

THE late demo-pop convention held in Omaha, Neb., was remarkable for two things. One was a congressman standing on the floor and telling the men whom he had hauled off that they were there under instructions, that they did not dare disobey them, and that if they wanted to see him nominated and wanted him to run on a 16 to 1 platform they must elect his man Smith as chairman. The other was the number of "mickies" who had seats as delegates. The delegations from Douglas and Lancaster counties were alive with them, while every county possessing a town of any importance contributed its quota of Romanists. And they were all for Bryan. This was shown to be true, with one exception, in the vote for governor. Cuming county, which has a large Roman Catholic vote, held fast to Democratic principles and voted against nominating Holcomb.

ON the second page of this issue will be found the full text of the declaration of principles, the platform and the resolutions adopted by the Independent American citizens' party, September 12. A careful perusal of the same will repay any American citizen, and convince him that Chicago Americans have returned to first principles. May the new party live and prosper.

PIUS IX. in 1864 said: "The Roman pontiff cannot, and ought not, to reconcile himself to or agree with progress, liberalism and modern civilization."

We have a few McKinley souvenir badges left, which his admirers can have at 10c and 25c each.

Moving for Majors.

The business men of Omaha have decided to take an active part in politics, and to move for the election of Hon. Thomas J. Majors as governor. To that end a meeting was held in the Paxton block last night, at which the following well-known business men were present.

H. Kountze, banker; W. A. Paxton, capitalist; H. W. Yates, banker; C. N. Dietz, wholesale lumber; Thos. Kilpatrick, wholesale dry goods; Lorenzo Fowler, banker; J. A. McShane, capitalist; W. V. Morse, wholesale boots and shoes; F. Murphy, banker; John Brady, wholesale groceries; Charles A. Coe, wholesale boots and shoes; F. Colpetzer, wholesale and retail dealer in lumber; L. Drake, banker; Z. T. Lindsey, wholesale rubber goods; Dan Farrell, wholesale syrup; P. Garneau, President American Biscuit Co.; M. Barlow, banker; C. S. Montgomery, attorney; H. E. Palmer, insurance; W. A. L. Gibbon, wholesale hats; J. D. Sheehan, attorney; R. S. Wilcox, Mgr. B. K. & Co.; C. J. Karbach, manufacturer of carriages; Wm. McHugh, attorney; A. L. Nield, and many others.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That an organization of business men be perfected for the purpose of moving public opinion in opposition to the Populist state ticket.

The name of the organization is to be The Business Men's Association of Nebraska, and will be managed by the following officers: President, L. Drake; Secretary, V. B. Caldwell; Treasurer, L. D. Fowler.

The executive committee is composed of the following gentlemen: W. A. Paxton, J. A. McShane, R. S. Wilcox, H. E. Palmer, F. Colpetzer, W. D. McHugh, Dan Farrell, Jr.

The object of the association is to organize the business men of Nebraska for political action for the purpose of averting the election of a Populist governor this fall, as they believe the election would be calamity to the business interests of the state.

Thank You!

This office has been receiving for several weeks a paper published at Omaha called THE AMERICAN, and it seems to be the official organ of the A. P. A. It wades into the Catholics like a nigger into a ripe watermelon; and it occasionally hits the populists a swipe, while it is a particular friend of T. J. Majors and the entire Republican ticket. We rather like its spicy, clear-cut American ideas, but it seems to be rather dictatorial and inclined to the sensational. However, we shall continue to read it with a view to gaining "full information."—Western (Neb.) Ware.

The time is not far away when the Roman Catholic church of the republic of the United States, at the order of the pope, will refuse to pay their school tax, and will send bullets to the breasts of government agents rather than pay it. It will come quickly as the click of a trigger, and will be obeyed, of course, as coming from God Almighty Himself.—Mgr. Capel.

At the Baltimore Lay convention in 1889, the "late lamented" Bishop O'Connor, whom John Rush welcomed to Omaha a few years ago, said: "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Roman Catholic Church."

"Foxe's Book of Martyrs" should be in everybody's library. You can get a cloth-bound volume of nearly 1,100 quarto pages for \$2.50. It is worth double this price to any student of history. Send your orders to American Publishing Company.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE JESUITS.

Their Blighting Influence Concerns the Welfare of the Whole Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1894.—A good deal is said of late about the footprints of the Jesuits. The object of this letter is to show their footprints in America as set forth in the records of this district, relating to charters. For one of the most curious facts in the history of the United States is, that the Society of Jesus, so called, has obtained more charters for colleges under the laws of the district of Columbia than all other societies combined; there being twenty-one Jesuit colleges so chartered. These are situated in various states, as well as in the district, a fact which indicates that from the beginning, the astute Jesuit understood very well that there was less danger of the confiscation of property held under a charter from the federal government than there might be if such property were held under state charters only.

The following table shows the name, location and date of organization, together with the number of instructors, and number of students of each, last year:

Table with 3 columns: Name of Institution, Instructors, and Students. Lists various Jesuit colleges across the United States.

This table shows pretty well the ideas of the Jesuits in reference to the strategic points of the republic. It shows that there are three universities and twenty colleges of this order chartered under the laws of the district of Columbia, of which two universities and two colleges are located here, while the other nineteen institutions are scattered throughout the north and west—not a single one being placed in the south. It shows that the first Jesuit establishment chartered under the laws of this district was Georgetown University in 1788, and that the last was the Catholic University of America in 1869—both located in Washington.

Of course this does not include every Jesuit college in the country, but it affords a very fair idea of the distribution of their missionary forces, and is therefore extremely important to the student of current history. It emphasizes the fact that our national capital is their most important stronghold, and that here they overshadow and dwarf all other educational and missionary powers. The moral and political atmosphere of this city must therefore be modified permanently by their influence. Now, the decree expelling members of this order from France, arraigns them in the following words: "Their dogmas break all bounds of civil society, authorize theft, perjury, falsehood, the most inordinate and criminal impiety, and generally all passions and wickedness; teaching the nefarious principle of secret compensation, equivocation and mental reservation; extirpating every sentiment of humanity in their sanction of homicide and parricide; subverting the authority of government, and, in fine, overthrowing the practice and foundation of religion, and substituting in their stead all sorts of superstition, with magic, blasphemy, and adultery."

This sounds like a very severe criticism. But the provincial letters of Blaise Pascal supply ample proofs of the truthfulness of every count in this terrible indictment, and the facts that crop out here in the courts, now and then, show that the influence of Jesuitical principles on our public men and women is of the most baneful character. That their effect in shaping the views of statesmen is extremely unwholesome, was shown conspicuously by the remarkable statement of John J. Ingalls, in which he openly avowed that, in his opinion, the decalogue and the golden rule had no place in politics.

This blighting influence concerns the welfare of the whole country, for there is not a town, a hamlet, or a household in the United States to which it does not reach in one form of legislation or another. No citizens, of whatever section, creed or party, can escape it. And, in the language of Martin Luther, I tell you it is the last, worst curse of the earth, the very worst that all the devils with their might can generate.

Next to the district of Columbia in importance, as judged by this criterion, is new York state, where four of these Jesuit colleges are located. In that state, and especially in New York City, the people are beginning to realize that Satolliv was right when he declared in the International Journal of Ethics last April, that the "Roman question is as full of vitality as it is of actuality." There, this question is equivalent to

the question of Tammany's supremacy in politics, and on that point, Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, at the formation of the new anti-Tammany organization on September 6th, spoke as follows: "This is not only a question of the welfare of our homes and families, or of the commercial supremacy of this city and state; it has become a national issue, and is more important and far-reaching than any question of tariff or silver. Twenty-six to twenty-eight millions of the inhabitants of this country now live in the towns and cities. Early in the next century the urban population will comprise fully one-half of the whole, and it is certain that in the near future the character of the government of our cities will fix the character of the general government, and determine the destiny of the republic."

The Romanists, who are now under the absolute domination of the Jesuit party, have concentrated their membership in the cities, and they practically control all the great centers of trade except Philadelphia, which the spirit of Stephen Girard, operating in the college which bears his name, has preserved against their power, and the

Table with 3 columns: Name of Institution, Instructors, and Students. Lists various Jesuit colleges across the United States.

words of Mr. Smith on this point should never be forgotten. The truth they convey is of overwhelming importance. The fight against Tammany is a fight against Jesuitical doctrines manifesting themselves in municipal policy. It is the same battle which the Protestants of the country are waging all through the land. Their quarrel with Tammany is our quarrel with Rome, and vice versa. May their success be commensurate with the merits of their cause.

The force we have to contend with is one of great power. According to the Catholic Directory for 1890, there were in the United States 13 archbishops, 73 bishops, 8,332 priests, 2,132 ecclesiastical students, 7,523 churches, 3,302 chapels and stations, 35 theological seminaries, 102 colleges, 635 academies, 3,194 parochial schools, 633,238 pupils in the parochial schools, 553 charitable institutions, and about 8,000,000 Catholics. This force dictates the nomination of candidates for office in national and congressional conventions, and in many state conventions. It virtually controls both the great political parties. And the time has come for its overthrow.

IT IS TIME.

The Whole Country Awake to the Fact That Religious and Civil Liberty is Only a Name.

The Western Watchman, that infamous Roman Catholic sheet which was denounced by Archbishop Kain as unfit to enter even Roman Catholic families, is making a great parade over publishing the names of those it declares to be members of the American Protective Association. Doubtless the object of this political paper is to intimidate as many as possible from voting against Roman Catholic candidates for office. Even the Roman Catholic Church Progress warns the Western Watchman of its foolish course, to which Editor Phelan replies:

"Our nondescript neighbor, the 'Church Progress,' ventures to remind us that our course in publishing the names of the A. P. A. rogues must ultimately land us in jail. Well, if we ever get there we will have one comfort, namely, that there are better people inside the jail than out of it."—Western Watchman, Sept. 2, 1894.

In this, the members of the American Protective Association are called "rogues!" Yet in order to secure the names that are published, robbery has been resorted to upon the part of Roman Catholics or their agents, which is the same thing! They even knocked one man down upon the street to capture the secretary's book to get the names. Where is the proof that the members of the American Protective Association have committed such acts as these?

Also, the newsboys, in order to sell the Watchman, are crying, "The Names of 250 A. P. A.'s as if the members of the A. P. A. were highway robbers, murderers or thieves!!!" Again we ask, what is the crime laid to the charge of the American Protective Association? According to the testimony of their enemies themselves, their crime lies in the fact that they bind themselves not to vote for Roman Catholics for office, and to prefer Protestants over Romanists, in employing laborers. As free men, certainly they have a right to vote, or not to vote, for whom they

please, and to employ such workmen as they deem best. Everyone who understands Romanism knows that a loyal Roman Catholic owes allegiance in temporal, as well as spiritual matters to the pope, a foreign despot. It is impossible for a loyal Romanist to be a loyal citizen of the United States.

It seems that the object in publishing the names of the members of the American Protective Association is to institute a boycott against them, that they may be brought to financial ruin. If persons are to be hunted down and boycotted because they refuse to vote for Roman Catholics for office, then civil liberty has well nigh come to an end. Romanists may commit theft and burglary to obtain the names of those upon whom they desire to wreak vengeance, and the officers of the law make no effort whatever to punish the criminals, neither are the names of these "rogues" published in the papers and held up to infamy. Howling Roman Catholic mobs may pursue American citizens for the exercise of the liberty of speech, and the officers of the government, make no effort to bring these slaves of Rome to justice, neither are their names published in the papers as worthy of boycott for their infamous conduct. The Roman Catholic hierarchy, even in St. Louis, may unlawfully kidnap and imprison helpless girls and reduce them to the most infamous disgrace and torture in those prison dens called convents, while the officers of the law seem wholly indifferent. Neither are the names of the perpetrators of such shameful cruelties published in the papers and held up to the contempt of an outraged public.

If all those who refuse to vote for Roman Catholics are to be treated as infamous outlaws, then it is time that the whole country awake to the fact that religious and civil liberty is only a name. If this conduct upon the part of Roman Catholics and their supporters continues, it will arouse the people all over the country to support those who are being persecuted and boycotted by Romanists. Surely, Roman Catholics, who are not even as much as one-tenth of the population of the country, will not be able to intimidate the whole country and continue Roman Catholics in possession of the government.—Baptist Flag.

MILLIONS OF MONEY

Appropriated Annually For Sectarian Purposes.

The Roman Catholic institutions of this city received for the year 1893, \$1,213,000 from excise and general funds. All the Protestant institutions received the niggardly sum of \$75,000. The New York legislature for the year 1890 appropriated to 16 institutions under Roman Catholic control \$1,079,986.07; to all other denominational institutions, numbering 23, \$846,640.67. The amount of public money granted from the United States treasury in nine years for the Roman Catholic mission was \$2,758,517; all other denominations, \$1,534,775. These appropriations are in violation of both the letter and the first amendment of the constitution. It is to be earnestly hoped that all Protestants will decline further appropriations from the public funds, so that they can consistently protest against the excessive grants to Roman Catholic institutions. The founding asylum, under the charge of the sisters of charity, and the New York Catholic Protectory received from the city funds in the years 1884 to 1893 inclusive, \$5,103,498.02. Many of these so-called "orphans" have both parents living, and the church is maintaining them at the expense of the taxpayer and making an enormous profit, the appropriations being five times in excess of the expense of providing for such "orphans." The coming constitutional convention will be asked to adopt an amendment to the constitution and submit it to the people for their approval, prohibiting appropriations from the public funds for any sectarian purposes whatsoever.—New York Tribune.

Ingersoll on the Pope.

In a recent interview with a New York Herald reporter Robert G. Ingersoll had this to say of the pope and his claim of infallibility:

"It may be that the pope thinks he is infallible, but I doubt it. He may think that he is the agent of God, but I guess not. He may know more than other people, but if he does he has kept it to himself. He does not seem satisfied with standing in the place and stead of God in spiritual matters, but desires temporal power. He wishes to be pope and king. He imagines that he has the right to control the belief of all the world; that he is the shepherd of all 'sheep' and that the fleeces belong to him. He thinks that in his keeping is the conscience of mankind. So he imagines that his blessing is a great benefit to the faithful and that his prayers can change the course of natural events. He is a strange mixture of the serious and comical. He claims to represent God, and admits that he is almost a prisoner. There is something pathetic in the condition of this pontiff. When I think of him I think of Lear on the heath—old, broken, touched with insanity, and yet, in his own opinion, 'every inch a king.' 'The pope is a fragment, a remnant, a shred, a patch of the ancient power

and glory. He is a survival of the unfittest, a sovereign of theocracy, a relic of the supernatural. Of course he will have a few successors, and they will become more and more comical, more and more helpless and impotent as the world grows wiser and freer. I am not blaming the pope. He was poisoned at the breast of his mother. Superstition was mingled with her milk. He was poisoned at school—taught to distrust his reason and to live by faith. And so it may be that his mind was so twisted and tortured out of shape that he now really believes that he is the infallible agent of an infinite God."

SOME RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Council No. 28 of the A. P. A. of St. Joseph, Mo.

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that a majority of the representatives in the halls of congress sacrifice the country's welfare in catering to a religious-political power, be it

Resolved, That we view with satisfaction the manly and patriotic stand made by William S. Linton in opposition to the Indian appropriation bill; and though unsuccessful in his effort to compass the defeat of the bill, his labors have had an answering echo in the hearts of the American people; the inroads and intrigues of an ecclesiastical power against the spirit of the American constitution, the appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes, and the sacrifice of the advancement of the Indians to the insatiable greed of the Roman Catholic hierarchy as demonstrated by William S. Linton in his argument in opposition to the passage of the bill, have, in a large measure, aroused them to a sense of their insecurity; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we put forth our most earnest efforts to secure the election of a representative from this district who will pledge himself in opposition to the "appropriation of public money for any sectarian purpose whatsoever."

WHAT THEY SAY.

There has not been a "strike" in this country, not engineered by foreigners, and yet in the face of it there seems to be no limit to the influence of that element, an element that lands on Monday, washes its face Tuesday, votes on Wednesday, and issues a full-fledged office-holder on Thursday.—Spirit of Times.

It is not pauper-labor that we have so much to fear as the pauper patriotism that we import. So between the lines, of red, white and blue streaming to the wind let there be inscribed in letters that can be read across the seas: "This is the flag of the American Union. He who enters here leaves all other flags behind."—Washington Post.

A Threatening Missive.

The following letter was received by Friend L. C. Goodrich, special organizer for the A. P. A.:

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 18, 1894.—L. C. GOODRICH—Sir: We have at last located your design and the reason you have been demanded to come to Aurora. I have learned through reliable persons at Elgin, Big Rock, Sugar Grove and Montgomery, that you and some of the local members of the A. P. A. have slandered Mr. Burke, the Republican nominee of the Republican party for sheriff. Now, Sir, you must leave this place or you will be waited upon and that in a manner that will give you rest in some county hospital. We give you 48 hours to leave Aurora and to stay away during the campaign. We are fixed for you and this is no bluff by G—. I am a Republican and mean business. Now take the hint and do not be found here after this time expires. We are on to the A. P. A. gang who travel with you, and H— will be to pay soon if you don't let up. H. C. & S. W.

Separate Schools in Canada.

The long and bitter fight regarding religious exercises in the public schools, and the proposed abolition of all Roman Catholic separate schools in the Canadian northwest, was brought to a close, for a time at least, by the northwest legislature recently, the legislature determining by a majority vote that the papists shall not be deprived of their right to establish separate schools, and in districts where they maintained such separate schools shall not also be taxed for the public schools. It has been determined further that the only religious exercise in the public schools shall be the simple reading of the Lord's Prayer at the opening.

Priest Found Guilty.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Oct. 1.—The jury in the case of the state against V. J. C. Ahern, a Roman Catholic priest at Flandrau, who was arrested for an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily injury, after being out three hours, returned a verdict of guilty. Ahern has not yet been sentenced. The maximum penalty is five years in the penitentiary or a year in the county jail. The case has attracted much attention all over the state in Roman Catholic circles. Ahern has for some months, been engaged in a fight with the bishop.

The A. P. A. in Politics in Illinois.

The platform and resolutions adopted by the Independent American Citizen's party of Illinois will be found on another page. No man who is not thoroughly imbued with the bigotry of one

or the other of the old political parties can do aught but endorse every sentiment contained in the document. The tariff muddle from politics is a most timely and valuable suggestion, and its adoption by the leading parties at an early day could not fail to be of lasting benefit to the country.

The Independent American party is the party of the future, and The Patriot is heartily in sympathy with the gallant fight being made in Chicago. The result in November may be defeat for the patriotic contingent who are engaged in the battle, but they have the inalienable right of every American citizen to advocate their political principles and to place candidates supporting those principles in the field.—Washington Patriot.

THE COMIC SIDE.

Dennis Malone—"Say, Pat, would it not have been a fearful disaster for New York had there been no Ireland?"

Pat McGuire—"Yes, Denny, for then New York would have been without a police force."

Cab driver to new arrival from Ireland at Castle Garden—"Where do you wish to go, sir?"

McFadden (comfortable in cab)—"Well, sir, you may as well drive me to the polls."

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

What Becomes of the Patient?

Doctors have their hobbies as well as other people and in the treatment of disease often carry them too far for the patient's good. For instance in the treatment of indigestion of dyspepsia many doctors give bismuth and nothing else, others rely on pepsin to bring their patient through, still another doctor treats stomach troubles with the various vegetable essences and fruit salts.

Now, one or the other of these excellent remedies becomes a hobby with the doctor who has had most success with the particular one in question, because all of them are first class remedies for indigestion and dyspepsia, but not one of them alone is so good as a combination of all of them, such as is found in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which contain not only vegetable essences and fruit salts, but also the freshest purest pepsin and bismuth, making altogether a remedy unsurpassed for every form of indigestion, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, belching of gas, distress after eating, sleeplessness, headaches, etc.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a secret patent nostrum, but you can see for yourself what it is and knowing this, its success as a dyspepsia cure is not surprising. All druggists recommend and sell them at 50 cents, or if your druggist does not happen to have them, send by mail to the Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Education, outside of the control of the Catholic church, is a damnable heresy.—Pope Pius, LX.

"A Spoke in the Wheel."

The physical machinery of most people often has a "spoke in the wheel." That is they have some disorder which either impedes their progress or creates nerve friction in some portion of their delicate mechanism.

Piles is a tedious and persistent disease which wears out the patience of its victims. It has several forms of torture. Sometimes its a maddening itching sensation. At other times its a knot of aching tumors highly inflamed. The only way to cure the disease permanently is to use a remedy that has the power to permeate through the delicate membranes and tissues and remove all traces of inflammation. The Pyramid Pile Cure possesses this power to perfection. It is formulated on scientific principles by specialists who understand the nature of the disease thoroughly. Thousands have been permanently cured by it and the manufacturers have come to look upon it as a "remedy that never fails." You need not go through an inconvenient course of dieting and supplementary treatment while using it. It is a complete cure requiring nothing on your part but a strict observance of the printed directions which go with each package. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co. at Albion, Mich., and may be had of all first-class druggists. Don't experiment if you are afflicted with this troublesome disease. It may lead to serious complications if allowed to continue. Get this remedy and check the disease before it becomes chronic; don't allow it to drain your best energies and weaken your constitution.

A LIST OF GOOD BOOKS.

Foxe's Book of Martyrs. A large quarto volume of 1,100 double column pages, and is a standard work in every particular. Cloth, \$2.50, sent by express.

LeCaron the Spy— Gives a history of the Fenian raids on Canada, and a complete expose of their plots against the British government. Paper, 50 cents.

The Assassination of Lincoln— Is an intensely interesting volume, written by T. M. Harris, one of the military commission which tried the assassins. Cloth, \$2.50.

Plain Talk About Romanism of Today— By Rev. Hugh Montgomery. This little work is by no means uninteresting. It draws a comparison between popery and Protestantism, and contains much historical information. Price in paper cover, 50 cents.

Romanism Not Christianity— By Rev. Robt. Love. This is an excellent work, and is well worth reading by every patriotic student. Price, paper, 50 cents.

All the above books will be furnished by THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY at prices named, but cash must accompany the order else no notice will be taken of it.