

THE AMERICAN

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PATRIOTISM and sacerdotalism cannot be allies.

HOW does it come that all the agitators on the police force are Protestants?

WHAT is Simwater going to do with his three candidates for county treasurer?

OUR patriot fathers, who made the Fourth of July the most unique and significant natal day in all history, contended kingcraft and priestcraft alike.

EVERY pap-sucker that bows before the throne of Governor-Mayor-Dictator Rosewater is all right for present purposes; every one else is a "howling dervish."

THE papal flag should never be permitted to be displayed, even on special occasions, on the soil of the United States. It is the symbol of foreign subjection.

MUCH good work has been accomplished toward the upbuilding of Americanism in Platt City, Mo. Keep at it, boys, and push American principles forward.

THERE were three tests which Thomas Jefferson applied to the aspirant for public office: (1) Is he honest? (2) Is he loyal? (3) Is he capable? No Romanist could pass the ordeal.

THE Fourth of July is one of the great American days which Romanists never heartily honor. It is an occasion on which the Stars and Stripes are exalted and the papal standard abased.

GENUINE Americans, every soul of them, discountenance the recognition, in any manner, of the Irish and papal flags, which signify rebellion and treason against the Government of the United States.

WE are indebted to Rev. O. E. Murray, A. M., author of "The Singing Patriot" and "The Black Pope," for the use of the handsome cuts which adorn the first page. See the advertisement of his books in another column.

MR. AND MRS. J. A. ROSE and their son Glenn leave to-day for Delavan, Minn., to be present at a family reunion of Mrs. Rose's brothers and sisters; the first occasion on which they will all have been together in twelve years.

AFTER the names of the officers who were discharged had been read, Godola remarked to Moety that he did not know that he was an agitator. Mostyn remarked that it was always necessary to let out some good men with the bad.

WE have been asked regarding announcements of candidates for the next election. THE AMERICAN will print no candidate's advertisement for office who will not receive the support of the patriotic orders. We will champion no cause but an American one, and are not for sale to any candidate.

MR. SIMWATER remarked before his citizens' meeting that he had supported the candidates of the A. P. A. in the past under the impression that the movement would be short-lived, like the old Know-nothing movement, but instead of that, it was gaining ground every day, and was spreading over the state at a rapid rate. This is a great admission from the greatest enemy the order has in the state.

NEW YORKERS have set a good example by forcing the Italian flag to be taken down when it was floated above the Stars and Stripes, in a camp of the daagos. If foreigners cannot respect our flag when in this country, they should be loaded aboard ships, by the authority of law, and returned to their own country. These disgraces are too frequent in the United States. If these foreigners will not respect the flag of our country, they will not respect the laws, and would be a dangerous lot in case of war.

THE Bee has classified members of the A. P. A. into "howling dervishes" and another class which has not yet received its designation. Knowing that there are 8,000 members of the order in Omaha, and a large sympathetic vote beside, it has found out, too late, however, that there must be a split somewhere, or it will fall in returning the Roman hierarchy to power. But the Simwaters started in wrong. They have attacked the order as unconstitutional, and abused every man and woman who professes its principles, and they will find out before they get through that the people will resent it at the ballot-box.

THE ONLY CHURCH PARTY.

There should be no mistake made. There is but one church party in the city of Omaha or Douglas county, and that is the party championed today by the Simwaters, which the *World-Herald* humorously terms the "Sacred Order of the Three Eds." Prior to the advent of the A. P. A., that church party, under one guise or another, controlled this city and county, through the assistance of the Ed Simwaters. It is a notorious fact that when the Roman church party held the whip-hand in Douglas county, it was almost impossible for a Protestant Republican to be elected to office; but when the Republicans nominated John Rush, the junior Ed. Simwater, or any of that ilk, the Democrats running against them were defeated. Why was this so? Because the Romans, under the directions of their priests, voted as one man for every Roman, no difference on what ticket he was running. When Rome was in power, the city and county treasuries were looted. Witness the Douglas addition blunder under Simwater and "Honest" Dick O'Keefe's regime, the retaining-wall job, the Thirteenth street grading contract, the rotten block pavement, and the sewer system near the Linseed Oil Works and Sherman avenue, the last of which stood as a monument to the incompetency of Andrew Rosewater, who is now city engineer, by the grace of E. Rosewater vice Bemis, until a rain came and washed it out. And Ed. Simwater, Sr., was not ignorant of the rascality of the county hospital deal. He knew personally that there was crookedness there—that the citizens were being robbed of thousands of dollars; yet he never raised his voice against "Honest" Dick O'Keefe, and, what is more, has not to this day. When a man will allow the county treasury to be looted without raising his voice against the jobbery, and without writing a line against such unlawful work, and gives as an excuse that the publication of the facts would defeat "Honest" Dick O'Keefe for a re-election—and O'Keefe was always instrumental in giving him the job of printing the delinquent tax-list at three prices—we say, when a man remains silent on such a subject, does he suppose the people will follow his lead for a reform in politics? The man who consorts with boodlers, and refuses to expose them because such an exposure will defeat a man who would be useful to him, is not the proper man to head a movement for reform in politics. Nor is the man who has been the spokesman or the paper that has been the mouthpiece of the only church party that has ever existed in this city, county, state or nation, the proper man or journal to decry a movement such as the A. P. A. The church party in Douglas county and in Omaha is that fostered by the Roman Catholic priests through their secret societies, and championed by the senior Simwater. Don't forget that.

BE ENTHUSIASTIC.

We doubt much whether a man or woman in all this land can be found who will not agree with us on the proposition that there should be a greater preference shown, in musical circles, for strictly American music, particularly in our theatres, academies of music and at all gatherings where it is the purpose or the intent of the gathering to in any way awaken a love for our country or its sacred institutions. We have been present in places of amusement when the orchestra has played "The Star Spangled Banner," and have been in the act of applauding, when we discovered we were alone inspired by the sweet strains of that selection. Since then we have thought that possibly there were others in the audience similarly impressed and equally as anxious to give vent to their feelings, but from a spasm of modesty or through bashfulness allowed the opportunity to show their appreciation to pass unimproved. To our way of thinking, there should be no hesitancy on the part of any citizen to start the applause when "The Star Spangled Banner" or any other tune equally as dear to the American heart is being played. The average audience which assembles in this city is proverbially cold, and there is no doubt but what if there was more enthusiasm manifested when a national air is played there would be a better appreciation of the work done by the actors. These thoughts have been suggested by the following item from *Munsey's Magazine*:

"Patriotic citizens are congratulating themselves upon the popularity of Antonin Dvorak's beautiful and inspiring 'New World Symphony,' and are anticipating with pleasure the same composer's cantata, 'The American Flag,' now being rehearsed by the New York Musical Society, under the conductorship of Frank Dessert. Meanwhile a custom which, it seemed to us, was particularly calculated to stimulate the patriotic and emotional instinct of the nation is gradually slipping away from us. We refer to the practice followed for a time in all the theatres, the country over, to play a national air at the close of each performance. 'Munsey's' recently sent a circular letter to theatrical managers in several of the great cities of America, asking the question, 'Did or did not the public

take kindly to the national air while it was being performed nightly at your house?' From the answers received we learn that 'The Star Spangled Banner' was banished from the repertoire of the theatres' orchestras in some cases because 'there was no demand for it'; in others because 'the people got tired of it'; or, again, 'because of apathy shown by the audience.' One or two managers claim that the practice was looked upon as 'a species of Anglomaniac' which ought not to be encouraged. Another says, in substance, that it struck him as sacrilegious to play the national anthem at the conclusion of a purely farcical performance.

"In some houses, it seems, 'The Star Spangled Banner' is still being performed once in a great while. In a few the leader of the orchestra—who in nine cases out of ten is a foreigner—is permitted to select the music at pleasure. Only one theatrical firm has the courage to say that the practice should be revived. At one prominent metropolitan playhouse, however—Palmer's—it has never been dropped, and the manager declares that it will not be dropped while he remains in control of his theatre.

"WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS."

We have often marveled at the gullibility of the average Romanist, but we are in doubt as to whether we shall ever again waste any of our valuable time in marveling at Roman superstition, after having spent sufficient time to peruse a newspaper clipping which some very kind friend saw fit to send us, and one which you, no doubt, will find after reading to be as amusing as we found it to be.

In times gone by we have read the fairy tales published by alleged Roman Catholic newspapers in relation to certain miraculous cures that they claim have been effected by a visit to a spot which their church has seen fit to designate a shrine. We have been regaled with highly colored accounts of the marvelous cures which blindly ignorant Romanists have hastened to declare were directly traceable to a pilgrimage to one of these shrines. It has been but a few years since the newspaper columns were teeming with accounts of the marvelous and extraordinary relief obtained by the halt, the lame and the blind who went on a pilgrimage to one of these fabled shrines in France, or to a rival shrine in Germany. Until recently the Old World has had a monopoly of the shrine business. But America cannot long be deprived of a good thing, or a money-making thing, and those Old World resorts have not proven a money-losing venture—a thing that the local priesthood has not been slow in discovering and in imitating, as may be readily seen when one recalls the attempt of a certain Pittsburg priest, now deceased, to perform the regulation miraculous cures, after having his altar bedecked with cheap tinsel and tin-foil, so as to deceive the faithful into believing that they were worshipping at one of the richest, from a spiritual as well as a worldly point of view, altars in America. His parishioners foolishly believed that he was possessed of powers not possessed by an ordinary mortal; that he had the power of relieving the suffering of afflicted humanity if they would but come and believe in his power. We have heard also of the shrine in New York State and of those in Canada; of the one located in a northern state not a thousand miles from Wisconsin—which have been visited by the faithful whose early piety had brought on certain ailments not mentioned in polite society. We have heard of cures—alleged cures—from them all, but from not a single one of these old shrines have we seen published a circumstance that will in any way compare with the report published in relation to a new, and soon to be popular, shrine in Ohio, which has the distinction of being the only recognized pilgrimage church in this country. It is located at Carey, and a dispatch from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, says:

"It is only a small frame structure in a quiet village, and yet it is the most distinguished Roman Catholic church in the United States—a church where in the most miraculous cures have been effected, where prayer has relieved pain, and simple faith cured suffering humanity of diseases which had baffled the best medical skill. This is the prized distinction of the Church of Our Lady of Consolation, at Carey, twelve miles north of this city. It is the only pilgrimage church in the United States, and as such it is recognized by Pope Leo. In other words, it is a shrine where the lame and sick come from all parts of the land seeking relief; and, strange as it may seem, in many cases finding it. Its wonderful healing power is supposed to be vested in a fac simile of the famous statue of the Holy Virgin and Child at Luxemburg.

"When the foundation of the church at Carey had been laid, sufficient money to continue the work could not be obtained, and the foundation remained as an eyesore to the villagers for some years. Finally, Father Gloden, of Berwick, took the matter up and succeeded in raising sufficient means to complete the edifice. At the request of some of the congregation, he went to Europe in 1875, and, securing a piece of the original statue of the Holy Virgin and Child, had a fac simile made and brought it to his home in Berwick. Arrangements were begun for a grand triumphal march from Berwick to Carey. Over one thousand people formed in line, and with twenty maidens marching in front, bearing the sacred statue, the procession started. When half the distance was traversed, the sky became overcast with ominous clouds. The lightning flashed and the thunder roared. The multitude was about to scatter in confusion, when Father Gloden exclaimed: 'Let the procession proceed; there is no danger.' At this juncture a strange thing occurred. Immediately above the procession the clouds broke and a streak of sunlight appeared. While nothing but blackness prevailed to the right and left, and while rain fell both sides of the procession, not a participant received a drop of water until the statue-bearing maidens entered the church, then the storm broke and the rain fell in torrents. This sounds very much like fiction, but there are hundreds who can vouch for its truth.

RECEIVED HIS POUND OF FLESH.

The people of Omaha have not been slow to catch onto the outrageously unfair treatment accorded the police who were discharged from the force last Wednesday afternoon.

Men have been discharged from the force against whom there is no suspicion of wrong-doing; men have been dismissed against whom no charge of inefficiency can be sustained. There has been no charge of chronic infractions of the rules lodged against these men, no charge of disobedience of orders or of neglect of duty. Then why were they discharged? The Shylock had demanded his pound of flesh, which was the discharge of some of the most competent men on the force. We believe the people realize that Mr. Rosewater is in desperate straits, and that he intends to weight the police department down with political adherents and sympathizers of the Roman Catholic church, who will stand ready to sustain any overt act.

The people are to be congratulated for having secured the passage of a law which will eventually put a stop to such high-handed proceedings. It will make it impossible for any man—and we include Rosewater in the category—to trade and traffic in positions of trust on the police department, or use the force to further his political ends.

SHOULD BE ASHAMED.

We understand that the *American Eagle* has not been issued for some two weeks. It is a shame and a disgrace for Americans to allow one of their papers to die because of non-support. This does not apply to one paper alone, but to many which have fought for American principles when many of you were afraid to be known as members of a patriotic order. Why do you not stand by these papers? Why do you not give them your hearty support? If you did that, in a little time you could build them up, so that they would be the leading papers of the country. It seems you would rather go to sleep and not heed the appeals of the patriotic press. Words fail to express the contempt which loyal Americans have for many members of the patriotic orders for their selfish inactivity. Have you considered that if every member of the order in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., would pay for one year's subscription in advance to some good patriotic journal, you would (by each lending a hand to the paper) have a daily paper started before the expiration of twelve months? If patriotic papers die, it is your own fault. If you will not support a weekly paper and build it into a daily, you would not support a daily paper. What will you do?

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

There is probably no people except the English, who are more undemonstrative than the Americans. In that respect we are becoming thoroughly English. The time was not so very long ago that to celebrate the Fourth of July was regarded as much a duty as a pleasure and old and young vied with each other in their efforts to make it the most notable day of the year, but of late Americans have gradually departed from that custom and the celebration of the Fourth of July has been turned over to the small boy, who has made life a burden to all save himself for at least 24 hours. True, we get out "Old Glory," and run it up on a pole, and string yards of hunting around our porches, and after we have done all this we imagine that we have fulfilled our duty to ourselves and our country and retire for the remainder of the day to our offices or loiter around the house in a vain effort to get a rest.

GENERAL SMITH DEAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—General Green Clay Smith, who was once the Prohibition candidate for president, a war veteran, and in recent years a well-known Baptist pastor of Washington, died at his home in northeast Washington, at 12:56 o'clock this afternoon. For several months he had been in poor health, and over a fortnight ago a malignant carbuncle began to develop on the neck. It rapidly increased, and, despite the efforts of his physicians, blood poisoning set in. General Smith's condition had been very critical during the week, but there was a noticeable gain yesterday, which gave rise to hopes of his recovery. A collapse occurred, however, shortly before noon today. The patient began sinking, and the end soon came. All of the immediate members of the family were at the bedside.

General Smith came from a Kentucky family, which has been noted for its staunch adherence to the Union. His father was a member of Congress from that state and occupied several other prominent public positions. Green Clay Smith was born in Richmond, Ky., July 2, 1832, so that he lived to be a little less than 63 years of age. He was named after his grandfather, Green Clay, a member of that great Clay family that produced one of the earliest of America's famous statesmen. His first military experience was in the Mexican war, he having enlisted at the age of 15 in a regiment of Kentucky cavalry. He served one year, and then returned to Lexington, Ky., where he entered the Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1850. He then studied law, and graduated from the Lexington Law School in 1853, after which he formed a partnership with his father in the city of Covington. He was school commissioner from 1853 to 1857.

During the bitter strife that preceded the civil war, Green Clay Smith took a strong position in favor of the Union, and in 1860 was a member of the Kentucky legislature, in which capacity he spoke and acted against secession. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Colonel Feley's regiment for home defense, and served three months. He was then appointed to the post of major in the Third Kentucky cavalry, and directed to recruit a battalion. When this work was done he resigned. He was appointed colonel of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry in February, 1862, and was sent to the front under General Rosecrans. He saw a great deal of active service, was wounded at Lebanon, Tenn., and was made brigadier-general of volunteers, June 11, 1862. He was then assigned to the Fourth brigade of cavalry, under Rosecrans, and was complimented in public orders for his gallantry in a cavalry battle with General Forrest, in which he was victorious. He was later brevetted major-general.

While in the field, General Smith was nominated for Congress as a Republican, and resigned his military commission December 1, 1863, in order to take his seat in the house. He served two terms in Congress. In 1864 his friends presented his name to the Baltimore Republican convention, which renominated President Lincoln, and to which he was a delegate, as a candidate for the vice-presidency. There was a severe contest between him and Andrew Johnson, and Green Clay Smith was defeated by half a vote for the nomination, which eventually caused Andrew Johnson to become president of the United States.

YOUNG AMERICA BOUND TO HAVE HIS OWN WAY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 4.—On a grass plat near an open window sat three boys, 7 years old, engaged in an argument as to how they should spend the Fourth, and each wanting his way. The discussion waxed warm, and finally Jack B— strikes his fist on his knee, saying: "My pa's a lawyer, and he says when people don't do as he says, he'll make 'em; so you've got to do my way." Gene says: "Well, but my pa's mayor, and when he says a thing's to be done, he makes 'em do it; and you'll do as I say." Be— jumps to his feet, with arms extended, spread eagle style, and says: "Huh, who cares for your lawyer pa or your mayor pa? My pa's United States marshal, and can lick the whole posse! And you've got to do as I say."

THE SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT HAS DECIDED THAT CHURCH PROPERTY USED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES IS TAXABLE.

Parochial schools where pupils are compelled to pay a tuition fee are used for business purposes and therefore should not be exempted from taxation.—*Lovell Herald.*

GENERAL SMITH CONTINUED IN THE MINISTRY, BUT FOR SOME YEARS DEVOTED HIMSELF TO EVANGELICAL WORK.

In 1890 he was called to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Baptist church, in this city, and made himself unusually popular with the local Baptists. Despite his falling health, he participated in the Washington conference of the Baptist churches last autumn, and, though considerably more feeble, he was quite active in making preparations for the southern Baptist convention, held in this city some weeks ago. He did not lose his interest in military matters, notwithstanding his religious inclinations, and in March, 1891, he was chosen to be department commander of the Union Veterans' Union of the department of the Potomac, and was re-elected the next October to serve a year. In this capacity he was prominent among those who made arrangements for the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Union Veterans' Union, held in this city in September, 1892. He had been mentioned at times as a possible occupant of the office of commissioner of pensions.