

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The secret as to why the pope objects to the K. of P., is out. Dr. R. L. C. White, of Tennessee, says: "This pronouncement of the pope against the K. P. comes, I believe, from the advanced and pronounced requirements of our order. The supreme lodge had decreed that each member must be loyal to the government under which he lives, in preference to all other allegiance. You can see where that would fail to please the pope."

An Omaha paper says Lizzie Babbington, a pretty 16 year old girl, was rescued from a house of ill-fame, and will be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd for reformation. Send her to the House of the Good Shepherd to reform? Great God! What a place in which to ask a girl to reform! Why the average House of the Good Shepherd is worse than a prison. Why not send her back to the bagnio to reform? It would have to be very bad if worse than sworn testimony shows some Roman Catholic institutions. Poor little Lizzie, she does not know the trials, the tribulations, the drugery and the abuse that is yet to fill her life.

COUNCIL No. 139 of Put-in-Bay, Ohio, deserves the thanks of every citizen in Nebraska for its liberality and for the interest its committee—Messrs. John Stone, George W. Gilbert and E. S. Osborne—awoke in that community. They secured from their council \$10.25, and then went among citizens of all classes and religions and raised \$47. The committee has forwarded the total amount, \$57.25, to us with the request that it be expended for the relief of the drouth-sufferers, without regard to their race or creed, which has been our policy since undertaking to do what little we could to relieve the suffering of our citizens. We know no creed when a person suffers. A needy, starving Roman Catholic would be as welcome to our last dollar as would an A. P. A., an Orange man, an A. O. U. W., a P. O. S. of A., a Jr. O. U. A. M., a Mason or any other Protestant. It is not the individual, but the system we are opposed to. We thank the friends in Put-in Bay.

We made mention some weeks ago of the repeated murder of Swedes in Chicago by Irish Roman Catholics, and said there would be no relief for our good-friends until they ceased voting to keep that disreputable class in positions of public trust. It would seem that that expressed belief has had an effect in at least one quarter, for Judge Horton of Chicago has ordered the reincarceration of a Roman who is on trial for the murder of Swan Nelson. *The Tribune*, in reporting the occurrence, says: "Ex-Police Officer Healy, who with ex-Police Officer Moran is on trial for the murder of Swan Nelson, was yesterday locked up in the county jail by order of Judge Horton. Healy has been at large on a \$5,000 bond since the trial began, but yesterday the evidence grew so strong that Judge Horton deprived him of his liberty. Moran was locked-up several days ago. Healy was much surprised when he was locked up. He declared that his bondsmen were perfectly good and he didn't think the case was any stronger against him now than it had been."

The right of petition has for centuries been considered an inalienable right of all classes of citizens, but that right is never recognized by the dignitaries of the church of Rome. A dispatch from New York, says: A deputation of Catholics from the Rev. Dr. Burtzell's old parish, the Epiphany in this city waited upon Archbishop Corrigan last evening and presented a petition asking most respectfully that Dr. Burtzell be given again his old charge. The Archbishop, it appears, interrupted the Chairman before he presented the petition with the dry remark that he had not known there were 30,000 Catholics in the parish of the Epiphany. The Chairman admitted in reply that the number of actual parishioners, including men, women and children, might more accurately be estimated at 20,000 than 30,000. His Grace was evidently nettled by the action of the committee. He read the petition without comment and said, stiffly: "Your mission is ended. Good night." A member of the deputation ventured to express the hope that his Grace was not offended. In reply, as his visitors were leaving the room, the Archbishop took up the petition and tore it in two pieces.

J. L. KALEY, who retired from the office of County Attorney the first of this week, did so with the consciousness that he had performed the duties of that office faithfully and well. A comparative statement of the work done by T. J. Mahoney during his first

two year's tenure of office and that done by Kaley redounds to the credit of Mr. Kaley. The business of Mr. Mahoney's administration can be summed up as follows: Prisoners convicted of penitentiary offenses by jury trial, 31; prisoners who plead guilty to penitentiary offenses, 33; prisoners convicted of jail offenses by jury trial, 14; prisoners who plead guilty to jail offenses, 22; juveniles found guilty of incorrigibility, 14; total convicted, 114; during the two years named the jury returned verdicts of not guilty, 51; juries disagreed, 1; cases nolle and dismissed, 176; while the following is a complete statement of criminal business transacted during the years 1893 and 1894 by J. L. Kaley: Prisoners convicted of penitentiary offenses by jury trial, 79; prisoners who plead guilty to penitentiary offenses, 64; prisoners convicted of jail offenses by jury trial, 51; prisoners who plead guilty to jail offenses, 86; juveniles found guilty of incorrigibility, 25; total convicted, 305; verdicts of not guilty, 59; juries disagreed, 9; cases nolle and dismissed, 139.

The question as to the advisability of organizing a new party by the A. P. A. does not meet with universal favor, as the resolutions printed below will attest. They were passed by a unanimous vote of one of the most conservative councils in Kansas, and read as follows: WHEREAS, An agitation has been commenced having in view the uniting of all patriotic organizations into a political party, separate and distinct from all political parties now existing, and WHEREAS, It is the purpose of the A. P. A. to wrest from the tyrannical and usurping hand of Rome the control of our own government, Therefore, The question is and should be, how can this be accomplished the most surely and with the least danger of open and violent conflict? and, WHEREAS, Patriotic organizations in the east have erred, notably the Know-nothing organization, which was formed about 1850, and was in a way to accomplish great good had not the mistaken ambition of its leaders tempted them into waging open war against a concealed enemy, which they did in 1856, by forming a national party, the "American Party." This experiment ended in the ignominious defeat of the party and the total destruction of the organization; and, WHEREAS, We believe that patriotic Americans are able to make, alter or amend platforms of existing parties; now, therefore, be it Resolved by this council of the A. P. A. of Kansas, that we oppose the forming of a political party as the exponent of our principles, believing that more can be accomplished by operating within existing parties, and we firmly believe in adopting Rome's tactics—the best assurance of success—as practically illustrated by her manipulation of political bosses in both parties until this alleged free country has almost passed under the domination of a superannuated dago, whose country is a synonym of pauperism, crime and debauchery.

A FRIEND writes us from Valentine, Neb., as follows: "In the last issue of your paper there is an article on the 'Mexican War Deserters.' I was a private in company K, Fifth United States Infantry and Col. Riley was a private in company K of the same regiment. We were stationed on the Rio Grand river, in front of Matamoras, building Fort Brown. Desertions were frequent, and General Taylor had picket guards stationed along the river to prevent, if possible, these desertions. The guards were instructed to shoot any one attempting to cross the river. Riley deserted and organized a company of artillery, of which he was appointed captain. He, with his battery, was captured at Monterey, and was allowed to march out of the city with his battery. A great many of the boys of the Fifth Infantry—your humble servant with the rest—taunted Riley as he passed through the streets with 'Hello, Riley; you got away this time but we will get you the next time.' At the battles of Contreras and Churubusco there was a regiment of deserters from the American army called the San Patricia (St. Patrick) Guards. Riley was the colonel. They were stationed in a church at Contreras. Twiggs division fought that battle, and Worth's Churubusco. We captured the latter place before Twiggs did Contreras. When these deserters were routed they had to go through the Fifth Infantry to get to the City of Mexico, and we gobbled the entire outfit. They gave as their reason for deserting that they would not fight against their religion. The reason that Riley was not shot was because he and several others were deserters before the declaration of war, which was after Captain Thornton's squadron of Dragoons were captured. I was sent over Riley once while he was prisoner, and the ladies in the City of Mexico used to come to

the prison daily and bring him clean clothing and the best of provisions that could be had. These men were all tried by court-martial, and all who were deserters before the declaration of war, were sentenced to receive fifty lashes and be confined until the termination of the war, and then to be drummed out of the service of the United States. The others were shot or hung when the castle of Chapultepec was captured. None of them were ever restored to duty. As our name sake stated in his article, whatever became of any of them after the war I never learned. I make this statement because I was a member of the same regiment as Riley. From what I know of him I don't think that he would have risen to the rank of corporal in the United States army. Long life to you and yours, and THE AMERICAN, is my wish."

ROCK COUNTY, Nebraska, is a new political subdivision, but its citizens are wide awake and are not slow in informing their representatives as to the course they desire to have pursued. If you doubt this, read the resolutions they had their representative, Mr. Meyers, introduce in the house. They read as follows: "We, the citizens of Newport, as patriotic American citizens, having an honest love for the institutions of our country and desirous of perpetuating the principles of individual liberty it has cost us so much in blood and treasure to establish, view with righteous alarm the efforts of an active, alien ecclesiastical power, foreign to our institutions, that comes to establish in this country a condition superior to the state and public; therefore be it Resolved, That our representatives in the state of Nebraska be requested to bring this memorial and these resolutions before that honorable body and push them to a passage. Resolved, By the legislature of the state of Nebraska that our senators be instructed and that our representatives in congress be requested to have the self-constituted representative of ecclesiastical power, Mgr. Satoll, removed beyond the shores of the United States of America." These resolutions were drawn by A. H. Gale and signed by J. H. Davenport as president and G. H. Hornby, as secretary. They were referred to the committee on resolutions, from which they should be reported back to the House with the recommendation that they do pass.

A DISPATCH from Lockport, N. Y., says: "The people of St. John's Roman Catholic parish, one of the most notable in town, have been annoyed for some time past by the conduct of a number of young men and boys who have filled the gallery and disturbed the services of the church by laughter, whispering, and other disorderly acts. Rev. Father M. J. Darcy has repeatedly given warning that this conduct must cease or the gallery would be cleared, the disturbers ejected and their names published. The demonstrations have continued. The crisis was reached yesterday. The church was crowded, and Father Darcy was about to receive the collection when someone in the gallery spat tobacco in the offertory plate. The pastor concluded that patience had ceased to be a virtue. Dropping the plate, he was in the gallery at a bound, as it were. Seizing young John Brooks, 14, the son of R. Brooks, a well known elocutionist, by the ear, he shook him as a cat would a mouse, punctuating the shaking with vigorous thumps between the eyes. Some of the Brookses' friends say that Father Darcy punished an innocent lad, and that another was the one guilty of the outrageous act. Sentiment in the parish is overwhelmingly with Father Darcy."

It is a good sign—a sign of growing independence—to read of Roman Catholic men protecting the name and virtue of their wives and daughters against the lying and licentious members of the priesthood. Until quite recently it has been the custom of the husbands and fathers who have discovered their dear ones in the malstrom of priestly vice, to quietly submit and meekly forbear bringing scandal upon the church. It has not been so long ago that in certain parts of Europe the husband dared not approach the bed-chamber of his wife, if the shoes of the priest were sitting outside the door. But that custom, if it ever obtained in this country, is fast passing into desuetude, and the right of the husband to protect his wife against the wiles and slanders of all men—priests included—is fast being assumed. The latest instance of a Roman Catholic assuming all the prerogatives of a husband is that of M. H. Ford, a prominent Edgerton, Wis., shoe dealer, who pounded the Rev. Father J. F. Bowes' face into a jelly the 12th of January. A dispatch from Janesville, says: "When peace-makers interfered, Father Bowes' face

was a mass of cuts, bruises and welts, his eyes were swollen almost shut, and his shirt front looked as if he had been butchering. Hot words and a \$15,000 slander suit lay behind the fight. Father Bowes is at the head of St. Rose's Catholic church in Edgerton, and has held the charge since 1878. Mrs. Ford was Father Bowes' niece and for a time his housekeeper. The priest objected to her marriage to Ford and hard feelings grew up at once. Three years ago somebody sent Mrs. Ford three comic valentines, with offensive sentences penned on the margins. Father Bowes was held responsible, and was made the defendant in a \$15,000 slander suit brought by Mrs. Ford. The case was taken from Rock County, and a Madison jury gave the plaintiff \$5,000 damages. The judgment has never been satisfied, for no attachable property has been found. With each fruitless attempt to satisfy the judgment bitterness has grown more intense. Mrs. Ford has been very sick for the last few days, and Tuesday, when her recovery was despaired of, Ford asserts Father Bowes met him on the street and said contemptuously: "Well, is the old rip dead yet?" This was the cause of the meeting which has set the entire city by the ears today. The two men grappled in a doorway in one of the principal streets. It was a savage fight and the priest was almost helpless when by-standers interfered.

"ILLUSTRATIONS are daily coming to the surface indicative of the undying hatred held by Romanism toward the institution of Freemasonry," says the *American Tyler*, "and all strongly in evidence of the position taken by the *American Tyler* toward this terrible engine of persecution and intolerance—the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Another instance of this bigotry and supercilious ruling where the power is possessed, has come to the knowledge of *The Tyler*, in which the dying request of a brother Mason to be buried with the services of Freemasonry is set aside and a bigoted German priest takes full possession of the remains to the full exclusion of the lodge to which the deceased brother belonged, and which, with his dying breath, he desired should bury him. Bro. John E. Kennedy, of Jackson, Mich., the world-famed mesmerist and hypnotist, was born and educated in Jackson city, and it is entirely within bounds to say that he possessed the respect, admiration and esteem of every citizen who knew him. His was a nature that was unflinchingly honest, and he was known in probably every state and territory in the union, having traveled for over fifteen years as one of the greatest hypnotists the century has produced. Deceased was a man of sterling integrity, and never to the knowledge of his intimate friends was an unkind criticism leveled at him, relative to taking advantage of his wonderful power, to do the slightest act that was wrong. Countless cases of medical and surgical relief has been afforded sufferers by his power, and his was a charitable, kind and ambitious nature, always ready to carry out the sublime teachings of Freemasonry, of which he was an ardent and faithful follower, until earthly dissolution had taken place. Many years ago he had left the Roman communion and declared himself a Protestant, and as such became a member of Jackson Lodge No. 17, Jackson Chapter, R. A. M. No. 3, and Jackson Council No. 32, R. & S. M. As such for years he lived a man and a Mason and as such he died, although placing no restrictions on his wife and daughter, who still remained attached to the Roman church. Rev. Father Darcy, pastor. When Brother Kennedy died his Romanist relatives would not permit the Masons to come near the remains, and the brother was interred with the ceremonies of Romanism. From the pulpit Priest Darcy stated that Brother Kennedy had sent for him to come to him; that he had told him he desired to reunite with the church, that he wanted to die a Catholic. That he appointed him at his request, and that he renounced Masonry and Protestantism, all of which are declared to be false. Brothers John H. Galster and George Mann (a cousin of Mr. Kennedy), both Masons, were with him constantly, and say he would not talk spiritual matters whatever with the priest—calling him Mr., and would not allow him to talk on any subjects but social ones. After he had bid his family good bye and sank into unconsciousness, the priest, together with his family, held their ceremonies over him—decidedly against his requests repeatedly made to his brethren. A prominent Jackson Mason and business man states that the action has aroused a deep feeling of antagonism to Jackson Romanism among Masons, not only in Jackson city, but throughout the whole county. Worshipful Brother Sanford, Master of Jackson No. 17, called upon the priest

—who was found in Casey's saloon—but could not induce him even to permit the sending of flowers by the lodge to lay on the casket. *The Tyler* has but few comments to make on this subject, as the facts are exactly in line with what it has striven in the past to show regarding the attitude of Romanism toward the institution of Freemasonry. It is just as well, however, that Jackson Masonry has received this slap in the face. For years Romanism has controlled the Central City, and leading Masons there have played into the hands of Romanists on the principle of exemplifying the great Masonic principle of brotherly love. But it was a casting of pearls before swine, and—as in the present instance—the bestowers have been riddled. *The Tyler* was stopped by several leading Masons, because, forsooth "we were too hard on Romanists." Now the curse comes home to roost. Again, the leading business men of Jackson are leading Masons, and if they made any public protest their business would be "boycotted." Said one of them to *The Tyler*, "I hope you will write this insult up in full, but don't mention my name, for it would hurt my business." That's the trouble. Freemasonry in its mission is for peace and fraternity among men, and seeks to avoid contention. In Jackson it has bestowed its favors on Protestant and Romanist alike. It has even ignored a brother Mason and placed a Romanist as postmaster in that city. Some of the best offices have been and are held by Romanists—placed there by Masons' votes. They (Romanists) hold the balance of power in the Central City, and woe to the Protestant or Mason who crosses them. Well, the instance above recorded may have some effect in opening the eyes of the craft in Jackson. The one cheek has been well slapped—will the other now be turned?"

CONTROLLED BY ROME.

The Legislature of the State of Missouri Afraid of the Beast.

Monday of this week Mr. Hinde's bill, providing for the appointment of commissioners of charitable institutions, came up before the house and was laid on the table by a vote of 77 to 40. The *Journal* correspondent in commenting on the matter, says:

The incident of the day was the calling up of Mr. Hinde's bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners of charitable institutions in cities under special charter. Mr. Drabell, of St. Louis, asked particularly as to the character and purpose of the bill. Mr. Hinde explained that it was intended to provide for the control and management of charitable institutions which are supported in part or in whole by the state. Then Mr. Moran, of Buchanan, jumped on the bill with both feet. He said it was aimed at the charities of the Catholic church in the large cities. He knew of no reason why the state should interfere. "This," he said "is neither the time nor the place to arouse religious antagonisms; as for myself, I would never arouse them; we cannot begin these inquisitorial inquiries without arousing the most violent passions. In the name of sweet charity, which reaches down and lifts the fallen from the gutter and saves them from lives of shame, I denounce this bill as sectarian, as aimed at the institutions of the Catholic church, although it does not name them."

Mr. Hinde smiled sweetly while Moran was speaking, and then said: "This bill aims only at institutions supported in whole or in part by the state. Do gentlemen desire that the state shall have no control of institutions which live by its grant, aided by its support? This bill is general in its provisions. It applies alike to all charities which the state in whole or in part maintains."

"This bill wrongs no man; wrongs no charity; abuses no grant by us; it simply provides that the state may in some measure control the beings of its own creation."

The house seemed to think a sectarian measure was on the tapis and when Mr. Moran moved to amend by striking out all but the enacting clause of the bill a dozen members arose to ask leave of absence for fellow members.

Mr. Davis, of Taney, moved to lay the amendment on the table, explaining that he would so defeat the entire measure. A vote resulted: Ayes, 77; nays, 40; and the bill was laid on the table. Its defeat was due in part to a misunderstanding of its provisions and in part to a desire on the part of members to avoid any controversy which might leave the house in ill condition to get together on other bills of vital importance. The vote for and against tabling it was well distributed between the parties and it was not in any sense a party fight.

He Impersonated a Roman Priest.
GREEN BAY, WIS., Jan. 21.—Great indignation has been occasioned here

today among Catholics by the discovery that one day last week an attempt was made to wring a confession from Dennis Dazkowski, the Pole suspected of beating his wife to death and burning her body, by having a friend of Sheriff Delaney personate a priest. The man who is said to have officiated in a clerical capacity was R. M. Berrendens, ex-Deputy Register of Deeds. The prisoner asked for a priest, and Berrendens, it is said, was fixed up in the Sheriff's office and sent into Dazkowski's cell, with the lights turned low. When Berrendens entered the cell the prisoner fell on his knees, kissed his hands, and wept bitterly. Afterward the two prayed together, but Dazkowski made no incriminating admission. Tonight Bishop Messner and Vicar-General Fox pronounced the act a most despicable one. Berrendens is a Roman Catholic, and if the charge is confirmed the church will investigate his case.

FATHER STICK FORCED TO RETIRE. His Efforts for Social Purity at Pana Result Disastrously.

PANA, Ill., January 21.—To-day the climax was capped in the religious war which has greatly agitated the people of this city and vicinity, when Rev. Ferdinand Stick, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church and dean of Litchfield, announced that he had retired. When asked for the reason for Bishop Ryan's summary action, Rev. Mr. Stick replied that he was a modern John the Baptist in at least one respect, but declined to name the woman who had demanded that his official head be cut off. He gave as the cause of the demand his advocacy of temperance and social purity. He had nothing further to say for publication. Father Stick's troubles date back a year, when at a funeral of a boy, who was thought to have been murdered, he was reported to have scored Catholics for not keeping their children from bad associates, naming as such, it is said, members of the Y. M. C. A. On New Year's day, this year, he was reported to have again scored members of his flock for intemperance and allowing their daughters to attend balls in décolleté costumes. His removal is said to have been the result of a petition.

Simply Foreigners.

We trust that the Roman Catholics connected with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, etc., who have received a command from Italy to surrender their American rights, will begin to realize that the A. P. A. is correct in looking upon them as under foreign control, and therefore not good Americans. Men who are ordered from Rome to take their children from the public schools, and obey; to eat this, and abstain from eating that, and obey; to acknowledge the right of their fellows to join the A. O. H. and other secret societies, and at the same time are deprived of their American right to join other and better organizations—we trust such so-called "Catholics" will candidly confess that they are Italian and not American subjects.—*Boston Citizen*.

A New Train to St. Louis.

The most attractive feature of the Burlington Route's new time-card is the new Omaha St. Louis train. Leaves Omaha at 11:50 P. M. daily and reaches St. Louis at 4:45 the next afternoon. Through sleeping car—through dining car—and a delightful eight hour ride along the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Remember this is the only train which has a through sleeper from Omaha to St. Louis.

Chris. Haman's New Departure.

For some time Chris. Haman has had an idea that his jewelry business was outgrowing the cigar business, so he discontinued handling the havanas and began devoting his whole time to watch and clock repairing and to selling fine jewelry. Lately he concluded that his customers were entitled to absolutely correct time, and put in a clock which is set hourly by electricity from Washington. Chris. is always in the front rank.

The Food Exposition

is an educator for housekeepers. You are not obliged to attend it to appreciate the value of Borden's Peerless Evaporated Cream. Your grocer can supply you; always ready; uniform results assured. Insist upon having Borden's.

THE legislature of Missouri seems to be in the hands of the Philistines. It laid Hinde's bill, which created a board of commissioners of charities, on the table. Every man who voted against that measure should be remembered by the A. P. A. We will publish the bill in full next week.