THE AMERICAN.

Entered at Postoffice as second-class matter.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, - EDITOR
W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager.
C. F. P. FROOM, - - Associate Editor

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
OFFICE: 1615 Howard Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Subscription, Per Year	$2.00
" Six Months	1.00
" Three Months	.50

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.—MINISTERS HALF RATE.

CLUB RATES.

5 Copies one year, per copy	$1.80
10 " " " " "	1.60
20 " " " " "	1.45
00 " " " " "	1.25

The above rates to clubs are good only when full number, and cash for same, accompany order.

Remit by draft, express or postoffice money order, payable to AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per nonpariel line per month	$ .35
" 1 inch per month	4.00
" 3 inches per month	10.50
" 6 inches per month	19.50
" 10 inches per month	30.00
" 29 inch.s, 1 column, 236 lines	55.00

Reading notices 15 cents per line, net, each insertion. For special rates for large advertisements, write to THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Advertising Department.

THE AMERICAN IS THE CHAMPION OF ALL PARTIOTIC ORDERS—THE ORGAN OF NONE

OCTOBER 5, 1894.

FRIENDS.

It becomes absolutely necessary for us to raise $500 before the tenth of October, in order to make a payment on our machinery and material used in printing THE AMERICAN. We can expect financial aid from none but those who are earnest and loyal Americans, and believing every man who reads this paper regularly and is a subscriber to it to be earnet, loyal, patriotic, honest American citizens, we ask each of you please help us to meet our obligations. There are more than 8,000 men reading this paper who owe us from $1 to $3.50. To those men we make this appeal. How many of you can we depend upon? Surely you will not allow us to be embarrassed for the want of money we have already earned. Remember it is not the trifling amount one man owes but the total amount which the 8,000 owe which makes it necessary for us to make this appeal, As members of each and every patriotic order we ask your assistance at this time. If you cannot send us all, please send us a portion of amount you owe.

WHAT we need in congress are statesmen who are patriots in the highest sense of the term, men of moral stamina, who will not be turned from the path of duty to their country by the jesuitical advances and intrigues of a foreign ecclesiastical power.

THE Republican county central committee, with C. L. Chaffee as chairman and John Lewis as secretary, has opened up headquarters in rooms 1, 2 and 23 Patterson block, 17th and Fanam streets. Their telephone is No. 1791. Every citizen of Douglas county is invited, cordially, to visit the headquarters as often as convenient.

IN answer to several requests to publish the names of those congressmen from Missouri who voted in favor of the Indian appropriation bill, we hereto append the list. Those voting in favor of the bill were Arnold, Clark, Cobb, De Armond, Dockery, Fyan, Hall, Heard, Morgan and Tarsney; present, and not voting, were Bartholdt, Bland, Burns, Hatch and O'Neil.

THE recent action of Judge Craig, of Carbon county, Pa., in refusing to admit to American citizenship a batch of ignorant foreigners unable to comprehend or describe what American citizenship involves, is action of the right sort. No foreigner should be granted the greatest gift this country can bestow, namely, that of citizenship, until he can intelligently comprehend the responsibilities and duties attached to the same. Hithertoo, judges have been too lax in their duties regarding this most important matter and thousands upon thousands of aliens have for political and other reasons been made citizens of this, the greatest nation on earth, who are utterly unworthy to bear the name.

ACCORDING to a work entitled "The Harleian Miscellany" published in London, England, in 1810, there are four orders of Jesuits throughout the world. Of the first order are ecclesiastics, whose office it is to take care of things promoting religion. Of the second order are politicians, whose office it is, by any means, to shake, trouble, reform the state of kingdoms and republics. Of the third order are seculars, whose property it is to obtrude themselves into offices with kings and princes, to insinuate and intermix themselves in court business, bargains and sales, and to be busied in civil affairs. Of the fourth order are intelligencers, or spies—men of inferior condition, who submit themselves to the services of great men, princes, barons, noblemen, citizens, to deceive and corrupt the minds of theirs masters.

WM. McKINLEY.

The magnificent reception tendered Wm. McKinley by the American people, as he continues his journey through the states, must be gratifying in the extreme to even so distinguished a citizen as the governor of Ohio. Wherever he is billed to speak, countless multitudes assemble and hang upon his every word with the keenest appreciation and the most indescribable enthusiasm. And then his addresses are so commonplace, his deductions so clear and concise that the illiterate as well as the student of political economy is able to grasp and retain all that he says. As a consequence, he is the greatest educator, on those questions which affect our national and our individual prosperity, that has ever graced the political arena. With a well-modulated voice, inimitable expression, and a commanding figure, he is destined to be a leader among leaders. Courageous in his utterances, lucid in his arguments, together with his ability to meet with the common people, breeds respect and fosters admiration for him as a man and as a republican to such a degree that it now appears that the distresses of our nation have conceived and brought forth another noble character like Lincoln, another unconquerable soldier like Grant, and another statesman like Garfield. And this is not the opinion of one man, but of the thousands who greeted him in Lincoln, the greater number of thousands in Omaha and the thousands who listened to him in every other city in the west. And if he lives, and will accept, the people of this nation will demand his services from and after 1896 in a capacity more in keeping with his ability—even as their chief executive, as president of the United States.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Douglas county held their convention last Saturday and placed in nomination a strong county ticket. The convention was essentially an American one, and its nominees are free from any entangling factional alliances. In this it differed from the Democratic convention held a few days later, in which the Romans directed affairs, and whose nominees, if elected, with few exceptions, will be under obligations to appoint Roman Catholic deputies, assistants and employees.

W. J. Whitmore, of Valley, was elected chairman, Fred Sackett, secretary, and J. W. Battin, assistant secretary of the convention.

Isaac Noyes was nominated by acclamation, and T. D. Crane and Dick Smith were chosen on the first ballot as the nominees for the state senate. A. L. Sutton, of South Omaha, was nominated by acclamation, and A. C. Harte, R. Jenness, E. Benedict, J. W. Johnston, James Allan, Joseph Crow and Herman Timme were chosen on the first ballot as the nominees for the house of representatives.

The real fights of the day were over county attorney and county commissioner, and H. H. Baldrige and E. M. Stenberg proved to be the choice of the convention.

A new central committee was appointed by the convention, which also selected Clarence L. Chaffee as chairman of the committee.

From the make-up of the committees it is apparent that the convention made no mistake in choosing its chairman. It is equally certain that a vigorous and a winning campaign will be made, and that Omaha will furnish the successor to Senator Manderson and his name will not be Bryan.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Douglas county assembled in convention Wednesday afternoon and placed in nomination a full county ticket, the most noticeable feature of the convention being that it was entirely controlled by members of the Roman Catholic church, who made all the nominations, and the new county committeemen are, with very few exceptions, all sons of "the holy mother church."

As soon as County Chairman S. R. Rush had called the convention to order and Secretary Piatti (Roman?) had read the call, J. J. Dunn (Roman) was proposed by Dan Honin (Roman) for temporary chairman, and D. L. Cartan (Roman) was named by J. J. Mahoney (Roman). Cartan withdrawing, Dunn was chosen, who, on taking the chair made a speech. W. T. Truckey was chosen temporary secretary, and on motion of Cartan the temporary organization was made permanent.

The resolution by R. V. Montague (Roman) "that the nominees of this convention for the state senate and house of representatives be and they are hereby pledged and instructed to vote first, last and all the time for Hon. W. J. Bryan for United States senator." was unanimously adopted, as was also one endorsing Jim Boyd for congress.

D. W. McNamara (Roman) nominated E. P. Smith (Roman sympathizer) for county attorney, and L. D. Crofoot proposed Edson Rich. Smith secured the nomination by a vote of 106 to 76.

The names of W. H. Ijams, William Neve, W. J. Mount and Major Dennis were all presented by Roman Catholics as suitable men to act as county commissioner, Ijams being nominated by a vote of 106 to 74 for Neve.

Then came the nominating of three Bryan-pledged senators. W. S. Fe ker, W. S. Poppleton, W. A. Page and J. B. Kitchen being proposed, Messrs. Felker, Poppleton and Kitchen receiving the nomination. Both Poppleton and Felker made speeches in which they said that if they went to Lincoln they would work hard for Bryan. Calls were made for Mr. Kitchen, but he was not present.

South Omaha was conceded the naming of two legislative representatives and the country precincts one. South Omaha presented the names of C. M. Hunt and C. P. Hogan (Roman) and the country precincts that of W. W. McCombs (Roman?), of Jefferson, and these were unanimously ratified. W. A. Page, the soap manufacturer, and William Maxwell (Roman) were nominated by acclamation, and the remaining four places from Omaha were filled as follows: Bullard, Parkhurst, Godfry and Barton.

Harry C. Miller was chosen chairman of the county committee, which is composed as follows:

First Ward—J. P. Mulvihill (Roman), John Zeller, Henry Blum (Roman.

Second Ward—J. F. Murphy (Roman), John Audrit (Roman), Patrick O'Hearne (Roman).

Third Ward—John O'Connor (Roman), Ed. Rothery Dick Burdish (Roman).

Fourth Ward—Jerry Mulvihill (Roman), Phillip Andres, S. J. Montgomery.

Fifth Ward—F. G. Patrick, Peter O'Donnell (Roman), James Daughton.

Sixth Ward—George Tierney (Roman), George Schroeder (Roman), D. W. McNamara (Roman).

Seventh Ward—T. A. Megeath, E. L. Magnus, W. K. Jacobs.

Eighth Ward—Joe Butler, J. P. Dugdale, J. A. Connor.

Ninth Ward—J. A. Linihan (Roman), C. L. Smith, P. W. Birkhaussr.

SOUTH OMAHA.

First Ward—Peter Cockrell, J. M. Tanner. Second—Frank Kavan (Roman), A. A. Donnelly (Roman). Third—C. M. Lyons (Roman), B. McDermott (Roman). Fourth—Joe Duffie (Roman), J. A. Walters.

Chicago—Charles W. Baldwin, D W. Canon.

Valley—E. Erway, Dr. Agee.

Douglas—Oscar J. Pickard, F. Gifford.

Union—C. L. Rustin, W. H. Olmstead.

McArdle—J. T. Decker, Jacob Sass.

West Omaha—Peter Lesch, Joseph McGuire (Roman).

Jefferson—W. W. McCombs (Roman?) John J. Skelly.

Clontarf—A. Harms, C. W. King.

Elkhorn—J. W. Moore, W. F. Brown.

Waterloo—J. R. Watts, J. H. Hall.

OVERRIDING A. P. A. LAW.

[From Chicago American.]

If the account published in the *Herald* regarding President Johnson's attitude toward the men who organized the new Independent American Citizens' party is true, loyal Americans have more to fear from their presiding officer than from the Roman Catholics. According to the *Herald* Mr. Johnson sent to the advisory board of the A. P. A. a request that subordinate councils refuse Mr. Sims, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Kelley and other leaders of the Independent American Citizens' party, the right to speak while visiting those councils. The *Herald* says this request was voted down, and that, too, in a meeting when more than 200 members of the advisory board were present. Not being a member of that board we have no way of ascertaining whether the *Herald's* report is true or not. If it is President Johnson is a disgrace to the A. P. A. He is attempting to inaugurate in our council chambers that which our supreme council has declared against—the supression of free speech. If the A. P. A. councils are to be used to tear down one set of American citizens that another set may flourish and dictate to the membership of the order then the A. P. A. has outlived its usefulness.

Neither President Johnson or any other support of Henry Wulff has been accorded any special privileges by the supreme council of the A. P. A., and any attempt to muzzle any man or any number of men will be resented by the order in Cook county and Chicago, if it is not composed of a class of men who profess one thing and practice another. We have no hesitancy in saying that the state president has no more right to make a request of the advisory board, such as the *Herald* says Johnson made, than he has to induct a Roman Catholic into the order. The second section of the declaration of principles of the A. P. A adopted at Des Moines, Iowa, in the spring of 1894, says:

"The American Protective Association is not a political party, and *does not control the political affiliations of its members;* but it teaches them to be intensely active in the discharge of their political duties *in or out of party lines,* because it believes that all problems confronting our people will be bound solid by a conscientious discharge of the duties of citizenship by every individual."

If that section means anything it means just what it says, and Prof. Sims, Leo Richardson, W. C. Kelley and other members of the order who are interested in the Independent American Citizens' party have a perfect right to "discharge their political duties in or out of party lines" and no man by virtue of his office in the A. P. A. can say them nay. And when President Johnson asks that subordinate councils refuse them the right to speak he attempts to override section four of the same declaration, which was adopted at the same time and place. That section begins: "We uphold the constitution of the United States of America." The state president, the advisory board, nor any subordinate council has power or authority to deny to the most humble member of the order a right accorded by both the constitution of the United States, and the declaration of principles of our supreme body. To attempt to override them is nothing short of anarchy, and loyal members of the A. P. A. are in imminent danger of losing their birthright through the blind partisanship of its head official in this state, unless they act with decision and give him to understand that he cannot deny to members one of the inalienable rights of an American citizen. We have often heard that a little power placed in a weak man's hands is dangerous, and if Mr. Johnson is attempting to do what the *Herald* accuses him with attempting to do, he should be speedily brought to trial for violating the letter and the spirit of the law governing the members of the American Protective Association.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

It was amusing to read the daily papers of Kansas City the morning following the Republican convention after the nominations for county officers had been made. They did not want to admit that the new element in that party had brought out a better grade of candidates than previous conventions; neither did they feel disposed to denounce it, so they are paying both sides some very pleasant left handed compliments. They all admit, however, that the new element is manned with shrewd, astute politicians, and that it did not act the hog when it had every opportunity to do so.

The real fight in the convention was over the nominee for the office of presiding judge of the county court. Three candidates were proposed and the A. P. A. candidate—an ex-confederate, John B. Stone—was nominated on the first formal ballot.

The convention was in continuous session from 10 a. m. Wednesday until 7:45 a. m. Thursday. The nominees are:

For Circuit Judge—George R. Thompson.

For Circuit clerk—M. F. Smith.

For Probate Judge—S. S. Winn.

For Sheriff—C. N. Crandall.

For Prosecuting Attorney—W. T. Jamison.

For Marshal—W. M. Sloan.

For Clerk of the Criminal Court—Oscar Dahl.

For Presiding Judge of the County Court—John B. Stone.

For Clerk of the County Court—Joseph Brinkley.

For County Judge, Eastern District—O. H. Geatry.

For County Judge, Western District—John N. Smith.

For County Collector—F. M. DeBord.

For County Treasurer—J. Scott Harrison, jr.

Members of the Legislature:

First district, J. D. Redmon;
Second district, I. F. Hammond;
Third district, Harry H. Hinde;
Fourth district, Joseph S. Denny;
Fifth district, Elmer Phipps;
Sixth district, Harvey W. Jones.

Justice of the Peace for Westport—John H. Stanwood.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

As so many of the different Roman Catholic societies at recent conventions have passed resolutions claiming temporal power for the pope, the following "Declaration" of the International Roman Catholic congress, held at Liege, April 5 and 6, this year, and attended by delegates from all parts of the world, may be of interest to our readers. It reads as follows:

1. The temporal sovereignty of the holy see is demanded by justice and by right.

2. The sovereignty is indispensible to the independence of the holy see in the government of the church.

3. The temporal sovereignty of the pope is the guarantee of liberty of conscience for Catholics throughout the world.

4. The authority of the holy see, strengthened by its own independence and even better acknowledged and listened to by the nations, will contribute in the most efficient manner to the maintenance of peace, and to the reconciliation of peoples and of classes of society, as well as to the progress of civilization.

5. The greatness and dignity of Italy are not threatened, but are rather assured by the independence of the holy see; in the words of Leo XIII., "a divine institution to which she is bound by some special designs of God." The very nature of the privilege with which our Lord Jesus Christ invested St. Peter and his successors places the pope above all earthly power, for He created him supreme head of the kingdom which he came to establish on earth, to conduct men to their last end, that is to eternal happiness. This kingdom knows no limits of space or time; "it embraces all nations of the earth, kings as well as their subjects; all alike are subject to the pope's authority, to whom, in the person of Peter, our Lord intrusted its government."

MAYOR DAVIS' SPEECH.

The speech which Mayor Davis dedeliver before the Republican congressional convention in Turner hall, Kansas City, September 27, 1894, was all that could be asked to cement the people who desire good government. We give a portion of his speech below:

"In war those who marched and fought beneath the stars and stripes had reason to respect the bravery of those who followed the stars and bars. However they then differed in all else, yet they knew there was valor, courage and manhood on both sides. This feeling is not dead. The survivors of the great armies that followed Grant and Lee, today trust each other with more confidence, and respect each other as they never have, never will respect the stay-at-homes on the other side. This being true, how can we, who are just stepping onto the stage these old soldiers are leaving, in justice to ourselves close heart, or home, or party to the ex confederate who knocks for admission?

"This county and the state are democratic. To make either Republican our ranks must be recruited from the Democracy. Thousands of Democrats in Missouri are sick and tired of Democratic domination, and especially are the ex-confederates of Jackson county anxious to throw off from their necks the galling yoke which has been placed and kept there by a ring within their own party whose frauds and corruption find no parallel in history since the days of Boss Tweed.

"I believe in redeeming Jackson county and the state of Missouri and making both Republican; not for the spoils of office, but because I believe such a change to be for the highest and best interests of every honest taxpayer.

"As an evidence of the feeling of these old soldiers in this respect, pardon me for the mention of one incident in our last spring's campaign in Kansas City. At a time when our Republican city ticket was in danger of defeat, because of certain malicious and cowardly assaults upon the head of that ticket; when certain weak-kneed Republicans were openly deserting their party, and as openly advocating the election of an opposition ticket, then in that hour of gloom it was that representatives of the ex-confederates of Jackson county came to me and said: 'Davis, it makes no difference how many of your party friends may desert you, we and our sons with us, believe that you are right; we believe in fair play; we want a change in the management of our municipal affairs, and we will stand by you and your ticket until the polls close." Those men kept their word and you all know the result. I appreciated that confidence. It struck a tender place in my heart, and despising a coward and hating an ingrate, I want to say here and now, that I am now and always have been earnestly in favor of taking into the Republican party every honest man from any source, who desires the disenthrallment of the people of Jackson county from ring rule, and to that end, earnestly believing such a course to be honest, patriotic and politic, I am now and always have been in favor of supporting for county judge that clear-headed, noble-hearted, courageous, honest and competent representative of the ex-confederate element, Col. John B. Stone. It is the duty of every good Republican to abide by the decision of the majority, and support the ticket with enthusiasm from top to bottom.

"With a grand old colonel of the federal army leading in the van, closely followed a noble colonel of the confederate army, let us hoist aloft the banner of Republicanism and good government and with this splendid blending of the blue and the gray let us march to triumph and glory."

TOOK THEIR ADVICE.

Some of our readers have asked what position Supreme President Traynor takes with regard to the organization of a new political party by members of the A. P. A. The only position he can take and conform to the principles of the order as laid down at Des Moines last spring is that any member has a right to do in politics what his best, sober judgment dictates. That he believes in this doctrine is attested by the fact that he sent us the following over his own signature, which you will find on the first page of our last issue:

"At a congress recently held here composed of delegates from the A. P. A., L. O. L., Jr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A.; National League for the Preservation of American Institutions, American Patriotic League, O. A. U., American Defense Association, American Flag Association, controlling in all about 4,000,000 votes, the following platform of principles was adopted:

"1. The integrity of the funds and the fair and impartial character of the American free public school system must be preserved, and all private educational and other institutions must be subject to civil inspection.

"2. Essential separation of church and state must be secured, and the intimidating power of ecclesiasticism over both citizens and law-makers must be destroyed by constitutional prohibition, both by the nation and by the states, against appropriations of public money for the support of sectarian or private institutions.

"3. Stringent immigration laws must be enacted to preserve the character of our citizenship, give dignity to honest toil, and avert the perils of an unrestricted immigration, which permits foreign governments to transfer to our shores the dregs of their populations, representing the lowest form of illiteracy, beggary, superstition and crime, imposing new burdens on our laboring classes, and serving unscrupulous politicians for the most unworthy purposes.

"4. The attitude of all candidates for elective offices in nation and states on these vital questions concerning American institutions must be ascertained as furnishing the basis for the voter's intelligent action, and in case none of them are uncompromisingly loyal and outspoken in their adhesion to these principles, *put nominees in the field that are.*

"5. A just, fair and equitable readjustment and distribution of appointive federal offices and emoluments among the various states, territories, and district of Columbia, in proportion to the various populations thereof.

W. J. H. TRAYNOR."

Had not our supreme president coincided with the ideas therein expressed he would most certainly have said they were wrong. But he did nothing of the kind. He sent them to the patriotic papers without a word of protest, but with the assurance that the platform was adopted by a congress "composed of delegates from the A. P. A., L. O. L., Jr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A." etc. If that platform was wrong he would not have given it the publicity he did without warning the A. P. A. to steer clear of it.

OUR ASSERTION SUSTAINED.

To show that THE AMERICAN is not alone in its assertion that the recent Democratic primaries for electing delegates to the state convention were controlled by the Roman Catholic church, we publish the following extract from a letter which appeard in the Lincoln *State Journal:*

"Many Democrats here are 'red-headed' over the canard which set the Catholic church to work with all its organism to help turn Nebraska over to Populism. They are denouncing bitterly the authors of the stories, of whom E. Rosewater is chief, who induced the concerted movement of the members of a great church to flock around the primaries and use their every effort to elect a ticket which they were assured would be for union and to the disadvantage of the Republican candidate for governor. They insist, and very sensibly, that the scenes at Friday's primaries will consolidate the anti-Catholic vote in every county in the state against a political party that forces into the state campaign a religious issue on Democratic initiative. They declare after personal investigation that there is absolutely no ground for such an issue and they deplore that it should have been inaugurated under presumed Democratic auspices. But they insist with even more emphasis that the result of Friday's primaries and yesterday's convention will be the union of all conservative business men and employers of labor, and of sensible employees who desire the opportunity for work, against a ticket which menaces every material interest of Nebraska, which threatens all enterprise and assails expected opportunity. And they propose to bring before the people of the state the issue as it is, stripped of prejudice, passion, partisanship and malice."

THE following taken from *The Interior,* an influential Presbyterian paper published in Chicago, contains a vast amount of truth in a few words: "That is the sloppiest kind of Protestantism and patriotism which denounces the A. P. A. and has never a word to say about the jesuitical conspiracy which gives every municipal office that is worth having to Catholics. To be a Protestant in Chicago or New York is a civil disqualification. And look what sort of work this double-headed monster is doing in the large cities—the governments of which are so corrupt that they threaten to kill republican institutions by blood-poisoning. The president had to be notified not long ago that there were Protestant Democrats qualified for public trusts in Chicago. It was an eye-opener to him. He had not taken religious beliefs into account in making appointments; but he discovered that the managers here had in recommending them. We notice that a Catholic paper in St. Louis has declared a boycott against Protestant business men who are conspicuous for resisting this religio-political conspiracy. It will discover, before it is through, that this country is not Thibet nor Spain, and that this is the nineteenth, not the fourteenth century."