

ELOQUENT, FORCIBLE.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED IN DES MOINES IS SENT TO US FOR PUBLICATION.

The Roman Question Was Handled Without Gloves—Facts Taken From History.

Friends—The subject of this address was suggested by a Dubuque dispatch in the morning paper three weeks ago. It related to the closing of a "Catholic Retreat" which had been attended by a large number of priests. The report says: "At the conclusion Bishop Hennessey addressed the priests on the importance of making the educational exhibit at the world's fair a success, to silence those who claim that the church is opposed to education."

Remembering that for over forty years the representatives of papal Rome have been ceaseless in their endeavors to overthrow popular education in the United States, and to substitute therefor a system devised by the Roman hierarchy and approved by the pope—a system which would be entirely in the hands of a power which is alien to our government, and which claims and demands submission and obedience from all governments and peoples, the present is an opportune time, it seems, to inquire into the merits of the two systems of education.

The Columbian Exposition will be an object lesson in the history of this continent and the adjacent islands since October 21, 1492. It is supposed that every section and every existing government will be represented. The time is favorable. In no year of the past four hundred has there been such a degree of peace and amity among the governments and peoples—such reciprocity of comity and commerce. The antipathies of race and creed—especially creed—which originated in Europe and were perpetuated in the new world, have, in some measure, yielded to commercial necessity, following the example of the United States, nearly all the subdivisions of Latin America have yielded more or less privileges to those dissenting from the Roman creed; but this concurrence commercial, has not yet removed the lines—religious, educational and political—which have kept separate two distinct developments of nominal christianity and christian civilization; and we know of no better criterion by which to try Bishop Hennessey's system and the system he seeks to overthrow, than is found so plainly in view in the developments of each in its American home.

Every ship sailing from Spain or Portugal for the new world, carried at least one priest. It was not to care for the souls of the voyagers alone, but these servants of the church came to protect the interests of the church, which claimed all the lands discovered across the ocean; and right faithfully did they perform their duties. Every island, cape, bay and river, received a name significant. The church received tithes and gifts of all the gold and silver extorted from the natives, and acquired immense wealth in real estate and in the most costly buildings of the time. The clergy and monks came in numbers sufficient to give the most perfect education to Europeans and Indians. They possessed all the appliances (human) of the times. Only the Bible was lacking. The Bible and the heretic were not permitted to live in Latin America. If "the church" is the instrumentality, and the only instrumentality through which a perfect education can be obtained. Latin America should now be chief among the nations.

Another race and another creed commenced its great mission a century later. Netherlanders, Danes and Swedes formed settlements in what are now called New York, New Jersey and Delaware, but these were afterwards abandoned to the English, who occupied and colonized that part of the coast extending from Maine to Georgia, inclusive. All the colonists, except a few who settled in Maryland, were Protestants. The Bible was their textbook in church and schools, the only rule of faith and life. Rome had shut up the word of God. The few copies known to exist were in the Latin or Greek languages. Its translations into the languages of the peoples was almost the first work of the reformers. The next thing necessary was to educate all the people to read and reason in their native tongue. To this end schools were provided for rich and poor. The Protestant immigrants carried their Bibles and their schools with them. Their system has been on trial on this continent long enough to enable the intelligent investigator to determine its value.

The Latin-American had the advantage in time, in complete concert, and the active, powerful and zealous support of the home government. When Columbus discovered America, Portugal was the most progressive and successful maritime power in the world. Her navigators had rounded the Cape of Good Hope and found the way to the Indian Ocean. They had girdled Africa with forts and trading ports; and had established themselves in India before a Dutch or English sail

had been seen on the Indian Ocean. By thus obtaining a monopoly of the trade of those coasts, Portugal became, for a time, the richest nation in Europe. With this prestige she entered upon the possession of Brazil about the year 1500. From that date the government of Portugal nourished her American colony with parental affection. John III., who ascended the throne in 1521, was much distinguished for his zeal in the "propagation of the faith," in establishing the Inquisition in Portugal, and by sending Romish missionaries into all his possessions in Asia, Africa and America.

Toward the end of the Fifteenth century Spain came into prominence as one of the great powers of Europe. In the middle of the century Aragon and Catalonia had become the third naval power, ranking after Venice and Genoa. The king of Aragon was also king of Naples and Sicily. By the use of poison two heirs to the throne of Navarre had been removed, and Ferdinand became king of all the countries named in 1468. Three years afterwards he was married to Isabella of Castile. On the death of Isabella's father, in 1474, she became queen of Castile and Leon. Thus was formed the modern kingdom of Spain. In 1480 Ferdinand persuaded the queen to consent to the establishment of the Inquisition as a royal court for the punishment and extermination of what the "church" called heresy. During his successful reign, which ended in 1516, he was an obedient, devoted servant of Rome. He was succeeded by his grandson—son of Philip of Austria and Burgundy and Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. Charles was elected emperor of Germany in 1520, and from that date until his resignation in October, 1555, he was the most powerful monarch in the world, and all his power was at the service of the church, in the new world as in the old. Charles was succeeded by his son, Philip II., a most devoted and obedient son of the church, who spent his life in attempts to suppress the reformation, spending the resources of the richest and most powerful nation in Europe in the propagation of papal supremacy. During this reign the order of Jesuits, founded by a Spaniard, was supreme in all educational affairs in all his dominions; thus a policy was established during the Sixteenth century which has held the Spanish speaking peoples in the most strict position of obedience to the commands of the church and moulded their character as a distinct people in the new world, distinguished above all other nationalities for their blind, unquestioning obedience to the church, and, in the same proportion, regardless of the law of God and the claim of humanity.

Quite different were the conditions in Bible-reading America. The first attempt to establish a Protestant colony in North America is one of the saddest records in the history of christianity in North America. It is the earliest record of the oldest city in the United States. East Florida had been explored by navigators from England, Spain and France, but no colony planted. In 1562, Admiral Coligny, a man of sterling character who had served France nobly and successfully, foreseeing the fate of the Protestants of France, at home, planned the settlement of a colony in America, and, obtaining a commission from Charles IX., sent Jean Ribault on a voyage of exploration, who, landing at Port Royal, South Carolina, erected a fort. Leaving twenty-five men to hold the fort, he returned to France for colonists and supplies. Civil war at home prevented his return for two years, meantime the twenty-five men had built a vessel and abandoned the fort. Ribault returned in 1564, and founded a hopeful colony at Fort Carolina, at the mouth of St. John's river, Florida, and returned to France for more emigrants. In the meantime, Philip II. of Spain, hearing of the settlement of a Protestant colony in Florida, sent Don Pedro Menendez in command of an expedition comprising thirty-four vessels and 2,000 persons, to exterminate the Protestants and form a Catholic colony. After massacring the colony at Fort Carolina, he selected a site for a capital naming it St. Augustine. A late tourist describes the place so well, and the succeeding massacres, I give it here in her own language:

SCENES IN FLORIDA.

In front of St. Augustine, between the Inlet and the ocean lies the Island of Anastasia. The crossing of the Inlet or river of Matanzas is by a ferry boat that runs every half hour. The name Matanzas is the Spanish for slaughter and commemorates the massacre of the Huguenots in 1565. American history does not record a more pathetic tragedy than the martyrdom of these French Huguenots. In 1565, soon after the massacre at Fort Carolina on the St. John's river, a French fleet under Jean Ribault, who had returned to France for Huguenot reinforcements for their new settlement at Fort Carolina, was sighted off the coast of Anastasia Island. A storm was prevailing, and he was compelled to put to sea again. The fury of the storm, however, was not spent till the whole fleet was wrecked at Cape Canaveral, farther down the coast. The wrecked Huguenots knew nothing of the fate of their brethren at Fort Carolina. Everything valuable was lost in the disaster, and they were in a starving condition. While they were making their plans for an overland journey, the Spanish commander of St. Augustine, Menendez, having heard of their

distress, marched with his men after night till they came in sight of the French camp fires. There they concealed themselves and waited the dawn of the morning to begin the attack.

The shipwrecked party were starving, discouraged and surprised by a bloodthirsty enemy, and they surrendered, gave up their armor and asked to be treated as prisoners of war. "Are you Catholics?" asked Menendez. The reply was, "No," given no doubt with sinking hearts. They were all brought over in small boats to this island. A priest plied for the lives of Catholics, and twelve sailors were released. The rest were bound, blind-folded, led behind the sand dunes, or hillocks, that line the coast and all put to the sword. The next day news came of another detachment of Huguenots, and midnight found the fierce Spaniards hunting their prey. Ribault washed himself with this detachment, and when he saw the Spanish array, he, with eight gentlemen, crossed over to arrange terms. Negotiations lasted all day, and Ribault was led to believe that his life and those of his men would be spared. Two hundred of the Huguenots preferred the wilderness to the word of a Spaniard, and would not surrender, but one hundred and fifty, among them Ribault, laid down their arms and were ferried to Anastasia Island. Then came the crucial question, "Are you Catholics?" Ribault by this time knew his fate, and he said, "All of us are of the Reformed faith. We are of earth, and to earth we must return; twenty years more or less can matter little." He then recited a Psalm, and at its conclusion said he was ready. All were then led behind the sand dunes, and in the name of religion put to death. Such was the Roman Catholicism. These Huguenots fled from religious persecution in their own land to find the same intolerance in the new world. It is the same false system in every age, in every clime and with every race. It is the symbolic Babylon, the mother of Harlots.

The English colonies were largely settled by Protestant refugees. New England by nonconformists to the creed of the English establishment. Almost the first Presbyterians were prisoners of war who were sold for slaves on Boston common. The Presbyterians were intensely hated by the Stuart dynasty, and the family imported from Hanover, which succeeded Queen Anne, though more limited in power by parliament and public opinion, were no less hostile. The Presbyterians who had settled in Ulster, Ireland, hoping for exemption from the persecutions they endured in Scotland, found that they had been deceived by the landlords, who were supported by the government, and a constant stream flowed from Ulster to the American shores, from the accession of Queen Anne to the close of the century, settling in every colony from Maine to the Gulf. The quakers found rest in Pennsylvania and divided their heritage with all who settled among them. French Protestants found homes in South Carolina, New York and Massachusetts. Baptists in Rhode Island. Catholics found a home in Maryland. The Protestant Episcopal church was afterwards established by law. German Protestants settled in Pennsylvania but overflowed into Maryland.

Among all the Protestant denominations there was one bond of union—the Bible. That was their study in their homes and in their schools. Only one of all the denominations had the support of the mother government, and since the revolution, government support has been withdrawn.

It is now time to compare results: The results to be expected of education are intelligence, power and virtue. How does Protestant America compare with Latin America in intelligence? The report of the United States census of 1880, gives the number of adults who can read at 88 per cent. of the entire number. This includes Italians, Poles, Hungarians and natives of other countries of Southern Europe. The percentage of Italy is 40, in Russia, which includes Poland, 11. If the foreigners were deducted the percentage of the United States would probably go up to 80 to 90. Statistics of education in Latin America are hard to obtain. In 1880 only 7 per cent. of the adult population of Mexico could read. In Venezuela in 1870, upwards of 90 per cent. of the inhabitants could neither read or write, although the state religion is Roman Catholic, and Protestants, though tolerated, are forbidden to make any external manifestations. In Brazil 84 per cent. of the inhabitants are illiterate. Similar is the condition in all the Latin countries. In general intelligence they are properly in the list of uneducated—even behind the Latin nations of Europe, while the free-born population of the United States is in advance of all other nations. A comparison between the nations of Europe shows that like census have produced like results there also—the Bible-reading people of Europe are far in advance of those who obtain their education subject to the "church."

In power, also, the education given by the schools of the United States excels all other. This power is evident in every profession and calling. It has been exemplified at every World's fair since 1857. The citizens of other nations are astonished at it. That power had produced the telegraph, telephone, ocean cable, electric light, electric motors and electric street railways, the steamers which reduced the time across the Atlantic 70 per cent., the reaper, the mower, the self-binder, the planter and seed sower, and numerous other labor-saving machines by which

farming is made pleasurable and profitable.

With the sewing machine and various attachments. With washing machines and churns it has lightened household duties, and clothed the children of the common people more tastefully and comfortably than the families of princes were clothed before the reformation. It is worthy of profound thought that all the inventions which have revolutionized the world since Columbus discovered land on this side the ocean, are the products of people whose education was uncontrolled by Rome, and in whose schools the Bible was an open book. The power of self-control, to divine methods of government to meet every emergency, to enact laws which meet with general approval, to administer laws without passion or prejudice, to submit to the decisions of courts, to bear with the supposed or real imperfections of laws and errors of courts until corrections or changes are made in a lawful and orderly manner. The wisdom of rulers in all its branches of the government. The written laws, the orders and messages of executives and decrees and opinions of courts—all comprising the life of a people of greater mental power and force than has ever existed in ancient or modern times.

That education which is not productive of virtue is dangerous. The history of Latin America since it was discovered is the history of successive crimes, and crimes running in numerous parallel lines. Assassinations and revolutions have been constant attendants on papal supremacy, and the mother of Nero has never been without a successor in the church. The steel blade or the poisoned cup have had their victims in almost every family. It should be remembered that Romanism in England and the United States is a different article from Romanism in countries entirely subject to papal dictation. So the perverts who were helped by Dr. Pusey of Oxford university from the Anglican to the Roman creed found it, and the exposures made by some of them had the effect of checking that reign.

The most severe censure of Roman morality comes from the children of the church. A few years ago the people of Brazil discharged their emperor and royal family and established a republican form of government in their stead. A perusal of the republican constitution opens the secret of the sudden change. Under this constitution there is a complete separation of church and state. A citizen who is in any way bound by religious vows is ineligible to office. Monastic institutions and similar orders are forbidden. Absolute equality is decreed for all forms of religious worship. Members of monastic orders, companies, congregations or communities of whatsoever denomination, who are subject to vows of obedience, rule or statute which implies surrender of individual liberty, shall not be registered as electors for federal or state elections.

Section four of the declaration of rights, reads: "The republic recognizes only civil marriage, which must precede the religious ceremony."

Section 5. The cemeteries shall be secular.

Section 6. The instruction given in public schools shall be secular.

Section 7. No sect or church shall receive official aid, nor be dependent on, or connected with, the government of the union or of the states.

Section 8. The society of Jesuits is excluded from the country, and the establishment of new convents or monastic orders is prohibited.

Guatemala makes primary education obligatory, free and secular. The constitution of Mexico forbids congress establishing or prohibiting any special religion whatever. Marriage is a civil contract, and the establishment of monasteries and religious orders is not permitted. No ecclesiastical body can acquire bonded property.

In every state and section of Latin America the people have discovered that they have been held in bonds of ignorance by the church and while they are unwilling to discard the supposed soul-saving institution, many of them have taken education out of the hands of a power which has made their people a world's example of ignorance, superstition and immorality.

This paper, though long enough, should not be closed without an inquiry into the cause of the blighting effects of Romanism. It does not require a microscope to discover the cause. Romanism is the boldest, most blasphemous and most successful usurpation of the authority, attributes and offices of the Lord Jesus Christ that has ever been devised. The commands of the church are substituted for God's commandments, the mass de thrones the Redeemer, and the king of saints and ruler of the nations is crushed out of the universe to make room for the papal throne. If men are no longer responsible to God; if the mass is a full and complete sacrifice for the sins of the living and the dead; if there be "works of supererogation;" if the church is the depository of surplus merit possessing atoning, redeeming power; and if masses may be multiplied ad infinitum; if masses and surplus merit are in the hands of the priests, why should an accepted son of the

church fear God or keep His commandments? Rome makes the Mediator and Redeemer an unapproachable person, and plants between Him and His redeemed ones mediators innumerable—sacraments, penance, priests, imaginary saints and angels, and Mary the mother of Jesus. With such a system to be believed and accepted, it is necessary to burn the Bible, for that book teaches personal responsibility and personal salvation. Jesus says: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come into him, and will sup with him and he with me."

The whole tenor of the testimony of the witnesses of Jesus' death and resurrection is to the same truth. On several occasions during His ministry Jesus cried, "Come unto me." The invitation is irrevocable. I cannot but notice that in the last book of the New Testament, from which I have quoted, the Revelation given to that aged disciple, John, the younger son of Zebedee, in his exile on the Isle of Patmos, long after all the other apostles had been called to their reward, that there is not one word of a pope, or a successor to St. Peter, or a vice-gerent of God on earth. Although the beloved disciple, he who had leaned on Jesus' breast as if he was nearer and dearer to Him than all the rest, and who was commissioned to write a revelation of momentous future events, was the only survivor of the twelve, and entitled to whatever dignity belonging to the twelve or to the primate, if there was one, the only title he received was that of "Servant." The only office recognized is that of messenger. No wonder Rome has burned all the Bibles she could find. The blasphemy of the claim to vice-gerency is most horrible in the substitution of the mass for the one offering of the Lamb of God which taketh away sin. By the mumbling of a few words, accompanied by regulated motions something is produced, which, applied by the operator, is equivalent to the redeeming power of the crucified Messiah. God's plan of redemption as revealed in His Word from Eden to Calvary and from Calvary to Patmos is completely set aside, and the Son of God retired from His everlasting priesthood as unfit for the work He had undertaken before the creation of Adam. This is the arch crime which has filled the world with crimes, and which, if the demands of anti-Christ's minions are conceded will bring upon us and our children all the woes which have made the lands subject to Rome scenes of cruelty and crime and misery from generation to generation.

ROMAN CATHOLICS CELEBRATE.

What Their Banners and Transparencies Had Written Upon Them.

Last night, Oct. 21, the Roman Catholics of St. Joseph turned out en masse in celebration of Columbus, and, presumably, to show us how strong they were, for they had every man, woman and child they could muster.

They carried numerous transparencies and torches, but we thought at the time that they should not have departed from their time-worn customs, and instead covered their course with darkness. For in darkness were they born and in darkness have they lived and thriven.

I simply wish to notice a few of their transparencies. The first one that was noticed was: "We are Catholics and we are Americans." The first part is true but unless the simple living on American soil and enjoying America's freedom gives them the right to style themselves American, they are not American for they are not in sympathy with American institutions. And where they place Catholicism before American they do not lie for all things they subscribe to their damnable creed.

Another one stated that "Our Country was discovered by a Catholic." This may be true if Columbus can be seen said to have discovered it—if a few small islands constitute America. Let us see what they have to brag about concerning the land he did discover? He found a densely populated group of islands, a people of simple habits, kind and generous and with all contented. He carried to them "good tidings of great joy"—the Catholic religion—and today not a soul lives as a result of his beneficence.

Another boast was that "There is no stain upon the character of Columbus" which is as foul a lie as that which Columbus told when he stole from the poor sailor the life pension promised to the one who first sighted land. Foul as the lie he practiced upon his companions at sea when he doctored the log book to deceive them. Black as the one he perpetrated upon his king and queen when he pictured in glowing towns the vast wealth, the ship loads of gold that were being gathered to help uphold a tottering kingdom. He inhaled the rich odor of the spices of Asia and his mind pictured the air darkened by nightengales.

His prevaricating propensities went so far as to cause him to see men with tails.

His scheme of gold fading away into thin air he next turns his mind to greater meanness—Slavery—and this alone covers his character so completely that it hides it all.

Another one said "Liberty of Conscience" and "Religious Liberty."

Liberty of Conscience? For God's sake! Steeped in the blackness of superstition with minds chained as in a dungeon. With one link—that old fraud at Rome—jailer of the minds of millions doing out what they shall believe and assuming to stand between them and their God. Oh, no, there is no stain on any Roman Catholic! Thank God it may never be said that other than a Catholic discovered the West India Islands.

Truly, theirs is a religion of liberty, as witness the millions of people who could testify at the stake, on the rack, in the dungeon, in the convent and in places where the Good Shepherd (?) abides. Religious Liberty! Ye Gods! Faith, their faith, they had any quantity on hand, especially on the canvass, but enough of this. It would seem on looking deeper that it was not so much to celebrate Columbus Day that they paraded the streets, as to show their opponents their numerical strength as an indication of what they might accomplish in November and afterwards. But if our people do their duty when it comes time to vote this country will go back into the hands of the Protestants and stay there until God represents himself in this country and does not need any help from any old dotard in benighted Italy.

DAN FENTON.

ST. JOE, Mo., Oct. 22.

Its Sole Purpose.

The North and West says: Rev. L. H. Morey has been in a position at Stillwater to defend the integrity of our public school system. He was called to open our Synod at Duluth, and he made a ringing address which will interest our readers. We find this paragraph convenient to use at once:

"It is the sole purpose of the Faribault plan to Romanize the public school, not to Americanize the parochial school. For see, a papal encyclical says: 'Public schools open to all children for the education of the young should be under the control of the Roman church and should not be subject to civil power, nor made to conform to opinions of the age.' Last January our genial Northwestern prelate was summoned to Rome to give personal account of his Faribault plan. After a while the papal 'tolerant potest' was wired back. Now does any one imagine that after the papal announcement that 'public schools should not be subject to the civil power, nor made to conform to opinions of the age?' Archbishop Ireland could have secured the papal 'tolerant potest' if there had been the remotest thought in the pope's mind that the plan was an honest effort to Americanize the medieval school? No; the very mission of Archbishop Ireland to Rome was to convince his holiness that the Faribault plan was no such thing as the bishop's critics had represented, but was an honest effort on his part to take advantage of the magnanimity of the American people to Romanize the public school. If the distinguished prelate had had the faintest thought of secularizing the parish school and it could have been proved against him in the Roman court he would have been far more likely to have come home stripped of his bishopric than he was to come with his Latin 'tolerant potest.' Strike down Rome's hush power and the Faribault plan would be instantly rejected in any community in the country where Catholics are not actually in the majority. This hush power of Rome is simply appalling, and the most appalling feature of it is that the very people who are the most humiliated and galled by it, are afraid to hint above a whisper the existence of the potent nightmare that rests upon them. You are all aware that the scheme has failed in Stillwater. When the deep undercurrent of opposition finally broke forth its power was irresistible, and many of our best Catholic citizens themselves frankly admitted that the scheme involved an unjust discrimination in favor of the Catholic church. And yet—almost incredible to believe—when the board called for teachers' applications, behold, five sisters of charity came also. I think it was that sign of boldness, not to say effrontery, that roused our board of education to reject them, and to go a step further and adopt a resolution against the leasing of any more church property for school purposes by the present board."

Literary Note.

A literary sensation will appear Oct. 24, simultaneously in London and Boston, under the title: "Recollections of a Spy," by Major Henri LeCaron, for twenty-five years in the secret service of the British Government. LeCaron was for years prominent in Fenian and Clan-na-Gael circles in this country, but was always a British Spy. His dramatic appearance at the Parnell trial will long be remembered. In his "Recollections" he makes some startling disclosures, it is said. The American Citizen Co., Boston, are the American publishers.

You should all remember that C. F. Shaw & Co., 518 S. 10th St., has always on hand, Vegetable, in season; also a full line of Staple Groceries. Do not forget us when down town.