

THE TORNADO'S WORK

Terrible Destruction Caused by Wind in Ohio.

TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED

Trees and Buildings in Its Path Swept Away—Several Villages Almost Annihilated.

FREMONT, Ohio, April 2.—A tornado accompanied by a heavy rainfall swept over the northwestern part of Sandusky county about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, killing two persons, injuring a number of others and doing great damage to buildings and other property.

At Booktown, a hamlet near here, nearly all the buildings were destroyed, but there was no loss of life. The storm covered a wide tract and it is possible that further damage was done.

Both Candidates Have Taken the Oath of Office. TACOMA, April 21.—A. V. Fawcett qualified as mayor without opposition this morning, notwithstanding that E. S. Orr took the oath of the same office last night.

Bible in Omaha Schools. OMAHA, Neb., April 21.—The committee on text books of the board of education has determined to introduce a book of Bible selections into the public schools.

Supposed to Have Had Cholera. CHICAGO, April 21.—Mrs. Maggie Dohler died unexpectedly after a few hours' illness today. It is believed by Dr. J. W. Fitzmaurice that she had cholera.

A Logger Killed. NEW WHATCOM, Wash., April 21.—A serious accident occurred at J. D. Hays' logging camp at Belfast, twenty miles south of here, on the Great Northern railroad, yesterday, in which a man whose name was Whitney was killed.

A Promise Faithfully Kept. In our issue of March 12th last, Rev. L. Grey requested the community to withhold their judgment concerning the charges made against him by a number of ministers until he had an opportunity to refute them, promising to do so in the fullest manner. He has now fulfilled that promise.

The council of the Lutheran church in this city, in view of certain published statements referring upon the character of the Rev. L. Grey, recently called from Oregon City to assume the pastorate of the local church, have requested the publication of the following testimonial, which speaks for itself:

OREGON CITY, April 7, 1896. To Rev. L. Grey: REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER:—In view of your departure from our city, and the consequent severance of your relation to the Ministerial Association here, the undersigned, are instructed by that body to tender you this testimonial of our brotherly esteem and good wishes for your future success in the Master's work.

but as those making the said charges positively declined to furnish us with any evidence, whatever, in support of them, and as the official records, submitted to us by the churches, served by us in this vicinity and particularly by the one in this city, vindicate you in the most unequivocal manner, we find no ground on which to question your standing in the slightest degree. We therefore bid you farewell with this expression of our fraternal confidence and esteem, and commend you to the love and fellowship of the brethren and Christian churches in the new field of ministerial service, to which God in His presence has called you.

On behalf of the Ministerial Association of Oregon City Ore. A. W. STREYER, HENRY WALL, President. Secretary.

The council of the Lutheran church in this city has also fully investigated the matter referred to in the above letter, and finds the attack on the character of Rev. L. Grey to be, not only entirely unwarranted, but really of a malicious origin.

In the Oregonian of Sunday appeared the following: OREGON CITY, April 18, 1896. The published condemnation of the Rev. L. Grey by President Mollenauer, of the Washington district of the Ohio synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, led to an investigation by the council of Mr. Grey's church in this city, the government of which is essentially Congregational, and the council's findings are quite interesting.

The report of the council goes somewhat into the history of the matter. It particularly gives the names of persons, dates and alleges that the evil reports concerning Mr. Grey were the result of a conspiracy, in which so many ministers of the denomination in the Washington district were implicated, that it was necessary for this church to sever its relations with the synod in order to avoid becoming a partner in the conspiracy against the absolutely innocent Rev. L. Grey.

This was the result of a church trial held here in January. The local congregation and the pastor tried to get the accusers to submit charges, but this was refused them. However, whatsoever of the charges that could be picked up from rumors, were considered by the council and they are pronounced to be groundless. The council declares its unqualified faith in Mr. Grey, and says that his character has been "very wrongfully slandered" by Mr. Mollenauer.

At the request of Mr. Grey, the ministerial association of this city offered to examine any charges which might be preferred against him by the authorities of the Washington district, but such authorities declined to submit any charges for such action.

This week Mr. Grey left here for his new pastorate in The Dalles, but he will return here to preach once a month. SPANIARDS FAVOR IT. Understanding Between United States and Spain.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: The report that an understanding is about to be reached between Spain and the United States in regard to Cuba is favorably received in financial and commercial circles, without stopping to inquire whether the welcome news is true or not. According to the current story the Spanish government, is to grant to Cuba, very soon, home rule on a much broader scale than contemplated in the bills which have so far passed the cortes, and this concession is to be supplemented by tariff reforms and a treaty of reciprocity to develop the trade between the United States and the Spanish West Indies.

The Liberal says: "The Spanish mothers, whose 130,000 sons are about to be exposed to the deadly climate of Cuba during the rainy season, the Spanish tax-payers who apprehend the consequences of the heavy cost of a prolonged civil war, and, indeed, the whole nation at heart would gladly welcome pacification of Cuba by an early, sincere concession of reforms now admitted by almost all Spanish politicians to be urgent and inevitable."

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE

Willing to Purchase it From Spain.

CLEVELAND'S NOTE TO MADRID

Rumors That Senor Palma Suggested This Method as Satisfactory—Don't Want Home Rule.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A special to the Tribune, from Washington, says: In spite of official denials at the state department, it is now admitted generally that a note has been sent to Madrid by Secretary Olney. An additional report is now in circulation to the effect that this note was a forerunner of a proposition on the part of the president that Cuba should be allowed to purchase her independence from Spain, and that Senor Palma, who is to be made minister of the Cuban government here as soon as his country's independence is gained, suggested this plan to Mr. Cleveland, telling him it would be satisfactory to the Cubans. The Cuban leaders laugh at the reports from Spain of promised political reforms for the island.

What Is the A. P. A. "Fortress?" TO THE EDITOR:

I would not think it worth while to notice Dr. Grant's reference to me in Wednesday's CHRONICLE, but for one thing. After the doctor had given some particulars concerning the origin of one of the monstrous A. P. A. frauds I had exposed in THE CHRONICLE the day before, he added: "It is of such material Mr. Gourlay makes out his case. He doesn't attack our fortress." It is something, then, that I have "made out my case," but in heaven's name what is this "fortress?" It must be my misfortune. I presume, but I never listened to an A. P. A. lecture which did not contain one or more of the falsehoods I attacked in my letter, and some of these lectures contained other matter so absolutely false and vile that their import cannot even be hinted at here.

For years I have read everything in the line of A. P. A. literature that has fallen into my hands, including forged "Jesuit Oaths," fraudulent "Encyclicals" and "Instructions to Catholics," garbled and false quotations, cruel and uncharitable insinuations, which showed abundantly that though their authors were dead set upon lying, they had not the horse sense to lie with decency and decorum; but I have never, it would appear, been able to find out the citadel and fortress of the A. P. A. faith. If Dr. Grant, who disavows all connection with the A. P. A., means by "fortress" the Catholic religion, I have nothing to say. I am not a Catholic, and would not attempt to defend that religion for a moment; but when Dr. Grant, or any other man, attacks the rights that are guaranteed to every citizen by the state and national constitutions—the right to enjoy all the privileges of American citizenship without the imposition of any religious test, I have something to say, and I have a right to say it. This virulent and offensive recrudescence of Protestant ascendancy must be stamped out as a vile reptile, as a pernicious weed, as a miserable and hurtful exotic that can have no congenial home in a "nation conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

"It is of such material that Mr. Gourlay makes out his case," says Dr. Grant. Ah! Brother Grant, it is of just "such material" that I am compelled to make out my case. I could not notice everything in a short newspaper article; else I might have pointed out that even your address in this city lacked the candor becoming your profession and ability. When you quoted from Dr. Doellinger you might have informed your audience that Dr. Doellinger was outside the communion of the church of Rome when he wrote the works from which you quoted. When you quoted from the "Shepherd of the Valley," you might have added that Dr. Bakeman, the editor of that periodical, who is still living, has put it on record, over his own signature, that the extracts in question never appeared in the "Shepherd of the Valley" nor in any paper over which he ever had editorial control. When you quoted Bishop Hughes' fulminations against the free schools of New York you might have explained that his attacks were against what were strictly sectarian, Protestant schools, supported from the public treasury, and that so successful was his attack that the present non-sectarian schools were established a short time after. You might have explained that the same Bishop Hughes,

on November 1, 1841, a little before the New York legislature abolished the sectarian school system against which the bishop had fought, published a card in the city of New York in which he said: "Bishop Hughes does not permit himself or any of the clergy to meddle in the business of politics. He does not ask for sectarian schools, nor did he ever. He does not ask that any of the public money should be given to his denomination, nor did he ever. Any system of education which does not interfere with the rights of any denomination will satisfy him. The present system is not of this description; it insists on giving what is termed 'the legal quantity of religious instruction.' It has many opponents in this city on constitutional grounds."

Nor would it have injured the cause of truth, however much it might have been out of harmony with the spirit and intent of your lecture, if you had added, that when the fate of the nation hung trembling in the balance, and the immortal Lincoln had all the United States to choose from, it was this same John Hughes he selected as ambassador, to lay before the nations of the old world the true issues involved in the contest, in order to prevent the baneful effects of a recognition of the Southern confederacy. But enough. I cannot close this letter without asking space for the insertion of an extract from an address delivered in Washington, D. C. last Sunday, by Archbishop Ireland. Every sentence of it is a protest against the assumptions of Dr. Grant and his A. P. A. admirers, that Catholicism is at war with loyalty to the state, and that Catholics owe allegiance in political matters, to the head of the Roman church. Who knows but this assumption may be the "fortress" that Dr. Grant claims I have never attacked? Archbishop Ireland said: The most positive precepts of the Catholic church go to the building of America. She prescribes loyalty to the state, purity of personal life, charity to fellow-men. The church recognizes, as her own species, faith and morals; she possesses and claims no mission in civil and political matters. If the church encroaches upon the sphere of the state, we should bid her be away. If the state enters into the sanctuary of conscience, the proper empire of the church, the appeal is to God, and the state is ordered to hold off its hands. With the separation of church and state, as it is in America, the church and the state revolve freely in their separate and distinct spheres; Catholics fall behind none of the fellow-citizens in admiring it and demanding its continuance. The Catholic church wishes no aid from the state in the preaching of the gospel. But liberty from the state she wishes and clamors for as a sacred and inalienable right; liberty in its fullest sense under the common law of the land. I am a Catholic, I am a priest and a bishop; but I am an American citizen, and I must be debarr'd from no rights and privileges accorded to other citizens because I am a Catholic. My words betray no fear for the future. Americans are a people of sincere religious convictions and of profound common sense, and they will know how to keep church and state separate, and yet give liberty its fullest sway and guard religion and morals. Sentiments like these—and they are the common, everyday, expression of representative Catholics—ought to level to the flat earth every "fortress" that has any relation to American citizenship. HUGH GOURLAY. The Dalles, April 24, 1896.

DEMOCRATS DISAGREE

Disgraceful Row in the Halls of Congress.

CONGRESSMAN HALL AND MONEY

Come to Blows Over a Very Trifling Matter—Money Was Severely Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Congressman Money, a Democrat from Mississippi, and senator-elect from that state, and Congressman Hall, a Democrat from Missouri, had a personal encounter in the committee-room on naval affairs today.

Tom Coakley, a messenger, standing at the door, heard Hall say: "I'll allow no man to call me a liar." With these words he planted his fist in Money's face. Before Money, who is no match, physically, for Hall, could recover himself, Hall grabbed a brass inkwell and hurled it at Money. It struck him behind the ear, cutting an ugly gash, and Money fell back against the wall.

At this juncture Coakley crowded between them and prevented a further onslaught. Hall was, with difficulty restrained. Money, faint from the loss of blood, which was streaming down his neck, was hurriedly taken to the committee-room on the floor below, while Hall walked calmly along the corridor to the hall of the house.

A crowd congregated and there was much excitement. Hall, when seen immediately after the fight, said he did not desire to make a statement. "It was a personal matter," said he, "and I do not desire to say anything. I do not suppose Money either will care to make a statement." Money had two cuts, one just back of the ear, about an inch long, the other further down his neck. Money said he did not desire to make a statement. An eyewitness of the occurrence gave the following version of the difficulty: "Money was in the room looking over his mail when Hall entered and began a discussion of the bill before the committee, relating to the rank of naval surgeons. Money made the statement that the surgeons were after both rank and command. 'No,' he added, smilingly, 'I take that back, not command, but rank.' 'Any man who says that,' said Hall, angrily, 'says what is not true.' 'You are a damned liar,' retorted Money, rising from his chair. Hall grabbed an inkwell and hurled it at him. The blow behind the ear staggered him. Hall did not hit him with his fist. Money, though staggered, also clutched an inkwell and let it drive at Hall's head. The Missouriian dodged, and the missile struck the wall opposite. Had it struck Hall I believe it would have brained him. The two men then made for each other. Both made a motion as if to draw weapons. Wilson, of New York, a member of the naval committee, who was present, with the messenger and clerk, rushed between the men and prevented further trouble."

There were in the committee-room, besides the two combatants, Commodore Fithian and Representatives Meyer and Wilson, members of the committee. Sectarial School Matter Settled. WASHINGTON, April 22.—The senate today disposed of the sectarian school question by adopting the compromise framed by senator Cockrell, of Missouri. The Indian bill, as it came from the house, provided that "no money herein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools." This provision is struck out by the Cockrell amendment after July 1st, 1898, thus giving two years for the abandonment of sectarian schools instead of immediate abandonment. The amendment was adopted by a decisive vote of 38 to 24.

HOME RULE WILL BE SPURNED. Cubans Declare Nothing Less Than Absolute Independence Will Do. TAMPA, Fla., April 22.—The dispatches

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

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