

THE AMERICAN

Entered at Postoffice as second-class matter... JOHN C. THOMPSON, Editor... W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager.

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

THE AMERICAN OFFICE: 1615 Howard Street, Omaha, Neb. Subscription rates: Per Year \$2.00, Six Months \$1.00, Three Months .50.

TO ADVERTISERS. The rates for advertisements in this paper are as follows: 10 cents per line each insertion (14 lines to the inch).

FOR YOUR INFORMATION. THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY is a corporation. It was organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska.

THE AMERICAN IS THE CHAMPION OF ALL PARTISAN ORDERS—THE ORGAN OF NONE.

MARCH 1, 1895.

THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY is a corporation. It was organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska.

Each share is worth \$100.00. Of the 150 shares, but twelve remain unsold.

Terms will be easy, \$10.00 down and \$10.00 per month on each share.

THE mayor of Savannah, Ga., is a Hebrew. His name is Meyers, and Meyers is made of the right material.

JUDGE SCOTT has the people with him. The people believe, if they cannot prove it, that certain members of the grand jury are corrupt.

THE contest for the possession of church property which has been going on in Omaha between the Roman Bishop and the Independent Poles, has been decided by Judge Ambrose in favor of the bishop.

COL. HENRY S. HILTON, who assisted Rev. J. Q. A. Henry and the A. P. A. to wrest San Francisco from Rome, is stopping in Omaha and will be pleased to answer all calls to lecture upon the evils attendant upon Roman ascendancy.

THE one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of George Washington's birth was fittingly celebrated in this city, with speeches, music, recitations and dancing, last Friday evening.

THE fulsome flattery bestowed upon John Ireland by the daily press of Chicago, on account of the windy platitudes and Jesuitical sophistries which he delivered in the Auditorium last Friday afternoon, ought to convince any sane person that Rome has a death-grip on the editorial writers of the daily press.

REV. JOS. SLATTERY is a gentleman in every sense of the word, but when Rome thinks she can scare him off the field, she has not carefully estimated his prowess.

CERTAINLY.

HARDINE, Neb., February 28, 1895.—Editor THE AMERICAN: Some men to whom the "Jesuit's Extreme Oath," as given in your paper, have read it, as well as other oaths, but say, "It is a lie," or "How do you know that it is correct?" "How was it obtained?" etc.

The gentlemen who pronounce the oaths lies would be acceptable on any jury, as it is generally conceded that the ignorant only make good and safe jurors. But their saying that these oaths are untruths does not prove anything. The fact of the matter is every oath published is susceptible of proof.

For that reason it behooves Americans to give heed to the words of Col. Sherman.

It looks very much to us as though a plan had been perfected for the defeat of the fire and police commission bill which was introduced by Allan. It has now been nearly three weeks since it was reported back to the house for passage, yet it has not been taken up.

You can find the bishop's oath quoted on pages 566 and 567 of "The Papal Controversy," by Rev. D. B. Ray, a Baptist minister of St. Louis, Mo. Rev. Ray says that Dowling's "History of Romanism," pages 615 and 616, contain the same oath.

These oaths can be found in Rev. John Dowling's "History of Romanism," edition of 1845, pages 185-6-7; also in "Text Book of Popery," published by Griffin & Simon, Philadelphia; also Burrow's "Supremacy of the Pope," pages 42-55; also in "Foxes and Firebrands," one of the many books by Rev. James Usher, archbishop of Armagh.

The editor of THE AMERICAN realizes that many good men, loyal citizens, and tried patriots, who have had little experience with the world outside of their little town, who have never lived in these large cities since lying, hypocrisy, hoodling and official corruption became the rule and the practice under the guidance of the Society of Jesus.

THE Rt. Rev. John A. Waterson, of Columbus, Ohio, cousin of our noted journalist, Henry Waterson, of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, and a Roman Catholic bishop, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Columbus, on the 25th inst. The idea of Protestants inviting an apostate and pervert to come and lecture to them is preposterous.

It is his duty in cold calm deductions to draw out and tabulate, not only the size of the iron in the bridge, the diameter of sewers, with their grades and various ramifications and tanks underground; the crown, grades, width, stops and materials of street pavements, etc., etc., but knowing all these things, to easily, methodically and accurately determine the true adjustment under the contract between the employer and employee.

With much more propriety could the locomotive engineer be the conductor, but practical men have decreed that his place is at the throttle.

What competent superintendent of a railroad wishes at the same time to be his own engineer, although ever so competent and accomplished a civil engineer himself, he has, and of necessity must, have his unbiased advising engineer to report to him the cold facts and conditions.

But you ask, do you think best to go on with our monkey and parrot dual government between the board of public works and city engineer? Most emphatically, no! The city engineer should not be city engineer, but engineer to the board of public works.

As the locomotive engineers, even though far superior to the conductor in mechanical skill, runs the cargo of living freight to the back of the conductor; or as the railroad civil engineer, far superior in professional lore to the superintendent, is still under his direction, so would I have the city engineer under the direction of the board of public works.

Make the offices as they should be first, and select the men afterwards. The day was when public offices had to be adjusted to fit royal descendants; such conditions and governments still exist, but have not in this country since 1779.

ALVA J. GROVER, For eleven years assistant and deputy city engineer of Omaha.

OUR friend Hile, who has run the Kansas City Eagle, the organ of the A. P. A. of Kansas, for several years, has never received the support his efforts would entitle him to. For that reason we urge upon the friends of true Americanism in this city the propriety of giving him all the assistance they can.

Therefore friends, brothers, Americans, we urge you to read carefully, and to ponder well, the doctrines of the Jesuits as published in these columns and as translated by Col. Sherman.

THE sale of the Chicago Herald by John R. Walsh and his reported pur-

every republican institution and erect upon their ruins an ecclesiastical despotism backed by the inquisition with all its horrors and all its savagery. This the American people are not prepared to accept; yet the work of these agents has been done so quietly and at the same time so effectively, that today we are not the freemen we have long boasted of being, for they have insinuated themselves into so many confidential positions that they possess not only the political secrets, but, in many instances, the business and family secrets of the people, to such an extent that they are able to turn a freeman into a slave whenever the policy of the church demands such a transformation.

For our self and our readers we thank him for his courtesy in allowing us to publish the first chapters of his book. No doubt it will do much good.

WHAT IS THE MATTER? It looks very much to us as though a plan had been perfected for the defeat of the fire and police commission bill which was introduced by Allan.

THE Roman Catholic, O'Shaughnessy, told a friend of ours that "we have one good friend whom we can tie to when that fire and police bill comes up. It is Tom Crane." We didn't think Tom was that smooth.

WE have received \$100 from C. B. Maxwell, of Houtzdale, Penn., to be expended for the relief of the drouth sufferers. Thanks.

WHO will the Democrats nominate for mayor of Chicago? Will he be one of the gang?

MR. GROVER'S POSITION. It is So Nearly the Correct One That We Endorse It Fully.

EDITOR AMERICAN—Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of Senate File No. 115, being an act to amend charters of metropolitan cities. While I much prefer keeping out of these questions and leaving their discussion to those of more mature years and of larger property interests, still I feel it a duty to turn my strength and thought, humble though it may be, to throwing some light upon the formation of the organic law of Omaha, where all my possessions have been made and are.

Even with these thoughts in mind I would, I think, shrink from the public gaze which will turn on me by the publication of this epistle, were it not for the fact that from the early age of seven years I have loved the profession of civil engineering. It has been my hope, if not capable of adding lustre to that profession at least to maintain it in its elementary purity.

Because, first, an attorney at the bar ought certainly not set at the same time as judge on the case.

His duty it is to say scientifically and mathematically how much.

It is his duty in cold calm deductions to draw out and tabulate, not only the size of the iron in the bridge, the diameter of sewers, with their grades and various ramifications and tanks underground; the crown, grades, width, stops and materials of street pavements, etc., etc., but knowing all these things, to easily, methodically and accurately determine the true adjustment under the contract between the employer and employee.

With much more propriety could the locomotive engineer be the conductor, but practical men have decreed that his place is at the throttle.

What competent superintendent of a railroad wishes at the same time to be his own engineer, although ever so competent and accomplished a civil engineer himself, he has, and of necessity must, have his unbiased advising engineer to report to him the cold facts and conditions.

But you ask, do you think best to go on with our monkey and parrot dual government between the board of public works and city engineer? Most emphatically, no! The city engineer should not be city engineer, but engineer to the board of public works.

As the locomotive engineers, even though far superior to the conductor in mechanical skill, runs the cargo of living freight to the back of the conductor; or as the railroad civil engineer, far superior in professional lore to the superintendent, is still under his direction, so would I have the city engineer under the direction of the board of public works.

Make the offices as they should be first, and select the men afterwards. The day was when public offices had to be adjusted to fit royal descendants; such conditions and governments still exist, but have not in this country since 1779.

ALVA J. GROVER, For eleven years assistant and deputy city engineer of Omaha.

Inter-Ocean, when considered in connection with the wholesale revolt of Roman Catholics from the Democratic party, ought to be all the evidence that the public should desire to convince them that Rome believes Republicanism is in the ascendancy. She is getting on that side so as to get as many appointments as possible. She wants to rule Chicago for the next two years.

Rev. H. D. BROWN, the eloquent divine who so effectually answered Jesuit Sherman in Omaha some two years ago, has prepared several new lectures on the all-absorbing subject of Roman aggression and priestly interference in politics, and is ready to answer calls in either Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado or Nebraska. You can address him in care of THE AMERICAN, Omaha.

THAT lady teacher in an Omaha public school who had unruly boy in her department, and called the parish priest in to make him mind, need not be surprised if her services are not needed after this year. The people do not expect priests to be called into the public schools to preserve order.

THE Roman Catholic, O'Shaughnessy, told a friend of ours that "we have one good friend whom we can tie to when that fire and police bill comes up. It is Tom Crane." We didn't think Tom was that smooth.

WE have received \$100 from C. B. Maxwell, of Houtzdale, Penn., to be expended for the relief of the drouth sufferers. Thanks.

WHO will the Democrats nominate for mayor of Chicago? Will he be one of the gang?

MR. GROVER'S POSITION. It is So Nearly the Correct One That We Endorse It Fully.

EDITOR AMERICAN—Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of Senate File No. 115, being an act to amend charters of metropolitan cities. While I much prefer keeping out of these questions and leaving their discussion to those of more mature years and of larger property interests, still I feel it a duty to turn my strength and thought, humble though it may be, to throwing some light upon the formation of the organic law of Omaha, where all my possessions have been made and are.

Even with these thoughts in mind I would, I think, shrink from the public gaze which will turn on me by the publication of this epistle, were it not for the fact that from the early age of seven years I have loved the profession of civil engineering. It has been my hope, if not capable of adding lustre to that profession at least to maintain it in its elementary purity.

Because, first, an attorney at the bar ought certainly not set at the same time as judge on the case.

His duty it is to say scientifically and mathematically how much.

It is his duty in cold calm deductions to draw out and tabulate, not only the size of the iron in the bridge, the diameter of sewers, with their grades and various ramifications and tanks underground; the crown, grades, width, stops and materials of street pavements, etc., etc., but knowing all these things, to easily, methodically and accurately determine the true adjustment under the contract between the employer and employee.

With much more propriety could the locomotive engineer be the conductor, but practical men have decreed that his place is at the throttle.

What competent superintendent of a railroad wishes at the same time to be his own engineer, although ever so competent and accomplished a civil engineer himself, he has, and of necessity must, have his unbiased advising engineer to report to him the cold facts and conditions.

But you ask, do you think best to go on with our monkey and parrot dual government between the board of public works and city engineer? Most emphatically, no! The city engineer should not be city engineer, but engineer to the board of public works.

As the locomotive engineers, even though far superior to the conductor in mechanical skill, runs the cargo of living freight to the back of the conductor; or as the railroad civil engineer, far superior in professional lore to the superintendent, is still under his direction, so would I have the city engineer under the direction of the board of public works.

Make the offices as they should be first, and select the men afterwards. The day was when public offices had to be adjusted to fit royal descendants; such conditions and governments still exist, but have not in this country since 1779.

ALVA J. GROVER, For eleven years assistant and deputy city engineer of Omaha.

BANISH THE JESUITS.

That Will Furnish the Only Permanent Remedy Against

That Form of Corruption and Misrule Which is Incident to the Spoils System in Politics.

THE JESUIT LOBBY.

Let us examine this subject carefully, for it affords a clew to the solution of many vexatious problems.

In this paper I shall use the word lobby to signify persons, not members of a legislative body, who make it their business to influence legislation by personal agency. And when I assert that there is in the capital of the United States a Jesuit lobby, I mean that an order of monks, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the Sixteenth century, and acknowledging allegiance solely to their foreign master who resides at Rome, have stealthily entrenched themselves here, and have been for years exerting an illicit and corrupt influence over congress in the interest of the Roman Catholic church.

This order of monks, called the Society of Jesus, is the most extraordinary body of men ever organized for any purpose at any time anywhere in the whole world. Its members are sworn to perpetual poverty and celibacy, and to implicit obedience to the general of their order. Its original and paramount object is to re-establish throughout Christendom the sovereignty of the Roman pontiff. The underlying principle of their philosophy is that the end justifies the means; and hence expediency and inconsistency have, from the beginning, been such conspicuous features in Jesuitical conduct, that the very word Jesuitical has become a synonym of perfidy, and a term of reproach.

So that to say of a man that he has a Jesuitical conscience is equivalent to the grossest insult. These men unite the functions of scholars, statesmen, diplomatists, teachers, philosophers, and priests. To be Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at one and the same time has been accounted a rare stroke of perverted genius; but the Jesuit is all sorts of men in one. All in all, he is the rankest weed that ever grew in the jungle of Knave's Acre—meaner in spirit than Shakespeare's Caliban, more contemptible in his total lack of consistency than Proteus, and yet more dangerous than Macbeth, who murdered his own guest while asleep at midnight. Under cover of a devout exterior, he is forever striving after power and dominion; and when he has attained these, he invariably applies them to promote the detestable intriguing schemes of his order.

It has been said, and it is true, that the dogmas of the Jesuits break all bounds of civil society; authorize theft, perjury, falsehood, the most inordinate and criminal impiety, and, in general, 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.

It is hard for the mind to grasp the full and terrible significance of such a statement as this, especially when it is applied to a body of men whom most people in this country have, through inattention to their history, past and current, been accustomed to regard as a common religious order, devoid of political purposes, and actuated only by an esprit du corps compatible alike with private charity and public policy. It seems utterly incredible. If I had not myself studied the provincial letters of Blaise Pascal, and the writings of Von Ranke, Macaulay, Froude and D'Aubigne, I should hesitate to accept it as historic truth. If I had not read the history of the Jesuits and judge for yourselves. In the end you will agree with me, and will confess that the American Protective Association has not too soon commenced the work of bringing the people to a knowledge of the dangers which menace our institutions from this strange source of pestilential doctrines.

So far, I have cited only those authorities which are opposed to the Jesuits. It might be better to submit the written testimony of some distinguished member of their own society; and hence I shall reproduce a letter whose authenticity is vouched for by Sir Harcourt Lees, an English nobleman, who found the manuscript in the library of the Earl of Oxford. This letter was written in 1688, soon after the Huguenot persecution in France, by Father Lachaise, a Jesuit, and the confessor of Louis XIV, to Father Peter, another Jesuit, who was at the same time confessor of James II, of England. It is a lucid and succinct manual of Jesuitical procedure, and when it has been carefully studied, the situation at this capital may be understood. Though it is precisely such a letter as one devil might write to another, yet it outlines the policy of the Society of Jesus, as I

have observed in Washington. In spite of its length, therefore, I shall ask you to read it all:

"WORTHY FRIEND: I received yours of the 20th June last, and am glad to hear of your good success, and that our party gains ground so fast in England; but concerning the question you have put to me, that is: 'What is the best course to take to root out all heretics?' I answer, there are divers ways to do that, but we must consider which is the best to make use of in England. I am sure you are not ignorant of how many thousand heretics we have in France, by the power of our dragoons, converted in the space of one year; and by the doctrine of those booted apostles, turned more in one month than Christ and His apostles could in ten years. This is a most excellent method, and far exceeds those of the great preachers and teachers that lived since Christ's time. But I have spoken with divers fathers of our society who do think that your king is not strong enough to accomplish his design by such kind of force; so that we cannot expect to have our work done in that manner, for the heretics are too strong in the three kingdoms; and therefore we must seek to convert them by fair means, before we fall upon them with fire, sword, halts, goals and other such like punishments; and therefore, I can give you no better advice than to begin with soft, easy means. Wheedle them by promises of profit and places of honor, till you have made them dip themselves in treasonable actions against the laws established, and then they are bound to serve for fear. When they have done thus, turn them out and serve others so by putting them in their places; and by this way gain as many as you can; and for the heretics that are in places of profit and honor, turn them out or suspend them on pretense of misbehavior, by which their places are forfeited, and they subject to what judgment you may please to give upon. Then you must form a camp that must consist of none but Catholics, this will make the heretics heartless, and conclude all means of relief, then recovery is gone. And lastly, take the short and the best way, which is to surprise the heretics on a sudden; and to encourage the zealous Catholics, let them sacrifice all and wash their hands in their blood, which will be an acceptable offering to God. And this was the method I took in France, which hath well, you see, succeeded; but it cost me many threats and promises before I could bring it thus far, our king being a long time unwilling. But finally I got him on the hip; for he had lain with his daughter-in-law, for which I would, by no means, give him absolution till he had given me an instrument, under his own hand and seal, to sacrifice all the heretics or Protestants in one day. Now, as soon as I had my desired commission, I appointed the day when this should be done; and, in the meantime, made ready some thousands of letters, to be sent into all parts of France in one fortnight. I was never better pleased than at that time, but the king was affected with compassion for the Huguenots, because they had been a means to bring him to his crown and throne; and the longer he was under it the more sorrowful he was, often complaining and desiring me to give him his commission again; but that I would by no persuasion do, advising him to repent of that heinous sin, and also telling him that the trouble and horror of his spirit did not proceed from any thing of evil in those things that were to be done, but from that wickedness that he had done, and that he must resolve to undergo the severe burden of troubled mind for one of them or the other; and if he would remain satisfied as it was, his sin being forgiven, there would, in a few days, be a perfect atonement made for it, and be perfectly reconciled to God again. But all this would not pacify him, for the longer the more restless, and I therefore ordered him to retire in his closet, and spend his time constantly in prayer, without permitting any one to interrupt him; and this was in the morning early, when, the evening following, I was to send away all my letters. I did, indeed, make the more haste, for fear he should disclose it to anybody; yet I had given him a strict charge to keep it to himself; and the very things I most feared, to my sorrow, came to pass; for, just in the nick of time, the devil, who hath at all times his instruments at work, sent the prince of Conde to the court and asked for the king; he was told that he was in his closet and would speak with no one. He impudently answered 'that he must and would speak with him,' and so went directly to his closet; he, being a great peer, no man durst hinder him. And being come to the king, he soon perceived by his countenance that he was under some great trouble of mind, for he looked as if he had been going into the other world. 'Sir,' said he, 'what is the matter with you?' The king at first refused to tell him, but he, pressing hard upon him, at last the king, with a sorrowful complaint, burst out, and said: 'I have given Father Lachaise a commission, under my hand, to murder all the Huguenots in one day, and this evening will the letters be dispatched to all parts, by the post, for the performing of it, so that there is but small time left for any Huguenot subjects to live, who have