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An Open Letter.

To His Holiness the Pope of Rome: Perhaps with all your great learning and position as the head of the Roman Catholic church and large information of governmental affairs, you have failed to understand and appreciate the motives of honest and good men in their actions singly, or when united in a society, especially if they happen to differ with you on the edicts of your church. You have seen proper of late to denounce a large and most worthy society known as Free Masons as unworthy of confidence, inimical to good government and harmful to religion. Had such statements come from an ignorant, one unlearned and of no consequence, they would not be noticed; but when such statements emanate from the head of a great church, whose power is assumed to be unequalled among men, whose learning is unquestioned, and whose authority is acknowledged by his followers, it becomes the duty of the friends and adherents of Free Masonry to speak with no uncertain words.

The Result.

We are inclined to the belief that the premature publication of Pope Leo's secret encyclical will be the means of postponing the proposed attempt to take possession of this country. The secret has been discovered and the people have been informed as to the plans of the enemy. To attempt to carry out such a diabolical plot in the face of such publicity, and such an awakening as has taken place among the American people during the past year, would seem to be a foolish undertaking, and the Romish church is noted for being careful and cunning in most of its undertakings. Had the plot been kept secret, Rome might have made this government a good deal of trouble, might have crippled it for several months, but with the American people awake to their danger, and ready to lay down their lives in defense of their country and its cherished principles and institutions, she will have to meet "a foe worthy of her steel," and such an one as she has never before attempted to combat. She should remember that in this country she is not dealing with a people that has been subjected to a monarch, but with a free people, who do not believe in one-man power, nor that "the church is above the state."

However, it would be well for Protestants to be on their guard, and see that their houses are securely closed at night after July 31, the "Feast of Ignatius Loyola," the time set for the commencement of the extermination process.—Loyal American.

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Can you tell me where I can obtain a duplicating apparatus that will give a large number of clear, quick copies from my ordinary pen writing? It must be cheaper and better than the "graphs" and "styles" now in the market. Yours truly, A. B. CRAWFORD, Deputy Collector.

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MEET A REFUSAL.

Railroad Managers Reply to Switchmen's Demands.

UNANIMOUS AGAINST THEM.

Managers of Railroads Centering in Chicago Adopt Resolutions—Will Discharge All Union Men If Trouble Occurs—World's Fair Plasterers' Strike.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Without a dissenting vote, the general managers of the railroads entering Chicago determined at their meeting to refuse any demands of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. An answer was sent to the switchmen by the general managers of the 32 roads centering in Chicago, declining to grant any increase over the present schedule of rates and including the following resolution, which was passed unanimously at the meeting:

Resolved, That this association has carefully examined the schedule of wages paid by the Chicago roads to foremen and helpers in the switching service and that it finds the scale of wages paid on the Chicago lines is practically uniform; and, we find that the switchmen of Chicago and vicinity are now paid the highest rate ever paid for a similar service, and higher than is paid in many localities.

Resolved Further, that the revenue from freight and passenger traffic has constantly decreased, and the cost of the service has constantly increased, to the extent that, no advance in wages can be granted, and that no changes can be made from the present schedule of rates affecting the compensation of the men engaged in this service.

Switchmen Undecided.

This answer was sent to the officers of the Switchmen's association and ends the trouble so far as the managers are concerned. The switchmen have not yet determined what course they will pursue and officers of the association decline to discuss the situation. If they should decide to strike the fight against them would be a bitter one, as the general managers of 32 roads have determined to act as a unit and fight the men as one road.

Will Discharge Union Men.

A still more significant determination reached by the general managers is an agreement to discharge all union men on their lines, in case the roads should be crippled by a strike of switchmen. This will apply to engineers, conductors, firemen, and in fact to all branches of organized railroad labor.

The general managers say they will not pay union men for doing nothing when their idleness is enforced by strikers whom they are giving aid and encouragement. In the event of a general dismissal of union men, the vacancies are to be filled as rapidly as possible with nonunion men, the roads to act in concert in securing new men and to distribute them according to the needs of individual roads.

Promised Police Aid.

Chief of Police McClaughey was present at the general managers' meeting and promised all aid in his power to enforce order in the event of a strike. The switchmen demand that the rate of pay for day foremen be made 32 cents per hour, day helpers 30 cents per hour, night foremen 34 cents, night helpers 32 cents per hour, and that 10 hours work be guaranteed each crew night or day. This is an advance of 5 cents per hour.

Looking For Switchmen.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—A. J. Robinson, the agent of all railroads leading westward from Chicago, among them being the Rock Island, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, Chicago and North Western, Grand Rapids and Indiana, is here, and authorized to employ as many men conversant with the duties of switchmen, yardmen, and conductors and the handling of trains as come along. Mr. Robinson tells each applicant that his pay will be \$65 and \$75 a month. Competent yard bosses are in demand also. No promises are exacted about joining labor organizations.

More Fair Workmen Strike.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Two hundred plasterers employed on the World's Fair buildings have struck. They were getting \$4.50 for eight hours work, and demanded \$5. All of the men were working for contractors, none being employed by the exposition company. The executive committee of the union board received a delegation of electric workers again and listened to their demand for an increase from 32 1/2 to 37 1/2 an hour. The delegation claimed that \$7 1/2 was the minimum scale paid for the same class of down town work. The executive committee appointed a committee to make inquiries and agreed to pay the advance if the claims of the laboring men were found to be true.

New Tack on Sunday Closing.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The endeavor to secure the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday will be transferred from the state courts to those of the United States. An attempt will be made to get the United States supreme court to issue an injunction against restraining the opening of the gates. To do this the suit will be brought in the name of the state, and Attorney General Maloney has given his consent. The grounds of complaint will be that the corporation is an Illinois one and congress has no power to make the obnoxious restriction.

Ripsey Will Wait.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—An attorney called on W. C. Ripsey, Mackay's would-be assassin, in regard to the defense in his prospective trial, but Ripsey said he did not care to do anything in the matter until he left the hospital. Mackay continues on the road to complete recovery.

Adjourned Without an Election.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 10.—The final ballot—the 190th—has been taken in joint session of the legislature, for United States senator without result. The joint session has dissolved. It is said that Allen will be appointed by the governor.

Passed to a First Reading.

BERLIN, March 10.—The reichstag committee on the army bill passed to a first reading the clause of the army bill dealing with the organization of the different arms of the service.

JOSEPH SLATTERY.

HAS HIS CREDENTIALS.

Mgr. Satelli Gives a Translation of His Letter of Authority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The following is a translation of the communication in Latin from Pope Leo XIII. to Archbishop Satelli appointing him apostolic delegate in the United States and defining his power in connection with the office, and declaring that whatsoever sentence or penalty Mgr. Satelli may inflict against those who oppose his authority will be ratified by the apostolic officers. The text of the communication is as follows:

"Leo XIII. pope, to his venerable brother, Francesco Satelli, titular archbishop of Lepanto: Venerable brother, greeting and apostolic blessing. The apostolic office which the inscrutable designs of God have laid on our shoulders, unequal though they be to the burden, keeps us in frequent remembrance of the solicitude incumbent on the Roman pontiff to procure with watchful care the good of all churches. This solicitude requires that in all, even the remotest regions, the germs of dissension be weeded out, and the means which conduce to the increase of religion and the salvation of christian souls be put into effect amidst the sweetness of peace. With this purpose in view we, the Roman pontiffs, are wont to send from time to time to distant countries ecclesiastical who represent and act for the holy see, that they may procure more speedily and energetically the good, prosperity and happiness of Catholic people.

"For grave reasons the church of the United States of America demands of us special care and provisions. Hence we come to the conclusion that an apostolic delegation should be established in said states. After giving attention and serious consideration to all the hearings on this step, and consulting with our venerable brothers, the cardinals in charge of congregations of the propagation of faith, we have chosen you, venerable brother, to be entrusted with such delegation. Your zeal and ardor for religion, by your wide knowledge and skill in administration, prudence, wisdom and other remarkable qualities of mind and heart, as well as the sentiment of said cardinals, justify our choice.

"Therefore, venerable brother, holding you in very special attention, we, by our apostolic authority, and by virtue of these present letters, do elect, make and declare you to be apostolic delegate in the United States of America at the good pleasure of yourself and of this holy see. We grant you all and singular powers necessary and expedient for the carrying on of such delegation. We command all whom it concerns to recognize in you as apostolic delegate the supreme power of the delegating pontiff. We command that they give you aid, concurrence and obedience in ALL things; that they receive with reverence your salutary admonitions and orders. Whatever sentence or penalty you shall declare or inflict duly against those who oppose your authority we will ratify, and with the authority given us by the Lord, will cause to be observed inevitably until condign satisfaction be made.

"Notwithstanding constitutions and apostolic ordinance or any other to the contrary.

"Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, under the fisherman's ring, this 24th day of January, 1893, of our pontificate the fifth year. LEO XIII. By Serafino Cardinal Vanutelli

Mr. Rush's Idea of the Orangeman.

"No man shall be deprived of his religious or his political liberty. This is the voice of this grand government of the United States, and it is the lesson taught by Washington and the other noble patriots of the revolution. There is one enemy of freedom and disturbing element in the land of Erin, and also in this country, and he is the Orangeman. Poor narrow-minded bigot, may God enlarge your mind and ideas until you may know what His mission was upon this earth. The time will come when He will look down upon you with an eye of sorrow and pity."

The above is part of a speech made by our old friend, ex-City Treasurer Rush, at Creighton College, last Saturday night, where he and about 600 other Irish-Americans were commemorating the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmett by an entertainment under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

How ludicrous it does sound to hear Mr. Rush dilating on bigotry, for the simple reason, in the whole of America it would be indeed hard to find any man who is more intensely bigoted and narrow-minded than he himself is.

We can fully realize the distinctive dislike Mr. Rush has to the Loyal Orange Institution, but he must know full well that he is not strictly adhering to the truth when he ranks it as an enemy of freedom in this country or anywhere else.

Mr. Rush says no man shall be deprived of his religious or his political liberty. We were always of the opinion that the Roman Catholic church, of which Mr. Rush is so devoted a member, taught that there was no religion except that of Roman Catholicism. If such is the case, what, then, is the necessity of religious liberty?

As to political liberty, Mr. Rush

knows that a Roman Catholic political liberty is controlled entirely by his church and its priests. Mr. ex-City Treasurer Rush is like a great many other Irish-American politicians in this country who feel distinctly sure that they are no longer able to lead at the public crib of jobs.

The loyal American citizens and the better element of this country, of which the Orangemen form a part, both disapprove of this.

C. F. P. F.

Masonry.

Masonry tries to bring order into man's life by teaching him that he is a part of a great order of creation. It points him again and again to the order which is manifested throughout the realm of nature, by which the stars move in their orbits, and all processes of growth go on. This order teaches him to imitate within the sphere of his own life. Geometry and architecture are used as illustrations of the order of moral and spiritual life which man should seek to have established within his own being.

Early tradition has given Saint John the Baptist a special position in the Masonic order as a burning and shining light. Later tradition has connected him with Masonry through the crusades. In the wars of the cross it is said that twenty-four thousand Scottish Masons were engaged side by side with the crusaders. They were inspired by the grand idea that the temple would again be built on Mount Zion. After severe struggles and deeds of valor among the bravest in history, they were admitted to the Order of the Templars. In return for this favor, the Knights of the Temple were initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry, and thus have been joined in the bonds of enduring brotherhood, the Royal Order of the Temple Workers, and the Royal Order of the Cross. Amid the many battles which took place with Turk and Saracene was one on Saint John's day, and it proved to be a victory in answer to earnest prayer on the part of the crusaders. From that victory John the Baptist has been regarded as connected with Masonry and has been one of the patrons to whom the lodges of Masonry are dedicated. He was in a high sense the incarnation of those principles which give life and power to Masonry and make it among the institutions of man's formation the most beautiful and the most enduring. And it is the glory of the order that whether he was connected with it through the form of the essence, pure society of the desert, or with it in a more modern form, he is more than a memory it celebrates. He comes into it by his splendid victories of morality and righteousness. For, like all institutions which claim an interest in humanity, it has its prophets and seers, who proclaim its right to live and abide. And St. John takes his place in it among the rulers and benefactors, the exalted ones who have adorned it by their teaching and work. Standing against that circle with its parallel lines, he is a pillar of strength in the temple whose inspiration is the brotherhood of man, and whose chiseled walls are the men of all nations.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Claims Made That the Church of Rome is Plotting Against This Country.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—[Special telegram to The Dec.]—The members of the Milwaukee Ministers association have arranged to meet Rev. J. G. White of Stanford, Ill., a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, today in the ministers room in the Young Men's Christian Association building.

Rev. Mr. White on this occasion will present to the preachers of Milwaukee what he claims to be proofs of a conspiracy of the church of Rome against the United States to overthrow its government. In an interview regarding his statement, Mr. White said:

"I have convincing proof that Cardinal Gibbons, sixty of the clergy and bishops and ten archbishops are backing a man who is endeavoring to raise a revolution in this country. This man, under the pretext of aiding and assisting the laboring man, is plotting with the aid of the Roman Catholic church, to overthrow this country."

Mr. White denied that he was working in the interests of any society. He said that he came to Milwaukee entirely on his own responsibility. He said he was prepared to prove every statement made by him. After making known his disclosures to the ministry he will leave them to work as they see fit.

The Slattery Anti-Romish Books.

The following letter speaks for itself:

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1893.—Joseph Slattery, Dear Sir: Replying to your esteemed favor inquiring as to the delay in getting out your books, we regret to be obliged to state that it is next to impossible to get the books bound. The bindery doing our work have had considerable trouble with their help, who are mostly Catholics; have been burned out twice, and now absolutely refuse to do our work, stating that the board of fire underwriters claimed that the books had something to do with the fire, and the Catholic help said that the fire was a visitation of God showing His wrath for their doing such work. You can see from the above that we have had a hard time of it, but hope soon to have the books completed. Regretting any delay, we are, Yours very respectfully,

After receiving the above I asked permission to publish it, which was granted on the condition of my not giving the name of the firm and thus expose them to the Romish boycott.

JOSEPH SLATTERY.