would be found to give rise to much and all sorts of surmises. But the mysterious manner in the visit, the fact that last year, on the anniversary of Prince Hohenlohe in the French capital should have been a pleasant secret from Monday until Thursday speaks to the public with an almost sensational interest.

Black Plague, Cholera and Smallpox

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Pacific Mail steamship Rio de Janeiro arrived today from China and Japan. The vessel brought a cargo of Japanese and Chinese, coolies of her crew from the Woodwork on the upper deck having been consumed during the period on her last trip from this port, when she was the scat of coal.

The ship brings but little news of the epidemic in the Orient. Hong Kong, China, has been declared a "foreign port, and the steamship line from there to Vladivostock has suspended sailing.

At Kobe a general quarantine station has been established and systematic efforts are made to combat the dread disease. Cases of the black plague, cholera and smallpox in a virulent form have made their appearance.

Williams Pleads Not Guilty.

HONOLULU, West Guinea, South Africa, April 9.—Judge Gamel, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—Mr. Garrison Williams, the American missionary of the Deborah office, who has been committed for trial before the high court of Pretoria on the charge of high treason, has pleaded not guilty to the following written statement:

"The arms and ammunition mentioned in the evidence as being received here were consigned to me by the British South Africa company with instructions to store the same in their account. Instructions were afterward given, to my knowledge, by an official of the British South Africa company, whose name I prefer not to disclose, that a portion of the arms and ammunition to be forwarded below.

"I did not take part in these arrangements nor was I aware that my name had been used.

"I did not take out a license for the arms, as I neither received them nor stored them to be returned. They were sent at military inquiries still stored at the Deborah mines, and of which the government has taken charge, are the sole property of the British South African company."

NEGUS AND MAHDI.

Rumored Alliance Between Abyssinia and Dervishes.

MARSEILLES, April 9.—There is food for almost as much comment and interest in a report arrived here that King Menelik, Italy's late successful antagonist of Adowa, has sent a delegate to negotiate with the Dervishes. An alliance between the Abyssinians and the Dervishes would upset many calculations.

Menelik, Negus or king of Shoa, was Negus Negusti, or king of kings over Abyssinia, as a Christian, as she is in fact, in times past they have quarrelled with the Mahdi, the Dervishes, to whom they stand in the relation of infidels, and that hatred between them persists if all the bitterness of faith or race, or both, exists. During the recent campaign of the Italians the Negus of the Soudan Mahdi showed himself a valuable and reliable ally to them. On this account it has been believed Menelik and the Mahdi were not likely to make an alliance against the Dervishes were expecting to avail themselves of the revolts administered by the Abyssinians upon the Italians and in advance against Kassala, as proved to be the case.

But the present generation of the sheikhs of the Mahdi's religious authorities, if the report be true, that he is not dealing with the Dervishes to make common cause with them. They have in common their antagonism to the Italians, and Europe has proved the purpose of the Nile expedition to be to assist Italy against the revolters who are outcasts at the battle of Saguin. The latter is quite as useless of harassing the sheikhs of Egypt as to the sheikhs.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

A Question of the Ownership of Hunter's Island.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The full meeting of the House foreign affairs committee since it reported the Cuban resolution to the House was held today. Outside the interest was reported by the resignations of twenty Northwestern boundary disputes, which are for a time added to the Venezuela Arbitration Treaty of 1896, but not so definitely settled, it seems, as to make no impression on committee. The ownership of Hunter's island, which lies west of Lake Sandy, where the boundary line is drawn, has never been definitely settled, it was stated. The matter was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Hitchcock of Nebraska, Adams of Pennsylvania and Newcomb of Nevada, who will draft the notice to accompany the resolution, which will be reported to the government in the United States and Great Britain to consider the question of jurisdiction and ownership of Hunter's island, which covers a subdivision, Hunter's island covers of about eight square miles, containing valuable timber, and is the center of valuable fisheries, and is spotted settled.

Attorneys's Lorimer Rep of 1842 places the island on the south side of the boundary line, as does the atlas of the Dominion of Canada, published in 1875 and based on the work of special commissioners. Of other maps published in the United States and Great Britain, some place the boundary line south and some north of the island, if the final decision be in favor of the United States the island will be in Minnesota.

ELECTION NOTES.

Senator Conrad Resigns Free Silver and Senator Stone.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—A heavy vote was cast at the democratic primaries held in St. Louis today for the election of delegates to the state convention at Sedalia, which in turn will select delegates to the national convention to be held in Chicago. The contest between "free silver" and "sound money" Democrats in this city and state has been particularly severe, each faction fighting hard to gain a supremacy that would finally give it a majority of the delegates elected to the national convention from Missouri. As a result of today's primaries the avowed "sound money" men elected solid delegations in three wards. In three other wards delegates of both factions were elected, while the remainder of the twenty-eight wards went solid for free silver.

DISAGREE IS IN THE SAUK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—A dispatch from Frankfort says: Gov. Brady's managers today referred that almost that he is in the race to stay, notwithstanding his defeat in the primary nomination here yesterday and at Falmouth today.

FOR SUMMERS.

FALMOUTH, Ky., April 9.—W. McD. Snow of Covington and C. Valentine of Williamstown were today selected delegates from the sixth district to the St. Louis convention and instructed for McKinley.

The Fortification Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The members of the sub-committee of the House appropriations committee, who have been working on the fortification bill, have been disposed to provide liberally for public works. Senator Cullom and Senator Hale of the sub-committee will report the bill to the full committee, and if it is approved it may go to the House the same day.

The last bill for fortifications carried about $2,000,000. This bill will provide for extensive works and will authorize expenditure of from seven to eight million. Under its provisions the government will be able to begin the extensive works contemplated by Senator Sherman's bill and to carry them on in the first year. In the main the recommendations of the war department will be carried out and the items return of earthquake and all parts of guns will be continued, so that guns can be put into use as soon as they have been made.

The cash appropriation for the bill will be sufficient for carrying on the work to the 1st of March next.

Senator Hill Would Not Say.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Advertiser today says: Senator David B. Hill arrived in town last night from Washington. Mr. Hill talked freely on various subjects, but he would not say whether or he would be a candidate for the Presidency.

DIVORCES TOO COMMON

The Number Seems to be Growing Instead of Lessening.

THE TROUBLE—ITS CAUSE, AND ALMOST CERTAIN REMEDY.

When two people get married they have to adjust themselves to each other's temperaments and peculiarities. Each of us, perhaps, thinks that he has a peculiarity or two, but the other one is peculiar. In the intercourse between any two people there are sure to be irritations—nervousness—some at less important quarrels.

Probably in, more often than not, these add to the health of conversation. When a man wants meat at his dinner all day—and most American men do—the resulting bilious, sour disposition sings—small things irritation. When a woman wrestled at day—and most American women do—the resulting bilious, sour disposition sings—small things irritation.

When a woman wrestled at day—and most American women do—the resulting bilious, sour disposition sings—small things irritation.

Both before and after marriage, two people may quarrel and make up. The making up may be very pleasant—there is enough of it to be continual quarreling is likely to make pallid women their constitutions. A lot of little things are sent to make a lady to "make up." Finally, there is more quarreling than there is making up—and the pale drag the rest.

The physical of life for the atmosphere of quarrelsome and disagreeable. When conditions and surroundings are favorable, life is glad and happy. Men are not cross, and women are not irritable and fretful. Men are not cross and women are not irritable and fretful. Men are not cross and women are not irritable and fretful. Men are not cross