

FROM MANY PASTORS

They Discuss the A. P. A. and the Catholic Hierarchy

They Declare That Church and State Must Be Kept Separate If Civil and Religious Liberty are Sustained in This Country.

(Continued From Last Week.)

A fourth peculiarity of the papal church is its relentless opposition to our public school system, and its equally avowed purpose to destroy it, if possible. The Catholic rulers sincerely believe that the state has no right to control the schools at all, and that the Catholic church does have that right. Hence they regard the existing school system as a crime against their church, and they intend to overthrow it, with the view of putting Catholic schools in their place, supported out of the public treasury. Now, be it understood, that we have no objection to the Catholics establishing schools of their own, with their own money; Protestant churches are doing this all over America, at immense cost and Catholics have the same rights as ourselves. What we do object to is having a dollar of public funds expended for the support of sectarian schools of any faith whatever. We do not want the state to support our Protestant institutions. Our nation and our separate states are completely and for all time committed to the separation of church and state, but the Catholic church not only demands as a right the union of church and state, but insists especially that the Catholic church shall be the church of the whole nation and supreme above the state. An article of faith with the papal church, as Cardinal Manning says, is this: "It is necessary that one sword should be under another, and that the temporal authority should be subject to the spiritual power; therefore, if the earthly power should go astray it must be judged by the spiritual power, but if the spiritual power go astray it must be judged by God alone." In a sermon preached in New York, in January, 1888, by Vice-General Preston, an eminent Catholic authority, we find this utterance: "Every work that Leo speaks from his high chair is the voice of the Holy Ghost, and must be obeyed. * * * The man who says 'I will take my faith from Peter, but I will not take my politics from Peter,' is not a true Catholic." Now let us see what Pope Pius IX., from his high chair, says about schools under state control. He denounced as an error the very doctrine which this whole nation has adopted, namely, that "The entire direction of public schools may and must appertain to the civil power." (See "Syllabus of Errors," prop. 45, Nov. 1, 1850). One of the pope's loyal servants, Bishop McQuaid, in a lecture delivered in Boston, February 13, 1876, declared: "The state has no right to educate, and when the state undertakes the work of education it is usurping the powers of the church."

The Catholic church, of course is meant. If we would see exactly what the program is, we may get it from that prominent Catholic paper, the New York Tablet, November 27, 1866, which says: "Appropriate to the support of Catholic schools the appropriation of the public money according to the number of children they educate, and leave the selection of teachers, the studies, the discipline, the whole internal management, to the Catholic educational authorities." By this scheme we would not only have the state carrying on sectarian schools and teaching a form of religion irreconcilably opposed to nearly every distinctive feature of our republic, but we would have the public funds so distributed as would probably give the Catholics three times as much of those funds as have been derived from Catholic sources, thereby compelling Protestants to support Catholic education. For, let it be noted, that while it is probable that not over 8 per cent of the taxable wealth of this nation is in Catholic hands, the Catholic schools, according to this plan of the New York Tablet would be morally certain to get not less than 20 to 25 per cent of the money raised by taxation. The result of such an attempt on a large scale would be simply the utter ruin of this nation. And yet something like this monstrous scheme has already been put into operation in several communities of this country. It would precipitate a horrible religious war. May God save us all from such madness. Most respectfully and earnestly would we entreat our Catholic fellow-citizens, and all state and county officials, and all political leaders of every class to think long and well before they lend their countenance to this revolutionary scheme of the papal hierarchy. There are other and weighty reasons which we could give for the conviction that some of our most precious American institutions are in peril, and that trouble is ahead for us all unless the papal leaders can be induced to desist from their political enterprises in this nation, but we will conclude this article with a few reliable statistics, which tell their own tale and show that the apprehensions we feel are not the creat-

ures of our imaginations, but are based on solid facts. We will simply give the figures to reveal the rapid growth of Romanism in the United States.

Father Hoeker, a Catholic prelate, in his book called "The Church and the Age," page 36, ventures the following prediction: "The Catholics will outnumber, before the close of the century, all other believers in christianness put together, in the republic." This prophecy is, indeed, too extravagant, but it indicates the temper of the body to which Father Hoeker belongs. Just what the intentions and methods of the whole hierarchy are can be inferred from the following positive statement of Dr. Brownson, a most eminent authority among Catholics. In the Catholic Review of July, 1864, he says: "Undoubtedly it is the intention of the pope to possess this country. In this intention he is aided by the Jesuits and all the Catholic prelates and priests." As to the strength of this army of conquest we may safely say that, counting all cardinals, bishops, priests and Jesuits, it must number at least 10,000. These, be it noted, are all leaders; the private members and adherents under their command cannot fall far short of 900,000 persons.

For nearly 200 years after the first settlement of this country at Jamestown, the Catholic element of our population was too small to attract any notice. In 1800, our national census showed the total population of the union to be 3,306,000 (we give round numbers); but the Catholic portion of it amounted to only 100,000. There were then in the country only fifty Catholic priests. In other words, in 1800, only one man in every fifty-three was a Catholic. This shows how just is the claim that our nation was founded by Protestants, and that Catholics had scarcely anything to do with the origin of American institutions. How does the case stand according to the census 1890? The total population of the union has grown to 62,480,000, which means about twelve-fold increase; but the Catholics had risen in numbers to 8,277,000, which reveals an increase of about eighty-three-fold. Catholic priests had increased from fifty in the year 1800 to 8,332 in 1890. The total Protestant population in 1890 was about 53,000,000, served by 93,776 ordained ministers, making the protestant element outnumber the Catholics about six to one; but the significant point is that, whereas the Catholics did not comprise 2 per cent of this union in the year 1800, they now make up at least 14 per cent. In ninety years Catholics multiplied eighty-three fold, but Protestants increased less than thirty-seven-fold. The question is, if the steady flow of Roman Catholic immigration from Europe continues many more decades, how long will it be before they shall be in the majority? And when they do come to be a majority, and the pope and his hierarchy persist in their assaults on American institutions, what is the outlook for our country.

We want to see every man of every creed, in all this broad land, enjoy to the fullest extent complete civil and religious liberty; we want freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the total separation of church and state, and an open Bible, with the right of private interpretation thereof; but we confess we shall utterly despair of seeing these priceless blessings continued to us and our children, unless one of two things shall happen—either Americans must, from this time on, refuse to put into any public office any man who is bent on revolutionizing this government, or the papal hierarchy must be, somehow, persuaded to devote themselves as a church, to matters purely spiritual, and cease making war on these sacred institutions, to establish which our fathers were willing, if need be, to lay down their lives. "Let us have peace."

Neander M. Woods, H. A. Jones, E. A. Ramsey, John A. Brooks, E. M. Richardson, S. B. Moore, H. A. Hynes, G. A. Nunnally, Charles R. Hyde, E. A. Taylor, J. H. Lumpkin, W. L. Slack, W. McF. Alexander, W. W. Adams, N. M. Long, H. C. Johnson.

The Real Cause of the Trouble. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—About 10 o'clock Sunday evening great excitement was caused in the downtown district by a report that a riot had occurred at a Columbian League meeting on Mitchell street early in the evening, and that A. P. As. had attacked and killed several members of the league. The wildest rumors prevailed, some saying that the A. P. As. had declared open war on the Columbian League, and had gone into a Columbian League meeting in the St. Vincent de Paula parochial school house with axes, swords and daggers and cut and slashed members of the league, killing and wounding several of them. In another hour, no doubt, many more Catholics would be killed. Large numbers of citizens hastened to St. Vincent's church to learn the details of the "massacre."

Just when the excitement was at its highest and everyone was wondering what the next move of the "bloody A. P. As." would be, a "survivor" of the terrible melee arrived and smilingly reported that no one had been killed by the A. P. As. "rising as one man," but that the trouble was a row among

the Columbian League themselves, caused by a remark made by a man named Frank Kitzi, who, in company with three other Catholics, attended the meeting for that avowed purpose.

It appears that the Polish Catholics are not of one mind in regard to the political work that was being done by the Columbian League for the democratic ticket, and many of them were in favor of supporting the co-operative ticket. Kitzi and two companions belonged to the latter contingent, and went to the league meeting to make themselves heard.

At the close of the Sunday morning service at St. Vincent's, Father Leowandowski announced from the pulpit that a Columbian League meeting would be held in the evening, and all were invited to attend. The school house was packed at 8 o'clock, and just as the chairman was about to announce the first speaker, Stainaus, Kolesinski, Frank Stainaus and John Kitzi entered the hall and took positions in the rear end. All four were under the influence of liquor, and Frank Kitzi said, loud enough to be heard all over the hall: "This is a nice thing, isn't it, to hold a political meeting in a church building on Sunday."

Stepan Wamolski, who was standing near, turned to him and said: "If you don't like it, why don't you get out?" Kitzi resented this with a left hander that stretched Wamolski full length on the floor. This started the ball. Knives were drawn, and it is claimed one man used a hatchet. The wildest excitement prevailed, and the arrival of half a dozen policemen at an opportune time, saved the lives of the Kitzi crowd.

After quiet had been restored, it was found that the man with the hatchet had got in some terrible work. Frank Phillips lay on the floor with two wounds in the head and one in the groin. Wamolski was bleeding from two hatchet wounds on the left side of the head, and Kolesinski had a bad cut on the right side of the head. Black eyes and bloody noses were numerous among those who had participated in the fight. When the fight was at its height the speakers made their escape by a rear door. One of the speakers was Principal Donnelly of the Third ward school.

All of the participants in the disgraceful affair are Roman Catholics, and there was not a member of the A. P. A. anywhere in the vicinity. The Kitzi brothers are said to be always in trouble, and are blamed for the whole affair.

It is uncertain whether Phillips will recover from his injuries. Strange to say, no weapons could be found by the officers after the fight.

The effort to place the blame upon the A. P. A. is as malicious as it is false, and the result will be the gain of many votes from the better class of Catholics for the republican city ticket at Tuesday's election. The Columbian League is having a sort of Donnybrook fair experience at most of its meetings, and intelligent people are becoming thoroughly disgusted.

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A Libel on the Women.

Until very lately women have not participated in primary elections. Since the woman's auxiliary to the A. P. A. has been organized they have appeared at the primaries in considerable numbers, voting manfully for the candidates slated by the society, thus helping to carry republican conventions against the regular politicians. The experience of everyone who has had a clear insight into the workings of practical politics will bear me out in the assertion that taking women of the same relative and educational and social grade they have much less appreciation of the moral responsibility of a vote than men. His to the success or failure of a particular ticket an appreciable proportion of them care nothing. Since the adoption of the Australian system voters have been bought to stay at home. The number of women thus bought is out of proportion to the number of men. What is now true of Wyoming in this respect will be equally and proportionately true in every state in which woman suffrage is adopted.—Cheyenne, Wyo., Daily Leader.

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California Rates Will be Restored on April 15th. Better go before it's too late.

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Four Trains a Day Leave Omaha for Lincoln via the Burlington Route.

The first departs at 8:15 a. m., the others at 10:15 a. m., 4:50 p. m. and 6:50 p. m. The Burlington is the short line to the capitol city. It's trains are the fastest and its service the most complete. Get your tickets to Lincoln via the Burlington; city ticket office, 1324 Farnam street. 3-16-3

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Annual Installation Social.
Next Tuesday evening, April 10th, will occur the annual installation and social of American Loyal Orange Lodge No. 221, at Red Men's hall in the Continental block. All members of the order are requested to attend. Cards and social games will be the evening's entertainment.

Take your repairing to The Drummond Carriage Co., 18th and Harney Sts. Opp. the County Jail.

Good Times Ahead.
No doubt about it, we are rapidly leaving "hard times" in the rear, and those who are working for good times and expecting them are already enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. If, however, things are not moving satisfactorily, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will give you a business opportunity that will prove a surprise and delight.

A Brilliantly Lighted Train for Chicago is the Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer." It leaves Omaha at 4:45 p. m., reaches Chicago at 8:30 the next morning; is composed of sleeping, dining and free chair-cars, and is gas-lighted from end to end. City ticket office, 1324 Farnam street. 3-16-3

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Notice of Indebtedness.

This is to certify that the indebtedness of Lobbeck-Linn hardware company a corporation doing business under the laws of the State of Nebraska, at 1601 Douglas street Omaha at the close of business January 31st, 1894, was seven thousand four hundred and six and 80/100 (\$7,406.80) dollars.

Signed,
Director and President,
E. A. PALLOCK,
Director and Sec. and Treas. of aforesaid company.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 17th day of April, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m., sell at public auction, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block one (1) in the village of Bennington, Douglas county, Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Hampton Lumber Company, plaintiff herein, in the sum of two hundred thirty-four and 03/100 dollars (\$234.03) judgment with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from February 6th, 1893.

To satisfy Christian Steinar, defendant herein, in the sum of fifty-seven and 04/100 dollars (\$57.04) judgment with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from February 6th, 1893.

To satisfy Henry Stinson, defendant herein, in the sum of thirty-three and 71/100 dollars (\$33.71) judgment with interest thereon at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from February 6th, 1893.

To satisfy Mary M. Hopkins, defendant herein, in the sum of eleven hundred and 00/100 dollars (\$1,100.00) judgment with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 6, 1894.

To satisfy the American National Bank, defendant herein, in the sum of two hundred twenty-four and 33/100 dollars (\$224.33) with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 21, 1891.

To satisfy the sum of eighty-eight and 58/100 dollars (\$88.58) costs herein together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1893, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Hampton Lumber Company was plaintiff, and Seldon R. Goddard, W. S. Lewis, Charles E. Stratton, F. J. Hotchkiss and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, March 12, 1894.
B. F. THOMAS,
Special Master Commissioner.
J. W. Carr, attorney. 3-16-5

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