

"INTOLERANCE!"

Mainly Protest From a French-Canadian Roman Catholic Journal.

On Tuesday, August 7th, the Monde, a French Roman Catholic paper published in Montreal, contained an article on disgraced rioting in Quebec, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers. It is exceedingly creditable to the journal. Our contemporary says:

"At a moment when people of common sense, whatever may be their race or religion, are trying to bring back the harmony which was troubled by the Equalrighters and the P. P. A., there are sad scenes taking place in Quebec, and which threaten to completely destroy that work of peace and concord."

"We hasten, in our capacity of French-Canadian and of Catholic, to protest against the facts reported in another column."

"There is one great culprit, and that is the Electeur. That journal, which calls itself liberal, and which proves it by showing itself for some months past most intolerant, that journal, we say, published yesterday an unfortunate item which the mob of Quebec took, as might be expected, for an appeal to violence. Quebec found itself in the face of a real riot. As usual, the serious citizens, the sincere Catholics, the true patriots, had nothing to do with that ridiculous and disgraceful affair."

The effect, outside, in Protestant circles, will not be the less disastrous. We are sure to be all held jointly responsible, and it will be repeated in every tone that we see nothing but a fanatical and intolerant race, thirsting for Protestant blood. Again we repeat that it is most unfortunate, and the right-thinking newspapers published in the French language can never lay too much blame on the guilty parties."

"What can we gain by fighting otherwise than by persuasion and good example those who do not think as we do on questions of religion? All creeds are free in this country; that liberty is protected by the constitution, and if it were to disappear, who would suffer the most, if not our race, which, after all, forms a minority only."

"What would we say if in Ontario, where our people are gaining ground and building churches and convents, what would we say if the Protestants were to act towards the Catholics as the mob did yesterday towards certain Protestants? It would, in fact, be simply replying, 'tooth for tooth, eye for eye.'"

"It would be resuming an era of religious persecutions, the worst of all. Our country would be a fine country!"

"It will be said, in order to belittle yesterday's acts of violence, that they were directed against former Catholics who have become Protestants. But then that would be giving Protestants the right to ill-use and maltreat those of their people who have become Catholics. Were not Manning and Newman formerly Protestants? Were they, after their conversion, hunted through the streets? Were their homes ransacked? Quite the contrary took place. Again, another thing. The present prime minister, Sir John Thompson, is a former Methodist converted to Catholicism. In acting as they did yesterday, the mob of Quebec gave reason to Norman Murray and others who do not want to be governed by what they call 'a renegade.'"

"If, then, before going to such extremes people reasoned a little, they would understand that, far from helping the church and the race, they cause them immense damage and furnish valid excuses to their most bitter enemies."

"We cannot close this article of most sincere and most indignant protest without calling the attention of the Quebec rioters and of their worthy organ that, a few hours before yesterday's scenes, a Protestant from Pointe au Chene, county of Argenteuil, subscribed \$300 for a Catholic church and school."

"Compare these two acts."

A Heaven-Accursed System. GUELPH, Ont. Aug. 12, 1894.—To the Editor THE AMERICAN. Dear Sir: I am indebted to someone for THE AMERICAN. From it I see many are becoming alive to the enormities of that heaven-accursed system, the papacy, referred to by the Apostle Paul as "the man of sin, and son of perdition."

The true search light of scripture and history are sadly needed by the nations of the earth that they might see, how all too long, they have been the debauched and befooled subjects of the inebriate "harlot" of the apocalypse, who is said by the revealer to have made all nations drunk with wine of her fornication, (her false doctrines.)

Little do the people know as to the extent of their darkness, degradation, and superstition, due to the deception, lies and corruption of the Romish hierarchy. Well may it be described in the word of God as an "abomination of desolation," and we did the sturdy reformers of the past centuries identify it as such.

It is a matter for supreme thanks to Almighty God that the time for its permitted duration is fast running out. Thank God the time of its temporal power expired with the events of 1866-70 (just 1290 years from its setting up

by Phocus 606-7 A. D.) seventy five years more from the former dates, and "Babylon the great mother of harlots and abominations of the earth, will have been utterly destroyed and abolished from the face of Gods earth, and the risen prophets and apostles,—Peter amongst them—and her millions of murdered martyrs, will rejoice and triumph at her fall."

Much could be said, but I must not trespass on your space.

Praying that Christ may come, as He speedily will, and destroy anti-Christ, root and branch by the "brightness of His coming." Yours truly, JASPER.

The A. P. A. in Chicago.

Perhaps the A. P. A.'s first great power was shown in the election of J. H. Gilbert, of Chicago, as sheriff of Cook county in 1890. Frank Lawler, the now famous applicant for the Chicago postoffice with a petition containing 60,000 names was the democratic nominee. He had declined the renomination to congress and expected to be easily elected sheriff. The democrats carried the county by 7,000 to 10,000 plurality, but Gilbert, the republican nominee, was himself astonished, and Lawler and his friends were astounded, when the official count showed Gilbert elected by 1,250 votes. At first the matter was inexplicable, but at last it came out that the A. P. A. had made a secret fight on Lawler, and that there were enough democrats belonging to that order to effect his defeat. In many respects it was a desirable result. Lawler is hardly capable of filling the place, and is said to have made his Romanist faith offensive to Protestants. —Boston Transcript.

Romanism a Subtle Evil. It assumes all the outward badges of superior sanctity. It parades in cassock, stole and miter. It affects the deepest anxiety for the interests of the kingdom of God. It walks with eyes upturned as if heaven were its only care. But beware! It manages, somehow, to keep a watch on things subliminary. Strange and unaccountable ambitions are hidden under that holy cassock; greed for gain; desire for renown, for worldly power. Don't be deceived by pious phraseology. When the ecclesiastic talks about the kingdom of God, he means the organization with a sacred name through which he is enabled to control the lives of his fellow men so as to make them contribute to his own aggrandizement. Pity with him is observance of the rites and obedience to the dictation of this same institution. —Christian Advocate.

Annual Session. To all subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge: You are hereby notified that the annual session of the supreme grand lodge, L. L. O. A., of the United States, will convene in Prismatic hall, 140 First street, Detroit, Mich. on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of all business that may be properly brought before it. You are entitled to send two delegates, as per article IV. of the constitution. Faithfully submitted in the bonds of our sisterhood, MARGARET J. CONKEY, Supreme Grand Mistress. CHRISTENA MILLIGAN, Supreme Grand Secretary.

Exequaturs Granted Italian Bishops. ROME, Aug. 13.—The Italian government has given exequaturs to eight of the thirty-two bishops from which this recognition had been withheld. The rest of the exequaturs will be granted probably next fall.

AN ORANGE BENEFICIARY. By the action of the last session of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of the United States, at Boston, the brethren of the Orange Order have now a mutual aid association through which they are enabled to avail themselves of a cheap and equitable insurance for the benefit of their families upon their death. This department is known as the Loyal Orange Mutual Aid Association, which has been duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota. This association was formed [with the one predominant idea of strengthening the Loyal Orange Institution and its benefits can only be enjoyed by its members who are in good standing. Good health being a requisite for membership in the Orange Order it is not necessary for members to go to the expense of a medical examination and the liabilities are so graded as to fully offset any omission this may have on the death rate of its certificate holders. The benefits under all certificates are graduated as follows:

For death during the first three months of a life certificate, \$100.00; for the second three months, \$250.00; for the next six months following, 500.00; for the second year, \$600.00; for the third year, \$700.00; for the fourth year, \$800.00; for the fifth year, \$900.00. After the fifth year the benefit will be \$1,000.00, the sum stated in the face of the certificate.

The assessments are made quarterly and range from \$2.00 for persons between the ages of 21 and 27; for members aged 28 to 32 years, \$2.15; 33 to 36, \$2.25; 37 to 40, \$2.40; 41 to 44, \$2.55; 45 to 47, \$2.90; 48 to 50, \$3.20; 51 to 52, \$3.25; 53 to 54, \$3.40; 55, \$3.50 and so

on to 60 years at \$4.55 per year or. These assessments include the total expense of maintaining the department, and every member is the absolute owner of his certificate and controls its disposition. All benefits received by the beneficiary under these certificates are exempt from the payment of debts of a deceased member and are paid direct to the beneficiary whose interest is protected by law.

The fee required for membership is \$2.50, and the assessment according to age must be paid before the expiration at three months. Application must be made on blanks of the Association which may be had by applying to M. L. Zook at the office of the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY who is the State Organizer for Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming, to whom all lodges within this territory should apply for supplies. Correspondence is invited from all members of the Orange Order.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS. Its Organization and Principles—How to Become a Member. We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is in this city a council of the Order of United American Mechanics, to which we would be happy to have you give a moment's thought, and if favorably impressed, would like your name proposed for membership.

The Order of United American Mechanics was organized in Philadelphia on the 15th day of July, 1845. Its first inception was for the protection of Mechanics and Workmen alone, and for a number of years none but operative mechanics and workmen were admitted to its membership; but the great interests of principles involved in its existence caused a departure from that plan, and the Order has for years existed and exists today as an order of speculative mechanics, recognizing every one possessed of the birth requirements, who works for a maintenance either by hand or brain or both as eligible to membership, and numbers among its members men of every profession, and calling in life.

The objects of this order are to assist each other in obtaining employment; to encourage each other in business; to establish a sick and funeral fund; to establish a fund for the relief of widows and orphans and to aid members; and to aid members who, through Providence, may be incapacitated from following their usual vocations, in obtaining situations suitable to their afflictions. The membership of this order is composed of white male citizens born in the United States, or under the protection of its flag. This order has existed for nearly fifty years and is at present, rapidly spreading throughout the United States. As an American born and having the welfare of yourself and family at heart, as well as that of the nation at large, we would most heartily invite you to become a member of the U. A. M., as it is the only Order in existence founded especially to promote the interests, elevate the character and secure the happiness of the American mechanic and business man.

It therefore appeals to the head and heart of him who wields the pen as well as to him who swings the sledge or wields the sledgehammer of the mechanic. In its councils, a free discussion of principles relating to the fostering and care of the interests of individual members is permitted; but nothing of a political or sectarian character is ever allowed to be discussed. It has no affiliation with such institutions as Trades Unions, Knights or Labor, Sovereigns of Industry, or the like, and desires not to control either capital or labor, as it would be doing a gross injustice to many of its members, who are taken from both classes. The membership of the Order is scattered from Maine to California, and from all points coasts the glorious news that the Order is gaining great strength in all jurisdictions.

An endowment branch is also connected with the Order, both national and state, which insures those who seek its benefits, enabling them to leave a sum, which is in all cases substantially and promptly paid, to the dear ones, when death marks its members for its own.

It seems very strange indeed that the American does not feel inclined to become so peculiarly national in his ideas and associations as do the English, French, German, Irish, and other nationalities. Each and all of the foregoing have their peculiar national organizations, and take pride in same. But the American joins order after order, composed of a mixture of nationalities, and lets his own countrymen severally alone in the matter of secret and fraternal societies.

We would not belittle any of the existing secret beneficial associations. Far from it. They are a power for good in the community. But we do ask him who is to the manor born to turn his thoughts to home and native land, so that he can join in the glad refrain: "Thou art my native land; I own thy fostering hand; Though far from thee I roam, Still thou art my home."

Americans, we of this Brotherhood appeal to you to aid us in this work we are now carrying on. You must either be for us or against us. Choose quickly and let us show to the country that we firmly believe in American principles, American industry, American protection and American government. Strikes riots and boycotting are terms too harsh to be applied to American Mechanics. Bonded together by promptings of patriotic affection, may this Order grow and progress, until every man who calls himself American can stand up and say in all sincerity, I own no man as master of my actions.

A Roman Catholic must not only obey, but must obey right or wrong! Mgr. Preston, on the witness stand recently, in a court in New York, when asked if Roman Catholics must obey their bishop, whether right or wrong, said, "Yes." The question was repeated and he again answered "They must obey, right or wrong!"

At the Baltimore Lay convention in 1889, the "late lamented" Bishop O'Connor, whom John Rush welcomed to Omaha a few years ago, said: "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Roman Catholic Church."

"I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before this country as the enemies of the public schools."—Father Phelan of St. Louis.

On behalf of the Loyal Orange Lodge of the United States of America, and with a view of correcting the false impression that enemies are endeavoring to convey to the minds of men who are unacquainted with Orange principles, are these few statements made:

The Loyal Orange Institution is a brotherhood and sisterhood, bound by three ties—Justice, Truth and Righteousness. It has no hidden aims.

It is Fraternal and Benevolent—assisting and protecting members while living and their widows and orphans when they are removed by death.

It upholds the right of private judgment—the untrammelled freedom of opinion; believes the public schools are an essential safeguard of the state, and should be kept free from ecclesiastical or sectarian control and that persons disloyal to the government—who hold a mental allegiance to the pope of Rome—should be rigorously excluded from teaching therein.

It believes primary allegiance is due to the government which protects the lives, liberties and properties of its citizens, and that ecclesiastical authority should not under any circumstances, be permitted to interfere in the affairs of state, and that coercion of a citizen in the exercise of his or her right of franchise, under the guise of religious or spiritual authority should be punished as a crime against the state.

That it is the duty of every citizen to defend the lawfully constituted authority and institutions of our country against corrupt and invidious influences, as well as against armed assailants, to the end that our glorious freedom be protected and transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

It encourages habits of frugality and industry amongst its members, and is proud to boast that Orangemen seldom become a public charge or accept pauper bread.

It believes in the restriction of immigration and the extension of time for the naturalization of citizens, and that the public schools should be held for actual American citizens who become settlers.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America, has certain requirements for membership:

That a man shall be an actual American citizen, having complied with the laws of the United States with regard to naturalization, and without a mental reservation.

That the applicant shall be a Protestant, and also that his parents and wife shall be Protestants.

That he shall be thrifty and successful in his business; honorable and truthful in his dealings with his fellowman; and shall be known as a law-abiding citizen.

That he will endeavor to give his children or any children under his charge at least a good common school education, being careful to avoid all popish doctrines, and

That he shall be in sound health at the time of making application.

It makes no difference where a man was born, so long as he meets the foregoing requirements.

These are the qualifications required of every applicant to the order, and we do not think that any patriotic American order can offer a better array of principles and teachings.

J. O. U. A. M. A Loyal, Patriotic Organization, Fraternal and Beneficial, Strictly Non-Partisan and Non-Sectarian.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics in annual session assembled, and that all teaching in that the constant landing upon the shores of the hordes of ignorant, vicious and lawless criminals of the Old World should be viewed with alarm by the loyal and patriotic citizens of this country.

We affirm a warm and hearty welcome to all immigrants who desire to better their condition and become a part and parcel of our nationality, but we have not one square inch of room for the anarchist, the socialist or for any one who is not willing to bow allegiance to that flag which is powerful enough to shield and protect them as well as us, in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

We affirm our devotion to the public school system of this country. We believe in compulsory education, and that all teaching in our schools should be in the English language, to the end that future generations may be able to take their place in the ranks of our country's workers, educated in the history, the customs and manners of Americans.

We guarantee to every man the liberty of worshiping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and would give every assistance to protect all in the exercise of his religious rights, but we object most strenuously to the interference of any church, no matter under what name it may exist, in the temporal affairs of this country.

We believe that the Bible should be read in our public schools; not to teach sectarianism, but to inculcate its teachings. It is the recognized standard of all moral and civil law; we therefore believe, that our children should be educated in its teachings, but that no dogma or creed should be taught at the same time.

We believe that patriotism and love of country should be instilled into the hearts of children, and that with the words of "Mother," "Home" and "Heaven," our children should be taught that our flag is the symbol of that which makes a "home" for us. We would place a flag upon every public school in our land, and a Bible within, and the object lesson therein set forth should be a beacon light in every storm which threatens to engulf us.

In this noble and patriotic work we ask the cordial and hearty co-operation of all good citizens. In this grand work we need the helping hand of all organizations holding the same views and principles. We have no time for jealousies and bickerings, but with a united front we should march forward, shoulder to shoulder, remembering that "United we stand, divided we fall."

In the strictest sense we are a national political organization, but we oppose with unanimity the slightest taint of partisanship. Our motto is our motto, and we keep this motto steadily before us. We are cognizant that there are great and powerful enemies of our cause, and we require the strictest surveillance of all who are at heart, word and in deed Americans. We, as members of this Order, affirm our allegiance to the objects of the Order, as paramount to any partisan affiliation, and urge upon the membership harmonious, united and intelligent action in carrying out the principles.

OBJECTS OF THE ORDER. First—To maintain and promote the interests of Americans, and shield them from the depressing effects of foreign competition.

Second—To assist Americans in obtaining employment.

Third—To encourage Americans in business.

Fourth—To establish a sick and funeral fund.

Fifth—To maintain the public school system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therein, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

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GRAND LODGE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

OF THE United States of America.

FRANCIS C. CAMPBELL, M. W. G. M., Minneapolis, Minn. ROBERT W. JOHNSTON, Sec'y, Troy, New York M. L. ZOOK, 1615 Howard Street, Omaha, Neb. Organizer for departments of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

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States of North America, or under the protection of its flag. Of good moral character.

A believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe.

Opposed to any union of church and state. In favor of free education and the American Public School system.

Between 16 and 50 years of age for beneficial membership; over 50 years honorary membership.

The word "Junior" in the title has no relation to the age of members. It was adopted to distinguish the Order from the O. U. A. M., and no other sign should be used.

Nor is the word "Mechanic" to be construed literally. It refers in no manner to artisans, but embraces every pursuit.

ORGANIZERS WANTED. We want a Council of the Jr. O. U. A. M. in every city, town and village in the United States.

It is the leading American patriotic and beneficial organization, and the strongest fraternal and working body known to native-born.

It is only necessary to make its objects, principles and workings known to easily secure enough charter members to start a Council. A liberal premium will be paid to any one organizing a Council. For full particulars address, H. A. KIRBY, National Councilor New Brunswick, N. J.

DIRECTORY. NATIONAL COUNCIL. N. C.—J. G. A. Richter, Box 387, Canton, O. N. P. C.—W. Tyler, Richmond, Va. Jr. P. N. C.—H. A. Kibbe, New Brunswick, N. J. N. Sec'y.—Edward S. Deemer, P. O. Box 766, Philadelphia; office rooms Nos 16 and 17, 631 Chestnut street.

National Organizer—Stephen Collins, Box 705, Pittsburgh, Pa. Meets in Omaha, Neb., the third Tuesday in June.

STATE COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS. Incorporated February 24, 1892. C. C.—T. B. Bryson, 635 Westworth avenue, Chicago. S. V. C.—Thos Rowan, 709 Union st. Alton. Jr. P. S. C.—Thos J. Coen, 497 Sheffield ave, Chicago.

S. C. Sec'y.—Joseph S. Reynolds, P. O. Box 174, Chicago. S. C. Treas.—E. H. Sample, 634 Armour ave, Chicago. Meets at Alton, fourth Monday in August, 1894.

SUBORDINATE. George Washington Council, No. 3, meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, at Aldine hall, 75 E. Randolph st. Chicago. Joseph S. Reynolds R. S., 1515 Washab way, 631st st. Englewood, Ill. Sec'y.

Elisworth Council, No. 16, mt. Tuesdays at 615 Westworth ave. E. L. Ca. burn, R. S. 634th st. Englewood, Ill. Sec'y.

Colfax Council, No. 23, meets Saturday evenings at I. O. F. hall, South Chicago ave. John W. Heger, R. S., Box 438.

Daniel Webster Council, No. 8, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Modern Woodman hall, Murray, Neb. Visiting brothers always welcome. James Longbridge, recording secretary.

NEBRASKA. STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA: S. C.—W. F. KNAPP, Omaha. S. V. C.—LEVI P. SHIRM, Omaha. S. C. Sec'y.—GEO. C. FENTON, P. O. box 725, Omaha.

S. C. Treas.—C. H. ALLEN, South Omaha. Conductor—H. S. BARTHOLO, Plattsmouth. Warden—P. S. McCauley, So. Omaha. Sentinels—G. B. SHERWOOD, So. Omaha; R. P. DOLAN, Omaha.

Representatives to Nat. Council—WM. F. KNAPP, H. L. DAY, W. A. MESSICK, P. S. McCAULEY and J. W. HOUDEK.

The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in Jan., 1895, at Omaha.

FRANCIS S. KEY COUNCIL No. 6 meets every Friday evening at G. A. R. Hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting brothers cordially invited. W. E. COOLIDGE, Rec. Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Friday evening in Goodrich hall, 24th and Franklin streets. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. C. PAGE, Sec'y

LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Patterson block, 17th and Farnam streets. A. L. LIGHTFOOT, Councilor. H. H. FINE, R. S. Sec'y, address care County Clerk.

GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha. WILLIAM FAHR, Sec'y.

LIBERTY COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Tuesday evening, 1. O. F. Hall, Louisville, Neb. T. P. Lucas, Rec. Sec'y.

COUNCIL No. 20, A. P. A., Cameron, Mo. meets every second and fourth Monday evening, at Fraternity Temple. Visitors welcome.

BLUFF CITY COUNCIL No. 7—meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

LINCOLN Commandery No. 1, U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening in P. O. S. of A. hall, Council Bluffs, Ia. A. M. Burnham, Recorder.

AMERICAN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE. No. 2