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DECEMBER 14, 1894.

THE AMERICAN AND "FIFTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH OF ROME" FOR $2 25.

THINK OF THIS OFFER!

REPORTS from all over the state are encouraging, and show the A. P. A. to be growing faster than before the recent election.

EVEN Texas, Arkansas and Louisana are awakening to the fact that Rome is getting too much of a hold on our country, and are welcoming the A. P. A. as a new Moses.

THE painters and decorators have elected James H. Sullivan, of Springfield, Mass., as their president. And yet they say Rome does not control the labor organizations.

A BARGAIN.
Rev. Charles Chiniquy's
Fifty Years in the Church of Rome
and a
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THE AMERICAN,
only
$2 25.

THE balance of power in the next congress will be held by the A. P. A. We believe that it will wield an influence for better results than if any one party was in power.

A COUNCIL of the A. P. A. was instituted at Lincoln, Mo., with fifty charter members last week. The membership is composed of the best citizens in the town and neighboring vicinity.

INFORMATION reaches us from Middleport, O., to the effect that the American Protective Association is doing good work there May it continue to prosper. To do so, it must keep the politicians out of the order.

What would
make a nicer
Holiday Present
than one of
Rev. Chiniquy's books and
THE AMERICAN?

IT was but recently that a visitor in Kansas City, Mo., could not be made to believe that he was in the United States. He said that every policeman whom he had accosted "were not able to speak the English language without an Irish brogue."

THERE is one thing that can be said truthfully about the A. P. A. of Chicago: It is composed of conscientious men, who love their country and its free institutions with the same intensity that they hate Roman encroachment and priestly dictation in politics.

THE management of THE AMERICAN is spending annually about $8,000.00 for upbuilding the principles of Americans who have gone to sleep. Do you not think it a little of your duty to assist in this work? Have you subscribed or paid your subscription? Think this matter over and see how you stand.

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THE patriotic women who have organized councils of the W. A. P. A., D. of L., W. L. O. A. and kindred associations should receive the hearty and cordial support of all true patriots. They are doing good work and deserve all the encouragement and assistance which it is possible for Americans inside and outside of the order to extend to them.

IRELAND has decided that Roman Catholics may join all secret societies, except the Masonic. If the members of all secret societies, except the Masonic, know when they are well off, they will promptly veto Ireland's decision by dropping a black ball into the box every time a Roman makes application. They are outside now—keep them out.

ENGLISH SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

THE school elections in England have created almost as much interest as is usually stirred up over the election of members of parliament. A contemporary, in speaking of the result in England, says: "Complete returns on the London school board election last Thursday came in slowly, owing to the number of candidates running and meager machinery for reporting the result. The complete vote shows that old tory London is getting ready to shake off the trammels of malignant conservatism and to realize that all that is helpful to mankind shall be brought to bear through the channels of free primary education. The issue in the election was whether a compromise over the Bible should stand or whether the reactionaries, who want evangelical dogmas taught even to the doctrine of the atonement, should compel teachers and pupils alike to submit their consciences to the dictation of a cabal. The leaders of the reaction were Rev. J. R. Diggle and Athelstan Riley. The reaction movement was called Diggleism or Rileyism. The most intense excitement prevailed among the people for months over the question. The radicals interjected a third issue, namely, whether even the compromise is not too much to yield to conservatism, and whether, since the voluntary or denominational schools afford unlimited religious instruction, the time and money of the public or board school should not be devoted exclusively to secular teaching. The compromise consists of reading without comment the ten commandments or repeating the Lord's prayer. If individual teachers choose to read other portions of the scriptures, equally free from controversy, their action has not been censured, provided the parents of the district made no objection. When enlargement of the doctrinal instructions and increase of scripture teaching were required by a majority of the board last spring almost a majority of the entire 7,000 teachers sent a protest to the board against the proposal, and the majority, undertaking to play spiritual despot, sent out a second circular demanding of the protesting teachers whether their protest represented individual conscience or whether it was due to interference by outsiders in their school work. Most of the teachers paid no heed to the second communication and the majority did not dare discipline the recalcitrants. The result of the election shows that the progressists or radicals alone have made gains. They have won six more seats than they have in the present board. The duke of Newcastle, despite all his political and social influence, was defeated by a radical and a woman, Miss Davenport Hill. Neither section of the board will be able to disturb present rules materially, but whatever change occurs will be in the direction of reason. There will be no turning back and there will be no rash steps forward."

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ENTHUSIASM in A. P. A. circles is rampant just at present. Nearly every council hall in the city is filled with earnest, hard-working, loyal members, who are Americans first, last and all the time. We are pleased to witness so much interest, and especially so soon after the election. It shows that our principles live even if individuals do not succeed in getting their men elected to office. Keep on, boys; we will win in the end.

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A FRIEND at Cairo, Ill., writes us that Americanism is growing at a rapid pace in that pretty little city. He declares that Romanism had better not show its head in politics next April unless it wants to have it cracked. He says the Romans have two churches in that city, a hospital, a convent, and two parochial schools. The hospital is supported principally by the city and the convent by the weak-kneed Protestants. It is time there was a change.

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A GENTLEMAN down in East Sandusky, Ohio, has written us that he had paid three dollars to a Mr. McCarthy for a book published by THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY. If anybody by the name of McCarthy is representing himself as an agent for this office he is a fraud. He may be representing the American Publishing House which the Chicago *Dispatch* designates as a fraud. Besides we publish nothing but newspapers. Be careful of the address. Get our address from our paper, don't guess at it.

THE patriotic ladies of Chicago have been trying for some time to induce the school board to float the American flag from every school house every day the weather is fine, but so far they have met with poor success. One of Chicago's greatest needs is an American school board. This she will never have as long as Rome controls the mayor and dictates the appointments. With Madden on the Republican ticket and a tool of Hopkins on the Democratic ticket what hope is there for Americanism in the public schools? From present indications that is to be the predicament true Americans are to be placed in.

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LAST week a policeman entered a restaurant on West Missouri avenue, in Kansas City, Mo., and when asked by the waiter what he desired to eat, he asked, "What hev yees?" "There is the bill of fare," replied the waiter, pointing to the same, which hung on the wall in large printed letters. "Raid it to me, plaze, for its a bad raider I be." It was a follower of Corrigan and Cox, the Roman and Romanized police commissioners.

THERE is an old saying that a dollar saved is a dollar made. This is as true today as ever it was, and the way to save a dollar and seventy-five cents is to pay a years subscription in advance for THE AMERICAN, add 25c to it, and get one cloth bound volume of Fifty Years in the Church of Rome. Regular price of the book is $2.00. Read our advertisement on page 5.

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One year's subscription to
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The People Composing the Party.

Feeling the need of united and harmonious action in the presence of impending danger, which now threatens the destruction of the great republic of Washington and Lincoln, being planned by a secret, silent, but dangerous foe, we most earnestly request the counsel, good will, aid and co-operation of all citizens who desire good order and a stable government, and all religious, moral and educational organizations that are not monarchial, not despotic, not tyrannical, and we desire to invite and welcome the friendship, help and active support of all patriotic and liberal societies and benevolent and charitable orders, who are their own masters, to promptly combine for political action; and especially those that teach and practice the rules of justice, the sacredness of truth and the holiness of liberty, and who respect the equal rights of man, believe in the golden rule and the brotherhood of the race, desire personal and political honesty, uphold impartial religious liberty, demand the freedom of thought and conscience, the exercise of reason, the freedom of speech, the right of examination and investigation, the liberty of the press, the freedom of commerce and trade, and who support and defend the constitution and the laws, submit to the will of intelligent majorities, insist upon the union of all the states composing this nation, honor the star spangled banner, uphold the free, unsectarian public schools, are willing to labor for equal and pro rata taxation, the complete separation of church and state, fair wages for the working people, and who desire and earnestly demand that this great republic—the home of holy liberty, founded by our heroic fathers, and based upon the solid principles of eternal justice—shall not decline, shall not perish, shall not be torn by treacherous and perfideous hands from the family of nations, but shall live, shall prosper, shall continue to be free and unfettered as the mountain wind or the ocean billows, through all coming time. We are ready to combine with these and all true, liberty-loving American patriots, native and foreign-born, and hereby extend to them a hand of welcome.

CHARLES A. STORY.

Felt by Politicians.

LOGAN, O., Nov, 26.—To the Editor of THE AMERICAN: The American idea has taken quite a hold on the people of this, Hocking and Perry counties. There has not been a single Romanist elected in either county for two years. Previous to that time there were one or more elected every year. I got you one subscriber last week and expect to get quite a number more very soon. We make good use of what papers we now get. A few sample copies could be put to good use, even if they were back numbers. We have some good workers here, and their work has been keenly felt by some of the politicians. Yours most respectfully, J. W.

SWEDEN'S HERO KING.

December 9 Marks the Three Hundredth Anniversary of Gustavus Adolphus.

One of the Remarkable Men of History—The Swedish Colony He Established in America.

To Swedes in the old country and to Swedes in American and to Protestants all over the world today, the 9th of December, is a day of rejoicing and thankfulness.

It was on the 9th of December, 1594, just 300 years ago, that in the royal palace at Stockholm, Princess Christine of Holstein-Gottorp, the Queen of Karl IX., King of Sweden, gave birth to a son, afterward known in history as the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and the champion of Protestantism.

Sweden until the period of 1525 was a Catholic country. During the year 1519 there returned to Sweden a young theological student, Olaus Petri, from the German high school of Wittenberg, where he had seen and heard Martin Luther, one of the teachers at the high school, publish his protest against the traffic of the Catholic church in absolution, and was therefore a witness of the first movement of the reformation, and the first champion of the Lutheran church.

The reform or Protestant movement spread with a rapidity that threatened the very existence of the Catholic church. Pope Clements VII., by his stubbornness, also advanced the tenets of the reform movement. Not alone in Sweden, but in Germany, France, England and other parts of Europe the Catholic church lost power, and from this period dates Sweden as a Lutheran-Protestant country.

But the pope and the Catholic church did not remain idle. A constant battle for the recovery within the church of the lost territory was fought by all the power at the command of the Catholic church.

In Sweden during the reign of Gustavus Vasa, and his sons and successors, Eric XIV., Johan III., and his son, Sigismund, and Karl IX., father of Gustavus Adolphus, a constant intrigue was carried on. Every Catholic power on some pretense or other waged, for years, war against Sweden, not to their advantage, as subsequent events will show.

Sweden, at the death of Gustavus Adolphus, had entered on the grandeur period of her history; she was the great power of Europe. The Swedish flag floated over 100,000 square miles of possessions, greater than the Spanish kingdom under Karl V. and Philip II., 21,000 square miles larger than the present German empire, and three times as large as the present kingdom of Italy.

Her possessions consisted first of Sweden proper and Finland. Besides this she had the Baltic provinces of Eastland, Livland and Osel. The Duchy of Pommern, with the islands Rugen, Usedon, Wollin; the Duchy of Bremen, with the principality of Verden; the Duchy of Zweibrucken and Kleeburg; Trondhjems, province in Norway, and the island of Bornholm. Prussia also stood under Swedish rule until 1635.

Such was Sweden, and in Gustavus Adolphus, the descendant of the great Gustavus Vasa, she had a king worthy of her, a king not alone in deeds but in look and appearance an ideal king.

Hardly 17 years of age when he was declared king, he was already then a statesman and a leader of men.

From his cradle he had been surrounded by the panoply of war. At the age of 15 he requested his father to give him a command in the army sent against the Russians. As a child he had listened to the statesmen that had made Sweden's greatness, and as a young king he found himself surrounded by such men as the Chancellor Axel Oxenstjirna, the greatest statesman Europe then had, and military leaders such as De la Gardie, Brahe, Baner, Horn and Wrangel and others, names forever united with Swenden and Europe's past history. Is it any wonder that the young prince with his inborn genius would be a man at an age when others are still boys.

The young king is at this age described to be a perfect type of manly beauty and an ideal Norseman, with his clear, rosy complexion, honest blue eyes with the loving Northern expression, oval face, high white forehead, golden hair; it was an appearance that surprised the southerners. The Italians called him "Il re D'oro," the golden king.

This appearance, this type of northern nobility he inherited from his ancestors, not from his father, Karl IX., as he was dark, with sharp features, but from his grandfather, Gustavus Vasa.

In his stature he also resembled his grandfather—erect, broad shouldered and powerful, which by exercise in the art of war and his northern education had been hardened and found early development, making him possessor of a sound body and perfect health.

But Gustavus Adolphus was not alone a great soldier and statesman; he had a taste for the fine arts as they then existed; he loved music, was a poet of no mean ability, an author and a finished orator. Was Gustavus Adolphus then a saint, a prodigy? No; he had the strong man's strong passions, but he had a sound mind; he never lost his believe in God Almighty or in a higher power and higher aim in life. This raised him above his time's theological hate and quarrels. His character rose superior to the temptations that surrounded him, and Gustavus Adolphus furnished the world the strange spectacle of a great statesman and general amid the most extraordinary successes, still feeling himself bound to act according to his conscience, nor disdaining the acquirements of the virtue of the private individual.

While Sweden was constantly engaged in war, Gustavus Adolphus found time to foster civil and patriotic projects. For us Americans, and in particular the people of Pennsylvania and Delaware, the name of Gustavus Adolphus ought to be highly honored.

The first Swedish colony in America was established by Sweden's great king, and he aided the colony with 400,000 daler, a great sum at that time. A Hollander, William Usselinx, organized the first colony in 1638.

Gustavus Adolphus first conceived the idea in 1624. Even then he looked at the subject of colonization with the eye of a statesman who understood the wants, not only of his own country, but of the world, and was able, with prophetic glance, to penetrate the distant ages of the future.

He proposed there to found a free state where the laborer should reap the fruit of his toil, where the rights of conscience should be inviolate and which should be open to the whole Protestant world.

No slaves should burden that soil, "for," said the great king, "slaves cost a great deal, labor with reluctance and soon perish from hard usage."

The thirty years' war, of which he became the hero, and in which he gave his life, prevented the king from carrying out his colonization plan. The memorials still remaining from this first colony are the old Swede church in Philadelphia, the Swedish churches of Kingssessing, Swedishborough and Christena at Washington, Del., also Christ church in Upper Merion, Pa.

We come now to the period of the thirty years' war, which in reality was a religious war. After Gustavus Adolphus, through his statesmanship, had made peace for Sweden and between the various Protestant countries, and united them to a whole, Europe was divided in two great parties, the Protestant and the Catholic. Sweden's king, as ruler of the greatest Protestant kingdom and through his own great personality was naturally the self-chosen leader of the Protestant powers, while Ferdinand II., the Roman-German emperor, was the adviser under Pope Urbanus VIII. (Barberini), and head of the Catholics.

Beginning with the battles of Stralsund, Breitenfield, Magdeburg, Greiffenhagen and Nurnberg, were a series of victories for the army of Gustavus Adolphus. The Swedish-German army of the thirty years' war consisted of 76,000 Swedes and Finns, and 20,000 Prussian troops, with forty-four vessels of war and seventy-one transports. This army, as the war progressed, was considerably enlarged.

Gustavus Adolphus has been compared with every great soldier of modern times, but in his forced march with his great army from the Donan to the Elbe at Nurnberg to prevent Tilly and his army from joining Wallenstein and forcing the battle of Lutzen, he comes nearer to our Sherman of the civil war and his march to the sea than to any other modern general.

During the night of the 22d and 23d of October, the Swedish-German army crossed the Thuringerwald, and Gustavus Adolphus joined forces with Duc Bernard, of Weimar, who had kept every pass guarded.

Wallenstein had made some terrible mistakes and was in a trap. Under the impression that Gustavus Adolphus intended to remain at Nurnberg in winter quarters, he had permitted Pappenheim to withdraw to the Rhine with 10,000 men. Arnim with his army in Schlesien could not come, and only 20,000 men were available.

The Swedish king, aware of all this, decided to attack him, and during the night of November 5 the whole army was placed in battle position.

The morning of the 6th of November, 1632, broke, and the representative men of the thirty years' war, Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus, should now in open battle measure each other's strength.

Wallenstein, expecting every moment the return of Pappenheim, who had been sent for, endeavored to delay the opening of the battle; for the same reason the king wanted to force the attack. The battle commenced, and at the moment that the two armies met, the imperial troops on Wallenstein's order set fire to the city of Lutzen.

The king commanded, as usual, the right wing of the army, and with Nils Brahe, the only Swedish general present, made the first attack.

The king's plan was to force Wallenstein from the road to Leipsic, leaving him only a retreat toward the north, where the principal strength of the united Swedish army was concentrated.

At the beginning of the battle Pappenheim had arrived; both he and Nils Brahe fell deadly wounded; the imperial troops were already in retreat, when, "as a miracle," writes Diodate, the German writer who has described the battle from an imperial point of view—a Swedish description of the battle has never been written—a heavy fog settled on the battlefield and enveloped the fighting armies, the battle dissolved itself to a colossal hand to hand fight, a terrible fight, man against man.

Out of this darkness broke as a lightning's flash the battle's historical incident—the fall of Gustavus Adolphus. Little is know of the actual circumstances of the king's death; all that is known is that the king, in company with Duc Frans Albrecht of Saxe Lauenburg, had been slightly wounded in the arm. Separated from his attendants, he had been shot in the back and fell from his horse. He would still have been saved if any of his attendants had been near him, but, separated from all and fighting for his life, a trooper of the enemy rode up, inquired who he was, and receiving the answer, "King of Sweden," gave him his death wound.

The news of the king's death was only known when his horse emerged riderless from the tumult. The army, stunned for the moment by the terrible calamity, rallied and attacked the imperial troops with a madness that only revenge could satisfy, and the battle of Lutzen became, therefore, one of the bloodiest battles of the thirty years' war.

Wallenstein was forced to retreat, but made his way toward Leipsic and saved the remnants of his army. The conquerors were not in a position to follow him, and the only result that was certain was that the great leader, the champion of the Protestants, Gustavus Adolphus, was no more. Through the whole Protestant world it was felt as if the sun had set, leaving all in darkness.

Here we must leave the great king; his course was run, but the cause for which he gave his life conquered, and we enjoy the results in the day that is ours. His name and deeds will live as long as history and civilization remain.

It is interesting to note that of the Swedish regiments which fought at the battle of Lutzen the following corps still are maintained among the Swedish army: Of the infantry, the First Life Guards, the First and Second Life Grenadier Guards, Smalands Grenadier Corps and Vestgota, Upland, Jonkoping, Dal and Vest Gota Dals regiments; of cavalry, the Life Guard regiments Dragoons and Hussars, and Smalands Hussars; of artilery, the First Svea and the First Gota artillery regiments.—*Inter Ocean.*

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