

COWARDICE ALLEGED.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton Discusses the Result of Election in Somerville.

Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., was called upon by a Standard reporter in reference to the result in Somerville.

"What do you think of the election of Mr. Perry?" Dr. Fulton was asked.

"It is all right; and for one I am not surprised," said the doctor.

"I am sick of the conduct of those A. P. A.'s who will seek a nomination, and, as soon as they get it, ignore the ladder by which they have climbed into notice, and try and have every one feel that they obtained their position because of merit and not at all because of Americanism.

"I know many men who did not vote for a mayor in Somerville because of the cowardice to which I have referred.

Somerville begins to see that its welcoming Father O'Brien and his crowd they brought in the Greek horse.

"No one could see the wagon of the Sisters of the Poor taking the paupers of that great establishment to the polls without feeling that it is possible to colonize Somerville with paupers and elect Perrys all along the line, unless the citizens of the town shall awake to their peril and fight it in open meeting with earnest speech."

"What is the trouble?" asked the reporter.

"The trouble is we are making too much of what is done in the council chamber and not enough of what is done on the hustings.

"Dr. Capen was not afraid, and the American people like pluck. Mr. Perry's speech was calculated to take well with that crowd, that rather please the devil than the Lord, because they think he fights to win, and they trust in the goodness of Him too wise to err and too good to be unkind. Hence leader and led bow to evil and have their reward. The time has come to show our colors. Never was there greater need. We shall need men in the legislature capable of showing courage where courage is essential to success.

"For one, I am an admirer of the Catholic church. They dare. They have shown it in Somerville, and we are not through with the fight. So far as I see, there is no discouragement among our people. They are ready to go in again and see what can be done in council chamber and on the hustings. We believe in speech as much as in conference. Let A. P. A.'s all over the state who have been victorious say so, and declare that the time is coming when men who stand for America for Americans are going to march under that banner in the open field, and do such service for God and country as is essential to the life of the Republic.—Boston Daily Standard.

Thomas B. Reed—Enemy.

If the opening of the 64th Congress is an index of the whole, there is little satisfaction to be gleaned from it by the patriotic orders. It would appear, as we have feared from the opening of the congressional campaign to its close, that the Republican party, having used the patriotic orders for its own end; having, by means of the patriotic vote, secured a balance of power almost unprecedented in the history of the nation, are now prepared not only to repudiate the bodies to whom they owe their victory and strength, but also to defy them and their wishes and with them the vast army of patriotic men and women who are with the patriotic order heart and hand although unaffiliated. There is no mistaking the deliberateness of the insult which the Republican party has flung at the patriotic bodies in the election of Thomas B. Reed to the speakership of the National House of Representatives. Outside of the ranks of the papal clergy no more uncompromising enemy of the American Protective Association and its sister orders; no more enthusiastic a supporter of the papal priesthood exists in the United States to-day than Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. The sentiments of Mr. Reed in these regards as verbally and otherwise expressed leave no room for doubt as to his attitude, and were there even a shadow of a doubt his acts during the past two years would most completely dissipate it. Mr. Reed was Francesco Sattolli's champion and eulogist at the Gridiron Club reception; he is on the most intimate terms with James Gibbons, the papal cardinal; he sneered at the floral school-house when it was presented to Hon. W. S. Linton during the last session of Congress, and was one of the most bitter and subtle opponents of Mr. Linton's measure against the Indian appropriations. His whole course, since the A. P. A. became a power, has been one of enmity against it and the principles it advocates, while his attitude toward the papacy has been one of uncompromising friendship and concession. Mr. Reed is a natural despot, and it is but consistent that he should fraternize with despots and make their interests his. It may be argued that Mr. Reed is but one among several hun-

dre, yet those who argue thus must be ignorant of the fact that the speaker practically makes the laws which govern the house; that Mr. Reed will impose upon the Fifty-fourth Congress his iron-clad rules of the Fifty-first. That he will select only his own creatures upon the committee on rules goes without saying; while Senator Aldrich, the chairman of the committee on rules in the senate, is but a reflection of the "boss" speaker. Under rules such as governed the Fifty-first Congress—which obtained for the speaker the title of "czar"—every scrap of proposed legislation of which the speaker disapproves can be suppressed, and that to which he is favorable railroad through per rapid transit. We do not mean to assert that this would be the result under any speaker—although, when speaker and committee are in harmony such is practically the case—but Mr. Reed is no ordinary man. He possesses the same power over men of weaker mettle that the bully possesses over the small boy. While he has never been known as the factor of a great reform or the conceptor of a panacea for a national ill, he has always been a moral and rhetorical bully. Men of far greater mentality and ability but less eloquence fear his powers of satire and sarcasm and yield to the party lash when that weapon of repression is at hand. The greater proportion of the Republican party, too, look towards him as the only man who can lead the Republican forces to victory in 1896, while not a few would make the czar speaker dictator president, unless sufficient resistance can be aroused against Mr. Reed to outwit his measure-suppressing schemes, by the patriotic members of the legislature, not one measure that has been planned against the encroachments of the papacy and the curses of pauper and criminal immigration will ever leave the hands of the "czar's" Star Chamber committee alive, but will be ruthlessly strangled and flung back in the faces of the patriotic orders who sent them there. Mr. Reed aspires to be president and is fishing for the "Catholic" vote. His whole course during the past two years indicates the bent of his inclinations. He believes that a Republican victory will satisfy the patriotic orders, no matter who the presidential personage may be. To conciliate the papists and secure the "Catholic vote," concessions must be made, for the papacy never gives away the votes of its subjects. The "Catholic vote" is sold—not given—and as all Mr. Reed's wealth and influence would not buy a tenth part of the papist votes Uncle Sam must foot the bill in offices and concessions to the tools of Sattolli and Gibbons. By his hopes of presidential preferment Mr. Reed dare not, if he would, permit a measure that is antagonistic to the papacy emerge from the committee room so long as a device remains to him by which he can retain it there. He is aware that he has lost the good-will of the patriotic orders and has only the priests to depend upon to give him the presidential nomination, and he may be looked to work the "Catholic vote" for all it is worth. If the election of the bitterest enemy of the patriotic orders to the speakership of the United States house of representatives is the best return the Republican party can make to those who placed them in power, the sooner an independent party is organized the better for the patriotic orders—the better for the nation and the better for every one except the Republican party which can be found guilty of such gross, black ingratitude.—Patriotic American.

Vicious Padrone System.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the state in which the outrage occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of such of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs.

These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padrone system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract-labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of bread-winning toll brings them into collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest effort, we cannot regard such assemblages of distinctively alien laborers, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators, and shipped hither and thither as the prospect of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and hindrances to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizens and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil, it certainly should be attempted.—Extract from President Cleveland's Annual Message.

NO BACKDOWNS.

Conclusive Evidence that Manitoba Will Resist Coercion.

The Winnipeg Tribune, the chief organ of the Greenway government, contains this significant article, which may be taken as final and conclusive evidence that Manitoba will not back down:

"There are cases in which compromise is wise and justifiable; there are cases in which it is dishonorable and unjust. There are times when one may yield a point and still maintain his honor and his self-respect, and there are times when the slightest variation from the straight path of duty would brand one as a coward and a traitor. We have in Manitoba just reached that point when it is necessary for us to decide whether we shall be loyal to truth and justice, or whether we shall forsake principle for the sake of a temporary peace with a part of our population. * * * The people of Manitoba, and therefore the Government of Manitoba, have come to a decision on this question. They have done that which is right, and legislated in such a manner that enduring peace will follow their efforts, and they will stand by their decision to the end. What care we for the Dominion Government and its remedial legislation? Ours it is to do our duty and fear not. Manitobans are not cowards. They cannot be intimidated by any such cowardly utterances as those of our weather-cock contemporary, 'Compromise or burst,' says the Week—or is it Principal Grant? 'Compromise or lose control,' says the Free Press. Well, we may burst—or burst, if the term is preferable—and the Dominion Government may step in between us and the control of our schools, but one thing is certain, we shall have the courage of our convictions. We have meted out even justice to all, and we shall stand the consequences, and if the Dominion Government dares to act, it alone will be responsible for the chaos that may follow."

The Priests Opposed.

An interesting statement is made to the effect that the finance minister of Peru consented to have Bibles passed through the custom-house on an equal footing with Roman Catholic books.

The priests opposed this on the ground that the Bible had an immoral tendency, but after a good deal of conflict the ministry has at length consented to allow the Bible to pass through on the same footing with other books.

What shall be said of the ministers of religion who charge immoral tendencies upon the Book from which they draw their morals? Alas for the benighted spirit of Romanism!

But what an insult is this to God's Word! Who does not know that Protestantism has made the Anglo-Saxon race a great and a mighty people? The experience of the last three hundred years has shown that righteousness and blessing follow in its wake on whatever soil it sets its foot, while Romanism blights and curses the very people it professes to save.

As literature, the Bible is without a peer in the English language. It is a collection of gems gathered together from different nations during a period of fifteen hundred years. In sublimity, in grandeur, in idyllic simplicity, in pathos, in practical presentation of the best fruits of wisdom born of experience, it has no equal in any book in any language spoken by men.

The cosmopolitan character of the book makes it exactly suitable for widening the intelligence and enlarging the range of thought of those who study it. The panorama of human history that is spread out on its pages, the various unique biographical sketches that form so large a portion of the book, the studies in political economy, and the glimpses it gives of the causes of national prosperity and ruin, all together make it the most valuable book in the world for stimulating the growth of intelligence. But this is just what Romanism does not want. That system of oppression can grow only in the soil of superstition, as the nations where it holds sway so sadly witness.

Rome fears this "two-edged sword" with such intensity that her wrathful fur brings assurance that were the sword to be wielded in her camps many a captive would go forth free.—Native Opinion.

Good for the Societies.

The American, on behalf of the Jr. O. U. A. M., desires to express its sense of obligation to the Roman Catholic bishop of Harrisburg, McGovern, for the impetus given patriotic societies by his attack on them and the public schools of America. We rather doubt that this was his intention, but as we look only to results we do not hesitate to thank him.

Under these circumstances it would be ungrateful to allow his "beautiful" letter to pass without comment, although it is a reiteration of much that other priests and bishops, of lesser "eminence," have said, and we are particularly impressed with his desire to pray for us. However, as we have no money to invest in prayers of doubtful efficiency, and as the prayers of the Roman Catholic Church are never given gratis, we must do the best we can without them.

The dear bishop was evidently wor-

ried over the public-school question when he penned his letter, but it is noticeable that he was sufficiently cool to frame certain portions of it so vaguely that in the event of criticism, he might deny the construction. We refer to the passage reading thus:

"If these secret political societies are the legitimate offspring of purely secular education as taught in our public schools, and the inference is forcibly borne in on us by the fact that nearly two generations of our youth have grown up under its influence, then it is time for all true Christians and true patriots desirous to perpetuate the Republic and hand down to posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty to remove the impending dangers which threaten our national life with premature decay."

Observe, the bishop says something must be removed. Does he mean the patriotic societies or the public schools? As he assumes that the public schools are responsible for these societies and "all other criminality," one would naturally infer that the schools are meant. He has so carefully prepared this passage that he can claim he meant either, as circumstances require.

While we do not forget the debt of gratitude we owe the dear bishop for creating this "disturbance," we must respectfully, but very positively, inform him that the Roman Catholic Church, with all its power, priests and pope, will never accomplish either. If it be true that education in the public schools tends to recruit the ranks of the patriotic societies, and we cheerfully concede this point, then the many millions of children who are being taught patriotism in the schools will aid in resisting the "removal" of which the bishop speaks whenever it shall be attempted. The American public-school system will be vigorous and powerful when the Roman Catholic Church, as it now exists, will be but a memory, and, may we add, an unpleasant memory.

While we would be glad to give an extended review of the bishop's epistle we are subject to the distressing limitation of space. We trust, however, he will not be discouraged, but will keep right on. A letter of that kind every week will be appreciated by the members of the patriotic societies, and we like it so well that if the bishop will send us a few thousand we will distribute them.—Pittsburg American.

Austin Corbin's Colonization Scheme.

The statement that Austin Corbin of New York is at the head of a scheme for bringing over immigrants from Italy by the thousand and colonizing them in Arkansas is rather astonishing. If there is anything that the United States does not need it is immigration from Italy or anywhere else. This country has all the people it can take care of now, and a good many more than it is able to provide with suitable employment. Colonization schemes are all right if they are properly managed, but there is no need to look to Europe to find material for them. If Austin Corbin has a fancy for Italians he could find them by the ship load right in New York.—San Francisco Examiner.

Ellen Gallagher's Estate.

The suit brought by P. J. White as administrator of the estate of Ellen Gallagher, to recover money and property conveyed by the decedent to Rev. Father Dennis Nugent and Archbishop Riordan, is to be tried before Judge Hunt on January 4. The attorneys for the estate pleaded for an earlier date, alleging that Father Nugent was wasting much of the money in dispute in the construction of a new Catholic church in St. Rose's parish. After some heated discussion, the demand was withdrawn upon a promise of the defendant's attorney that Father Nugent would spend no more of the money he claims to have received in trust until the suit is decided.—Baroka (Cal.) Citizen.

Economy vs. Patriotism.

The offer by the G. A. R. of the free use of the Armory Hall for the high-school and Academy commencements has a string to it: The schools must fly the American flag during the school hours. Professor Tupper, of the Academy, says the offer will not save the Academy any expense, as it will take a \$20 flag every year to comply with the post's offer. There may be no economy in it, but there is patriotism, and, if Professor Tupper will accept it, the World will canvass the town and raise enough money to buy a flag and keep it floating.—Hiawatha (Kan.) World.

Vegetone Cures Constipation.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20, 1895.—Howard Medicine Company, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sirs: This is to certify that I have been troubled for years with indigestion and constipation, and have taken almost everything I have heard of, but without effect until I used HOWARD'S VEGETONE. I have taken two packages, and can say with enthusiasm that it has cured me. I consider HOWARD'S VEGETONE the best remedy for these diseases I have ever tried, and can recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Very respectfully, MISS MOLLIE WALSH, 606 South Sixteenth Street.

DR. FULTON'S SERMON.

"Shall Romish Aggression Be Withstood in Somerville?"

"Shall Romish Aggression Be Withstood in Somerville?" was the subject of Dr. Fulton's sermon at the Spring Hill Baptist Church, Somerville, Mass., on Thanksgiving Day, November 28.

It had been intimated that the candidacy of Albion A. Perry for mayor of Somerville would be discussed by Dr. Fulton, and the audience was a very large one. On the platform were Rev. William H. Lannin, Evangelist Leyden and Rev. Adam Burwash, all of whom took part in the opening exercises.

Patriotic songs were rendered, and then Dr. Fulton offered prayer, during which a remarkable scene was witnessed. During the prayer the doctor asked that the citizens of Somerville, in the present crisis, should be endowed with a spirit that would make them loyal to Almighty God, and compel them to fight Romanism as it was being served by Albion A. Perry. There were cheers and amens from the audience during the progress of the prayer. The text was from I Kings, ix.

Dr. Fulton referred to the condition of Turkey and the duty of citizens in that connection; to the condition of Cuba, and what it is to be hoped Congress will do. He also spoke of the terrible barbarities practiced on the negroes of the South and the necessity for immediate action.

"For the outside world," he continued, "these conditions will be regarded as important by everybody. We have work to do in Somerville, which must be performed by its citizens, or we shall injure the fame and quench the light of hope which has been our glory and our pride." Dr. Fulton then read the letter of Candidate Perry accepting the nomination for mayor, in which the latter declared that the A. P. A.'s behind barred doors had taken an oath to prevent any Roman Catholic from holding an office. In regard to this the doctor said he felt like an old Methodist woman who heard her preacher say something which she did not believe, and arose shouting: "Thank God, that's a lie!"

"This lie," the doctor added, "was refuted by the A. P. A. in Milwaukee last spring. There are great numbers of A. P. A.'s present here. If there is one in this audience who has ever heard anything in a council or in a newspaper that champions this patriotic work in favor of doing what Mr. Perry says, let him manifest it by holding up his hand."

Not a single hand was raised.

"All that recognizes the truth of the statement which I have made concerning the falsehood perpetrated by Mr. Perry, hold up your hands." Great numbers raised their hands, and some of them both hands. Section by section the doctor went through the letter, showing how it was a bid for the Roman Catholic vote and utterly unworthy of any man aspiring to the mayoralty of Somerville.

The doctor then referred to the statement made by Dr. Capen, who, the speaker said, was "rattling round in the place once held by Dr. Miner," that Somerville needed an eloquent man.

"Aaron Burr was famed for his eloquence," added the speaker, "but was not a special favorite. Benedict Arnold had fine powers of speech, but the country wasn't hungry for such a man. Cicero, the famed orator of Rome, was a back number when it came to holding a responsible position.

"Our friend Mr. Davis, who received 498 votes in the caucus to 111 for Mr. Perry, made a fine speech the other night, but even if he was not able to do remarkably well in that line, he was in excellent company.

"George Washington, when he came before the house of burgesses for the first time, broke down and was utterly unable to proceed, when the presiding officer arose and said: 'Mr. Washington's deeds speak for him more eloquently than words.' General Grant, known for his ability as a leader and commander, was, when elected President, so unused to speaking that he felt embarrassed to attempt an ordinary reply at dinner, but character, in the case of both these men, was the mallet which drove the chisel of the tongue in so grand a way that their words to-day outweigh the eloquent speeches of men who lack the requisites that made them great.

"The citizens of Somerville feel that Mr. Davis, in his work in the city hall and in the legislature, has made for himself a place in their estimation which could not be gained by any power of speech-making."

Dr. Fulton then referred to the dishonorable conduct of Mr. Perry, and quoted the words of Mr. Winship, showing that such conduct would break up the caucus system and would bring a blush to the face of any honorable man. "It is intimated that this is an A. P. A. fight. Not at all. As Republicans we voted for Mr. Davis. Had Mr. Perry been nominated we should have stood for him. Mr. Davis obtained it, and we shall elect him."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Rev. Mr. Lannin spoke briefly, thoroughly endorsing Dr. Fulton. Evangelist Leyden followed, referring to the statement made in the Standard

about the Manitoba fight, and closed by saying that while they were going to do yeoman service, persons in Somerville must be just as true to Protestantism and as firm against Romanism and elect Mr. Davis.—Boston Daily Standard.

Sketches of Mexico.

We are interested in everything in the "Sketches of Mexico." Even the title-page and the dedication arouse curiosity and excite expectation. The title-page says that this volume is written by John W. Butler, 'twenty years resident in Mexico.' The trouble with most books on Mexico is that they are written by people not resident there for above a month. They are flung together by unobservant or hasty travelers, or conventional compilers "whose views and portraits are inevitably immature, partial, or exaggerated." Religious motives, commercial hopes and possibilities, and political aspirations lie too deep in the heart of every nation for the eye of the passing tourist, and are either inaccessible or unintelligible to all of his kind. Dr. Butler has dwelt among the Mexicans for almost twenty-five years. He has had access to the homes of the humble peasant, and the most cordial welcome at the official residence of President Diaz. He has gone through the long period of Mexico in transition and preached at the memorial services of martyrs to the faith of Christ. He has heard the fiendish yell and seen the angry rush of a mob, and turned restless on his pillow, wondering, not whether the general government was willing, but whether it was able, to protect the lives of the men and families over whom in the providence of the church he had been appointed superintendent. He has traveled extensively, and is familiar with the topography of the country and its antiquities and vast resources. The dedication is "To my venerable father, the Reverend William Butler, D. D., whose voice and pen for more than half a century in Ireland and in India, in the United States and in Mexico, have pleaded eloquently for the world's redemption, these Mexican sketches are affectionately dedicated by his son."

"Sketches of Mexico" is scientific in its treatment. Instead of appropriating all that could be found on this subject as his own, the author proceeds to write his first chapter on "Sources of information," from which the matter in the volume is drawn. He refers by name to the different works on Mexico consulted, mentions the collections of paintings which served as annals of the empire; the traditions, the manuscripts, and letters of Cortez, Las Casas, Torquemada, and others, which bear upon the subject.—Epsworth Herald, Nov. 30.

American Patriotic Papers.

The following is but a partial list and does not give the particulars, which the editor had hoped to give, but will be more representative in the future:

- AMERICAN. Kansas City, Missouri. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- AMERICAN. Omaha, Neb. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- AMERICAN. Chicago, Ill. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- American, The. Baker City, Ore. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- American. Memphis, Tenn. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- American, The. 1146 D Street, San Diego, Cal. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- American Citizen. Boston, Mass. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- American Eagle. Kansas City, Kas. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- American Patriot. 819 Market, San Francisco, Cal. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- A. P. A. Magazine. Box 2607, San Francisco, Cal. Monthly, \$3.00 a year.
- Banner of Liberty. Cleburne, Texas. Weekly, \$1.50 a year.
- Boston Daily Standard. Boston, Mass. 6 days a week, \$6.00 a year.
- Denver (Col.) American. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- Empire State American. Buffalo, N. Y. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- Freedom's Banner. Louisville, Ky. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- Independent. Kenosha, Wisconsin. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- Independent Leader. Bridgeport, Conn. Weekly, \$1.50 a year.
- Justice. Louisville, Ky. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- Liberty. Galesburg, Ill. Weekly, \$1.50 a year.
- Mirror. Brinkley, Ark. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- Nation, The. Omaha, Neb. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.
- Patriotic American. Detroit, Mich. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- Portland. Portland, Ore. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- Protestant Standard. Philadelphia, Penn. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- San Francisco (California) American. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- Spirit of Seventy-Six. Seattle, Wash. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- Toosin. Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly, \$2.00 a year.
- Toledo American. Toledo, Ohio. Weekly, \$1.50 a year.
- True American. St. Louis, Missouri. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- United American. Washington, D. C. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.
- W. A. P. A. Rock Island, Illinois. Monthly, 50c a year.
- Examiner, Butte, Mont. Weekly.