

COCKRAN EXPLAINS.

He Says That He Did Not Use a Warning Gesture to the Archbishop.

Congressman Bourke Cockran in answer to a friend in New York congratulating him upon his recent speech at the opening of the parochial school exhibition of work in Madison Square Garden, writes:

"WASHINGTON, May 19.—My Dear Sir: I received your letter, and I thank you for the expressions of approval which you have bestowed on my address at the parochial school exhibit in New York City. I think it proper to state, however, that while I cannot say the press report of my speech is verbally inaccurate, it was none the less entirely misleading. It is a case of misrepresentation by suppression. The remarks which I addressed to Archbishop Corrigan, standing by themselves, might indicate that I had assumed to advise him as to the limits of his spiritual powers. Such a course on my part would have been presumptuous and indelible.

"No better churchman than Archbishop Corrigan is to be found in the hierarchy, and no better patriot than M. A. Corrigan in the whole citizenship of the United States. It was because I felt certain of his cordial sympathy as a prelate and as a citizen that I addressed him directly, when I declared that no Catholic could be faithful to the church if he were disloyal to the republic."

"My whole address was an attempt to prove that Catholicism was the parent of republicanism and that the Catholic church could not therefore in the nature of things be hostile to democratic institutions. I had stated that the triumph of christianity necessarily meant the establishment of free institutions, because the universal domination of a church founded upon the belief that all men were equal in the sight of God inevitably led to the establishment of political institutions based on the principle that all men were equal before the law, and I contended that as the democratic idea of political equality was the necessary and inevitable fruit of the christian doctrine of moral equality, democracy was but christianity applied to civil government.

"Having stated that every step in history of the church was a step toward republicanism, that during periods of intellectual darkness she had always held the light of liberty before the faltering footsteps of humanity, that in the face of privilege and absolutism she had always insisted that the king was no better than the peasant at the judgment seat of God, I claimed that this constitutional government was the crowning fruit of the seed which she had scattered from her pulpits for two thousand years, and I insisted that no hostility between Catholicism and republicanism was possible unless the source was antagonistic to the stream of the mother inimical to her own offspring.

"To emphasize this statement in the strongest possible manner, I turned to the archbishop and declared that, venerable, respected and beloved as he was, if he, from pulpit or altar, could ever permit himself to utter one word hostile to republican institutions, his lips would become vehicles of heresy, and if he became false to the republic he would be false to the church which had touched his hands with holy oil for the protection and blessing of her children.

"The enterprising reporter who suppressed all the context, and reported only the language addressed to the archbishop, has, I fear, succeeded in conveying to some the impression that what was merely intended to illustrate an argument was the chief object of my speech.

"No person in the hall understood my meaning, and, indeed, no one applauded more vigorously the views I expressed than the patriotic American who is the spiritual chief of the New York archdiocese.

"The statement that I used a warning gesture in addressing the archbishop is of such a ridiculous character that I would not stop to characterize it. I would as soon think of defending myself from an imputation that I had been guilty of rudeness to the parent whose memory I cherish beyond all my earthly possessions. Yours very truly, W. BOURKE COCKRAN."

The South Awakening.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 2.—At present no definite idea can be formed of the sentiment existing in regard to the American movement, but I think that the people in the south will be all right as soon as they understand the question. In fact, I am so much acquainted with them that if they ever become satisfied that there is danger, they will, as one man, rally for home and country. If they ever become aroused they will not leave a greasy spot of Rome's minions in the south. I wish that I had a trumpet voice to sound the alarm throughout the land, as it is I can do but little. It is to be hoped that the day will soon come when the people all over the land will have their eyes opened through the patriotic that do understand the question. The Kansas City convention gave the A. P. A. a slap. It makes me sorry to think that some of our leading (?) men



TRUCKLING TO ROME.

Members of the Hamilton Republican Club, of Omaha, tumble over one another in their anxiety to send John Rush as a Delegate to the Convention at Lincoln.

are so blind to the interests of our country. However, I predict that they will rue the insults that they have heaped upon the A. P. A. inside of two years, and I do not believe that any man, or set of men, can stop or check this movement which is spreading throughout the United States, until it is settled. It may cost blood and treasure, but let it come—the sooner the better. There is no question in my mind but what it will come sooner or later. It is needless for me to try to write my feelings or sentiments on the subject, for you know it better than I can describe it to you. A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

FREE FIGHT AT A GRAVE.

A Priest Attempts to Stop a Funeral and a Riot Results. MADRID, June 2.—Serious disturbances are reported from Sestao, province of Biscay. It appears that a priest, carrying a crucifix in his hand, went to the grave of a workman, described as a free thinker, and forbade the funeral to take place. The comrades of the dead man became greatly excited at the interference of the priest, who was supported by a number of the members of the congregation. A free fight took place between the supporters of the priest and the friends of the dead man. The police were hastily summoned, and with difficulty managed to separate the combatants and restore order.

Kelly's Army.

While the Kelly army was at Des Moines, Iowa, the president of the university there arranged to have the men questioned on many subjects, and among other things it was found the "army" then consisted of 763 men. Of this number 549 said they were born in this country, and hence are classed as Americans, while 214 were foreign born. Of the foreigners 58 are German, 30 are Englishmen, 28 are Irish, 18 are Swedes, 12 are Scotch, 11 are Danes, 11 are Canadians. Politically the army contains 240 populists, 218 republicans, 196 democrats, the remainder being attached to no party. The band contains 358 Protestants and 280 Roman Catholics. The rest have no religious opinions. There are 672 single men and 91 married men. Their average age is 31 years. Nearly all the men claimed to have some legitimate occupation.—La Porte, Ind. Argus.

Relics!

The Roman church, of Carey, Ohio, thinks she has a remarkable relic in the piece of the wood of the cross on which Christ was crucified. They should have another important relic, and that is the bullet which killed Abraham Lincoln. We have been told there was enough wood in Europe which is claimed to be parts of the original cross to make many crosses. Any battered bullet would be a very good substitute for the one which Booth fired, and the combination would be a good one to cure many idiosyncrasies of Roman Catholics. ALEPH.

There is a growing sentiment among all in favor of taxing all church property.

THE WOMEN OUR COADJUTORS.

A Mutual Alliance Between Loyal Men and Women Necessary.

The diapason of altruism was never struck till the loyal women of America entered the arena of patriotism. This nation will be saved from ignorance, superstition, corruption, vice and degradation through the timely intervention of the women. They will be of material aid to patriotic men in the great work of beating back the tide of offensive foreignism by which we are being well nigh submerged. The pages of history are resplendent with the noble and patriotic deeds of women. We need not go to the old world, we need not recur to those deeds of patriotism and nobleness which were performed by Joan d'Arc, Mme. Roland, Florence Nightingale and a host of other European notabilities. In our own land and nation there have been countless examples of courageous conduct, of perseverant patriotism, of saintly self-abnegation, on the part of women. One of the most affecting incidents in the history of the American revolutionary war is related in Ridpath's "United States," chap. 40, page 327: "After the battle of Germantown, Washington took up his headquarters at Whitemarsh, twelve miles from Philadelphia. Winter was approaching, and the patriots began to suffer for food and clothing. How, knowing the distressed condition of the Americans, determined to surprise their camp. On the evening of the 2nd of December he held a council of war, and it was decided to march against Washington the following night. But Lydia Darrah, at whose house the council was held, overheard the plan of the enemies of her country. On the following morning she obtained a passport from Lord Howe, left the city on the pretense of going to mill, rode rapidly to the American lines, and sent information of the impending attack to Washington."

Loyal American women of today have overheard some of the plans of the enemies of their country. They purpose to carry the information to Washington. The congress at the city of Washington will accord a respectful hearing to the patriotic women concerning those momentous questions which affect the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of this American republic. The sympathies of the loyal women are being more thoroughly enlisted in the cause of free popular education. They have come to realize as never before that public education perpetuates national liberty. They know that our schools and our politics need defecation. Any honorable means which the fair sex may employ to place every public school in America in the hands of its friends will meet the unqualified approval of all good citizens. And it is high time that every loyal woman in America were arrayed on the side of home protection and homely patriotism. Each member of the fair sex should acquaint herself with the principles, policies and purposes of those who would foreignize and feudalize the sacred institutions which have been

transmitted to us by our patriot fathers. Every American woman who loves liberty, good order, pure government, honest politics, social purity and a free and untrammelled public school system should ally herself with the friends of advanced thought, enlightened civilization, public education and exalted patriotism. There is no room in America for a feudalism. The spiritual despotisms that have grown up in portions of our beloved country must be relegated to the Gehenna prepared for the reception of discarded decretals and medieval monstrosities. In the accomplishment of this laudable purpose there must be a mutual, trustful, emulative, helpful alliance between the loyal men and loyal women of America. ADALBERT BEACH.

The Tide of Immigration.

The year of 1893 was one that made the word "unemployed" a most conspicuous one in this country, because it described the condition of so many people who had never before known what it was to apply for work and not find it. America has for generations been the great field to which flocked the unemployed of the old world. They came, found work to do, and became a part of our army of workers. The conditions have changed in the field but not in the seekers from abroad. Last year, while we had thousands of unemployed men in this country, there came from Europe to one port alone 352,885 people seeking the means of securing a living. According to the Journal of Commerce this was the number of immigrants that entered at the port of New York in the year 1892. There were 18,682 more than in the year 1886, when we were prosperous and had plenty for our own and to spare.

These newcomers of 1893 were not of the old, thrifty type which came a few years ago from Germany, England, Ireland, and Norway and Sweden. The figures were reversed and Italy led with 69,074 immigrants; Germany next, with 55,981; Russia, with 37,100, not including Poles; Austria, 30,315, not including Poles and Czechs; Ireland, 30,236; Sweden, 28,965; Hungary, 22,701; England, 14,601; Norway, 12,862; Denmark, 7,018; Poland, 5,281; Scotland, 4,484; Bohemia, 4,134, and France 3,644.

Eight years ago the order was Germany (84,403), England (44,746), Ireland, Sweden, Italy, Russia, Norway, Hungary, Scotland, Austria, Denmark, Bohemia, Poland, France. It would be unjust to charge that the immigrant from Italy is less desirable than the immigrant from any other part of Europe, but the general character of the immigrants of last year was not promising in view of the fact that less than 15 per cent of them could be described as in any sense skilled laborers.

Ten per cent of them described themselves as servants; less than 20 per cent said they had farmed or hired out as farm hands; 50 per cent replied to questions that they had no trade or calling whatever. The great bulk of these 352,885 immigrants were people without means and without occupations.

Our weak immigration laws have therefore added nearly half a million of unemployed to the burden this country already had to bear. But this is but a part of the story.

The great mass of these people have come to America without any knowledge of American institutions, with no desire to secure that knowledge, and filled with political theories that are totally adverse to good government of any kind. They are here and in a few years will be voters, still without knowing or caring much about American institutions. We are all optimists regarding the future of our country, as we have a right to be, but it is time that we dropped a little of this optimism so far as it concerns our ability to make good American citizens of all the riff-raff of Europe. We need a closer guard about our ports to keep out undesirable immigrants.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Can Priests Marry?

In A. D. 597, Augustine arrived in Britain. When he came in contact with the customs of the far more ancient church of Britain, a case seems to have arisen from comparison, which caused St. Augustine to ask of "Father Gregory," "pope of the city of Rome," this question:

"I desire to be informed whether priests not able to contain may marry? and if they shall marry, whether they must return to the secular life?"

THE ANSWER OF GREGORY.

"If there should be any of the clergy out of holy orders that cannot contain, they ought to provide themselves wives, and to receive their stipend from without, because concerning those portions which we have spoken of before, we know 'tis written that 'twas divided to everyone, as every one had need; and, indeed, there ought some consideration and care to be had of their stipends, that they may be kept under ecclesiastical rules, that they shew good manners in their lives, that they be diligent in singing psalms, and that they keep, by God's assistance, their hearts, tongues and bodies pure from unlawful things. What necessity is there for making a long discourse of dividing portions, of shewing hospitality, and of doing mercy to those that live a common life, when all that is overplus is to be bestowed upon pious and religious uses? the Lord our Master teaching us all what remains, bestow in alms, and hold all things are clean unto you, Luke the Eleventh. (Aylett Sammes, 1676, history "English Saxons" p. 593). QUERY: If "Rome never changes," why don't her priests, "which can not contain," marry? Here is her highest authority, and as "Rome never changes," the authority is irrevocable, that her priests may marry.

N. A. LIST.

The New York Herald well says: "There is no country in the world today where Catholics have so many rights as they have in the United States. They have not, it is true, any more privileges than they are fairly and legally entitled to. No one proposes to take these away from them,

but they must not claim any special immunities as against other religious denominations. Politics have always been the bane of the Catholic church. The less it has to do with them in this and every other country the better."

POETS' CORNER.

The Scarlet Woman.

As in a dream I wandered back thro' ages past and gone,
And saw religion's chariots, restive, sweep-
ing on;
While pagan systems rose and fell, with all
their mighty hosts,
For only doctrine stood whose strength was
in the Lord of hosts,
And then I saw the earth as by a glorious
sunbeam kissed,
A light that ever brighter grew, despite the
wrapping mist,
Beneath the light were peace and life, and
hope of life to come,
Of life when sin's insidious voice should be
forever dumb,
And ever thinner grew the mist, and brighter
grew the light,
Still ever weaker grew the wrong, and
stronger grew the right,
Long time I wondered what had caused the
change of priceless worth,
The change that seemed the harbinger of
peace and love on earth,
And mighty though the forces were that still
upheld the wrong,
The race was not unto the swift, nor the
battle to the strong,
And seeing truth from day to day in more
and more have birth,
I knew that christianity had dawned upon
the earth,
Now every city, every town, its church to
God would raise,
While up from every hamlet rose the voice
of prayer and praise,
Yet soon there came a cloud, at first no big-
ger than a hand,
And sent its baneful shadow out through
every christian land,
I saw a sect arise and take its name from
God's own son,
And by its hellish acts undo the work by
Christ begun,
Which preached and taught that men might
live, and it be counted well,
Which led in causes fitting for the very
fiends of hell,
I saw the inquisition stand, and, in the name
of God,
Condemn the men who dared to doubt, to rack
and fire and rod,
Till martyrs' ashes cried aloud against the
horrors done,
The cursed tortures white-washed by the
name of God's own Son,
In every country church, and under each
cathedral dome,
Men heard no more the word of God—they
heard the voice of Rome;
So Rome's unbridled lust of power and pride
of place and might,
Had terrorized men's minds until they dared
not see the light,
And still the centuries roll on, and still her
power has grown,
While over-ruling kings' commands, the law
of Rome is known;
The ways to heaven, one and all, are guarded
by a fence,
Where only they may enter who subscribe to
Peter's pence,
Pray not for seats in Paradise, 'twere vain to
ask that grace,
The gates ajar are all removed, and turn-
stiles take their place,
Gold cannot buy you entrance there, but
gold can buy a mass,
And though the priests forget the prayers,
they'll furnish you a pass,
Call not this thing Catholicism—the word is
pure and sweet—
'Tis Romanism, a reptile we should tread be-
neath our feet,
Rome's lightest word is paramount—how
long, oh, Lord, how long
Shall we in "free" America permit this cry-
ing wrong,
Our judges dare not judge aright—'twould
hinder re-election—
Our Romish bluecoats all are proof against
a crime's detection,
We have the ballot-box, 'tis true, but they
vote three to one,
For they vote thrice, and we vote once, and
so the work is done. —DAGY G. MACK.

There never has been a time in the history of America, when Romanism has commanded so much attention as at present, and there is a real alarm felt everywhere for the safety of our republican institutions against the encroachments of the papal system. There is also a growing and manifest desire on the part of the American people to know what Romanism really is, and why it should seek to place our country in political and religious strife. This state of feeling among the people has induced J. H. Chambers & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to publish a work containing articles from the most able scholars of the country, treating fully of these important questions, and containing a concise account of the origin and progress of the American Protective Association. This book cannot fail to have a large sale and we commend it to all our readers who desire to be thoroughly informed on these issues of the day. See advertisements for agents in another column.

Orangemen Attention!

The most worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of the United States will meet in annual session in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, June 12th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. All State, Grand, District and Private Lodges entitled thereto are requested to send delegates. All private lodges under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge are entitled to one delegate. By order of FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, Attest M. W. G. Master. THOMAS MILLIGAN, M. W. G. Secretary.

THE A. P. A. and Jr. O. U. A. M. are growing rapidly throughout Missouri. Consolidating the two orders, they have over 300 councils in the state. And only two years old!