

# THE AMERICAN.

## WHAT ROME TEACHES

In the Year 1900 Rome Will  
ake This Country and  
Keep It—Hecker.

**She Boasts That Religious Liberty is Only  
Endured Until the Opposite Side can  
Be Put into Effect Without In-  
jury to the Roman Church.**

**Education outside of the Catholic  
Church is a damnable heresy.—Pope  
Plus IX.**

**Education must be controlled by  
Catholic authorities, even to war and  
bloodshed.—Catholic World.**

I frankly confess that the Catholics  
stand before the country as the en-  
emies of the public schools.—Father  
Phelan.

I would as soon administer sacra-  
ment to a dog as to Catholics who  
send their children to public schools.—  
Father Walker.

The public schools have produced  
nothing but a godless generation of  
thieves and blackguards.—Father  
Schaefer.

It will be a glorious day in this  
country when under the laws the  
school system will be shivered to  
pieces.—Catholic Telegraph.

The public schools are nurseries of  
vice; they are godless and unless sup-  
pressed will prove the damnation of  
this country.—Father Walker.

We must take part in the elections,  
move in a solid mass in every state  
against the party pledged to sustain  
the integrity of the public schools.—  
McClosey.

The common schools of this country  
are sinks of moral pollution and nur-  
series of hell.—Chicago Table.

The time is not far away when the  
Roman Catholic Church of the Re-  
public of the United States, at the  
order of the Pope, will refuse to pay  
their school tax, and will send bullets  
to the breasts of the government  
agents rather than pay it. It will  
come quickly at the click of a trigger,  
and will be obeyed, of course, as com-  
ing from Almighty God.—Mgr. Capel.

"We hate Protestantism; we detest  
it with our whole heart and soul."—  
Catholic Visitor.

"No man has a right to choose his  
religion."—Archbishop Hughes in  
Freeman's Journal, Jan. 29, 1852.

"If Catholics ever gain sufficient nu-  
merical majority in this country, reli-  
gious freedom is at an end."—Cath-  
olic Shepherd of the Valley, Nov. 23,  
1851.

"Protestantism, of every form, has  
not, and never can have any right  
where Catholicity is triumphant."—Dr.  
O. A. Brownson's Catholic Review,  
June, 1851.

"We have taken this principle for a  
basis: That the Catholic religion with  
all its rights, ought to be exclusively  
dominant, in such sort, that every  
other worship shall be banished and  
interdicted."—Plus IX. In his allocution  
to a Consistory of Cardinals, Septem-  
ber, 1851.

"Protestantism—why, we should  
draw and quarter it, and hang up the  
crow's meat. We would tear it with  
pincers and fire it with hot irons! Fill  
it with molten lead and sink it in hell  
one hundred fathoms deep."—  
Father Phelan, Editor Western Watch-  
man.

"Religious liberty is merely endur-  
ed until the opposite side can be car-  
ried into effect, without peril to the  
Catholic Church."—Bishop O'Con-  
nor.

The Roman Catholic is to wield his  
vote for the purpose of securing Cath-  
olic ascendancy in this country.—  
Father Hecker, in the Catholic World,  
July, 1870.

"Undoubtedly it is the intention of  
the Pope to possess this country. In  
this intention he is aided by the Jes-  
uits and Catholic prelates and priests."  
—Brownson's Catholic Review, July,  
1864.

When a Catholic candidate is on a  
ticket and his opponent is a non-  
Catholic, let the Catholic candidate  
have the vote, no matter what he re-  
presents."—Catholic Review, July, 1894.

"In case of conflicting laws between  
the two powers, the laws of the  
church must prevail over the state."  
—Plus IX, Syllabus 1864.

"We hold the state to be only an  
inferior court, receiving its authority  
from the church and liable to have its  
decrees reversed upon appeal."—  
Brownson's Essays, p. 282.

"We do not accept this government  
or hold it to be any government at all,  
or capable of performing any of the  
proper functions of government. If  
the American government is to be sus-  
tained and preserved at all, it must  
be by the rejection of the principles  
of the Reformation (that is, the  
government by the people), and the ac-  
ceptance of the Catholic principle,  
which is the government of the pope."  
—Catholic World, September, 1871.

"I acknowledge no civil power."—  
Cardinal Manning, speaking in the  
name of the Pope. S. R. S., 1873.

"The Pope, as the head and mouth-  
piece of the Catholic Church, adminis-  
ters its discipline and issues orders  
to which every Catholic under pain  
of sin must yield obedi-"  
—Catholic World, of August, 1868.

"In 1900 Rome will take this coun-  
try and keep it."—Priest Hecker.

"The will of the Pope is the supreme  
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We have plenty of the issue of Jan-  
uary 28, containing the exposure of  
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sw. rd. Ten for 30 cents; fifty for \$1.25;  
100 for \$2. 500 for \$7.50; 1,000 for  
\$10. Have you sent any of that num-  
ber to your friends? You should! They  
should not sleep longer.

Lake Linden, Mich., Feb. 21, 1898  
Dear Sir:

I received your Atlas of the World  
and I am well pleased; far beyond my  
expectations.

JOHN COLLING.

No man's influence is so small as  
what he could make it tell against  
Rome.

## STARS.

All the morning people were bus-  
ing about the house, this way and that,  
up to the eyes" in work. The maid  
and a temporarily engaged assistant  
superintended operations over a  
steaming tub. Mrs. Jameson and her  
sister Caroline lent them an occasional  
hand, devoting the remainder of their  
time to washing, scrubbing, cleaning, and  
the hundred matters of domestic necessity;  
tradesmen, with that smacking in-  
stinct of their kind which always  
prompts their visits on the most in-  
convenient day, made frequent demands  
upon the door; the children, home for a while, were busy too; for  
this was wash day in the house of  
Jameson.

The baby sat solemn and silent in his  
easy chair, securely tied thereto by a  
disused pair of his father's braces;  
scattered on the floor around him  
were toys and picture-books; on his  
lap lay a slice of bread and jam, a  
broad red trail of the latter indicating  
a direct path over bib and chin toward  
his mouth. He turned a large and list-  
less eye upon the surrounding bustle.

"Baby is quiet today," said Mrs.  
Jameson once, glancing casually to-  
ward him. "Yes; he is thinking of something  
not even eating his bread and jam."

"Did um sit and finna-fin?" This  
to the child, with a seductive waggle  
of finger.

But baby sat motionless, gazing  
nowise with his eyes. He did not even  
say "Goo-goo!"

At that moment the maid came in  
from the scullery, bearing with her a  
steamy atmosphere and an unwhole-  
some odor of soap. In her arms was  
a ponderous basket of damp linen fresh  
from the wringing; this she deposited  
with a thud upon the floor.

"I've done this lot, ma'am," she said,  
"an' I am almost ready to start in on  
the coloreds. I'll put this here a minute  
while I go and get my line out. Hope it'll be a fine day for drying."

Mrs. Jameson stood at rest for a  
moment and surveyed the bulky basket  
before her. She sighed. It was the  
dream of her life that at some happy  
far-off day her good man should earn  
just that little more-than-enough  
which would warrant her in putting  
out her washing. But now she was  
middle-aged, and the dream had not  
yet come; when it came—years later—it  
had lost its value, for her good man  
was gone.

"No, don't put the basket there," she  
said, "it's in the way. Put it where  
baby is, and move him into the cor-  
ner."

"Did um have to be put in a corner  
like a bad boy?" said the maid, as she  
followed out her mistress's instruc-  
tions.

The baby remained as impassive as  
ever.

Suddenly a miracle occurred. The  
lamp-oil man having arrived and han-  
ged up the crow's meat. We would tear it with  
pincers and fire it with hot irons! Fill  
it with molten lead and sink it in hell  
one hundred fathoms deep."—  
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most joys of every day; the halfpenny  
was vision, miracle, an earthly thing.

"I'm afraid he's not very well," said  
Mrs. Jameson anxiously. "I don't like  
him to look so heavy about the eyes."

"Yes, and don't you remember, he  
looked like that just before he had the  
measles?" added Caroline.

"He's been so quiet this morning,"  
said the maid. "It's not like him."

"Gig!" cried the child.

At this point Mr. Jameson entered,  
and attention was diverted toward din-  
ner. This was of the usual wash-day  
order—a uncomfortable spread of  
remnants, eaten haphazard in a seat  
of soap suds. The hungry man glanced  
impatiently around, a slight shade of  
annoyance passing across his features.

The male mind cannot readily grasp  
the subtle intricacy of wash-day, and  
Mr. Jameson was no exception. "Why  
cannot these things be altered some-  
how?" he thought. "Never mind, one  
of these days!"

The dream brightened his face once  
again. He bent affectionately and kiss-  
ed his wife.

Sister Caroline, poor, ugly, helpful  
old sister, looked on and sighed quietly.  
She, too, had had her dream.

After dinner the busy wash still  
continued, but by now its back was  
well broken, and signs of its eventual  
subsidence were in the air. The  
white linen was all out on the line,  
drying as fast as a steady breeze and  
fair sun could manage, the "coloreds"—  
that distressful after-dribble of wash-  
day's tide—were well on to completion;  
the tradesmen were less frequent, and  
surest sign of all, there were hints  
of potato cake for tea. Even wash-day  
can find compensation in potato cake.

"And the little mannie shall have a  
wee brown cake all to himself!" crooned  
Mrs. Jameson, imparting to baby's dumpy body an affectionate  
wriggle—secret only known of moth-  
ers!

"Gig!" The glistening eyes still  
held the dazzle of that sometime glory  
they had caught.

"I'm sure he is sickening for some-  
thing," said Mrs. Jameson; "I don't  
like this flush on his poor little  
cheeks."

The child moved restlessly. His head  
ached and there was a hot sense of  
discomfort about his eyes. All day he  
had felt ill, but not being able to cor-  
rectly sort out his little sensations he  
had relapsed into that pathetic ab-  
straction which seems to be the refuge  
of babyhood under such circumstances.

Then had come the glittering coin—an  
incarnate thing of desire, giving point  
and form to his distress; and now, amid  
the feverish restlessness that was  
growing upon him, it still shone out  
indeterminately upon his imagination  
as the thing-hoped-for, the dream goal,  
the resolution of his suffering. Child  
epitome of grown mankind, he little  
guessed his kinship with every woman  
that bore babe, every poet that ever  
sang from breaking heart, every weary  
worker, man and woman, that ever  
lived, and desired and struggled and  
seemed to lose; nay, he did not know  
that at the portals of his tiny heart  
were beating the strong wings of the  
spirit of God Himself.

Presently the woeful wash subsided;  
all the clothes were gathered in from  
the drying, ready for the mangle; the  
kitchen, freshly cleaned and sanded,  
became cheerful once again, and the  
long looked for tea time arrived—po-  
tato cakes and all.

The child's eyes glistened desirously.  
"Gig!" he said, which, being in-  
terpreted, is "Give."

But this remark remained unheard  
amid the bustle; and it was not until  
the lamp-oil man had received his due,  
and the coins—bright halfpennies as  
well—had been restored to their little  
box and cupboard that Mrs. Jameson

was a short time after this that  
Mrs. Jameson, having occasion to go  
once more to the small box of change  
in the cupboard, brought out the very  
halfpenny of the child's desire. In the  
lamplight it shone like a star. Baby  
had refused every other offering in-  
tended to divert him; with motherly  
craft Mrs. Jameson made one other  
venture.

"See, baby," she said, holding up the  
gleaming treasure, "see, a pretty half-  
penny!"

The child turned a slow, large eye  
upon the brightness; lifting up his  
hand he took it feebly; for a moment  
he seemed to waver between desire and  
weariness, then, with a petulant ges-  
ture, he put it away from him.

"Na-na!" he said.

The evening drew on. The hurry-  
scurry of wash-day was over, and the  
household had sunk to rest, but  
through the long bush of night an anxious  
mother sat watching over a restless child. The firelight half-  
illuminated the room, showing around  
the cot wherein tossed the tiny sufferer,  
a few scattered toys and picture-  
books, whilst in their midst, untouched,  
unvalued, no longer desired, lay a  
pathetic little coin.—C. Rann-Kennedy in London Weekly Sun.

Two Mayflower Relics.

Mrs. J. F. Faran and Mrs. Robert  
Hosea of Cincinnati both own relics of  
Mayflower days of which they are justly  
proud. Mrs. Faran's is a box of  
boxwood, almost black with age, and  
about the cover are leaves and flowers  
inlaid in other woods vividly colored.  
This box is in excellent preservation,  
and but for a deep crack across the top  
might have been kept in a glass case  
all these years. It is a tradition in  
the Faran family that this little  
glimpse of Puritan precision was  
brought over by a Mayflower ancestor  
in which to keep her caps from the  
ravages of the salt sea air during the  
voyage. Mrs. Hosea's Mayflower relic  
is a piece of a gown worn during the  
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