

THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. 12.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

NO. 18.

NICARAGUA WILL PAY

If She Has No Money She Will Offer Territory.

JUST WHAT ENGLAND DESIRES

It Will Give Her a Coaling Station and an Effective Sentinel Over the Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, April 23.—No information has been received here concerning Lord Kimberly's reply to Nicaragua's answer to the British ultimatum, but it is believed that Great Britain will soon proceed to collect the claim or debt as it is viewed from the British standpoint. Nicaragua's present plan, it is understood, is to endeavor to reach a compromise with Great Britain respecting the ultimate settlement of the indemnity of \$75,000 to Pro-Consul Hatch. In pursuance of this purpose a special representative may be sent to London, who will probably be General Barrios, who recently returned from England, after an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty. It is not doubted that in the end Nicaragua will pay the indemnity demanded, or offer to Great Britain in lieu of the \$75,000, a part of her territory.

The report has reached here from Managua that Mr. Gosling, the British minister to Central America, declared in Guatemala a few months ago that "England especially wanted some interest in Nicaragua, with a view to preventing the Yankees from controlling absolutely the Nicaragua canal." This statement, it is said, was made publicly and without reserve. It was printed in the Guatemala newspapers at the time and a high authority asserts that Minister Gosling has never ventured to deny it. The particular patch of territory most available for this purpose would be the so-called "Corn Island," the possibility of whose preferred cession by Nicaragua to Great Britain, in lieu of a money indemnity, has been more than once suggested lately. This island would be of great value to Great Britain as a coaling and naval station, and an effective British sentinel over the Nicaragua canal. There are those who suggest that if Nicaragua should propose to cede Corn Island to Great Britain as an equivalent for the "smart money," the immediate payment of which is demanded, this proposal might be regarded as a shrewd move to force the hand of the United States.

Officials and diplomats regard the answer of Lord Kimberly to Nicaragua as bringing the British-Nicaraguan question to a critical stage. It is considered certain that Great Britain will now proceed to collect the debt. The latest information received here shows that Great Britain can at once bring two formidable fleets for blockading purposes, one on the Pacific side and the other on the Atlantic coast. Two fleets, nineteen ships in all, are variously disposed, but all could be rendezvoused for a demonstration off the coast.

NO LEGAL OBSTACLES.

Seattle Waterways May Now Be Excavated.

Olympia, April 22.—The supreme court has affirmed the decision in the case of Schopp vs. Commissioner of Public Lands and the Seattle & Lake Washington Water Company, thereby permitting the company to proceed in the excavation of the waterway under the law of 1893. In October last the state, through the commissioner of public lands, contracted with Eugene Sample for the excavation of a waterway from deep water in Elliott bay to Lake Washington, the material excavated to be used in filling the tide lands in front of the city of Seattle. The contract was let under the act of 1893, providing for the excavation of waterways by private contract. In February a second contract was executed for the excavation of waterways not mentioned in the first. This action was brought to restrain the defendants, or from trespassing on the tide lands, and to prevent the commissioner of public lands from issuing to the defendant company certificates of indebtedness for the work performed, which under the law would stand as liens against tide lands improved. The plaintiff's contentions were that the contract was invalid, owing to the manner in which the cost of bulkheading is apportioned, and that the form of certificates does not conform with the law. All these objections the supreme court overrules, and holds that discretionary power in carrying out the law is vested with the commissioner of public lands, and it is presumed he will not abuse his power.

Foster Will Accompany Chang.

Washington, April 20.—A cablegram from ex-Secretary Foster announces that he will accompany Li Hung Chang to Peking. The Chinese viceroy and party will arrive at Peking about May 1, between which time and the expiration of the extended armistice, May 8, there will be a week for the Chinese authorities to exchange ratifications of the treaty. It is not doubted that the treaty will be ratified and promptly proclaimed.

Asylum Offered Umra.

London, April 22.—An Allahabad dispatch says England has offered the freebooter Umra Khan an asylum in India if he surrenders, and offers to spare the tribesmen if no further opposition is taken to the British march in Chitral.

The Support of Taty Destroyed.

Madrid, April 22.—Advices received here say the support of Taty, on the Philippine Islands, has been destroyed by fire. Two thousand houses were burned and one person is reported killed.

ABOUT THE BOXERS.

Corbett Finally Convinced That Fitzsimmons Intends to Fight.

Indianapolis, April 22.—Champion J. J. Corbett this afternoon received the following telegram from his manager:

"Fitzsimmons will put up his money next week sure, and it is a go. Take care of yourself."

When the champion had read the message he said:

"That settles it at last, and now for the first time I feel sure the match is a go. I shall close my theatrical dates at St. Louis two weeks earlier than I intended, and after a rest of three weeks will go into training at Asbury Park. I am certainly glad the match is closed for I have been anxious to show the world the merits of the two men. I expect to win, as I think I outclass Fitzsimmons, who is a clever man. I will go into the ring in better condition than ever before. I think I know every move and blow in boxing, and I am sure I will never be put out, except by a chance blow, which is something that may occur to any man."

HER BUSINESS ONLY.

Whether or Not Paul Schulze Wrote Marie Wainwright a Letter.

Quincy, Ill., April 20.—Marie Wainwright, who arrived at Quincy today, received her mail, but says she received no letter from Paul Schulze, and also said that if she had she would consider it her own private property, and not give it out for publication. A dispatch from San Francisco says the night before his death Paul Schulze, of Tacoma, is said to have written a letter to the actress, addressed to New York. It is supposed he told her the reason for his suicide. A telegram from New York says the letter may have been forwarded to St. Louis, where Miss Wainwright is due Sunday. The recent collapse of the handsome actress' case against her husband, Louis James, the well-known tragedian, adds a tinge of romance to the whole affair.

Miss Wainwright declined to talk about the suicide of Mr. Schulze. She admitted, however, that he was her personal friend and that was all, but would not say whether he had written her before his death or not. She said it was a matter in which her and the dead man alone were concerned, and the public had no right to criticize or judge.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

An Organization Having Its Restitution for Its Object Perfected.

New York, April 20.—The Sun says: At an international Catholic conference held at Liege, Belgium, in April, 1893, the declaration often recited by Pope Leo XIII, that the restoration of the pope's temporal power is necessary for the well being of the Catholic church, was solemnly subscribed to and the nations of the world invited to form organizations advocating the pope's independence. In the United States such an organization has just been formed, and this week the Catholics of this city have been asked to interest themselves in it. The association is called the Pope's Autonomy Order of the United States of America. It is the intention to form in every Catholic parish throughout the country a branch of this order.

Satelli has approved the project. President Dunn says that the apostolic delegate, after examining the constitution of the order, declared he considered the object in view a most laudable one, and one to be approved and that the plan in the abstract seemed to present no objectionable features.

A QUESTION OF TAXES.

Oregon Improvement Claims Exemption From the State Law.

Albany, N. Y., April 20.—Deputy State Controller Morgan gave a hearing this afternoon on an application of the Oregon Improvement Company for a resumption and readjustment of the tax assessed upon it by the corporation tax department of the controller's office. The company has a financial office in New York city, where its executive committee meets, and it holds in its vault some of the New York Trust Company's bonds, and stocks of various corporations. Aside from this it pays salaries to employees and officers and carries a large bank account in this state. The company never has paid any taxes to the state, and the point of contention is that the company had no business here within the meaning of chapter 543 of the law of 1880, and the various acts amendatory thereof. The company's tax was assessed for fourteen years back, on an approximate capital of \$70,000 in use annually. Artemus H. Holmes, who appeared for the company, claimed it was not subject to any tax. Deputy Attorney-General Hasbrouck represented the state. Decision was reserved.

A Permanent Society.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 22.—At a meeting this morning of the Half-Million Club of San Francisco and representative citizens of Southern California, at which W. M. Bunker, editor of the San Francisco Daily Report, presided it was decided to organize a permanent society for the development of the entire state, and Chairman Bunker will appoint a committee of fifteen to represent a plan at a future meeting to secure general state co-operation.

Wales to Visit Newport.

Newport, R. I., April 22.—The announcement was made today that the Prince of Wales will visit Newport during the summer. The information was furnished as coming from a prominent society man, who received a letter from England announcing his royal highness will attend the cup races and visit Newport for several weeks.

PETROLEUM AGAIN UP

Standard Advanced Its Price Ten Cents.

ANOTHER BIG WELL DISCOVERED

The Excitement Continues in the Oil Fields, and Every One is Trying to Locate a Well.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 21.—The startling feature in oil circles today was the advance of ten cents per barrel to \$2.00, posted by the Standard at its different purchasing agencies, notwithstanding yesterday's big slump in exchange prices. The speculative market opened at \$2.25 bid for May option, or 35 cents lower than the price fixed by the Standard Company. After it became known that they thought well of oil, the exchange market was bid up to \$2.57. While this advance was taking place on exchange, very few transactions were made, the price being simply bid up by offers for small lots of 5,000 barrels. Toward the close the market again became weak, and oil was down as low as \$2.40, just before 3 o'clock. In the wide fluctuation in price, probably not 10,000 barrels were transferred. The fact that the Standard controls the bulk of the certificates leaves very few outstanding for speculation. These few, however, seem to make very wild markets. It is plain to be seen that the holders of these outstanding certificates are very badly frightened if they hear a rumor that the Standard is liable to reduce the purchasing price. The Standard is taking all oil offered at \$2.60, and did a greater business at the local purchasing agencies today than at any time during the boom. One firm sold a batch of 34,000 barrels that it had been holding, receiving \$88,400 for the same. Many others received small fortunes for their crude.

After the exchange market closed this afternoon news was received that Murphy & Jennings had struck a 500-barrel per day gusher on the Hardman farm in the McGreggor district, Doddridge county, W. Va. It is high grade crude. The well is a wild-cat, pure and simple, being located about the center of a farm which contains 1,000 acres and is fully two miles from any previous developments. If the Standard maintains today's prices there is no reason to believe that the gusher will cause a break in the speculative market. T. J. Vandergrift, a prominent oil man, was asked his opinion on the market today. He said:

"It is all right, but I am afraid it is too high. It will start up operations and there will be a decline."

In the surrounding oil fields the excitement continues, and everyone is trying to locate an oil well, even if it will run only a few barrels a day.

BAD POLITICAL BLOOD.

Battle Raging in the Capital of the Chickasaw Nation.

Guthrie, O. T., April 19.—Corriers just arrived here from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, report that a battle is raging between Governor Mosley's forces and 200 insurgents. Six people have been killed and eight wounded, so the report says, and great excitement prevails. The cause of the trouble is due to bad political blood, which pervades the Chickasaw seat of government, and which has existed since the last session of the legislature. Willis Brown, Charles Brown and Noah McGill, who claimed to have been elected sheriffs of the nation, allege that the legislature acted illegally when it rejected their claims to such offices.

Tuesday morning Governor Mosley issued orders to all sheriffs, constables and deputies throughout the nation to report to him at once with arms. When the officers gathered around the house 200 enraged men, headed by McGill and the Brown brothers, rushed from the adjoining houses and a deadly riot followed. The names of the dead and wounded could not be ascertained by the courier owing to the excitement which prevailed. Governor Mosley and his official retinue escaped by rushing to houses on the outskirts of the town. Mosley has called a special session of the legislature to take action. Tishomingo is now in a terrible state of excitement, and white people are fleeing. Another carnage is looked for at any moment.

Condition of the Sugar Market.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Spreckles' sugar refinery, which has been closed about two weeks by order of the sugar trust, by which it is controlled, has started up again. The plant is running on nearly full time, with a reduced force.

The other refinery in Williamsburg, N. Y., closed at the same time, has also resumed work. The demand for refined sugar, which was very dull when the two refineries were closed, has become brighter, and though the market is still overstocked, it is thought probable that a healthy condition will be soon restored. The McCahan refinery, not controlled by the trust, is running on nearly full time.

Mikado and Emperor May Meet.

Berlin, April 20.—A dispatch from Tokyo says the mikado has expressed the desire to pay a visit to the emperor of China, in order to discuss with the latter the question of an offensive and defensive alliance, into which it is proposed to invite Siam to enter.

Former Wages Restored.

New Bedford, Mass., April 19.—Notice was posted in local mills today of the restoration of the former schedule of wages.

PRICE OF COAL TO GO UP.

Annual Meeting of the Anthracite Dealers of New York.

New York, April 20.—Sixty members of the Anthracite Coaldealers' Association were present this evening at the annual meeting held at the Waldorf hotel. President Connel in calling the meeting to order said the members did not propose to longer continue to sell coal cheaper than the cost of production. Every possible effort must be made, he said, to come to some satisfactory agreement with one or more of the coal-carrying railroad companies. The Reading railroad, a bankrupt concern, as he termed it, was driving them to the wall. To save themselves they must take some practicable steps at once. Suggestions were made and freely discussed. The result was that certain resolutions were adopted which expressed the future plans of the association. It was then decided after some difference of opinion that it would not be advisable to make their plans public at present. In another week, President Connel said, the purpose of the association would be explained. No further information was given on the subject. It is known that one resolution was adopted. This read that a committee shall formulate a plan of representation in some of the coal-carrying companies. This plan is to be made known to each of the members of the conference. The idea is that the association, through its members, shall become stockholders in some of the companies and thus improve its condition. As stockholders the members can appeal to the courts if necessary to better their condition. They claim that the attitude of the companies is, injurious to them.

It is also understood that negotiations would be opened within a week with certain companies. If these negotiations do not meet with success the association will try to make some arrangement with a particular company. In such case the Lehigh Valley road would undoubtedly prove the most favorable for it. It is said that some information furnished by Cox Bros. has given the members of the association some hope. Cox Bros. are the largest operators in Pennsylvania. They were represented in today's meeting. This firm has a definite agreement with the Lehigh Valley road. The individual operators in the association control, as they claim, more than one-third of the annual output. They say their prospects now are much better than they have been. An increase in price of coal at the mines, they claim, would not materially affect the retail price, and it would have the effect of putting the operators on a firmer financial basis.

The output last year of the mines represented by the association was about 14,000,000 tons.

DURRANT AND WARE.

They Are Said to Have Been Fast Friends.

San Francisco, April 19.—Those who are qualified to know, declare that Eugene Ware, the murdered druggist clerk, and Theodore Durrant were fast friends a year ago, says a morning paper. Recent discoveries indicate that Minnie Williams lodged at the same house with Ware and at that time knew both him and Durrant, who was a frequent caller. These assertions, which are believed to be facts, are startling links in the chain of evidence connecting Durrant with the murder of Ware.

A year ago Ware lived at a lodging house on the corner of Seventh and Mission streets. At the same time, it is said, the father of Minnie Williams brought her there and engaged a room for a week. The young girl was retiring, seldom left her room, and saw few friends. It is said that while in this house she made the acquaintance not only of the drug clerk, but of his friend, the young medical student who visited him so frequently. This strange connection of a man and a girl both mysteriously murdered in a similar way has lent new horror to the story which is on everybody's tongue. Durrant has denied that he knew Ware, but this is not the only denial which will not stand the test of investigation.

Fitzsimmons' Money Ready.

New York, April 19.—Bob Fitzsimmons in an interview today said: "I have raised the \$5,000 forfeit which I have to put up May 1. It is all my own money, and does not represent a single dollar belonging to anybody else. I am much obliged to Phil Dwyer for his offer to lend me \$5,000, but I will not need it now. I don't think it fair to brand me as an ingrate and tell the whole world that I never thanked Mr. Dwyer for his offer. I did thank him, and would have called on him had I not made the money myself. I may put the money up this week. If not it goes up May 1. If I can raise or earn another \$5,000 before the first of the month I will also be that I will whip Corbett at any time and any place. If he would agree I would fight before the kinoscope tomorrow."

The Old Settler Claim.

Washington, April 19.—Belva A. Lockwood, of this city, and James Taylor, of Indian territory, both attorneys at law, have asked the supreme court of the District of Columbia to issue an order restraining Secretary Carlisle from paying Edgar M. Marble, of New York, and George C. Haxelton and Lyman A. Nowell, of this city, from receiving payment of a treasury draft for \$10,000, issued to James J. Newell. The case arises out of a dispute over a fee, in what was known as "the old settler," or Western Cherokee claim.

Japan to Order More Warships.

London, April 19.—The Central News says that Japan will place in England, at once orders for several warships, to be built on the lines suggested by her experience in the war.

PREPARING FOR A WAR

The Crisis in Armenia Reaching an Acute Stage.

TIME FOR HOSTILITIES IS SET

Plan for a General Uprising Throughout the Turkish Empire During the Month of May.

London, April 19.—A correspondent writing from Armenia, under date of March 17, says: "I have traveled many hundreds of miles in Russia and Persia, and have visited Armenian colonies as far east as the Caspian, and as far south as the city of Teheran, and have learned after most careful investigation and verification of the facts, that the Armenian question will soon reach the acute and painful crisis. In fact, Armenia is preparing for war. The revolutionary party has now both money and guns. During the past eight weeks money has poured into the revolutionary treasury in a steady stream from the Armenian colonies in Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, Etchmiadine and other places in Russia, and from Rescht, Kazvin, Teheran, Tebriz, Khoia and other cities of Persia. The central idea of the plan of campaign is a general uprising of Armenians throughout the Turkish empire some time during the month of May. The leaders promise the people in the eastern part of Armenia that the chief attack will be made in the city of Constantinople itself, and the brunt of the fighting will be done by the Armenian residents therein, but this may be only a subterfuge to encourage the faint-hearted at Van, Bitlis and Moosh.

"The Armenians have at least 4,000 Martini-Henry rifles hidden in secret places in the mountains not a great distance from Lake Van. For a handful of untrained Armenians to deliberately begin a fight with the 300,000 regular troops of the Turkish empire would seem to be folly too colossal for human conception; yet the purpose is not to bring Turkey to terms in fair fight, but to settle the quarrel by intervention of the European powers. Before the revolution is three months old, the powers, it is believed, would be compelled to take a hand in the conflict, for the cruelty, atrocity, the outrage, the lust and butchery of the struggle will be so unthinkably horrible that Christian humanity will interfere. Armenia, it is then hoped, may get her freedom.

"For the most part, the revolutionary leaders are of the younger generation of Armenians, who argue that it is no worse that a few thousand Armenians should be killed at one time than that they should be killed separately during a period of a few months or years. To what extent the plans of the revolutionary leaders are approved by the Armenian people at large, it is difficult to tell. I seriously doubt if those plans are known in detail to more than 5 per cent of the Armenians. Still, there are genuine patriots who believe that to free Armenia from the dreadful depth to which she is sunk they must surrender some of their fellow-countrymen to torture, outrage and death.

"There is a belief in Europe that Russia desires to make the Armenians Russian subjects by annexing the eastern end of Turkey. Curiously enough, this belief is not shared by the Russians of the Caucasian region. The Georgians certainly would resent any further increase in the Armenian population. The business methods of the Armenians are not generally approved by Georgians and Russians. It is therefore believed likely that Russia wants the Armenians, but whether or not she wants the Turkish territory which the Armenians inhabit, is quite another matter. For the most part the average Armenian is anxious to have some other man fight his battles, and he is willing to believe England and Russia are only waiting for a chance to come in and dismember the Turkish empire. The Armenian newspapers in Russia and Persia contain no hint, however remote, of their preparations, but contain only denunciations of Turkish tyranny and demands for the enforcement of the 61st article of the Berlin treaty. The lower classes are less discreet. In Tiflis, especially, they fill themselves up with vodka, and go about the streets clamoring for an Armenian king. As the time for the revolutionary uprising approaches, the words of the Armenian Catholics have an added significance. They are:

"Armenia is in sore distress, but her sufferings will soon be at an end."

The Duty on Bicycles.

Boston, April 19.—Collector Warren today received a decision from the board of appraisers, which holds that a bicycle is not free as a personal effect, but is subject to a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem under the new tariff act. "Whatever the board of general appraisers may hold, I shall admit bicycles free if they have been used by the person importing them. In fact, we have instructions from Secretary Carlisle to admit them free as personal effects. Of course I must have some evidence that a bicycle is for the personal use of the importer, and has been ridden by him."

Call for Warrants in Washington.

Olympia, Wash., April 20.—The state treasurer has called for general fund warrants Nos. 7001 to 7250, inclusive, amounting to \$43,677; military fund Nos. 1596 to 1610, inclusive, amounting to \$2,987; tide-land fund Nos. 1000 to 1030, inclusive, amounting to \$2,621. The call matures April 27.

MORE OF THE TREATY.

Nothing Said in the Edict of a Chinese-Japanese Alliance.

London, April 19.—An official dispatch has been received at the foreign office announcing the conclusion of peace between China and Japan. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Earl of Kimberley, returned to town unexpectedly today, and informed a reporter that the terms of the treaty of peace included matters relating to commercial concessions. The exact nature of the latter were not known to him, but, generally speaking, the terms were correctly stated in the dispatches to the press from Tien Tsin last night. The dispatch referred to by the earl was that announcing that an imperial edict had been issued, authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign terms of peace in accordance with the Japanese ultimatum, and setting forth the terms.

The Times will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Kobe, saying that the Japanese refuse to disclose the terms on which peace has been arranged with China until the treaty has been ratified, which must be within three weeks. The armistice, therefore, is extended to May 8.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang and his suite left Simonsaki today on his return to China.

A rumor that the Japanese plenipotentiaries abated their demands created much excitement.

Seven newspapers of Tokio have been suppressed, and an imperial ordinance will soon be promulgated adopting stringent measures against disaffection.

A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says:

"It is unusual to combine a treaty of peace with a treaty of alliance, and it is probable, therefore, that a separate treaty, not destined for publication, has been signed by the Japanese and Chinese representatives. Whether or not this treaty takes the form of an offensive and defensive alliance, matters little, since it is known that Li Hung Chang has always wanted to open his slumbering country to European civilization. It is not likely he would let such an opportunity of doing so with the Japanese pass."

His Decision Reserved.

New York, April 19.—Argument was heard by Justice Patterson in the superior court on the application of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad company and others for a continuance of the temporary injunction obtained recently restraining the Mercantile Trust Company from executing the sale of \$15,784,000 of the first mortgage bonds at 6 per cent. In the present condition of the Atchison reorganization scheme it was claimed the sale of the bonds would interfere with the proposed work. The matter most in dispute was to decide who should control the foreclosure proceedings. Justice Patterson reserved his decision.

An Heir to Millions.

Santa Cruz, April 20.—A relative of Ansel White is here inquiring for his whereabouts having come from the East. White is heir to the estate in New York, valued at \$4,000,000. White came to California in the early days and settled on a ranch near the city. In 1865 he disappeared, and has not been heard of since. Pioneers who knew White are being interviewed to ascertain if they know where he went when he left this country. These pioneers believe that White is dead, for none of them have seen or heard of him for thirty years. Relatives propose to search for him wherever there is the least clew.

An Average Day's Work.

Tacoma, April 19.—The West Coast Lumberman, of this city, recently asked all the lumber and shingle mills of the state to report their cut for April, if it was an average of a day's work. Replies were received from a fair proportion, and, basing an estimate on these, it is found that the Washington mills have an ordinary daily capacity as follows: Lumber, 7,500,000 feet; shingles, 115,000,000 feet; lath, 1,500,000 feet. The Tacoma mill made the largest cut, it being 353,000 feet of lumber and 90,000 lath in twelve hours, employing 310 men. The Port Blakely mills were a close second. There are 280 mills in the state, of which about 250 are in operation.

For Good City Government.

Philadelphia, April 20.—In pursuance of the invitation of the chamber of commerce and the Civic Federation, of Cleveland, the annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the third national conference for good city government will be held in that city, May 29, 30 and 31. Papers on the municipal condition of nearly all the larger cities of the country will be read by delegates. All associations of men or women having for an object the improvement of municipal government or the promotion of good citizenship, are urged by the legislative committee to send delegates to the conference.

China Tried to Protect Americans.

Washington, April 19.—Correspondence between this government and China just issued shows that the authorities of the latter country during the war just closed have done everything in their power to extend protection to Americans in Peking. A rowdy who assaulted American Missionary Hedlund and his wife was severely punished. All anti-foreign placards were promptly suppressed.

Will Inspect the Seal Fisheries.

Denver, April 20.—Joseph Murray, the United States seal commissioner for Alaska, arrived from Washington yesterday, and will leave for San Francisco today en route for Alaska, where he will inspect the seal fisheries and report to the government as to the observance of the law in regard to seal catching, and also upon the general condition of the seal islands.

ROME'S THUNDERBOLT

Stand Taken on the School Question in Canada.

POPE HAS GIVEN EXPRESSION

Excommunication for Catholics Who Give Aid to Those Who Would Abolish Parochial Schools.

Winnipeg, April 18.—Nothing since the beginning of the Catholic school struggles in this country has created a greater sensation than the announcement of the Catholic archbishop that those Catholics who henceforth lend their aid and influence to those who would abolish Catholic parochial schools will be excommunicated. A number of prominent Catholics have, during the struggle of the church, expressed themselves in favor of a national school system.

At first it was thought to be a move on the part of the archbishop, and done without authority of Monsignore Satolli or the pope, but today it was learned Archbishop Langvin's action is based on advice from Rome. It is understood the archbishop last week received a papal encyclical on the subject. This reviews the school matter, and points out that the case in the United States and Canada is not analogous. In Canada, and particularly in Manitoba, it points out that Catholic schools were guaranteed by treaty and constitution, while no such guarantee was given in the United States. The parochial schools belong to Manitoba Catholics by right of treaty, it declares, and on this ground affirms that the Catholics who continue to lend their aid to those who would take away these rights shall not be received into communion with the church. Archbishop Langvin, speaking on the matter, was emphatic. These were his words:

"The hierarchy of the Catholic church has spoken. All those who do not follow the hierarchy are not Catholics. When the hierarchy has spoken, there is no use for any Catholic to say the contrary, for, if he does, he is no longer a Catholic. Such a man may carry the title, but—I declare this as an archbishop—I say, and I say it with plain authority, a Catholic who does not follow the hierarchy on the school question is no more a Catholic. And who will be the one to entitle such a one to the name of Catholic? Where is the society which will give him authority to call himself a Catholic, when I, in my authority as a Catholic bishop declare that such a man has no right to the name? Let us repeat: The Catholic hierarchy has not the slightest desire to govern the country, as has been freely and falsely charged, for we are bound by the law, and will submit to the law, as every one else must. In God we trust—that is our motto. We stand by the constitution of the country, but we will have no Goddess schools."

It is reported that a meeting of Catholic dignitaries will soon be held in New York city to discuss and take some action on the Manitoba school question. The church in Manitoba is expecting some aid in their church affairs in the United States, and, although Monsignore Satolli's jurisdiction may not extend to Manitoba, it is understood Catholics here think he will throw his influence in their behalf.

IN HER OWN BEHALF.

A Card From Lady Henry Somerset to the Press of This Country.

Washington, April 20.—The Associated Press today received the following card, dated Reigate, England, from Lady Henry Somerset, the well-known temperance advocate:

"My attention has been called to utterly unfounded charges made against me by Mr. Hicks a few weeks since on the eve of my sailing for home. I do not consider it necessary for me to go into any detailed refutations of these accusations, frequently reiterated by the enemies of reforms with which my name has come to be associated, but if any of my American friends desire to ascertain the position I occupy in regard to the management of my London property they will do me favor to seek for information from the housing committee of the London county council.

"The ignorance of Mr. Hicks concerning the laws of English entailed property must be his excuse for the absurd statements he makes about my country estates. I have legal information that his attack is libelous, but if all libels against reformers were brought before the courts we should have but little time for more useful occupations. My experience of the fairness of the American press makes me confident that this communication will be widely circulated as an act of justice to one who has received so many tokens of good will from the home folks of America, and who has always written and spoken as the friend and not the critic of the New England across the waters."

Against the Northern Pacific.

Washington, April 18.—Secretary Smith has decided adversely to the claim of the Northern Pacific to lands lying in Idaho within the limits of its grant, but which were subsequently withdrawn by proclamation and formed into a part of the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. More recently the Indians ceded the lands back to the United States, and congress confirmed the cession. The Northern Pacific claims this decision reversed its original rights in these lands.

Part of England's Naval Reserve.

London, April 19.—The Cunarders Campania and Lucania have been added by the government to the auxiliary reserves in the event of war.