

THE AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

"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, APRIL 26, 1895.

NUMBER 17

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HERE is another straw which shows which way the wind blows in Rome: "The pope has issued an order which has been promulgated in Budapest, declaring that the offspring of mixed marriages shall be brought up in the Catholic faith. This conflicts with the Hungarian marriage law, which gives the parents of children born of such unions the choice of the faith in which they shall be reared." This is further evidence that where the laws of the state conflict with the laws of the church the laws of the church are to be unhesitatingly obeyed.

FATHER CHAS. CHINIQUY says: "I have heard the confessions of more than 200 priests, and say the truth, as God knows it, I must declare that only twenty-two had not wept over the secret or public sins committed through the irresistibly corrupting influences of auricular confession! I am now more than seventy-seven years old, and in a short time I shall be in my grave. I shall have to give an account of what I now say. Well, it is in the presence of my great Judge, with my tomb before my eyes, that I declare to the world that very few—yes, very few—priests escape from falling into the pit of the most horrible moral depravity the world has ever known through the confession of females."

THE priesthood will soon have to devise something more terrible than a hell if they would keep "doubting Thomases" from expressing publicly their disbelief in the actual existence of such a Godly place. A correspondent to the *World Herald* from New York in speaking of one of these "doubting Thomases" says: "Now we have the 'new preacher,' for, as the old-fashioned women have passed away, so also have the antique clergymen, who formerly talked about the golden seats in Heaven and the roaring fires in an eternal hell. One of the new preachers in this end of the universe is Rev. Frank E. Mason of Brooklyn. At the First Church of Christ the other night Dr. Mason spoke in answer to the question, 'Is there a hell?' and this is what he said: 'Yes; if you make one. There is no local hell. Hell and Heaven are conditions of mind, not locations. Hell is the abridgement of power. It is the shriveling of the mind. Man carries his own brimstone in the pocket of his thought. It is set on fire by the friction of negative ideas. The pessimist relegates his Heaven to futurity. The optimist enjoys it on earth. The one who is continually singing, 'Earth is a desert drear, Heaven is my home,' lives in perpetual hell. He is suffering from ecclesiastical dyspepsia. He has eaten the forbidden apple and cannot digest it.'"

W. D. POWELL, D. D., writes: "Romanism encourages paganism. It has never done anything to turn the Mexicans from paganism. The chaplain of Maximilian, appointed by the pope, wrote a tract which was published in Paris. He said: 'Mexicans are not Christians. 1. Because they are idolaters. 2. Their religion, owing to ignorance, consists of rites and ceremonies. They do not know what it is to worship God in spirit and in truth. Virtue is unknown to the Catholic clergy. Communion is administered to children five years of age. Each ceremony is made an article of merchandise.' There is not a robber in Mexico who is not a fanatical Romanist. They are covered with charms to keep the devil out. A noted robber had made about a million dollars. He became concerned and consulted the priest. A large sum was paid and a receipt taken securing his salvation. He afterwards returned to his old trade. People are in ignorance of the way of salvation. A leader man of Mexico married his own sister. For \$30,000 the pope gave him authority for the marriage. For \$16,000 a man obtained from the church of Rome permission to marry his niece. I am personally acquainted with this man. For baptizing a child a fee of from \$1.50 to \$2.20 is charged. In Mexico, if the government had not taken away the cemeteries, the people could not bury without exorbitant fees. The lowest marriage fee in the church is \$15, while wages for a day's labor are twelve and one-half cents. Two-thirds of the people formerly lived without marriage. Almost every priest has children of his own."

WE do not believe everything we see in print about the fashionable woman. While we do not doubt that what she does many things which other women do not do, yet some of the things with which she is charged are so ludicrous and so devoid of common horse sense that we must perforce reject them

as below the level of even a fashionable woman. One of these things is spoken of in the following item: "The fashionable woman picks up abroad now to hang in her drawing-room a set of priest's vestments. These are used for window and door draperies, one hanging as a lambrequin over a white window, with perhaps the narrow casements in the same room conventionally decorated. These pieces of rich embroidery can be picked up in Spain, France and Italy at very low prices, and are regarded by the discriminating collector as a unique and attractive ornament. In using them as lambrequins or doorway draperies, breadths of soft silk of a contrasting or harmonizing hue are drawn through the openings made in the robes for head and arms, an arrangement which adds a pleasing grace to the rather stiff lines of the splendid pieces."

THE bowels of the earth are giving up many curious things in these latter days; things which indicate a higher civilization among the ancients than they have been credited with. A dispatch from Athens under date of April 13, 1895, says: "The excavations of the American school of Archaeology at Heracleon and Argos, directed by Prof. Charles Waldstein, has resumed this spring, giving employment to 250 workmen. The work has been successful. Besides the two temples and five buildings previously discovered a large colonnade forty-five feet long and well preserved has been found 250 feet below the surface and to the south of the second temple. The excavators have already found parts of Metopes, two marble heads of the best Greek period, a hundred objects of bronze and gold, gems, vases and terra cottas of the Homeric period, also numerous scarabs, several Mycenaean tombs and an argive inscription of bronze, possibly of a religious character. The excavations, which are now in their fourth season, will be completed this year. They rival the French excavations at Delphi in magnitude and importance, and the objects found represent all the periods of Greek life, from the prehistoric to the Roman, and give specimens of the sculpture and architecture of the Ptolemaic age. They have already produced more material for the history of the earliest ceramic art than was discovered in any previous excavations, including those of Dr. Schliemann."

APROPOS of what we have just said on this subject, we give the following dispatch from Detroit, Mich. "A great stone wall situated in Greenleaf township, Sanilac county, four miles east and one mile south of Cass City, is exciting no little curiosity in the state. The upper part of this mysterious structure was laid bare by the recent forest fires, and resembling at a distance a huge white serpent lying in a swamp, through which it passes. The wall is about eight feet wide at the top but widens at the base. At one place along the line of the wall a ditch has been made to drain the swamp. This wall was cut through in several places, but the bottom was never reached in any case. How, when, or by whom this mysterious piece of architecture was constructed is a poser for antiquarians. There are no breaks during its entire length, and the nooks or interstices are filled with a substance resembling cement."

MR. NOAH BROOKS recently contributed a very interesting article to the *Century Magazine*, from which we take the following: "It is interesting to call to mind some of the forces which made Grant the general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and some of the incidents that attended the consummation of that historic work. It was by no means a grateful task for the congressmen of that time to lend a hand in creating the grade of lieutenant general in the army, although there was no question as to the man on whom that distinction should be conferred. I question very much if the bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general would have gone through congress then if it had not been for the very general dissatisfaction with Gen. Halleck, who was acting as general-in-chief, with headquarters at Washington. This dissatisfaction was constantly increasing, and although the country at large did not seem to be very keenly alive to Halleck's inadequacy to the situation, Washington, and especially the chambers of congress, resounded with complaints of his sluggishness, his unwillingness to take responsibilities, and his supposed incapacity to grasp the whole military situation. I doubt if the most outspoken and malignant Copperhead in congress was so disliked, so reviled by the more radical members as this unfortunate general-in-chief. The belief that some new man, no matter who he might be,

could vigorously prosecute the war and bring a speedy peace if he were in Halleck's place, made possible the passage of the bill reviving the rank of lieutenant general of the army. Oddly enough, men who complained that the president clung tenaciously to Gen. Halleck as his military adviser never doubted for a moment that Mr. Lincoln was more than willing that the rank should be revived with the distinct understanding that Grant should be the wearer of the title, and by virtue thereof become at once the generalissimo of all the military forces of the United States. That the president did cling to Halleck, in spite of the very general popular disfavor with which the general was regarded is well known. When I ventured one day to say to the president that Halleck was disliked because many people supposed that he was too timid and hesitating in his military conduct, Mr. Lincoln's face at once wore a sober, almost severe, expression as he said that he was Halleck's friend because nobody else was. Other men had received from the president a somewhat similar impression; and, whatever may have been thought of the very remote possibility that any other man than Gen. Grant would be called to the head of the armies, congressmen who were clamorous for a more vigorous prosecution of the war were eagerly turning to the "lieutenant general bill," as it was called, as the readiest way to rid of Gen. Halleck's alleged slowness. If there was any doubt as to the popularity of Grant in Washington, (and he was disposed to regard that city as a place of snares), the arrival of the newly created lieutenant general effectually dispelled it. He had been called to the capital, and had arrived there late in the afternoon of March 8, 1864. That evening, as it chanced, was the occasion of the usual weekly reception at the White House, and thither Gen. Grant went by special invitation. Thither, too, went throngs of people when it was known that he would be on view with the president. So great was the crowd, and so wild the rush to get near the general that he was obliged at last to mount a sofa where he could be seen, and where he was secure, at least for a time, from the madness of the multitude. Women were caught up and whirled in the torrent which swept through the great east room. Ladies suffered dire disaster in the crush and confusion; their faces were torn and crimsoned; and people got upon sofas, chairs and tables to be out of harm's way or to get a better view of the spectacle. It was the only real mob I ever saw in the White House. It was an indescribable scene of curiosity, joy and pleasure. For once, at least, the president of the United States was not the chief figure in the picture. The little, scared looking man who stood on a crimson-covered sofa was the idol of the hour. He remained on view for a short time; then he was quietly smuggled out by friendly hands, and next day he departed from the city, which he then appeared to dread so much, to begin the last and mightiest chapter in his military career."

Down Hill.

According to *The Presbyterian*, the Roman Catholic church must do some strong work if she "holds her own." She is working hard in the United States to balance her loss in other countries, but the question arises, "Is she worthy of success?" According to the influence of nations for the good of this nation, she should have a rapid, down hill gait here. We do not refer to the people who are her followers, but the religion, as it is called, but it is a triple combination—a politico-religious-semi-paganism. *The Presbyterian* says: "In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as a whole, the Catholics are now a million and a half less than they were fifty years ago. In 1841 there 1,000,000 Roman Catholics in Great Britain and 6,000,000 in Ireland, making a total of 7,000,000. In 1891 the British Roman Catholics had increased to 2,000,000, chiefly by Irish immigration, while the Irish Roman Catholics had decreased to 3,500,000, making a total for the United Kingdom of 5,500,000, that is to say 1,500,000 less than in 1841, although the population had increased in the interval by 11,000,000. That is to say, in 1841 the Roman Catholics were 26 per cent of the whole population, but in 1891 they had dropped down to 16 per cent."

Now let the Roman Catholics take a hint, and let the ball roll.

TEN PINS.

Recalled Stormy Times.

"Well that looks natural!" said the old soldier, looking at a can of condensed milk on the breakfast table in place of ordinary milk that failed on account of the storm. "It's the Gail Borden Eagle Brand we used during the war."

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

A Subject of Paramount Importance to Every Intelligent American.

The question of good government is a subject of paramount interest to every pure, intelligent and loyal citizen of America. In some of the large cities of the United States so many discordant elements constitute the bulk of the population that the question of good government is rendered difficult and intricate. "It seems as though it were a law of human intercourse that when races are commingled in large masses the worst qualities of each appear intensified in the general iniquity." (Farrar, "Life of St. Paul," Vol. 1, page 291.) If the citizenry of the great centers of America were a people of practically one language, of like training and of like traditions, actuated by one exalted and noble patriotic purpose, and in whose breasts the spirit of civic pride and national unity reigned sovereignly, the problem of good government would be greatly simplified. The average citizen of any of the great centers of France, Germany or England is more patriotic than the average citizen of New York, Chicago or San Francisco. It is a well-known and a deplorable fact that a large per cent of our urban population is composed of persons who are totally out of harmony and out of sympathy with the highest ideals of American citizenship and American civilization. Undoubtedly the radical and effectual restriction of foreign immigration is one of the measures to which American adepts in statecraft must early apply their talents and their energies. A continuance of the present volume of immigration would well-nigh ruin this country. "In the present century [the nineteenth] the immigration of a large foreign population is seldom favorable to the social condition of a nation. Emigration has become so easy and so familiar that it is the resource of multitudes but little removed from simple pauperism. Men of ordinary characters, usually deteriorate when severed from the ties of home traditions, associations and opinions; and they seldom feel any strong attachment for a country which was not that of their childhood." (Lecky, "England in the Eighteenth Century," Vol. 2, page 4.) Men of low character constitute the class whose presence in the United States has imperilled the cause of good government and threatened the stability and perpetuity of the American Republic. There have come hither too many persons who seem to consider the honors, emoluments and advantages of public office as legitimate prey for needy adventurers. Professional foreigners exercise some mysterious hypnotic power over vast multitudes of American citizens of foreign birth. Not all those who come to us from other lands, however, are professional office-seekers. Many of our citizens of foreign birth are home-seekers. They merely seek homely felicity. And we must be patient and deferential toward those of our foreign-born fellow citizens who, while they are yet unable to speak English fluently or thoroughly comprehend the nature and scope of American institutions, are eager to qualify themselves for the proper discharge of the duties and responsibilities of free citizens, to become exemplars of liberty, progress and enlightenment, and to exalt and idealize American life.

The best elements of the old world are none too good to become citizens and residents of this American Republic. The United States must eventually become a nation actually speaking one great language, with universal freedom and national unity enshrined in the hearts of all the people. Clannishness and sectionalism jeopardize the national peace, prosperity and happiness.

Blessed is that American who never has betrayed any civic trust reposed in him. America needs a genuine revival of old-fashioned honesty. Only men of undoubted honor and probity must hereafter be intrusted with the conduct of public affairs. Public servants should be distinguished above all things for their integrity. We cannot trust to polite learning to save the nation. History teaches that the richest culture may exist side by side with the deepest degradation. "No ages are worse, no places more corrupt, than those that draw the iridescent film of an intellectual culture over the deep stagnancy of moral degradation." (Farrar, "Life of St. Paul," Vol. 1, page 28.) Many of our most cultured citizens entirely ignore the science of civics and constantly hold themselves aloof from civic concerns.

Every American patriot should labor and sacrifice for the advancement and enthronement of the principles of pure politics, for the actualization of good government. We who love our country and sincerely desire to see our land and nation happy, exalted, peaceful and prosperous must eject the enemies of state and society from the strongholds

of official power. Demagogism is the bane of American politics. Demagogues are generally the intransigent antagonists of simon pure Americanism; they are generally in favor of making the United States a mere colony of Europe. Ignorant, incompetent and iniquitous incumbents of public places should be turned out of the offices which they disgrace. Parasitic, disloyal and infamously persons ought never to be intrusted with police powers in America. ADALBERT BEACH.

The Image of the Beast.

What is the image of the beast, mentioned, Rev. 13:14? John and Daniel evidently describe the same beast. The "great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads," Rev. 12:3, is Rome pagan. The crowns were on the heads for the empire of Rome was not yet divided into the ten kingdoms. It is probably called the "great red dragon" because the dragon or Satan is the author and supporter of the pagan religion. "And the dragon gave him his power, his seat, and great authority," Rev. 13:2. That the "great red dragon" is Rome pagan, is believed by both papists and Protestants. There is no reason to doubt it. But what is the beast with seven heads and ten horns, with the crowns on the horns, described in Rev. 13:1-10? It is evidently the same as the "great red dragon" in a changed form; the same old dragon in a new dress, he has put on the vatican collar and wristbands, but under his coat are the scales of the dragon. The dominion has passed from the heads to the horns, but it is the same beast, for the horns grow out of the heads. The horns are the secular or civil power.

But another beast appears in the scene. "And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth, and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon." Rev. 13:11-18. What does this beast represent? Evidently the ecclesiastical power of Rome, the papacy—the false prophet—the "man of sin." If the "great red dragon" is Rome pagan, then the beast of the 13th chapter, is Rome papal, the secular and priestly power. There is clear evidence of this and no fact against it. If the two horns of the beast that spake as a dragon are significant, they may represent the two orders of the clergy or the union of the priestly and the civil power in the pope, the pretended "vicar of Christ"—and "prince of the kings of the earth." The pope claims no only to be the head of all churches, but higher than the kings of earth, hence claims authority to depose kings and absolve their subjects from allegiance.

The description of this two-horned beast agrees with the pope exactly and with the tyrannical and cruel reign of the popes. This beast is considered to be the same as the "little horn" of Dan. chapter 7th. They are both associated with the ten-horned beast. Papists admit their identity, and that they correspond to the great anti-Christ. They stand at the head of the anti-christian empire that has drenched the earth with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus. We know who slaughtered the saints, it is a matter of history, no Jesuit or vandal hand can blot out the record. History and prophecy run parallel. John saw in vision, the "harlot" that was "drunken with the blood of the saints."

Now, a question arises, what is the "image of the beast?" It will do no harm to express an opinion. Some say it is the papacy. But whatever constitutes the image of the beast, the pope is evidently the head of the combination.

My opinion is: that the image of the beast that received the deadly wound and was healed, is a union and co-operation of the ten-horned beast and the two-horned beast—the succession of popes, the pope being supreme dictator, the head, center and bond of union. In this combination, the empire was reconstructed, idolatry re-established and the deadly wound healed. The ten horns agreed, sustained idolatry and gave their power unto the beast. The papacy says to the civil powers, "Our religion is the only true religion and ought to be the religion of all. You make my religion the religion of the land, then all your subjects will be my subjects; make your subjects obey my religion and I will make my subjects obey your laws, hence the result is an iron despotism. Such a tyranny has long existed in papal nations. The pope or court of the inquisition condemns the victim to death and then turns him over to the civil power to be executed. Verse 12th shows a combination between the ten horned beast and the two-horned beast. "And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him, and causeth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed," that is Rome pagan. The revival of idolatrous wor-

ship by the papacy, healed the deadly wound. Next comes popish miracles—bogus miracles by which he deceived them, for a real miracle deceives no one, hence he is called the "false prophet that wrought miracles in the sight of the beast."

"And he doeth great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men, and deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by means of these miracles which he had power to do in the sight of the beast, etc." Rome today, claims to work miracles. Cardinal Newman improving Rome's claim to miraculous powers, says, "Our church is hung with miracles." The two-horned beast "spake as a dragon." His pretensions were pious and lamb-like, but his language and character is that of the dragon. By re-establishing idolatry and demon worship under the papacy, by the union of the secular and priestly power, with the pope at the head, the deadly wound is healed and there exists the image of the beast, in the old empire restored. The seven heads passed away successively and then the empire was divided and the dominion passed to the horns. "These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength unto the beast. These shall make war with the lamb and the lamb shall overcome them, etc." Rev. 17:13. "And the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seven, and goeth into perdition." Rev. 17:11. That is, the empire is restored in the image of the beast, hence the beast is the eighth and last head of the beast, yet is of the seven, because it is the old empire restored or revived. In this form the beast goes into perdition, Rome is in the last stage of her existence and the papacy will have no successor; when it falls, it will rise no more.

The dreadful end of popery is predicted. "And the beast was taken and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them which had received the mark of the beast and them that worshipped his image. These were both cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone." Rev. 19:20. This is the end of popery, it can persecute no more, and the millennium is then at the door. The doom of the beast is predicted in Dan. 7:11-26, Rev. 17:16. What we have said, may not be very clear to the reader, but we have tried to express our opinion. We consider the last form of the empire, combined with the two-horned beast, to be the image of the beast, the pope being the supreme head and dictator.

Well, what about it? It is this, you are warned that a terrible and cruel enemy confronts you. The beast has set his cloven foot upon the American shore. If God has seen it important to forewarn the church and the world of the rise of this terrible power, it is surely right and a duty to call the attention of men to this prophetic warning. Thus we write. We are not writing as a politician, but as a patriot and a friend of liberty and morality. Nor are we guessing or basing our thoughts on human opinion, but on the infallible word of God. Prophecy is history written before the event. God has written the history of the beast before it was organized. Dan. 7th chapter. This prophecy was not written to attract the curious or furnish material for speculation, but are the true sayings of God, to warn His people against the sorceries of the "mother of harlots." And it is no wonder that Rome is opposed to our public schools and the reading of the Bible in them. We see why she does not allow her disciples to read the Bible, it brands her as "the mother of harlots." Her whole character is delineated in the Scriptures. Her history and doings confirm the prophecy. The history was painted by Daniel the prophet, long before her rise. Popery answers exactly to the "little horn" and the two-horned beast of John. Every intelligent reader of the Bible recognizes the likeness, so the Bible is a dangerous book to Rome, and she knows it. Among the foulest evidences that Rome is anti-Christ is her treatment of the Scriptures. But the Bible is the hope of the world. Reader, cling to it and walk in the light of it. It will free the nations. It would spoil the creed of every papist if he would study it honestly. I have a neighbor, a Catholic, that never saw even the Douay Bible, the Romish version of the Scriptures. Rome pagan is the "great red dragon;" Rome papal is the anti-christian empire and successor to Rome pagan. This is not prophecy only, but it is history. Americans, do not sleep, do not be deceived.

CALVIN.

Do you subscribe and pay for THE AMERICAN? Yes or no will decide how much you are interested in the advancement of Americanism.