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OMAHA, NEB., JUNE 10, 1898.

The Irish are always yelling for home rule for Ireland. They never peep for home rule in their churches. How consistent.

St. Louis, Mo., church circles were agitated again last week. A Protestant girl married a Roman Catholic man. She will repent at leisure.

The war department should prohibit the carrying of any flag other than the national colors. Our reason for making this suggestion is that other flags could be used as signals. This is a religious war and at the proper time all Romanists will openly aid Spain; and Romanists are the only ones who want to carry any other flag.

The information from Victoria, B. C., that reaches us is to the effect that ex-Priest Ruthven has the Roman Catholics completely whipped. We have heard of Mr. Ruthven before and always in very favorable terms. He has the reputation of being both an orator of more than ordinary ability and a daring, fearless fighter. We wish him continued success in his contest with Old 666, the Man of Sin, the pope of Rome.

A dispatch from Manila to the London Times says "Aguinaldo's treatment of the Spanish prisoners is exemplary. Few excesses are reported except where priests were mutilated before being killed. Foreigners, with the exception of the French nuns, remain in Manila." The laity ought to mutilate the priests in this country and there would be fewer girls ruined. Besides, there is no necessity for a priest being a perfect man.

Elder Stebbeds, who has delivered a number of lectures on the Signs of the Times in the Advent church on Twenty-fifth street, near Indiana street, during the past week, will lecture at the same place next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock, on "What Do These Things Mean?" We have heard Elder Stebbeds and he puts more of the Bible in his lectures than any man we ever listened to. It will pay you to spend the morning and evening with him.

The many friends of G. E. Atterbury who have not already heard of his death will be grieved to learn that he died last Friday, June 3rd, of Bright's disease. Mr. Atterbury had been a resident of Omaha for about 11 years, and was manager of the Frontier Steam Laundry for 6 years. He was an ardent and consistent American, and was an active and enthusiastic member of the A. P. A., the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the A. O. W. W. His remains were interred in Forest Lawn.

DOLLARS NOT HUMANITY INFLUENCES THE POPE.

The cat is out. The reason John Ireland was willing to betray this country into the hands of the Spanish bondholders, was because the Vatican was a heavy holder of Spanish securities.

This is a serious charge, but it is amply borne out by facts that have since come to light, and no amount of gloss can now hide from the American people the hideous form of treason that lurks beneath the lying cloak of modern Romanism.

The Review of Reviews for May, 1898, commenting on the indebtedness of Spain, which now amounts to about \$2,000,000,000, says:

"It next becomes important, if we would really know what was going on at Washington, for us to understand something of the distribution of this Spanish debt. In the early part of the present century, the property of the church in Spain had so accumulated that it might be said almost without exaggeration that the ecclesiastical establishment had absorbed the wealth of the country. Whereas there are now perhaps thirty-five thousand priests and monks in Spain, there were in 1820 not less than one hundred and fifty thousand of these Spanish clergymen, not to mention the scores of thousands

of nuns (of whom there are now only about fifteen thousand) Clericalism has played a very large part in the struggles of dynasties, factions, and parties in Spain throughout the entire century. The success of a particular dynastic faction in 1835 meant the defeat of the clerical party; and this was followed by sweeping confiscatory decrees, which led to a protracted quarrel between the Vatican and the Spanish government. This quarrel was kept up for nearly a quarter of a century, and was finally compromised in 1859 by a new Concordat between the Spanish government and the Pope, in accordance with which a large amount of church property was sold off, and there was issued to the church several hundred millions of dollars of interest-bearing Spanish bonds. This huge block of securities held by the Roman Catholic church to-day must of necessity make that ecclesiastical organization especially anxious for the maintenance of Spanish credit. A war with the United States means Spanish bankruptcy almost beyond a peradventure; and it is hard to see how the holdings of Spanish bonds by the Catholic church could be protected in the general break-up of Madrid finances. The particular plan by which the church came into possession of the chief part of the Spanish internal debt was arranged with the Vatican itself, and it would be strange indeed if the Vatican should not now, in this critical time, have felt very keenly its responsibility for doing everything in its power to protect what it had been able forty years ago to save out of the far greater possessions formerly held by the church in Spain. All this was reasonable enough.

Pope Leo, that venerable figure the loftiness of whose personal character has won for him the esteem of good men of all communions, is not for a moment to be charged with any sordid or improper motives in what has been on his part a commendable effort to secure a solution of the Cuban question without a war between Spain and the United States. The only unanswered question is, why the Pope had not intervened on behalf of his suffering Catholic subjects in Cuba. The Vatican has had no lack of wise advisers in this country, and has clearly perceived, if we mistake not, that Spain must inevitably give up her hold on the island. It seems to have become the cherished hope of Leo that Spain might be persuaded to withdraw under some terms that would not sacrifice Spanish pride at every point, while the essential features of the demands of American public opinion should have been granted. It was to this end that the Pope offered his services as a mediator; but there were ample reasons why from the point of view of the Government at Washington this was impossible. And the Spaniards on their part declined the Pope's urgent request that we should at least abstain from armed intervention until we had allowed a certain number of days to elapse in which the Vatican, with the co-operation of certain European governments, should bring moral pressure upon Spain to see what concessions might be secured at Madrid in the interest of peace. It was this effort of the Pope, undoubtedly, that led to the postponement of President McKinley's message from Wednesday to Monday.

It is simply to be remarked here that it would have been safe enough to have allowed the country to know the facts. It was a mistake to countenance the news reports that the message was withheld on account of some possible danger that its delivery to Congress might inflict upon Americans in Cuba. The European governments are adepts at the game of diplomatic mystery; but our government at Washington is not organized for that kind of business. With us, nothing succeeds half so well as downright frankness, and the influence of Mr. McKinley during the month of April was on more than one occasion sadly imperiled by the secrecy surrounding highly honorable efforts which required no mystery. The efforts that his holiness Leo XIII. was making were wholly creditable to him. They furnished a good and sufficient reason for the postponement of President McKinley's message. It would have been decidedly better, therefore, if the real reason had been known and the sham reason—the absurdity of which was bound to be

exposed—had not been sensationally foisted upon the country. Archbishop Ireland, who is understood to have been the man whose explanations to the President had secured the postponement of the message, is an American of the highest quality of patriotism.

The above article will demonstrate to any thoughtful American that the pope, through John Ireland, attempted and is now attempting through other channels, to influence the policy of this nation, to the end that the Vatican be able to realize the full amount of money represented by the Spanish bonds running in its favor, and very often it appears that they are making progress, yet immediately afterward something transpires that shows that the work of the agents of the pope has been offset by the common sense of our chief executive and his advisers, or by agencies loyal to the government and heartily opposed to ALL foreign interference, whether it is ecclesiastical or political.

That is a sentiment which is endorsed by ALL truly loyal men, and one which the government will do well to remember whenever there is an attempt at intervention by the United States of Europe. And that there is hope in Roman Catholic circles that mediation or intervention will finally be determined upon we quote a portion of a Madrid dispatch to the New York World. That dispatch says "there are strong rumors again of INTRIGUES BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE AUSTRIAN COURT TO BRING ABOUT A CONCERT OF MEDIATION THIS SUMMER."

This country should be its own mediator. When it has accomplished the work which it was called to do, though victorious at every point, it should say "let there be peace."

This country has no desire to extend its boundaries, and should acquire in the captured provinces only treaty rights in consideration of and exchange for the assistance afforded the insurgents in establishing independent governments. To do more would be to stand before the world in a false position, for this nation began this war in the interest of humanity, and was actuated by the highest, most noble and generous impulses and not by a single sordid or mercenary motive; and because of this fact—which might be considered a covenant with God in case He permitted our arms to win victory from those blessed by anti-Christ, the pope of Rome—we believe the people will favor living up to the declaration of war.

The statement in the above article that John Ireland is "an American of the highest quality of patriotism," is as false as sin. No man who is a consistent Roman Catholic can be "an American of the highest quality of patriotism." John Ireland is no exception to the general rule. Either he is true to Rome and a traitor to the United States, or he is loyal to this country and disloyal to the Roman Catholic church. He can choose whichever horn of the dilemma he wishes. And what is true of John Ireland is true of every other Romanist in the country. There can be no such thing as loyalty to or patriotism for country among men who accept as binding the laws and dogmas of the Roman Catholic church. They breed disloyalty and encourage treason.

No Romanist should be trusted in time of war. They should never be trusted when the Roman church is interested on the opposite side.

Early this week we received an anonymous letter written partly in red and partly in black ink in which we are referred to as "the damndest rober in not only that but a rog and thief." It then asks who freed this country, and answers it with the assertion that Washington said that "out of twelve, seven were catholicks." The writer does not say that out of every twelve men who fought for national independence seven were Roman Catholics but that "out of twelve, seven were catholicks," which would leave the casual reader to infer that he claimed Washington had credited the Roman church with furnishing seven-twelfths of the fighting men in the war for independence. The writer also informs us that Washington also said all religions were equal. And we will say that is something the author of the letter and his

ecclesiastical superiors never have and in all probability never will admit, as they claim the Roman Catholic to be the only true church. Following the "equality" declaration comes the question: "Who is doing all the fighting now but catholicks now. You American protect society are the damndest lot of cowards out of hell that was ever created the catholicks are doing all the fighting just at present. Even commodore Dewey is a catholic eaven Sampson is catholic eaven clark is a catholic and whear is your great american protective societ at they are in the Hole." The writer is a little premature in his statement that the catholicks are doing all the fighting, unless he acknowledges that the Episcopalian and other Protestant churches are more Catholic than the Church of Rome, as Dewey is an Episcopalian as was also Ensign Bagley who was killed in an engagement in Cuban waters. As to the charge of the writer that the members of the American Protective Association are cowards we will say that the Roman church would do well not to blind itself with such assertions lest it be surprised at their valor in defending their country against the assaults of traitors who are guided and directed by Roman Catholic priests in an effort to subjugate it and establish the law and government of the papacy in lieu of the liberal and enlightened form now in force. When you get ready to strike, Mr. Roman, "lay on, and damned be he who first cries, 'hold, enough!'"

Anti-Catholicism in Italy.

Private advices from Italy confirm the published information that Rudini's new cabinet is contemplating severe measures against the pope and the Catholic church. If it carries them out its policy will be suicidal. Indeed, the persecution of the church on such imperfect and biased evidence as the government now has at its disposal could have but one result. It would rouse moderate men to anger and destroy not only the makeshift cabinet now in power but endanger the stability of the throne itself. There is, indeed, no sober proof that the pope himself or his advisers, or any body of men whom he immediately controls, have joined the late forces of the revolution directly or indirectly. The most that can be said is that there have been isolated cases in which over-zealous priests have patted revolutionary agents on the back and preached the doctrine of "Down with Humbert, the Jailer of the Vatican!" It is hoped here that for the sake of common sense the Italian government will limit its campaign to take proceedings in such isolated cases, and will not call on itself the curses of moderate and thoughtful Italy by any wholesale attack on the pontiff or his church.—London dispatch to the Chicago Sunday Tribune.

Shot Insulters of the Flag.

Altoona, Pa., June 2.—Word reached this city late tonight of a riot which occurred at Scalp Level, a little mining town in Cambria County, between anti-American foreign and American laborers. The provocation was an insult to the flag by some Huns. So far as can be learned, six Huns were shot, but none fatally. A dozen or more Americans and Austrian Huns were injured by stones.

The insult was offered during a flag-raising in the town. A group of about twenty-five Huns, Italians, and Poles stood on the outskirts of the crowd and jeered at the flag as it was raised on the staff. A dozen Americans, angered by the outbreak charged the anti-American foreigners with sticks and stones and a battle resulted. The citizens were outnumbered and were gradually driven back through the town, followed by the frenzied foreigners. The cause of the riot came to the ears of a number of veterans. They procured rifles and revolvers and charged the foreigners from the rear. They sent several volleys into the rioters and several were seen to fall. The injured were quickly hustled away by their compatriots and the foreigners retreated to their shanties.

An Italian who speaks English is said to have given out that six foreigners, all told, were wounded by the fire from the guns. None of them, he said, was in a serious condition. The American laborers followed up their advantage by posting a notice giving all foreigners in the town twenty-four hours to leave.—New York Sun.

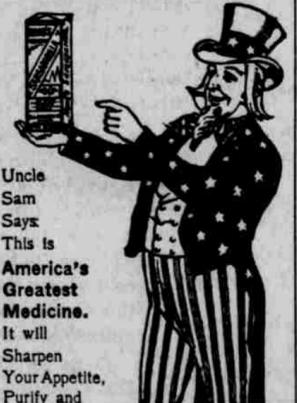
A Typical American Regiment.

It is both interesting and instructive to examine the table of data in yesterday's Tribune relative to the makeup of the Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. It shows just what a typical American regiment is, and indicates the cosmopolitan character of the great American army now united in the love of a common country and in the attack upon a common enemy. The average age of the 1,008 privates in the Second Illinois is 24 years, and the average height 5 feet 9 inches. The average stature of the twenty-two officers is 37 years, though the average age is 37 years. Most significant is the analysis of the nationality of the regiment. Its members were born in no less than twenty-four different countries, though all are now naturalized American citizens. The United States is the birthplace of 773 of the men and 19 of the officers; Germany comes next with 71 of the men; Canada follows with 28 and Norway with 27; England and Sweden each give 24; Ireland, 15; Scotland and Denmark, 8 each; while smaller quotas hail from Russia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, Bohemia, Palestine, India, South Africa, Poland, Belgium, Serbia and Cuba. Three of the officers of the regiment come from Scotland, Canada, and Serbia, respectively. The whole is a remarkable and noteworthy example of true Americanism. It is not in the narrow sense a United States regiment, or even an Anglo-Saxon regiment. It is something of larger meaning still—an American regiment. No more striking object lesson could anywhere be found to show the fusing and unifying effect of American citizenship and of the ideas and institutions for which the Stars and Stripes stand. The Second Illinois typifies the army, and the army typifies the nation, both in cosmopolitan origin and in American patriotism.—Chicago Tribune, June 5th.

And Halligan Won.

A case is in the courts at Rochester, N. Y., which will establish a precedent and also determine whether it is within the power of a priest to decide that a man is not a practical Catholic who sends his children to the public schools. One James C. Halligan was recently expelled from the C. M. B. A. because he continued to send his child to the public schools after he had been notified to withdraw her therefrom. Halligan claims that he did not fail in his duty as a practical Catholic, while Priest O'Hare holds otherwise. It is about time that the government of this country took notice of the un-American action of the Roman Catholic clericals. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is a farce where a church can excommunicate and persecute one of its members for sending his children to the public schools of the nation.—American Tyler.

[The court issued, in the above case, a writ of mandamus requiring that Mr. Halligan be reinstated or that cause be given for refusal to reinstate him. Before the hour set for hearing the case Mr. Halligan was restored to full membership in the C. M. B. A., which paid all the costs and asked that the case be dismissed, thus admitting that a man can send his children to the public schools and at the same time remain a consistent Catholic.—EDITOR AMERICAN.]



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