THE AMERICAN.

Entered at Postoffice as second-class matter.

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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

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

OCTOBER 27, 1894.

MR. EDWARD ROSEWATER, why did you not publish Mr. Majors' letter instead of only referring to it in two or three lines?

FAIRNESS is asked by the people at the coming election, and if crookedness is pushed to the front, the guilty parties will pay the full penalty of the law.

PUBLIC sentiment in favor of materially restricting immigration and amending the naturalization laws is gaining strength throughout the entire country.

EVERYBODY should bear in mind that Friday and Saturday of next week, November 2nd and 3rd, are the last two days for registering. Don't fail to register.

THE leading society women of New York—women who never before took an interest in politics—are working night and day against Tammany and its corrupting influences.

AUDACITY, mendacity and rapacity were never more skillfully interwoven into one political fabric anywhere on earth before than they are into that political organization which sails under the name of the Roman Catholic church.

IN answer to several enquiries on the subject, we will state that the title "Monsignor" that Papal Ablegate Satolli has attached to his name is merely an ecclesiastical title of courtesy bestowed by the pope, entitling the bearer to social rank at the papal court. Consequently it don't amount to much.

Omaha *Bee*, Oct. 10, 1892: This state ought to be making greater progress now than it is, and the apprehension of the possible success of the Populist party is undeniably responsible for this. Nothing would contribute more to the rapid development of Nebraska than the overwhelming defeat of the Populist party.

HAMILTON UTLEY, People's party nominee for congress, First district of Wisconsin, has placed himself on record through the columns of the daily press as being opposed to the A. P. A., or any patriotic organization in any manner, shape or form. The voters of that district should see to it that Mr. Utley is elected—to stay at home.

ALBERT W. JOHNSON, of the Sixth ward, who has been placed on the Republican ticket as nominee for member of the board of education in place of Mr. Deegan, who withdrew, is a gentleman in every way eminently qualified for the position. Mr. Johnson has a splendid record as a teacher in the public schools of Iowa, and is well and favorably known among the business men of this city, having represented W. T. Seaman, the wagon and carriage manufacturer as city salesman for the last seven years. Mr. Johnson should undoubtedly be elected.

Every reader of THE AMERICAN, both in the city and country, is interested in seeing this paper prosper. For that reason we call your attention to the beautiful advertisement of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co of Kansas City, Mo., which appears on page 5 of this issue. They have entered this territory to compete with Omaha merchants and jobbers, and if you desire anything in the dry goods line and send in a mail order to them do not neglect to tell them you saw their advertisement in this paper. They want to know whether it pays to patronize THE AMERICAN. Send for their catalogue.

THERE is no man on the Republican state ticket who is deserving of greater praise than Hon. A. S. Churchill, the candidate for attorney general. He is one of the foremost lawyers in the state, a good speaker and a thorough American in his views. His opponent is D. B. Carey, who is an avowed Romanist, and the people know what to expect from a man of that kind. American people want men for positions of this kind who believe that the laws of the state are superior to the laws of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Churchill can be depended upon to look after the interests of the state in all legal matters.

SAYS JUSTICE WAS NOT RAPED.

One of the five district judges whom the people were censuring so roundly last week for the action taken in the Scott-Rosewater-Bennett case, has informed us that there was no conference held at the Millard hotel last week to decide who should try the Rosewater libel case, but that several of the judges did meet there together with Attorneys Estelle, Simeral and Duffie to consult as to how the petition for a mandamus, to compel Judge Scott to recognize their order assigning some other judge to try the case, should be drawn—whether it should be in the name of Rosewater or in that of the judges. He states that Judge Scott had some time ago, about May or June, expressed a willingness to have some other judge try the case. In reference to the removal of a case from one docket to another, he states that Judge Scott has several times, without consulting the other judges, taken up cases which were on their dockets and proceeded to a trial, and yet Scott finds fault with the others if they attempt to remove one case from the docket he presides over. This judge admits that there is no law which gives them the right to divide the business of the court, but they do so in order to expediate business. It is an amicable agreement entered into at the beginning of each year, and he believes that the same body which makes a rule can rescind it at any time. He believes all the five judges who ruled against Judge Scott were as friendly to Bennett as Judge Scott was, and would have seen justice done, without affording Mr. Rosewater an opportunity to exploit his "persecution" through the columns of the *Bee*. Besides these things he cited a New Hampshire case—a parallel case—where the judges removed a case from one docket to another and were sustained by the supreme court. He also cited the statute of Nebraska, which provides that the judge of one district may issue an order upon that of another to allow a case to be moved into another district where either party to the suit makes affidavit that he cannot get justice because of bias or prejudice on the part of the trial judge. If a judge in another district can do this, why not judges in the same district?

These are the grounds on which they based their opinion, that Judge Scott had no right to try a case against Mr. Rosewater, and as there were but two of the five judges who were in any way indebted to Mr. Rosewater for his support—all the rest being elected by the A. P. A. vote—there appears no good reason why they should desire to placate the editor of the *Bee* at the expense of so good a woman as Mrs. Bennett.

And yet the fact still remains that people will believe that Rosewater will construe this act of the judges into a license to vilify the wife of any man who happens to be a candidate for office. And that offense will happen once too often.

MAJORS TO ROSEY.

Some days ago E. Rosewater sent a communication to Hon. C. H. Morrill, chairman of the Republican state central committee asking that Hon. Thos. J. Majors appear before six of our most eminent Protestant ministers and refute the charges he has been publishing by word of mouth and through the columns of his paper ever since the campaign opened. This letter the chairman referred to Mr. Majors, and Tom's answer appears below:

Hon. C. H. Morrill, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed by E. Rosewater to yourself as chairman of the Republican state central committee. From the information obtained daily as to the prospects of Republican success in this state, I am not surprised that at this time he should attempt to bolster up his lost cause by throwing dust in the eyes of the voters of Nebraska. I have no words to bandy with this man, whose life has been dedicated to the slander of his fellow beings. For twelve years I have patiently borne with his shafts of falsehood and of malice I have never yet been elected to an important public office that the success was not accomplished over his unfair and bitter opposition. During all of his attacks I have been silent, but I desire to take this opportunity to break the silence of years.

In brief, this man proposes that I submit to an investigation by a committee of seven clergymen whom he has had the kindness to name. I could not object to the excellent jury that has been chosen. I do object, however, to transferring the "trial" from the great court of public opinion, in which court this investigation is now going on, to a jury of seven men. I do object to taking the time from my canvass to submit to an idle and a farcical demonstration to prove the fact that E. Rosewater has persistently maligned me. I prefer to wait ten days to read in the verdict of 200,000 voters of Nebraska that public opinion does not sustain the man who, because of personal spite, will attempt to destroy the character of another. This man says that he preferred "grave charges" against me, and yet he knows, and the public knows, that these "grave charges" consisted simply and solely of a reiteration of old slanders that were long ago refuted. The first of these charges was met and refuted in the campaign of 1890, when, after hearing the evidence, the people of this state elected me lieutenant governor by a plurality of 3,259 votes over the Populist candidate. In 1892, every one of these charges were presented by E. Rosewater in person to the state committee, but that committee decided them to be slanderous, and named me as their candidate for lieutenant governor. During the ensuing campaign of 1892, everyone of these slanders were fully ventilated, but as a result of the "trial" before the court of popular opinion, I was elected by a plurality of 18,999 over the Populist candidate. As soon as my friends suggested my name for the gubernatorial nomination in 1894 these same old slanders were brought out, and column after column of the Rosewater organ was filled with reiteration of these libels. The fight for the state convention was earnest. Pitted against me was one of the most distinguished Republicans in Nebraska.

On the first formal ballot in that convention I received a majority of 145 votes. On the motion of Hon. Guy C. Barton, chairman of the Douglas county delegation, of which Mr. Rosewater was a member, my nomination was made unanimous.

Having lost the fight, when he had the advantage of owning a daily newspaper, this personal enemy could not accept his defeat as a man would have done, but he opened up a relentless warfare upon me. On four occasions these same slanders have been passed upon and the decision has been in my favor. For the fifth time they are again on trial, but the jury will be the 200,000 voters of Nebraska, to whose integrity, wisdom and justice I cheerfully submit my cause. Had Rosewater desired that these charges should be investigated, the courts of justice and impeachment offered all necessary opportunity. But he has chosen as his tribunal the court of public opinion and because that court is seldom reversed and is invariably fair, I have met him upon his own ground.

I think it will be readily seen that he realizes that the day when candidates for public office can be defeated by unfair personal assaults has gone by. I believe that it will be readily observed that he recognizes that he has already lost the fight which he has made against me, but I do not propose that he shall dodge the issue nor do I desire that he shall enter a non-suit. I have never craved mercy at his hands. I am only one of a host of Republicans in this state whom this man has hounded with a newspaper established upon Republican patronage. I am content to take my place beside P. W. Hitchcock, Frank Welsh and other public men whom he could not use, but whom he attempted to destroy. During all of his attacks upon me I have never asked for a cessation of hostilities. And now that this fight is drawing to a close, I am willing that he should do his worst.

In the history of Nebraska the name of Rosewater has been a synonym for slander. Whatever influence he may possess has been due to the fact that he has held a club over the heads of public men, some of whom he has compelled to worship at his shrine. The shrine at which I pay tribute must embody something worthy of honor. I never have, never could and never will bend the knee to one whom nature made incapable of being a man. The very best heritage that I would wish to leave to my children would be the right for them to believe that I was as worthy a man as some of the public men whom this man has attempted to destroy by slander. I remember that he followed P. W. Hitchcock through that man's honorable career and denounced him at every opportunity. I remember that he was not content to stay his malice at the tomb. I recall that he vented his spleen and repeated his slanders over the grave of one of Nebraska's best public servants. I remember that he invited the son of Senator Hitchcock to the banquet at the opening of the Bee building, and that he set before that son a poisoned feast in the shape of an attack upon his dead father. I remember that he followed Frank Welsh with the same venom and penetrated his tomb with the same persistency. I remember that he assailed and traduced hundreds of the best citizens of Omaha and Nebraska because they would not do his bidding.

With these recollections, and conscious that I have tried to do my duty in every public station, I have not had, and do not have any fear of his assaults upon me. Personally his enmity gratifies me, for I know that he never recognized a friend in one he could not use. I know that his bitter enmity is a testimonial to the independence of the man who enjoys that enmity. Toward this man who has maligned me so bitterly and so persistently I entertain no malice. I pity him because nature gave to him an ambition and then withheld from him those elements essential to the gratification of that ambition. I pity him because his whole life has been dedicated to destruction. I pity him because he has never yet felt his heart throb in friendship for friendship's sake; because he has never known the exhilaration of a good impulse. I pity him for the reason that when his physical and mental power shall be on the wane, there will not be one man to whom he can turn and upon whose disinterested friendship he can rely. But because of my pity for one whose life has been spent in efforts to make the world unhappy, I would not be justified in wasting my time by giving him an opportunity to air his miserable slanders in a church trial.

The hearing of this cause is nearly concluded. The verdict will be rendered November 6. I am confident that the result will be a pronounced victory for good state government and good state credit, administered and represented by the Republican party. Incidently it will be a victory for decency in political matters and a rebuke to malicious slanders against candidates for office.

I commend to Mr. E. Rosewater a careful perusal of these findings, and it is of little moment to me whether or not he "cheerfully abides the result."

Yours very respectfully,

T. J. MAJORS.

SUGGESTIVE.

Why is it that the Roman Catholics are so anxious that William J. Bryan should be elected to the United States senate? Why is it that the priests of that church all over the state have constituted themselves into campaign committees for furthering his election instead of simply attending to the spiritual wants of their parishioners as they should? The only answer that can be reasonably given, is, judging from past and present indications, that Mr. Bryan has pledged himself, in the event of his being sent to the United States senate, to support by his vote and influence such measures as will be approved by and will benefit directly or indirectly the Roman Catholic church.

In support of this conclusion that we arrive at, note the following little incident that transpired a few days ago: A traveling man from this city was standing on the platform of the depot at Aurora, this state, waiting for the train, when he overheard two Roman Catholic priests discussing the political situation, one of whom seemed to be giving the other pointers as to what he had to do, for the travelling man heard him say in answer to the other "that Bryan must be elected without fail and he should INSTRUCT to that end." Whom should he instruct? His parishioners of course. How would he instruct? Presumably under the seal of and through the confessional. With these facts staring us in the face, we say that William J. Bryan should under no circumstances whatsoever be elected to represent the great state of Nebraska in the senate of the United States.

FRIENDS will be glad to learn that Rev. O. E. Murray is again living in Chicago and is pastor of a thriving young church on Englewood avenue. His present address is 350 Chestnut street, Englewood, where he will be pleased to see all his old and new friends. Mr. Murray's name is a household one among patriotic families throughout the entire country as being the author of "The Patriotic Songster," "The Little Red School House Songs" and "The Black Pope." He has inaugurated a series of patriotic preludes or short talks before the regular Sunday evening services. Friends could not spend a more profitable Sunday evening than by going out to hear Mr. Murray. His church is only half a block from the street cars.

THE leaders of the Democratic party by surrendering our institutions to Rome will drive out of their party more patriotic Democrats than did the slavery question. The papal church is at present making a cats-paw of the Democratic party to gain its ends, and both will ultimately go down in defeat together.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Elk City Republicans propose to hold a rousing meeting at the Town Hall in that village next Tuesday evening.

If you have not already registered you had better do so next Friday and Saturday, November 3rd and 4th, as that will close the registration list for this year.

Phil E. Winter and J. A. Williams were the speakers at the Republican meeting in Douglas precinct, Thursday night. They report an enthusiastic meeting

Cadet Taylor, the Republican nominee for councilman for the Eighth ward, is one of the best known business men in that ward, and the Republicans have made a wise selection.

Dave Mercer has just returned from a campaigning tour through Washington and Sarpy counties and will devote this week to looking after his interests in Omaha and Douglas county.

There will be a grand Republican rally at the Coliseum building on the evening of November 5th. Hon. John M. Thurston and other prominent speakers will deliver addresses.

Our friends should remember that every man on the Republican ticket is a Protestant and an American citizen without a mental reservation, while Rome controls most of the candidates on the Demo-Pop ticket.

Charles L. Thomas has made an honorable record as councilman from the Seventh ward. His long residence in that part of the city enables him to be thoroughly conversant with the affairs of his ward and he should be re-elected.

When you go to the Republican Barbecue at Benson November 1st, take the Walnut Hill motor and transfer to the Benson line. The Street Railway Company will more than double their service on that day in order to accomodate the public.

The Clifton Hill Republicans were entertained by Hon. D. H. Mercer, Joseph A. Williams and other good speakers last Monday night. The meeting Monday, Oct. 29th, should be well attended as a number of good speakers will be on hand.

It is estimated that there will be enough voters at the Benson "Barbecue" who are going to vote for Tom Majors November 6th, to get on the outside of "fifty beeves," "fifty sheep" and "fifty calves." Go see the crowd, afternoon and evening.

C. L. Jaynes, the Republican nominee for councilman for the Sixth ward, should be elected. He is honest and competent and we believe the interests of the Sixth warders will be safe in his hands. The recent scheme to defeat him will hardly meet the approval of Protestant citizens of that ward.

Down in the First ward S. I. Gordon (Protestant) will vie with Tom Lowry (Roman Catholic) for councilmanic honors. Some people aver that when a man can beat Ike Hascall at a primary election, he is pretty certain to be elected. Americans of that ward should see to it that their interests are not placed in the hands of a man who is controlled by Rome.

Thos. H. Daily, the Democratic candidate for councilman from the Fifth ward, is an ardent Roman Catholic, while his opponent, W. A. Saunders, is a Protestant and a man whose character is above reproach. Mr. Saunders has made an excellent record in behalf of the people of his ward. The American citizens of his ward should see that Mr. Saunders is elected by a larger majority than ever.

A SUNDAY SERMON

Which Is Good Enough for Every Day in the Week.

The "Sunday Sermons" of Mr. Felt in the Atchison, Kas., *Champion*, seem to have the right "ring," judging from the following brief extract:

"The divine right of kings is a barbarous myth. 'Apostolic succession' may please prelates and bishops and befog the minds of those who never think seriously for themselves, but human liberty never grew into self-government under the myths of kingly or hierarchial power."

This strikes me as a very practical common-sense sort of religion, promulgated by a thinking man, who recognizes at last that almost the whole brood of harpies, anarchy, greed, corruption and pauperism were hatched in the nest of that politico-religious machine, run in the interest of a self-styled "infallible" dago-god and his wine-sodden libertine emissaries who, while masquerading as God, pollute the minds of their blind followers in the confessional, until thousands fall an easy prey to the passions of these "Janizaries" of the foreign head of a mediaeval creed that "out-Herods Herod himself." It also strikes me that he will soon realize that he "harps on moldered string" when he arraigns Democracy—unless he points to "the power behind the throne," in this priest-ridden administration of Mr. Cleveland! And that he has in these splendid "sermons" practically "burned his ships" behind him with his pseudo-friends, the jesuits, therefore his creed—which contains this sentence: "There was more genuine patriotism in the little red school house of your boyhood in one week than in the present congress in a year," should find millions of devoted followers, who will recognize in this jesuit domination in American affairs, the largest and most rotten ulcer on the body-politic! and that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory in politics and religion. Let us hope that Mr. Felt will soon stand on the "outer walls" preaching this religion of common-sense and true American christianity that is now sweeping over every state, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande. We need such men—need them, too, in the van "of the procession" already marching by his "sanctum" to the music of "America." Yours for the "new creed," A. F.

A Chance to Play Even.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—The Rev. M. J. Corbett of the diocese of Lincoln, Neb., who the papers lately reported as having asked and obtained his exeat from Bishop Bonacum, is now emaculate student at the Roman Catholic university at Washington, D. C. This clergyman was the president of the St. Bernard's union of the west, a union instituted to take up the fight before the higher ecclesiastical courts the causes of the priests who had trouble with their bishops.

For a long time it seemed that there would be no end to the disaffection in the Lincoln diocese and throughout Nebraska generally when the apostolic delegate induced Father Corbett to go to Washington. It is asserted that Bishop Keane was opposed to Father Corbett's entrance to the university, but Delegate Satolli finally obtained his emaculation. After Father Corbett has completed his course at the university and obtained the degree in canon law he will reside at the capital and prosecute at the court of the apostolic delegate the causes of the priests who have grievances against their bishops, and also act in general as an ecclesiastical advocate before the diocesan and archdiocesan tribunals.

POLICY OF THE JESUITS

Is the Utmost Extreme of Unprincipled Selfishness With a Record of Shame and Outrage.

It must be with one all over shadowing motive that the Jesuit leaders in Roman Catholic policy in this country insist, as they do, upon still continuing to receive from the government appropriations for their Indian schools so out of proportion to what Protestant denominations receive, and indeed in resisting all effort to made educational appropriations by the government nonsectarian. They are determined, in a use of those methods in which history shows them to be such masters, upon establishing in state and national legislatures a principle in this regard which may avail them hereafter in efforts to set aside that vital element in our national constitution, absolute separation of church and state. So long as the American fundamental law in that regard remains as now, it is a block in their way.

The beginning of that change for which they are still working is a policy so subtle, so persistent, so patient, so evil in its purpose and meaning, will be a consent by subservient legislators to give them what they at present demand—state support for their own sectarian schools. They now have such support for their Indian schools. With that example still bearing fruit, they expect, in time, to secure this support for all their schools, and to make that for their own purpose the beginning of the end. No person with any clear insight of Jesuit history, or even the most ordinary acquaintance with that history, will ever credit the Catholic priesthood with such an extraordinary measure of benevolent sympathy for "the poor Indian" as to match the enormous proportion of $400,000 in appropriations for their Indian schools, as against the pittance granted to any other denomination. So long as they can keep that proportion intact, so long they are in the position of dominating in so much of the politics of the country as may involve this question.

Jesuit policy is the utmost extreme of selfishness. No other organization or combination of men appears in history with such a record of shame and outrage in this particular. When France, years ago, expelled the order as a thing intolerable, this is what she said of the men composing it:

"Their dogmas break all bonds 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."

For all that here appears the Jesuits stand convicted out of their own books, and above all in their rules for priestly procedure at the confessional. Among the many dangers confronting our republic the greatest of all is political subserviency to Jesuit craft and ambition, and the readiness with which to gain "the Catholic vote," patriotism, the truth of history, personal honor, and all manly motives are sacrificed and forgotten. —*Chicago Standard.*

A LETTER AND AN ANSWER.

OMAHA, Oct. 15, 1894.—Dear Sir: I shall consider it a personal favor if you will inform me whether the course of the *Bee* in the present campaign, and especially the position I have taken in support of Judge Holcomb for governor, meets your approval. How many other Republicans in your household that read the *Bee* are in accord with its policy towards Majors?

Your response will be treated as confidential.

Please forward your reply in the enclosed stamped envelope. Yours very truly, E. ROSEWATER.

DONIPHAN, Neb., Oct. 18, 1894.—E. ROSEWATER, Editor Omaha *Bee*—Dear Sir: Your circular letter of October 15 to hand, in which you ask if your course in the campaign and especially the position you have taken in the support of Judge Holcomb for governor meets with my approval, etc.

My answer is emphatically no; and I will add further, the course you are pursuing is making votes for Mr. Majors in this locality, because your methods are too dishonest and untruthful to influence any well-meaning citizen of Nebraska.

This state don't want a Populist governor. We have seen enough of them in our neighboring states.

J. A. HARDING.

SATOLLI should have been returned to Leo along with the other papal relics loaned to this government for the World's Fair. We have no use for him, and judging from the recent incident at Patterson, N. J., the members of his own church have not got much either. He is entirely out of place in a civilized country like America, unable, as he is, to speak its language.