

WITH BEING BEGGARS,

With Dishonoring the American Flag, Preventing Free Speech

And Warring Upon the Public School System are Some of the Things the Roman Hierarchy Will Have to Answer For.

The Arnold Publishing Co., of Boston has sent out many interesting and instructive tracts but none have been filled with more meat than the following under the heading "Facts From Washington."

The statements published in this number of The Envelope Series are furnished us by one who as a resident of Washington knows whereof he affirms. They could be greatly multiplied, but are sufficient, it is believed, to call the attention of patriotic men of all parties to a condition of things that the next presidential election should make impossible of continuance, if it is not corrected by the present administration or by congress.

These facts are not sent out for the purpose of stirring up sectional strife, or awakening partisan feeling, or religious bigotry, but that Protestants may see that Romanism here, as in Italy, Germany, and France, is a great political machine, and that it allies itself with any party that will give it power, and for the time that such party will further its interests.

The greed of public moneys has ever possessed Rome; and in every country where she has directly or indirectly ruled she has built up her influence both by public funds and by impoverishing the masses, with the well-known result in such Catholic lands as Mexico, Italy and France, of being in the end stripped by government of her ill-gotten gains for the public good.

The Roman Catholics have twelve million dollars worth of property in the city of Washington, largely secured since the civil war. Fully two-thirds of this represents contributions by noble Protestants, gotten from government clerks by a system of beggary, with constant use or loss of coercion in it, and from the government by appropriations which Christians regularly made to some of their institutions. All of the Protestant holdings in this city do not approach in value half of this amount. This immense ecclesiastical power has now become a menace of frightful proportions. There is in this city one Presbyterian, one Lutheran, one Episcopal, and one Methodist church of fine architecture.

There is one Congregational Episcopal church, large, but without architectural ornamentation. The reason for this paucity of the Protestant churches is the fact that the members are mostly government clerks with small incomes. There is no city in the country, of equal population, with so many vast marble and granite Roman Catholic churches, of almost cathedral pretensions and proportions, costing from a quarter of a million to a million dollars each. Satolli and his retinue are referred to by the daily press of this city as the papal legation. This is by Roman Catholic direction or approval, of course, as nothing goes into the press which has not the approval of the Roman Catholic church. The Civita Cattolica, the organ of the propaganda in Rome, interprets the reception of Satolli, the place given Cardinal Gibbons and other Romanist prelates in the Exposition, and especially the late letters of President Cleveland to Leo XIII, as an indication that the American people are becoming more favorable to the Roman Catholic theory of government, and the European press refers to the presence of Satolli here as to the presence of a recognized papal legate. The effort of the Vatican is to have relations with this republic as an independent power, and they may be expecting the president to favor this. As an example of European press notices take this:

"LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Roman correspondent of the Central News says: 'The report is confirmed that the Vatican has instructed Archbishop Satolli to influence Catholic members of congress in Washington in favor of America's sending a diplomatic representative to the Vatican.'"

Government officials do their work under a Jewish surveillance that puts the whole governmental system practically under the eye of the Jewish priesthood. I am familiar with facts which plainly convince me that the papal power in many of our departments here exceeds that of the heads of the departments themselves. Have the American people any right to express their judgment as to the way in which their government is being perverted by sectarian interference? Some time ago I had a talk with a member of the cabinet, in which I called attention to the regular monthly visits of veiled nuns and sisters of charity, who solicit money, during the business hours, from nearly all the clerks of the different divisions, contrary to the rules, plainly posted, forbidding all persons from entering the different rooms for such purposes during these hours. I said to him: "Mr. Secretary, I am perfectly satisfied with you; I want to know if you will answer my questions, and I wish to see publicly what you say. How is it

that every month these nuns come into your department and go into almost every room and to almost every desk? Here is a department which gets two million dollars annually. The clerks are expected to pay money over to the nuns. How is this?"

He said: "I am sure this does not go on in my department."

"Yes, sir, it does. And how is it," I asked, "that the chief clerks and private stenographers are so often, if not quite generally, Roman Catholics?"

"My chief clerk and private stenographer," he answered, "are Protestants."

"No, sir, your stenographer is a Roman Catholic, has become such since appointed, and is in that position for a purpose. All you propose about removals from office is reported, so that you may be led to appoint Roman Catholics as clerks. Do you not know that there are clerks in your department who will lose their positions if they do not pay over their money to the Roman Catholics? I know a faithful clerk who had been here a number of years, and he goes out when the nuns come in, for he will not pay money to them. Now, I don't feel disposed to mention this department, but have you anything to say, or any authority, as to what is done here?"

The result was that he sent out an order that this begging should be stopped; but whether it has been done or not I do not know. It ought to be, not only in Washington, but all over the land, by statute enactment that is not a dead letter because administered by Romanists or officials who fear the Roman Catholic vote, but a law enforced, and with penalties that would make it effective.

In the civil service examinations the Roman Catholics always have the advantage. The Protestant young men and women have the advantage of a higher standard of education than that of the Romanists, but the latter always succeed better, because they can get, in advance, the questions of the examination.

In one division all the clerks were given a furlough of a week; before the furlough was over a number were dismissed, but no Catholics. Clerks in this division understand that it militates against them to be Protestants; and it is a general fact that, of the clerks dismissed, the Protestants preponderate, while of the new appointments, the major part are Catholics. Why should this be? Romanists are not over a seventh of the population; their voters are not over a tenth of our voting population; and their illiterate foreign ancestry and birth would make their just proportion of the population a mere handful.

How many Protestants preponderate in Washington? In the bureau of printing, where twenty-two promotions were made in one day, nineteen of which were of Roman Catholics.

A man lost his position, and could not find anything else to do. One day his wife, who was a Roman Catholic, asked him why he did not see the priest. He went to him, and the priest told him he could do nothing for him; but said that if he would join his church, he could get him work. He joined that church, and almost immediately received a position. The priest was sure to get a part of his salary when he went for it. There are government clerks who thus pay regularly from ten to twenty-five per cent. of their wages for the purpose of holding their positions.

On pay-days in the pension bureau, as the clerks receive their pay, they file out between two nuns, who stand on either side, with boxes extended. Many of the clerks throw in quarter and half dollar pieces. At the last pay-day it took two hours and a half for all these clerks to pass out, during which time these nuns stood there and received their money. The commissioner of pensions is a Roman Catholic; as also is his first assistant, and it may not be amiss to add that the chairman of the house sub-committee on pensions is of the same faith.

The following instance has recently come to my notice, and I have verified it. A one-legged soldier in the pension bureau had been promoted, on merit alone, during a series of years, until he occupied a very important place in the bureau; but only the other day he was reduced four hundred dollars in annual salary, and an Irish Roman Catholic, who saw but four months' service in the army, was put in his place.

Six government clerks in one room in the pension bureau, and, strange to relate, all members of a certain Protestant church, were lately reduced in pay, from three to five hundred dollars each per annum. Five of these are old soldiers. Their reduced pay was immediately given to six other persons, five of whom were Roman Catholics. In this particular room nine-tenths of the clerks are now Romanists. It was in this bureau that Cardinal Gibbons persistently urged the appointment of a Roman Catholic for chief clerk.

One division in the agricultural department has been recently abolished. Seventy-eight per cent. of the clerks were Roman Catholics. After it was abolished, many of the Romanists were given other positions, but this was not the case with the Protestants.

Does it disqualify for official position

to be an American and Protestant at the capital, as it does in Rome-ruled New York?

A few months ago an investigation showed that one-half of the one hundred and fifty clerks in a certain division of the agricultural department were Roman Catholics. There are more there now. Are we to learn agriculture from Ireland?

In the land office there is but one chief of a division, appointed under Harrison, who retains his place thus far in the present administration, and he is a Roman Catholic. In the bureau of engraving and printing, the assistant superintendent, who is an active Roman Catholic, has contrived to retain his position, like many other Romanists in prominent positions, under both democratic and republican administrations, while it was a noticeable fact that all Protestant democratic officials, ranking above the highest civil service clerkships, were promptly dismissed upon the respective changes in administration.

In one division in the printing office where there are fifty clerks there are forty Romanists. In one room in the treasury of eight clerks, four are Roman Catholics. Why is this?

In a bureau in the agricultural department an old and faithful clerk, who always avoided giving to the nuns, and who was outspoken in his Protestant sympathies, was summarily dismissed—he overheard a chief of division complaining very bitterly against some opposition that was being made against Roman Catholic influence in the department, and connecting his name with it. The dismissal followed. Is this the land of the free?

If there is one of the leading departments not visited by the sisters of charity, so called, I am not aware of it. Some bureaus seem entirely subject to the order of priests. Cases like these are known. There are four members of one family in government employ, and one of the daughters is in one of these priest-controlled bureaus. When some one remarked that they must earn a great deal of money, she said: "No; we have to pay a good deal of it over to the Roman Catholic church, in order to hold our positions."

A lady could not give to her own church because she was giving fifty cents a month to the Roman Catholic church, and she was dismissed. She said: "One day when the collector came I did not have any change with me, and this provoked the nun, and I gave her nothing the next time she came. A week after I had a letter which asked me to resign."

How long has a clerk been a clerk in the land office? How many Protestants are employed in that particular department, and she was positive of but five Protestants. This is a department of the government that for years has simply been a feeding station for the Roman Catholic church.

Up to the time when General Rosecrans resigned, it was notorious that the clerks had to pay money regularly to the priests and nuns. The following was related to me by one who knew: There was a young man who was clerk, stenographer, and chief clerk all in one, to himself apparently. He did nothing but read the papers and trashy novels, and draw his pay. The facts leaked out through an old man whom he employed as his messenger, and his case was investigated. Asked who was his superior? He had none. To whom did he report? To no one. What service did he render the government? His answers were equally unsatisfactory, and he was requested to send in his resignation.

At this point the influence of a cardinal was brought into requisition, and the young man was retained. This kind of interference is tolerated for the simple reason that votes are believed to be behind it. Is there not sufficient warrant for patriots rising up all over the land, and as one man, regardless of party affiliations, uniting to put down all this intermeddling by foreign-called ecclesiastics with the men whom we elect to administer our affairs?

"As is well known, the Roman Catholic church maintains an Indian Bureau at Washington. All of us remember how a committee of Roman prelates endeavored to prevent the confirmation by the senate of a man who was the choice not simply of the president, but all who believed in Indians being educated in government schools and made intelligent citizens. All of us know what a determined effort was made for years to prevent the carrying out of plans that were approved by democrats and republicans alike. Who supports this Roman Catholic bureau in its contention with the American people? The United States treasury, of course; for are not hundreds of thousands of dollars paid annually to the Romanists for their contract schools—inferior in every respect to government schools. Are not all the Catholic teachers in these schools under a vow of poverty? Who has their salaries? And think of the following facts, but two out of many that we might adduce to show how this church works in the capital of the nation.

I was told by the late commissioner of Indian affairs that the chief clerk reported the facts from the Indian department to the Roman Catholic bureau

before he reported them to the United States government.

As an example of the manner in which the business of the government is in the hands of Rome, take this fact told me by General Morgan. In the Indian reservation in the state of Minnesota, under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Archbishop Ireland, was a priest who was creating much disturbance, and was consequently objectionable to the government. The Indian commissioner urged that the priest be removed, and Ireland promised it should be done. Not long afterward the Archbishop wanted a favor of the commissioner, and General Morgan telegraphed to the Indian agent: "Is Father So-and-So on the reservation?" desiring to know whether Archbishop Ireland had kept his word. Naturally you would suppose the agent would have telegraphed an answer to his official superior, but the commissioner heard not a word until Thomas Carter, chairman of the national republican committee, telegraphed General Morgan to the effect: that it was better not to make any fuss about that priest while the election was pending.

This meant that the Indian agent had reported directly or indirectly, to Archbishop Ireland, and that Ireland, who poses as a republican, had laid his hand upon the Roman Catholic who was running the republican campaign, and he, in turn, put his hand upon the Indian commissioner, and advised him to leave the unworthy priest in his place.

All friends of the Indian save those who are Romanists and believe with them, view with growing alarm the movements and rulings of the present Indian commissioner. His chief clerk, we are told, is a Roman Catholic, and is really the power today in Indian affairs.

The court of appeals of the district of Columbia, organized this year, may be said to be entirely composed of Roman Catholics. The chief justice, Alvey, of Maryland, while not attached to any church, is the son of a Roman Catholic mother; Judge Martin F. Morris, who was a leading Jesuit lawyer, is an ardent Roman Catholic, and Judge Shepherd, of Texas, is also a Roman Catholic. This is the court of last resort in this district, the only appeal from its judgments being to the United States supreme court. If you would like to know how judicial a mind Judge Morris has, read his address at the congress on "The Independence of Holy See," and then recall the facts as known to every history and observer of the world, that we have Jesuits for judges.

Why did President Cleveland's bidding of Archbishop Ireland to make concessions to please the Roman Catholics as such—not as American citizens, but as subjects of the pope?

Why, with a presidential election pending, did the assistant secretary of the treasury send a United States vessel to meet the pope's agent, Mgr. Satolli? Simply for political effect!

President Cleveland has Cardinal Gibbons come to the White House for conference. Following those conferences, appointments were made of chiefs to departments or bureaus distributing large amounts of money, and controlling large lists of clerical appointments; and Irish Roman Catholics were appointed.

And, more significant still, those conferences were closely followed by the letter of Cleveland to the pope, and the offer of his state papers to Leo XIII, in a letter which astonished the country. Why is this done? For political effect. Why were Roman Catholics placed at the head of the national campaign committees of both the great political parties in the past presidential campaign? For political effect alone.

Are there not able Protestants, in either the democratic or republican parties, who can be entrusted with these high duties? Is it not about time that presidents and cabinets and congresses were called to strict account for pandering to a church that has been the assassin of liberty in every land where she has obtained foothold? Are we to follow the lead of less than ten thousand, mostly foreign-born, ecclesiastics, and the part of the Roman Catholic church which they control? or are the nearly sixty million Protestants and fellow-citizens, who are at one with them, as against all this old world ecclesiasticism, to be held in honor by those who are at the capital of the nation, as our representatives?

Father O'Connor on Satolli's Policy

Father James O'Connor, of Chicago, last night at the first of the Washington, Wash. D. C., words: "The government more wealth is the maintenance of the constitution of the republic."

"The log O'Connor, and the American sustain and schools the situation and withdrawn. The republic will oppose as the republic school question man Catholic

fact that the people cannot be held to the Roman Catholic faith unless the distinctive teachings of that church are inculcated in early youth. "Roman Catholics who love the republic and the institutions of our country will inevitably free themselves from the bondage of Rome. Such freedom is in the air we breathe."—N. J. Twiss.

FROM THE COFFIN

The Flag Had to be Removed Before it Entered the Church.

At the annual meeting of Haecker Post No. 638, G. A. R. in Central Turner hall last night, complaint was made by a number of the old soldiers. It was said that at the funeral of John Weirich, an old veteran, last Tuesday, the priest of St. George's Catholic church, on Calhoun street, refused to allow the soldiers to bring the coffin into the church with the American flag wrapped around it, and the coffin had to be removed from the casket.—Kaiser.

DR. J. C. HOWES, 3010 Sherman Ave. 12-8-1mo

TOURIST CAR TO CALIFORNIA.

Cheap Rate, Quick Trip. The travel from the north and northwest territory, tapped by THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, has demanded service of this character, and beginning October 5th, tourist cars will leave Minneapolis every Thursday morning and join the regular tourist train out of Chicago every Thursday afternoon at Columbus Junction, Ia., at 11 p. m.

Central Iowa and the great west slope district of that state, demands and will receive a similar service, and beginning October 10th, a Phillips-Rock Island Excursion Car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning, and via Livermore, Ft. Dodge and Angus, will arrive at Des Moines that evening, and Wednesday a. m. go west on the "Big Five," via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville, at which point it will join the regular Tuesday train from Chicago.

Full particulars as to cheap rate tickets for this trip, and also as to cost of berth in the tourist car cheerfully given on application to any Great Rock Island Route Ticket Agent, or agent at coupon stations of connecting lines. JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

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Cheap Rates to California. The Union Pacific is offering greatly reduced round-trip rates to all California points and Portland, Oregon, this year.

For full particulars inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or address, H. P. DEUEL, 1302 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb., or E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

A Good Thing to Remember. Is that the Burlington Route has a greater mileage in Nebraska than any other railroad and that, nine cases out of ten, it's the line to take for local points.

Lincoln, York, Grand Island, Beatrice, Hastings, Kearney, Seward, Nebraska City, Red Cloud, Holdrege and Wynmore are a few of the places that are easily and comfortably reached from Omaha via the Burlington Route. City Ticket Office, 1324 Farnam St.

NO TROUBLE TO YOU.

They Are Personally Conducted. The Great Central Route Weekly California Excursions are in charge of experienced conductors and a uniformed porter who accompany the party to destination and looks after the wants and comforts of the passengers.

You will save time and expense by joining our next party. Send for folder giving details. F. E. SHEARER, Mgr., E. L. LOMAX, 191 Clark Street, G. P. and T. Agt., Chicago, Omaha, Neb.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Low Rates to California. The Burlington Route is now selling round-trip tickets from Omaha to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, etc., at the low rate of \$65.50.

Wide choice of routes going and returning. Call at the city ticket office, Farnam street, and obtain "The Ladies' Companion."

What is the matter with you? (The low comedian gets his laugh) His manner is odd and his face is And his words aren't coming exactly (How funny the people think him)

What's that? A paper? "Notice," said (The low comedian gets his laugh) "Death of a child—run over today" Father an actor?—Get on with the play! (How funny the people think him)

A Family of Wild Boars. Young wild boars are far prettier than might be expected from the rather forbidding appearance of their parents. Their bodies are slim and elegant, their snouts fine, their ears short and their legs and feet almost as finely shaped as those of a young antelope. Their color is a bright fawn or a rich tan, with longitudinal stripes like those on a tabby kitten, and in place of the thick bristles of the older pigs their bodies are covered with a long and thick coat of rough hair. Family life in the wild boars' quarters is humorous and amusing. For the first month the little orange striped pigs depend on their mother for food and take no notice either of visitors or each other.

Each roams about by itself in the most independent fashion or drops down to sleep on its stomach, with its legs stretched straight out before and behind, like a kneeling elephant in miniature. Later, when they have to be satisfied with the food provided in the troughs, they become the most amusing and impudent beggars in the Zoo, the old sow and her setting the example, well supported by the little pigs. The whole family stand upright on their hind legs in a row, like herculean pigs supporting a coat of arms, with their fore feet against the rails, and squeak, grunt and even climb the wire netting for contributions.—London Spectator.

A Word to Young Men. One of the wisest things a young man can do is to monopolize the time and attention of a young girl for a time or more without any definite object and to the exclusion of other gentlemen, who, supposing him to have matrimonial intentions, absent themselves from her society. This selfish, "dog in the manger" way of proceeding should be discontinued and forbidden by all parents and guardians. It prevents the reception of eligible offers of marriage and fastens upon the young lady, when the acquaintance is finally dissolved, the unenviable and unmerited appellation of "firt."

Let all your dealings with women, young men, be frank, honest and noble. That many whose education and position in life would warrant our looking for better things are culpably criminal on these points is no excuse for your shortcomings. That woman is often injured or wronged through her holiest feelings sold but a blacker dye to your meanness.—New York Ledger.

Prevention of Disease. The verification of the disease has thrown you the subject of curing the evaded discovery on enemies. But the prevention of disease can be prevented from germination in soil, air, water, and organic matter. The general public, however, are not yet ready to do this. They do not appreciate its importance or its privileges. No doubt the time will come when the preventable diseases will be prevented, and the necessity of cure will be superseded.—Dr. Leslie E. Keeley.

Wherein Throats Differ. An erst-end gentleman had occasion to consult a throat specialist the other day. When he entered the doctor's office, he found that worthy puffing away at a cigarette. After an examination the doctor asked, "You smoke cigarettes, don't you?" "Yes, sir," replied the patient. "Well, that's a horrible habit—most injurious to your throat, and you'll have to stop it immediately," the doctor declared. "But, doctor, I saw you smoking one when I came in," ventured the patient. "Ahem," coughed the doctor, slightly confused, "I was, but I don't care about my throat. It's much worse than many people's who come to me."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Right Man. Employer—Well, have you found that Mr. Smith who owes that bill? Clerk—No, sir. There are any number of Smiths in that house, and not one acknowledges himself our debtor. One of them went so far as to kick me out.

Employer—Just go to him again. For sure he's our man.—London Million.

A Costly Joke. An English ventriloquist recently beat a handbag, at the same time mimicking the cries of a dog. A sympathetic man rushed up and gave the man a thrashing. The ventriloquist sued him for damages, but the case was decided against him, on the ground that the dog champion acted in good faith.—London Letter.

The Pug's Parlor. English underservants, who are always excluded from the housekeeper's room, refer to this sacred spot as "the pug's parlor." It strikes one as being an excellent turning point for a conjuring up to call at the city ticket office, Farnam street, and obtain "The Ladies' Companion."

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