

AN OPINION.

A Methodist Divine Gives His Reason For The Existence of the A. P. A.

The New York Methodist Christian Advocate, which is edited by Dr. James Buckley, gives the following good reasons for the existence of the A. P. A.:

"It cannot be denied that politicians of both the great parties all over the land are constantly coqueting with the Roman Catholic church; that in many places they defer in the most obsequious manner on public occasions to the Roman Catholic hierarchy; and that where the Roman Catholics have the political power they are making various modifications in the public school system, the legitimate results of which would be the using of it to promote their ecclesiastical growth and purposes in a manner inimical to liberty of conscience and the separation of church and state.

"Among the many instances that might be used to illustrate this remark, we take a recent visit of Monsignor Satolli to Waterbury, Conn. The event occurred May 15 and 16. Monsignor Satolli, dressed in the robes of an archbishop, with a gold cross hanging upon his breast from a chain about his neck, stood many hours, while the people filed by him at the rate of thirty-three a minute. He received every one with an ever-present smile of welcome, and to all he extended the ring worn upon the third finger as the insignia of episcopal authority. (The kissing of this ring signifies the union of Jesus Christ with the church, and of the church with the people.) After music, the members of the common council grouped themselves about the archbishop, and the mayor addressed the dignitary in a speech offering him, in behalf of the corporation, its officials and people, a hearty welcome, and then said: 'I can assure you that we more than appreciate the high honor you have conferred on the city and its citizens by your kindly visit, affording as it does the opportunity of meeting and greeting the representative in America of his holiness, Pope Leo XIII., and of showing our respect and admiration for one so distinguished in position and so famed for the learning and wisdom which have marked the administration of the duties of his high and important office.'

"During the same visit Monsignor Satolli visited the parochial schools and blessed the children. He also visited Superintendent Cosby of the high school, the teachers, and the board of education, addressing them in Latin, which was duly translated, paying a high compliment to our public schools: 'The state has every reason to exercise her zeal for the advancement of the public schools, deserves great praise for having surmounted so many obstacles, and then went on to commend the parochial schools in this language: 'The state does all within its power, and beyond doubt wishes to encourage all institutions that are built upon the American spirit and obedient to the scholastic law, whose object is to protect and assure a moral and religious education—and such institutions are Catholic schools. In the domain of instruction and education, church and state go hand in hand, working together for the noble purpose of forming citizens worthy of this country, and sincere believers of the Catholic religion.

"The state, in so far as it is free and progressive, need fear nothing, but on the contrary expect great benefits from the Catholic church, whose institutions and effective influence broke the shackles of slavery, and secured true, civil and christian liberty, and from out of the confusion of barbarism produced modern civilization."

"The reader may say: 'What is there objectionable in all this? Would you object if an eminent Protestant dignitary were to visit a certain city and be received in this way? Certainly not, if he were not received in his capacity as an envoy from some foreign government, or if the public authorities did not take the opportunity to praise his church, or he did not take the opportunity to aggrandize his church in any way, or appear in the uniform and official robes of a particular religious communion.

"That the mayor of a city, speaking for its whole population, should presume to utter such a speech, surprised us until we looked into the matter. The present Mayor of Waterbury is an Irish Roman Catholic, the board of aldermen and common council that gathered about the monsignor are about half of them Roman Catholics, and could easily be so wholly except for the division into wards that exists in Waterbury. The non-Roman Catholic members seem to be so predominated that with one or two exceptions they dare not raise an objection to being led in the triumphal train of a Roman Catholic pageant. The city clerk is a Roman Catholic; the treasurer, auditor, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, the street inspector, the chief of police, most of the policemen, the town clerk, the clerk of the court of probate, and various other town officers are Roman Catholics. The chairman of the board of education has been for several years and now is the Rev. Father Mulcahey, pastor of a Roman Catholic church. For several years two Protestant ministers were on the board with him, but

some time since they were dropped off and Roman Catholic laymen took their places. The treasurer, clerk, a majority of the school district finance committee and the chairman of the committee on text-books are also Romanists. Probably a majority of the public school teachers belong to the same faith.

"A strong effort was made two years ago to appoint a Roman Catholic to the professorship of the high school. He was elected by the board, but the Protestants of Waterbury at last came so near to waking up that the appointee declined to come—probably under advice from those who concluded that it was best to bide their time and capture that post with less friction and by. The superintendent of schools is not a Roman Catholic, but it can easily be imagined that he has to walk very circumspectly.

"The large influx of Canadians, French and Italians of recent years, has greatly increased the political power of the Roman Catholic church of Waterbury. Except for quarrels among themselves, they could carry the elections now, and plainly begin to show that they feel they have the power.

"One of the indications of the arrogant domination under which the city now is, is the difficulty of acquiring information of the sort which we give in this article. It may be that we are in error with regard to the religion of one or two of the officials named. If so, as it will be much safer for any citizen to correct statements of that kind than it would be to give the facts upon which we have relied, we will expect a prompt correction.

"No one can point to anything unconstitutional or improper in the principles we laid down some weeks ago for the action of intelligent and patriotic Protestants where they have reason to believe that Roman Catholicism aims at politico-ecclesiastical control, or 'votes its people en masse,' or anything like it, for considerations of any kind where our public schools are in danger, by direct action or by insidious agencies.

"Our deliberate judgment is that it is both proper and necessary to watch Roman Catholic priests, policies and plotters. Also, that it is wise to watch those, whether Protestant ministers, editors, or politicians, who have much to say against all who endeavor to preserve our liberties, and nothing to say against those who are constantly sapping and mining them."

**Roman Catholic Sisterhood.**  
According to Hoffman's Directory, supplemented from private sources, the Franciscan Sisters of the Third Order Regular, in the United States, are still in the lead as to numbers. In their different provinces there are in round figures, nearly 5,000 members, including postulants. Next come the various branches of the Sisters of Notre Dame; they count very nearly 4,000 members, postulants included. The third place is held by the Sister of St. Joseph, of whom there are close upon 3,500.

The various communities known as Sisters of Charity have also nearly 3,500 members, postulants included. The sisters of mercy in each diocese directly subject to the bishop, claim nearly 3,000.

The membership of the other female religious congregations, of which there are about fifty different kinds, is much smaller. The sisters of St. Francis also hold the first place in hospital work, no fewer than eighty hospitals being in their charge.

In the number of schools and school children, the Notre Dame sisters stand at the head. They are educating 130,200 children. Besides the care of orphans, these sisters perform no other charitable work. The Sisters of St. Joseph come next, 80,000 children being at their schools. A small number of hospitals, deaf and dumb asylums, etc., are conducted by these sisters. In the third place are found the Sisters of St. Francis, with 75,000 children. Probably one-half of the sisters are engaged in charitable work. The sisters of mercy educate about 55,000 children. A number of hospitals are likewise conducted by them. It is impossible to estimate the number of children in schools of the sisters of charity, their work, as their name indicates, lying principally among the suffering and destitute. Thus about one-half of all the Catholic parochial school children receive their education at the hands of sisters belonging to these five sisterhoods.—Catholic Citizen.

**Too Much Noise.**  
The Ireland man says, "I want to say to Catholics, you are making too much noise about the A. P. A." Will Mr. Ireland please put that Roman Catholic so that people will understand who he means. Mr. Ireland, the fact that you are trying to keep the fellows still, when they are making noise, because the A. P. A. is making it warm for your paganized church, shows clearly that the A. P. A.'s influence is being felt and that you not only recognize it but are trying to keep your bounds from howling and advertising it more.

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, and for a number of years since 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 the sledge-hammer 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 of 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 comes 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 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 man 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 love thy fostering hand; Thou art 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.

**Changes Needed.**  
Since the A. P. A. has found something to do in New York City, Rome has begun to howl; and may the American societies of all kinds increase, until the Roman Catholic church is placed in its proper seat. Everyone should be thankful that the Americans about Washington have begun to show that they are unwilling to allow a class of people to run them, who are not and will not become true Americans. I have watched the steady increase of Romish power in the east, and now I hope to see the speedy decrease of it.



GRAND LODGE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FRANCIS C. CAMPBELL, M. W. G. M., Minneapolis, Minn. ROBT. W. JOHNS, N. S. Supreme Secretary, M. L. ZOOK, Prof. New York

ORANGE PRINCIPLES.

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 meddle 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 inimical 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 among 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 lands shall 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.

States of North America, or under the protection of its flag, and of good moral character. A believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe.

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

DIRECTORY.

- NATIONAL COUNCIL. N. C.—J. G. A. Richter, Box 37, Canton, O. N. C.—C. W. Tyler, Richmond, Va. J. P. N. C.—H. A. Kibbe, New Brunswick, N. J. N. S. Sec'y—E. S. Deemer, P. O. Box 726, Philadelphia, office rooms Nos 16 and E, 631 Chestnut street. National Organizer—Stephen Collins, Box 77, Pittsburg, Pa. Meets in Omaha, Neb., the third Tuesday in June.

**NEBRASKA.** STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA: S. C.—W. F. KNAPP, Omaha. S. V. C.—LEVI P. SHREVE, 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—S. McCULLY, So. Omaha. Sentinels—G. B. SHERWOOD, So. Omaha; R. P. DOLMAN, Omaha. Trustees to Nat. Council—WM. F. KNAPP, H. L. DAY, W. A. MESSIHO, J. S. McCULLY and J. W. HOUDEK.

- FRANCIS S. KEY COUNCIL No. 6 meets every Friday evening at G. A. R. Hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting brothers cordially invited. O. K. JOHNSON, Rec. Sec. WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Friday evening in Goodrich hall, 24th and Franklin streets. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. H. HANVEY, 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, Conductor. A. H. FLINT, Rec. Sec'y, address care County Clerk. GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha. WILLIAM FARR, Sec'y. LIBERTY COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Tuesday evening, I. O. O. F. Hall, Louisville, Neb. T. H. LUCAS, Rec. Sec'y.

**MISSOURI.** STATE COUNCIL OF MISSOURI. S. C.—F. C. Borden, Holden, Mo. S. V. C.—REV. H. A. Slaughter, Warrensburg, Missouri. S. C. Sec'y.—Rolla G. Carroll, Warrensburg, Missouri. Will meet at Hannibal, Mo., February, 1896.

- KANSAS CITY COUNCILS. KANSAS CITY COUNCIL No. 31—Meets every Friday night at 103 Walnut street. Jas. McNamara, Sec'y 1800 East 10th St. COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 15—Meets every Saturday night at the corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets, W. V. Sheaver, Recording Secretary, 1407 Madison street. PATRIOT COUNCIL No. 31—Meets every Wednesday night at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1421 E. Eighteenth street, J. E. Fisher, Rec. Secretary, 341 Flora avenue. WESTPORT COUNCIL No. 37—Meets every Friday night at Westport, W. B. Sidnak, Rec. Secretary, 1225 E. Eighth street. GATE CITY COUNCIL No. 44—Meets every Wednesday night, corner 16th and Penn Sts., over drug store. SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL No. 49—Meets every Thursday night, between 31st and 32nd on Holmes. SHEFFIELD COUNCIL No. 45—Meets at Sheffield every Thursday night. Thomas Smith, Rec. Sec'y, Sheffield, Mo. ARE LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 16, AMERICAN Brotherhood Association meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in I. O. O. F. hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Smith, Sec'y. AUBORA COUNCIL No. 2, W. A. P. A.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the A. P. A. Hall, 437 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan. PROSPECT COUNCIL No. 61, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening at the corner of Twenty-third and Prospect avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Persons desiring to join may enclose their name, street and number, ward, age and occupation, and direct to box 821 Kansas City, Mo. EUREKA COUNCIL No. 1, W. A. P. A.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the A. P. A. Hall, Southeast corner Packard and Osage avenue, Armourdale. Visitors are cordially invited to attend.

- WIDE AWAKE COUNCIL No. 10, A. P. A.—L. Road, Grigsby's hall, Kansas City, Kan. EXCELSIOR COUNCIL No. 3, W. A. P. A.—Meets every Monday afternoon at 2:30 at Bell's hall, Southwest Boulevard, near state line, Rosedale, Kansas. Friends of our Order are cordially invited to attend. Every true American lady is invited to come and join us, and assist in the good work. Kansas City, Mo. GATE CITY COUNCIL No. 8, A. P. A.—Meets every Saturday evening at 477 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Visitors cordially invited. COUNCIL No. 7, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening at Chamber of Commerce Hall, Riverside. Visitors cordially invited.

COUNCIL No. 6, A. P. A.—Meets every Saturday evening at southeast corner Packard and Osage avenue, Armourdale. Visitors cordially invited.

COUNCIL No. 11, A. P. A.—Meets at Woodward's Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. sharp, Third street and Lafayette avenue. A cordial invitation is extended to visiting friends.

ARGENTINE COUNCIL No. 12, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday night in Nokes Hall, Argentine, Kan. All visitors welcomed.

TOPEKA COUNCIL No. 14, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall 418 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas. All visitors will be cordially welcomed.

Omaha City Council No. 1, W. A. P. A. of Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1609 Penn St. Address, Post-office box 321, Kansas City, Mo.

Sunflower Lodge, L. O. L. No. 294, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m., at Cladin's hall, corner of Mill street and Osage avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. John Davidson, W. M. Wm. McNaughton, Sec'y, 715 Reynolds Ave.

Liberty Council No. 15, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Wednesday night, corner Packard and Osage streets, Armourdale, Kansas. Thos. Wolf, secretary.

KANSAS PURPLE STAR, L. O. L. No. 205—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m., in A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Fourth street and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Samuel Harrison, W. M. Wm. Balogh, secretary, 327 Northrup avenue; Visiting brethren cordially invited.

ROSDALE COUNCIL No. 13, A. P. A., meets every Wednesday night at McGeorge's hall, Rosedale, Kas. All friends cordially invited.

**Patriotic Order Sons of America.** WASHINGTON CAMP No. 1, P. O. S. of A., meets each Thursday evening at Red Men's Hall, Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. WASHINGTON CAMP No. 12, P. O. S. of A., Council Bluffs.—Meeting in their hall over 4th Broadway, every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. J. B. VAN PATTAN, Secretary.

**SUPREME CABINET American Orange Knights.** OBJECTS. This order is formed of persons whose object is to maintain the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom; to preserve inviolate the citizen's franchise; to perpetuate and defend the precepts and free institutions of civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and established by our forefathers.

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