

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895.

NO. 47.

## Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
S. F. BLYTHE, Publisher.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.**  
One year.....\$2 00  
Six months.....1 00  
Three months.....50  
Single copy.....10

GRANT EVANS. ROBT. HUSBANDS.  
**THE GLACIER  
BARBER SHOP,**  
Second St., Near Oak, Hood River, Or.  
EVANS & HUSBANDS, Proprietors.

Shaving and hair-cutting neatly done. Satisfactory guarantee.

## 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 Satelli 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 Godless 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 Satelli's jurisdiction may not extend to Manitoba, it is understood Catholics here think he will throw his influence in their behalf.

Sending Pictures by Wire.

San Francisco, April 18.—The first experiment of sending pictures by telegraph over long distances is being made tonight by the Call, which is receiving pictures of occurrences at La Fiesta at Los Angeles. The inventor of the system is Charles Willoughby, of this city. The invention consists in making sketches on specially prepared sheets, which are drawn off in squares numbered. The numbers are wired and the artist who receives them traces the lines of the sketch according to the numbers.

## VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Two Letters From Secretary Gresham to Ambassador Bayard.

Washington, April 18.—The only reference in the published correspondence of the state department for 1894 touching the Venezuelan boundary dispute is found in two letters addressed by Secretary Gresham to Ambassador Bayard at London. One is dated July 18 last, but the other is dated December 10. The first begins:

"During your incumbency of the office of secretary of state you became acquainted with a long-pending controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela, concerning the boundary between that republic and British Guiana. The recourse to arbitration was proposed in 1881, having been supported by your predecessor, and was in turn advocated by you in a spirit of friendly regard for the two nations involved. In the meantime successive advances of British settlers in the region admitted in dispute were followed by similar advances of British colonial administration, contesting and supplanting Venezuelan claims to exercise authority therein.

"Toward the end of 1887, the British territorial claim which had, it seems, increased by some 3,000 square miles between 1885 and 1888, took another comprehensive sweep westward to embrace the rich mining district of Yuruari, as far as Guacipiti, and this called for your instructions to Mr. Phelps of February 17, 1888, respecting the 'widening pretensions of British Guiana to possess territory over which Venezuelan jurisdiction had never theretofore been disputed.

"Since then repeated efforts have been made by Venezuela, as a directly interested party, and by the United States, as the impartial friend of both countries, to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations, which had been suspended in consequence of the dispute now under consideration. The proposition to resume such relations had, however, been intimately bound up with the ultimate question of arbitration. Until recently Venezuela had insisted on joining to the agreement to arbitrate a stipulation for the restoration of the status quo of 1850, pending the proposed arbitration, but it seems this condition is now abandoned. On the other hand, Great Britain has on several occasions demanded, as a preliminary to an understanding touching arbitration, that Venezuela shall definitely abandon all claim to a larger part of the territory in dispute, and limit the eventual arbitration to that portion only to which Great Britain has more recently made claim."

Secretary Gresham goes on to give at length a history of the various attempts that have been made by the United States and by Venezuela herself to bring out a settlement by arbitration of this dispute, bringing it down to October 8, 1893, where it now rests, when he says:

"The president is inspired by a desire for a peaceable and honorable adjustment of the existing difficulties between an American state and a powerful transatlantic nation, and would be glad to see the re-establishment of such diplomatic relations between them as would promote that end.

"I can discern but two equitable solutions to the present controversy. One is the arbitral determination of the rights of disputants as respective successors to the historical rights of Holland and Spain over the region in question. The other is to create a new boundary line in accordance with the dictates of mutual expediency and consideration. The two governments have been so far unable to agree on a conventional line. The consistent and conspicuous advocacy by the United States and England of the principle of arbitration, and their recourse thereto in the settlement of important questions arising between them have made such a mode of adjustment especially appropriate in the present instance, and this government will gladly do what it can to furnish a determination in that sense. With these considerations, I commit the matter in your hands, leaving to yourself any conventional opportunity to advance the adjustment of the dispute in question."

In this letter of last December, Secretary Gresham thus addressed Mr. Bayard:

"In conference with Senor Andred during your visit here, he doubtless expressed the earnest desire of his government for a speedy determination of the question by arbitration. I cannot believe her majesty's government will maintain that the validity of their claim to territory long in dispute between the two countries shall be conceded as a condition precedent to the arbitration of the question whether Venezuela is entitled to other territory, which, until a recent period, was never in doubt. Our interest in the question has been shown by our friendly efforts to enter into a settlement alike honorable to both countries, and the president is pleased to know that Venezuela is able to renew her efforts to bring about such an adjustment.

"It is not doubted that you will discreetly exert your influence in favor of some plan of honorable settlement."

There are 1,000 girls employed in the British postal department, and there was only one per cent of them married last year.

## A MANIA FOR MURDER

San Francisco's Rival of Jack the Ripper.

A REGULAR CARNIVAL OF CRIME

Missing Blanche Lamont, Murdered Minnie Williams' Friend, Suffered a Like Fate in the Church.

San Francisco, April 16.—The Emanuel Baptist church on Bartlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, in this city, has been the scene of two of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the state. Yesterday the mutilated and murdered Minnie Williams was found in the library of the edifice. Today the dead body of Blanche Lamont was found in the tower of the same church. The same hand the authorities believe, slew both girls, and W. H. T. Durant, the young man suspected of both crimes, is now in custody.

Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams were members of the Emanuel Baptist church and members of the Sunday school class. The former was a pupil at the normal school on Powell street in this city; the latter was a companion in a family in Alameda, across the bay from the city. Both were 21 years old, brunettes, and pretty, modest girls. Both had been recipients of attentions from a young medical student named Durant, who is also librarian of the church, and secretary of the Young People's Society of the church.

April 8 Miss Lamont disappeared. Diligent search failed to reveal a trace of her whereabouts, and her aunt, Mrs. Noble, with whom she had been living, was totally unable to throw any light on the affair. Miss Lamont came from Dillon, Mont., several months ago, having been sent to San Francisco for her health, and at the same time to attend the normal school to perfect herself as a teacher. The last person seen in her company was Durant, the young medical student, who, it appears, had been on friendly terms with the missing girl.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock the mutilated body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the Emanuel Baptist church. The girl had been assaulted and her remains had been cut and hacked, the girl evidently having died from the loss of blood. On further examination it was found that she had been gagged, the assailant tearing part of her underclothing and thrusting it down her throat with a sharp stick, badly lacerating the tongue. Two witnesses state that they saw a young man and young woman entering the church, the former answering the description of Durant, and the latter that of Minnie Williams. Following this clue, the police at once put the residence of Durant under surveillance.

Chief Crowley, in speaking of the case tonight, after detailing the circumstances of Miss Williams' disappearance last Friday night, and the fact that a person answering Durant's description had been seen entering the church with a woman who answers Miss Williams' description, said:

"Durant made his appearance at Dr. Vogel's house at about 9:30 or 10 P. M., remaining there until about 11:30.

Dr. Vogel states that at the time Durant arrived at his house he noticed that Durant was somewhat exercised, and that great beads of perspiration came from his forehead. His hair was disheveled, and he asked Dr. Vogel's permission to wash his hands and comb his hair before he made his appearance where the young people were, stating to the doctor that he had just returned from the signal corps, and consequently his hands were dirty. He afterward came down stairs, and during the evening read a letter purporting to come from his sister, in German, and after reading the letter he seemed more composed.

The Rev. J. George Gibson, the pastor of the Emanuel church, has made a written statement to the press denying rumors that he at any time sought to have the finding of the murdered body of Minnie Williams kept quiet; or that he was in hiding, or that he slept in the church. He also tells how he came to find the body, in company with lady members of the church. He says he refused to see reporters because he wanted to aid the police and prepare a statement.

Shipping Salmon to England.

Vancouver, B. C., April 18.—The steamer Warrimoo sailed for Australia this morning. She had only six saloon passengers, but carried a cargo of 1,000 tons. The Texas Lake Ice Company made a shipment of frozen salmon to England via the Australia a few months ago. The company has just received word that the shipment arrived in good condition and proved a success. They now intend to ship regularly by every steamer.

Carle Browne in More Trouble.

Massillon, O., April 16.—Carl Browne, of Coxe's army notoriety, was today held to appear before the grand jury in \$200 bail to answer to a charge of criminal libel. His arrest grew out of the recent municipal election campaign.

## WARRING CLERGYMEN.

Great Row at a Lecture in San Francisco Over Religious Matters.

San Francisco, April 17.—Tumult, hisses and cries of "shame!" prevailed at the meeting of the Congregational Monday Club today, in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building, when the Rev. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church, told the Rev. George Herron, professor of applied theology, at Iowa college, Grinnell, Ia., that he was an anarchist. So tumultuous grew the audience, composed of clergymen and laymen, that the reverend gentleman had to cease his address of exhortation. The clergy of the Protestant denominations of San Francisco had been invited to be present at Professor Herron's lecture on the "Christian State," when the latter said:

"In spite of all we can say, Protestantism is losing and Romanism is gaining ground in the United States." "That's not true," exclaimed Dr. Brown, who was sitting near the platform. There was a visible sensation among the audience at these words, but Professor Herron continued calmly: "In spite of all statistics, Romanism is gaining. I tell you, friends, that God will curse this divided Christianity."

The Rev. Brown then obtained permission to make an address. He started in with personal allusions, which provoked another row. Finally a vote was taken, and it was ruled that the Rev. Brown must leave the platform, but before doing so he made the following sarcastic remarks:

"I anticipated this, and I thank you for your advertisement of my next Sunday's sermon. I will then and there revive the teachings of Dr. Herron, whom I deem an anarchist."

With these words Dr. Brown withdrew to the accompaniment of cries of shame and loud hisses.

## A QUEER COMPLICATION.

Baby Oelrichs' Contest Against His Mother, Uncle and Niece.

San Francisco, April 17.—Another queer complication has arisen in the Fair will contest. The Fair children, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair and Charles Fair have instituted a contest of the first will of their father, which left his immense properties in the hands of the executors appointed by him, and they have petitioned the court to have the will produced by Mrs. Craven, which leaves the property to the children without reservation, declared genuine. Now comes Van R. Paterson, who was appointed by the court to represent the minor heirs, among whom is Herman Oelrichs, jr., grandson of James G. Fair, with a petition to have the Craven declared fraudulent and to have the first will declared the only original and proper will.

Although this application on behalf of Baby Oelrichs is against the interests of his parents, they have nothing to say in the matter, as Paterson holds the authority of the court to represent their child, as well as the other minor heirs.

## PAUL SCHULZE'S WILL.

Decessed Asked to Have His Body Cremated.

Tacoma, April 17.—The will of Paul Schulze, made in 1880, in Portland, Or., was brought up yesterday by Manager Koehler, of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, who has been its custodian. It was opened after the funeral and found to be short. The deceased asked to have his body cremated, and bequeathed his books to his brother in Germany, and his furniture to his wife for use during her lifetime. It is supposed to have been his last will, and will be probated tomorrow. The deceased's life was insured for \$10,000 or \$15,000 in his wife's favor.

## Another Who Says Booth Is Alive.

Newark, O., April 17.—Christopher Ritter, who arrived from Germany in the winter of 1864, and through the influence of J. Wilkes Booth, secured a position in Ford's theater, tells the story of Lincoln's assassination, claiming that Boston Corbett shot Edward Fuchs, an actor resembling Booth, and not President Lincoln's assassin. Ritter is well educated, and his character is above reproach. He declared he assisted Booth to escape, and that they sailed for Brazil, May 2, 1865. He soon left Brazil, but met Booth by appointment at Hamburg eleven years ago, and on that occasion Booth gave him the picture of his children, born to his South American wife. These pictures, bearing a strong resemblance to Booth, are now in Ritter's possession. Ritter says he heard from Booth last winter, and he was then on the South American stage.

## Enjoined From Selling the Bonds.

New York, April 17.—Judge Patterson, of the supreme court, today granted an ex parte injunction in the action brought by the Atchison & Topeka Railway Company against the Mercantile Trust Company, in which the latter are restrained from selling certain bonds held by them under a deed of trust, dated October 5, 1886, and executed and delivered to the trust company by the Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

## WHISKY TRUST'S END

Its Property Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

BOTH FACTIONS HAVE CONSENTED

Judge Showalter, of Chicago, Says That the Trust No Longer Has a Legal Existence.

Chicago, April 15.—The properties of the whisky trust will be sold to the highest bidder. Judge Showalter, of the United States circuit court, in an order issued today admitted that the trust had no longer a legal existence. Its board of directors was charged with having deserted its trusteeship; that it had no quorum, and any election of a new board would not enable it to reacquire the property from the receiver. The court directed that the receiver sell the property, and that the proceeds be distributed among those entitled thereto. The attorneys for the Greenhut faction and for the stockholders consented to the action of the court.

The bill upon which the order was based begins with a recital that the last meeting of the board of directors was held February 1. Since the directors have abandoned their trust and paid no attention to its affairs, it claims, the sole management has been in the hands of John McNulta receiver. The resignation of Nelson Morris left the board consisting of Greenhut, Hobart, Greene, Freiberg, Hennessy and Beggs. April 8, the complainants aver, Hobart, Greene and Freiberg resigned. There are but three directors left, and the bill alleges that they do not constitute a quorum; that they cannot fill the vacancies. The bill then recites that the attorney-general of the state by quo warranto proceedings, attacked the charter of the trust, and the courts held that it was forfeited, and the issue is now pending before the supreme court of the state. The prayer of the bill on which the order was granted by Judge Walter is as follows:

"That by an order entered herein the said John McNulta may be appointed receiver of all the property and effects of said defendant company, and invested with full title thereto as receiver, and that all of the officers, managers, superintendents, agents and employees of said defendant company shall be required forthwith to deliver up to such receiver the possession of each and every part of said property, wherever situated, and also all books and accounts, vouchers and papers in any way relating to its business or the operation thereto, or an injunction to restrain each and every officer, director, superintendent, manager, agent and employee of said defendant from in any way interfering with the possession and control of said receiver over said property, and that at such time as may be found just and proper, the property of said defendant may be ordered to be sold and the proceeds distributed among those entitled thereto."

## THE ADVANCE IN OIL.

It Continues and So Does the Excitement Consequent Upon the Rise.

Pittsburg, April 13.—The oil excitement continues unabated. The Standard Company put the price up 15 cents to \$1.50. On change cash oil opened at \$1.50 and sold up to \$1.60. May options opened at \$1.50 bid. The first sale was at \$1.60. It then broke to \$1.58 and rallied to \$1.60 on sales. It was then bid up to \$1.68 without sales at 1 o'clock. The opening sales was a cash order for 10,000 barrels at \$1.50. The next sale was three-eighths higher. The first sale in May options was at \$1.60. This is the highest oil has been since 1887, when it sold as high as \$3.53.

Speculation hitherto confined to the National Transit certificates has been transferred to the Mellon pipe line certificates, and the sale of 10,000 barrels was made here today.

So far this week the advance amounts to 40 cents a barrel by the Standard and 48 cents on exchange for May option. To the producers of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia this means \$37,500 a day more than they were getting for oil last week, or an increase of \$3,500,000 per month. It has greatly stimulated activity in the field, and not only furnishes additional work for hundreds of oil-drillers, but has also increased the demand for oil and steel supplies consumed in the business. So far the consumer has been taxed an additional cent per gallon for illuminating oil, but further advance is almost certain.

For the first time in years there was some trading today in oil on the local stock exchange, and it is estimated about 40,000 barrels changed hands. Heretofore a few thousand barrels would change hands now and then, but nothing worth mentioning passed through the clearing house. The producers are the only people that are reaping a harvest. In two days the price for not only Pennsylvania, but all other oils, has advanced about 36 cents a barrel. From a speculative point there could have been very little money made, as no one has been trading in oil for years.

## NELLIE BLY WAS WEDDED.

The Man of Her Choice Aged and a Multimillionaire.

New York, April 16.—"Nellie Bly," who is one of the best known newspaper women in the country, is no longer Miss Elizabeth Cochran. She is now Mrs. Robert Seaman. Her husband is one of the directors of the Merchants' Exchange bank and a multimillionaire. He is nearly 70 years old. In financial and business circles he is as well known as his wife to the devotees of the Sunday newspapers. The reports of the marriage, which came from Chicago, were quite correct. It occurred April 5 at the rectory of the Church of the Epiphany, on Ashland avenue of that city. The Rev. T. H. Morrison performed the ceremony. The contracting parties had met at a dinner in the Auditorium hotel two weeks before, and formed an instant attachment.

Miss Cochran did her first newspaper work on the Pittsburg Dispatch, which was when she was 15 years old. She has been engaged in similar work in New York for eight years and became famous for the sensational character of her contributions to the papers. One of her first exploits was to feign insanity and have herself incarcerated in the Blackwell island asylum for the purpose of describing her experiences. Her trip around the world in seventy-two days in 1890 gave her considerable notoriety.

## A Noted Los Angeles "Fence."

Los Angeles, Cal., April 16.—John Thompson, an ex-convict, was arrested late last night on a felony charge of receiving stolen goods. Thompson has been a "fence" for a gang of burglars and thieves for a year. In his room were found diamonds, gold rings, silverware and all other kinds of valuable jewelry. A package of melted gold, which he shipped to the San Francisco mint, was the means of locating the stolen goods. The thieves have not been captured. Thompson has served terms in Sing Sing, Folsom and San Quentin.

## 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.

## The Ring of Saturn.

Pittsburg, April 16.—Professor James E. Keeler, of the Allegheny observatory, has made an important astronomical discovery, for the first time positively demonstrating that the rings of Saturn are made up of innumerable small bodies, or satellites, and that they do not revolve at the same rate of speed about the planet. Professor Keeler has obtained direct proof of this by means of the spectroscope.

## Death of a Prominent Painter.

Paris, April 15.—Paul Chenavard, the painter, died here today. He was born in Lyons in 1807, and studied in Paris and Italy. Most of his subjects were taken from ancient history—for instance, "The Deluge," "The Death of Zoroaster," and "Birth of Christ." He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and had been corresponding member of the academy of fine arts since 1885.

## Editor of Ladies' Gem Monthly.

Cleveland, O., April 16.—Editor Elijah Robinson, who fleeced thousands throughout the country by means of a publication called the "Ladies' Gem Monthly," a fake rebus and bogus watch scheme, was to-day sentenced by the United States court to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250. He was arrested by the United States authorities in Chicago.

## Ravages of a Pest.

Russellville, Ky., April 17.—The army worm has appeared in this and many surrounding counties, and millions of them are making a clean sweep of everything green in their way. They have devastated fields of young corn and clover, and hundred of plant beds have been literally eaten up. Not a sprig of tobacco is left.

## Rumored Discovery of North Pole.

Paris, April 17.—Figaro prints a rumor that Dr. Hansen, the Arctic explorer, has found the North Pole, and that it is situated on a chain of mountains. It is also said that Dr. Hansen planted the Norwegian flag there. The story is regarded as untrue.

## Administrators of the Douglass' Estate.

Washington, April 16.—Ley H. Douglass, eldest son, and Mrs. Douglass, widow of the late Frederick Douglass, were today appointed administrators of the estate. Their bond was fixed at \$70,000. Efforts to effect a compromise between the parties in interest failed.