

THE AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."—We hold that all men are Americans who swear allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation in favor of the Pope.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VOLUME V.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

NUMBER 8

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

LAST week we stated that Council No. 1, of Butte, Mont., of the A. P. A., had adopted strong resolutions against Edwin S. Booth, Stephen Williams and David Lawrence, members of that council, who, as members of the legislature of Montana, cast their votes for Tom Carter, the Romanist, for United States senator. We also stated that the council, by resolutions unanimously adopted, branded them as traitors, and agreed to neither trade with nor consult, associate with socially, vote for, appoint or recommend for appointment, the said Booth, Williams or Lawrence. Since publishing that information we have received a set of resolutions from Council No. 7, of the same city couched in the same language, and directed against Charles R. Leonard, E. H. Metcalf and Howard Paschal, who had voted for Tom Carter also, and had resigned their membership in the order. Resolutions are no good, boys; acts are what count. We don't like a boycott, but men of the calibre of the six men who have been branded by our friends in Butte as traitors, deserve all the punishment the law will allow their constituents to inflict. There are too many traitors to the interests of the people occupying public positions today. Learn them a lesson.

OUR friends the enemy in Kansas City, Mo., seem determined to keep up their reputation as dissension breeders. For some time they have engaged in a lively war among themselves, and, unless signs are read amiss, the end is not yet. It all comes about over a business transaction, and a money-louping one at that, unless the firm had been receiving money from other sources than through legitimate business channels. As near as we can get at the matter, T. A. Casey and John McAneny, two priest-ridden papists, formed a partnership last August, and began a publication, an anti-A. P. A. sheet, under the name of *Columbian Banner*. The material used in its publication was never paid for, and Casey charges McAneny with collecting money which he never accounted for. Finally, after a regular Donnybrook affair, the *Banner* office was closed under chattel mortgage. Then Casey formed a new company and, after surmounting "legal difficulties," launched the *Columbian Catholic* on the uncertain sea of journalism, the shores of which are lined with anti-A. P. A. barks, in a dismasted, rudderless, weather-beaten condition. Just where the trouble will end we have not the least idea, but the interest of the church demands a speedy cessation of hostilities.

Just at present the grand jury is in session on Omaha, and the impression has gained currency that there are enough men on the panel, who are tied up with the disreputable element and corrupt officials, to nullify every effort of the county attorney to secure an indictment against any official. This idea has taken such a firm hold upon some citizens that they have gone to the expense of having printed, and are circulating through the mails, the following manifesto, which is one of a large number sent through the postoffice to Samuel MacLeod. "To the honest citizens of Omaha: Do you know that you are living among reputed honorable citizens of Douglas county who are at this moment banded together for the purpose of suppressing an investigation of some of the most atrocious crimes by your present grand jury? In fact they used their influence with the county commissioners and induced them to select men for the grand jury that would screen them and save them from the penalty of their crimes. Such, however, is the case and is it not a disgrace to the people of this state that the statutes allow three or four men to make up a list of 24 names to select a jury from. The two leading newspapers of this city are largely supported by well devised methods of blackmail enacted from wrong-doing public officials and criminal classes, thus making this hand feel secure in concealment. What do you think of a state of affairs that allows the editor of the *Bee* to be called before the grand jury and allows him to refuse to testify when it is well known that he has in his possession many affidavits charging grave crimes against public officials? Why is he not compelled to divulge those official statements so that the parties who made them might be summoned to testify and stop his practice of holding up these officers by blackmail through covert threats of exposure? Is it not about time that the county commissioners were checking up the office of the clerk of the district court, and accounts of different sheriffs. It is reported that the books of the district court's clerk show indubitable proof of extortion and malfeasance in office to the extent of thousands of dol-

lars. If the report is false it should be cleared up; if true; the guilty parties should be brought to justice. Is it possible that the judges of the district court and the county attorney can escape responsibility if an investigation is not made. The committee having this matter in hand is determined to expose all these and similar facts to the people of Omaha, unless there is virtue enough in the prosecuting attorney, the grand jury and the public press to do their duty." So runs the circular. It may be true or it may be false. The people and the editor of THE AMERICAN have heard rumors of exorbitant fees being charged by the district clerk; we do not think that is so; we have also heard—in fact a friend of Mr. Rosewater's told us—that Rosewater had no less than twelve and, we think he said fifty affidavits against Senvey. Will Mr. Rosewater state to an anxious public whether his friend told the truth.

THE Chicago *Times* can never say anything mean enough about the American Protective Association, but it overreached itself last week when it linked that association with the new anti-A. P. A. order which was organized last week in Chicago under the name of the Loyal Patriotic League. The *Times* said: "It is difficult, it is in fact, almost impossible, for the average American to discuss calmly and quietly the impudent attitude taken by the society which calls itself the American Protective Association. This congeries of fanatics, many of them in Chicago of Canadian birth, has taken over the contract of protecting America and the Americans from the pope of Rome, the Irish, and other aliens of divers stocks. The society has split up recently owing to the discovery that one wing of it was corrupt, disreputable, and utterly unprincipled and unworthy, and the good men, those who by their own admission are good men, met Tuesday in the Masonic Temple and founded a new American Protection Association, which is to protect America after a fashion unknown outside the Orange lodges of northern Ireland. Here is one of the planks of the platform voted through by the Tuesday gathering: 'No naturalized foreigner shall hold any office in the government of the United States, the several states and municipalities thereof, or the United States army and navy, or any military organization of any character whatsoever.' Think of it! Suppose these protecting Americans had been protecting America when the land really needed help. They would have cut off Baron Steuben. Count Pula-ki, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Sullivan, Lord Stirling, and the whole company of gallant Frenchmen who followed the American bugles from Germantown to Yorktown. They would cut off many of the great figures of the civil war—Sheridan, Schurz, Shields, Schermerhorn, Mulligan, Meagher, Dale, Cowes, Ericsson, and unnumbered thousands who poured their blood out that the union of these states should be perpetual. Narrow bigotry is the one note of these people. They do not seem to know that it was Catholic Maryland which gave America complete religious toleration, or that it was Archbishop Carroll, Washington's friend, who was intrusted with the most delicate diplomacy of the young republic. They are bogus Americans who have missed the flavor of Americanism totally. They do not seem to know that the country needs good men, and that good men are of us, no matter where they may be born. If a Tesla came here to get wider scientific opportunities, or if a Von Holst comes here to teach American history in an American university, they are truly naturalized when their papers are completed. America does not need protection, especially does it not need imported protection. If the gentlemen who prepared the Masonic hall meeting could only realize how completely unnecessary and unessential they are in any scheme of genuine American development they would get them, much to their and our betterment, into some line of productive industry." So spoke the *Times*; but as we have answered the statements made by the *Times* in an article on the fourth page we will pass them by now, and refer only to the correction it made the following day Feb. 15, 1895, which was so much of a mix up that the friends of the new order could not recognize their own child. It read as follows: "The *Times* yesterday commented with some vigor upon the statement, printed in all the papers, that the American Protective Association protested against allowing any naturalized foreigner to hold any office, either federal, state, or municipal. Representatives of the organization declare that its declaration of principles was misquoted, that it was to unnaturalized citizens they would deny public places of honor and emolument. Their actual declaration, then, seems to have been as wholly commend-

able as the incorrect version of it was wholly execrable."

A CORRESPONDENT from Dixon, Ill., writes us as follows under date of February 13, 1895: Mr. Clark, lecturer, of Jacksonville, Ill., arrived in Dixon Friday afternoon, February 8th, to make arrangements for a series of lectures on the aims and objects of the American Protective Association. After securing the court house and having the bills printed for the lectures, the sheriff refused to let him have it, claiming that the bills were insulting and that Mr. Clark had got the court house under false representation. The facts of the case are these: After Mr. Clark had got the bills printed and distributed over the town, the Romanists began to howl, and they went to the sheriff claiming that if he allowed Mr. Clark to lecture they would serve an injunction on him. This scared him so badly that he did not know whether he was dead or alive, and he positively refused Mr. Clark the use of the court house. Then Mr. Clark went to the manager of the opera house and asked him for the use of the opera house for the lectures. This he positively refused, claiming that his patronage was 90 per cent Roman Catholic, and he was a candidate for mayor at the next election, and he could not afford to let an A. P. A. have the opera house. It was impossible to secure a hall, and Mr. Clark was compelled to use the hall of Council No. 259, as he did not wish to disappoint the members and their friends. The hall is rather small, seating probably 150 persons. While Mr. Clark was distributing the bills on the street, he passed a livery stable owned by Mike Gaffney. Five or six men were inside the stable, and Mr. Clark stepped in and handed Mike Gaffney and the other bystanders each a bill. Gaffney crushed the bill back into Mr. Clark's face, and with oaths and curses ordered him out of the stable. Clark complied with his request, and when he was on the sidewalk he noticed they were following him. He told them to keep their distance with the remark that some day they would run up against the wrong man, who would make a lead mine out of them. They retreated into the barn. Later in the day, Mike Gaffney swore out a warrant charging Mr. Clark with assault. The constable refused to serve the warrant until Monday afternoon, stating that he was a Roman Catholic, but hated to do such dirty work. Mike Gaffney and his Romanist witnesses swore that Mr. Clark displayed a revolver and threatened to shoot said Gaffney. Mr. Clark being sworn testified that he carried no revolver while in the city and made no assault on Mike Gaffney, only using the expression as quoted above. Mr. Clark was fined \$50.00 and costs. He gave an appeal bond, which was refused by Justice E. B. Baker, at the dictation of Mike Gaffney, but the bond was accepted by the circuit clerk, Ira Lewis. Mr. Clark proposes to fight the case at the April term of court. The writer hereof can assure the public that Mike Gaffney has bit off more than he can chew. Mr. Clark lectured the first night on "The American Protective Association, Its Aims and Objects, and Especially the A. P. A. Platform;" the second night on "Political Romanism;" and the third night to men only on "The Secret Doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church." It was impossible to accommodate the people at these lectures, and many had to be turned away. As a patriotic lecturer, Mr. Clark is hard to beat, and is by far the best man we have had the pleasure to hear on these subjects. In all of his lectures he makes it his aim to explain to the audience that the A. P. A. is not opposed to the Roman Catholic religion, but that we have all respect for the religious convictions of our fellow men. Councils that have not had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Clark in a series of his lectures would be profited by securing his services.

PROBABLY no state in the union is more alive to the dangers of Roman aggression or insinuation than Nebraska, and much of this state of affairs is due to the country press, which has either denounced the A. P. A. or commended the work it has and is doing. The latest paper to speak with no uncertain sound is the *Craig Times*. It says: "The public school question interests old and young alike, for it enters the home and upon it rests the foundation of our glorious republic. The words 'public school' have a magical influence and arouses within the breast of every patriotic person a feeling of loyalty and fealty towards these institutions, and every true and loyal American resents with vigor the attack of any alien foe upon our cherished schools. The public school is the bulwark of our nation, and the fundamental principles taught there have made this republic pre-eminent among

the nations of the world as an intellectual and liberty-loving nation. In the public schools have been sown the seeds of independence, patriotism and truth. Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate, at a reception tendered him at New York a short time ago, spoke on education and deplored the fact that our public schools lacked religious teaching. We doubt the sincerity of such a statement. His speech was really a tirade against the public schools and a disguised plea for national support for the parochial system. We believe Mgr. Satolli to be a man of high intellectual ability and well informed regarding religious matters pertaining especially to the Roman Catholic church. It is unreasonable to suppose for a moment that the papal legate was ignorant of the attitude of the church of Rome to our public schools. Taking it for granted that he knew the attitude which his church has always taken to our school system, it must necessarily follow that his statement was made in insincerity. If our public schools do not give true religious training, whose fault is it? What church, what denomination, what sect, what body of men has ever pronounced against the reading of the Bible or the teaching of broad religious principles in our public schools? Among this great conglomeration of creeds, races and colors none have ever complained of the Word of God, or the precepts taught in our public schools, but the Roman Catholic clergy. As far back as 1866 the official Roman Catholic organs, such as *Freeman's Journal*, the *New York Tablet* and others have used their influence against the public schools and condemned the reading of the Bible there. Our magnanimous Protestants, to please their Roman Catholic friends (?) ordered the withdrawal of the Bible from our schools. No sooner was this done than the cry went up from the throats of the Romish clergy that the public schools were 'godless,' and the hierarchy has striven against our public schools ever since. If the church of which Mgr. Satolli is the head in America, is, and has been, in favor of true religious teachings in our public schools why did it so strenuously and assiduously demand the withdrawal of the Bible from them, and why are they now, in so many places, endeavoring to prevent the opening of the Lord's prayer at the opening of the school session? Taking into consideration these facts, we cannot help believing that Mgr. Satolli is insincere when he deplored the absence of religious teaching in our schools. The Roman Catholic church demanded the discontinuance of religious training in order that it might enter a plea for state support for separate schools. Mgr. Satolli cares not whether religious teaching is given in our public schools or not. What he wants, and what his church has been striving for, for many years, is separate schools for Roman Catholic children, supported by state funds. We trust that this un-American and unpatriotic plan will never be accomplished. We believe, however, that our public schools should teach by precept and example a true religious spirit, unmingled with paganistic and sectarian principles. We cannot get too high a moral standard in our schools. Let them go onward and upward toward that pinnacle of perfection whence emanates all knowledge, righteousness and truth. Let all who love this, their country, stand for and cooperate with our public schools where knowledge, patriotism and truth are taught, and praised be the arm that is raised against them. God bless our public schools!"

A PRETTY good story comes to us from Portland, Oregon. It is to the effect that the Romanists of Troutdale, Oregon, had built a church and had requested the archbishop to lend his august presence to the dedicatory services. This proposition his "reverence" readily acceded to. The local priest also invited a number of lesser lights, and otherwise prepared for a regular papist holiday. The day for the dedication drew near. Holy water was prepared and a good supply of wine—our informant says whisky—was purchased for the occasion. These articles were entrusted to a devout Romanist with the admonition that he must be at the Columbian Beach church promptly at the hour set for services. This he faithfully promised to do, and a few hours later had boarded the train for Troutdale. He began an examination of the jars and bottles entrusted to his care. The holy water was set carefully to one side, but the liquor he concluded should submit to a test. The first bottle proved to be of high grade. It was so pleasant to the palate that he took a second sample, only to be followed by other draughts from that and other bottles. Before he arrived at Troutdale he was the happiest man in Oregon, so it was not strange that he picked up a few boon companions, and that they proceed-

ed with the sampling of the consecrated liquors. Morning found them all blissfully ignorant of the proud march of the Roman hosts toward Columbian Beach church. The fact that Archbishop Gross was there, clothed in his priestly robes and decked with ring and heavy gold cross troubled not their dreams. Yet when the hour for the services drew nigh, and he to whom the liquor and holy water had been entrusted, appeared not, a courier was dispatched, who soon returned with the information that the "drawer of water" was drunk, had emptied all the bottles and lost the holy water. When this announcement was made the dedication was declared off and the "howly" fathers left in disgust, one of them remarking that the loss of the holy water was of no consequence as they could have made plenty more, but not a man of them could turn water into wine. The dedication will take place at some future day, and we are reliably informed that the priests will not trust the liquor to the keeping of one of the laity next time.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

It Is Filled With Very Interesting Information.

The holy Romanists who challenged the members of the A. P. A. to a joint discussion of the questions at issue between our order and the so-called church of Rome, are in a sad predicament. Bishop Keane, president of the papal university of America, led off in the debate, and was answered by President Traynor. The bishop declined to file a reply to Mr. Traynor, but put forward Dr. Stafford, of St. Patrick's church and Georgetown university, to show how little Mr. Traynor knew—a task in which the "holy" priest exposed his own ignorance. Messrs. Bradford and Burchfield replied to Priest Stafford, and in the course of their statement quoted from the "Syllabus of Errors," issued in 1864, by Pope Pius IX. The priest in his rejoinder claimed that none but men of his order could interpret so learned a document, and that the syllabus, so far from being antagonistic to our principles of government, was entirely in harmony with them. The A. P. A. men then quoted about thirty propositions of the syllabus, condemning as pestiferous errors freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, civil marriage, modern civilization, the public school system, and the right of the state to determine the limits of its own jurisdiction, and teaching as "Catholic" truth the superiority of the church in all its relations to the commonwealth, and the divine right of the church and the pope as the head of the church, to rule every human being, papist or Protestant. Several daily papers published this article, and then came trouble for the innocent, child-like and bland Dr. Stafford. He received a diocesan reprimand for entering into a discussion with heretics who knew what they were talking about, and abruptly withdrew from the arena, leaving an article by Hon. W. S. Linton on anti-Catholic legislation, in the hands of the publishers, wholly unnoticed.

"Twas ever thus, from childhood's hour." These cunning Jesuits, when driven from the field, have hidden behind subtleties.

But the artful scamps will not be so fortunate as they imagine. They promised that if any clergymen of "equal rank" with themselves would take part in the debate, they would continue it. Thereupon Dr. Sunderland, pastor of President Cleveland's church, and Bishop Cox, of Buffalo, were invited to discuss the question with the papist theologians, and will, it is said, consent to do so. If the Jesuits can't hold their own in a debate with a country lawyer and a blacksmith, what may we expect when Cox and Sunderland take them in hand? I know their object. It is to support Bishop Keane's assertion that the A. P. A. movement is the result of religious persecution, instigated by Protestants, or, as they say, "sectarian" preachers. But this plea is sufficiently refuted in advance by the fact that not one of the men who have heretofore participated in the debate inaugurated by themselves has ever been a preacher. In fact, the Protestant clergy and press have until recently, with few exceptions, held aloof from the movement; and Bishop Keane knew this when, with characteristic lack of truth, he asserted the contrary. When Blaise Pascal denounced these Jesuits as *mentiri impudentissime*, he hit the nail squarely on the head. "Most impudent liars" they are.

Speaking of the Catholic University of America, I am reminded that the said university has recently received \$100,000 in donations—\$50,000 from a Connecticut judge to found a chair of political economy, and \$50,000 from a Baltimore woman to found a law department. The so-called university owns seventy acres of the finest land in

the district of Columbia, and has a number of fine edifices already constructed. Besides this, the papists also have Georgetown University, which was established in 1788, and which owns magnificent properties, both in Georgetown and in Washington. They also own Gonzaga College, Carroll Institute, and several convents, besides hospitals of various kinds, and numbers of other educational and eclemsynary institutions, and sixteen parish churches. These are all missionary establishments, many of which are supported in whole or in part by the government, in plain violation of the constitution; so that as a missionary field the district of Columbia is practically in the hands of the enemies of the republic. For the Protestants, as such, have not a single university, college, or lobby in the district, and their churches are being frozen out as fast as it is possible for the combined efforts of the politicians and the Jesuits to attain that end. There is talk, however, of establishing a Protestant congregation and Pauline propaganda, which will probably be done on the 22nd of this month. The Methodists, moreover, are trying to establish a university here, and the government project for a university of the United States is gaining strength. I have already sent you the report of the select committee of the senate on that subject. The papists are fighting both schemes tooth and nail, and it seems to me that our noble order should therefore encourage both.

A good symptom of better times is that the picture of John Hampden, the great English statesman whose name is mentioned in Gray's "Elegy," and who so manfully withstood the encroachments of the papacy in the reign of Charles I, has been placed in the Blue room of the White House. Possibly Mr. Cleveland, after having given nearly all the offices to the papists, is coming to his senses, like Senator Vance, who, after voting for appropriations of money to Indian parol schools, finally drank to the health of John Calvin. Thus the Jesuits were strengthened and John Calvin duly honored at the same time. Such is statesmanship in this God-forsaken district. The honors go to dead Protestants; but the papists always get the money.

The people of the state of Washington are evidently in earnest about rectifying the situation, and are preparing to demonstrate this fact on the Fourth of July. I have been shown a letter from Seattle in this connection, which is interesting as showing the progress of the patriotic movement in that quarter; and also the appreciation in which Messrs. Linton and Traynor are held on the Pacific Coast. It is as follows:

"SEATTLE, Wash., February 5, 1895. —Hon. W. S. Linton, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: At a regular meeting of the King County Advisory Board, A. P. A., it was unanimously decided to have the Fourth of July celebration, 1895, under the auspices of the A. P. A., and to make the occasion in fact, as well as in name, the American celebration of independence; that we get the best speakers available, and that to this end the secretary communicate with Hon. W. S. Linton, and Hon. W. J. H. Traynor, national president of the A. P. A. In explanation of this proposed effort, we desire you to know that we have had public meetings attended by over 5,000 people in this city, and the citizens here and in the country around are thoroughly aroused and interested in our patriotic principles, and such a celebration as above proposed will light a blaze in this state that will render a good account of the 1896 elections. Hoping that we may secure you as an orator, and that we may be advised as soon as you accept, I am, yours fraternally, E. S. FRET, Secretary of Board."

On the 22d of February there will be a patriotic celebration at Vienna, Virginia, under the auspices of the A. P. A. council of that town. Great preparations are being made for the occasion.

In this city there are now five councils of the A. P. A., besides one council of the W. A. P. A.

PREPARATIONS on an elaborate scale, are being made for a grand entertainment to be given by the Junior Order of American Mechanics of Kansas City and its suburbs, on Washington's birthday Feb., 22nd, at Warrick hall, 827 Central St., Kansas City, Mo. The Junior Order of Kansas City needs no introduction to our citizens as they are well aware of its aims, and objects. Purely patriotic in its principles, it is at the same time benevolent and charitable, and aids its fellow members when in distress. The Rev. A. H. Slaughter of the First Baptist church, Warrensburg, Mo., has signified his willingness to be present at the entertainment, which is a sufficient guarantee that the affair will be a success. You should attend.