

THE AMERICAN

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NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

KEEP this fact in mind: The A. P. A. is not a partizan order.

ONE result of the recent election in Maryland is a backset to Gormanism.

NOW is the time to examine well into the character of the men seeking admission into the patriotic orders.

WILL the party who borrowed D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation" kindly return the same to this office?

WITHIN the last twenty-six months more than 200 councils of the A. P. A. have been organized in the State of California.

MEASURES of political reform which are feasible and viable must have the active support of intelligent and loyal Protestants.

THERE will have been many a fervent thanksgiving this week throughout the Republic for the recent glorious victories over the Roman hierarchy.

TOM SHERMAN, Jesuit, in a speech at Minneapolis, Minn., October 23, 1895, said: "I am a disbeliever in mixed marriages." We would add: "Or any other kind."

ONE of our friends at Atchison, Kan., writes us that that city and the county in which it is situated went the same as the rest of the country last election day—Americanward.

BEFORE another Thanksgiving we wish to record the fact that the patriots have chosen a Congress a majority of whose members are in thorough accord with American principles.

THE A. P. A.—the new Grand Army of the Republic—is pledged to perpetuate the principles of our patriot fathers. We have drawn the sword that shall remain unsheathed till alienism is forever banished from our shores.

THE system of sewerage in use in many large cities is a crime against the coming generations. No commonwealth should be permitted to pollute the water supply. Cremation should and will be the proper way of disposing of all the refuse matter.

WE have noticed in two of our exchanges the flat-footed declaration that the A. P. A. is not a political organization. We cannot agree with them. It may not be a partizan political organization, but it certainly is a political organization. Don't make that mistake again, please.

THERE is nothing in the principles of the American Protective Association contravening the Constitution and laws of the United States. There is nothing in the principles of the Young Men's Institute contravening the constitution and laws of the Roman papacy. On which platform do you stand?

SOME man as honest and as loyal as Congressman Linton will receive the support of the A. P. A. for President of the United States in 1896. If the Republican managers want to elect the next chief magistrate, they will have to nominate a man who is acceptable in every respect to the A. P. A.

THE Catholic church * * * was the first to break the shackles of the slaves! —Tom Sherman.

What a violent wrench the truth got that time! Tom knows it was Romanist Chief Justice Tasey who declared the negroes had no rights which the whites were bound to respect. Don't try that again, Tom.

THE Omaha High School challenged the Minneapolis school to an oratorical contest and the latter backed down. A challenge to Denver has been declined. The Omaha orators have gained a reputation of which no school seems to be anxious to deprive them.—*Bee*, Nov. 23.

And yet the *Bee* howls against the school board because it is inefficient. The *Bee* brand of consistency is a rare jewel.

THE school board owes it to the parents of the school-children to see that none but competent men are placed in charge of the schools heated by steam. Practical engineers should have charge of those buildings, and then accidents such as that which occurred at the Omaha View School will never be chronicled. In addition to this, Mr. Banker should keep a stricter watch over the men under him, and, if he finds one incompetent or negligent, he should immediately make a report to that effect. If he fails to do this, he will be held strictly accountable by the people.

WE SHOULD BE THANKFUL.

Thanksgiving Day has gone again, and there is not one of us but what had much to be thankful for. If it was not for a superabundance of this world's goods, then it was because we had had sufficient to keep the pangs of hunger from the little ones we love.

No doubt many have suffered great hardships since last Thanksgiving Day, and no doubt many more will suffer before another day is set apart for general thanksgiving, but this should not have prevented each and every one of us from returning to the Great Architect of this universe our sincere and heartfelt thanks because suffering, disease, want and death had not been more general, and peace, prosperity and happiness less universal.

God in His infinite wisdom does all things well, for while He may visit upon those who believe in Him temporary reverses and hardships, it is merely to impress on them the pleasure of success and the contentment derived from plenty which He will bestow upon them lavishly at a later date. Through His intervention those who are suffering may be made whole; those in need may be visited with plenty; and those who are in doubt may be led into the light.

Believing this, it was our duty to return thanks to God for His many blessings, and His continued guidance, and beseech His constant assistance in the years to come.

We of the A. P. A. had much to feel grateful for this year. But for the help received from on High, victory would not have perched upon our banners. Mortal men could not have overcome the odds against us. For that reason we, of all men, should have found pleasure in giving up one day entirely to thanksgiving.

HAS BEEN A SUCCESS.

The *Boston Daily Standard*, which was started in March last, now issues five editions daily, viz., the morning edition at 2 and 3:30 a. m., and the evening edition at 3, 5 and 6 p. m. It has on its editorial staff no fewer than 21 college graduates, Harvard leading with 6, Wesleyan coming next with 3, Boston University with 2, and Yale, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Amherst, Dalhousie, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Vassar and Wellesley with 1 each. Among other recent additions to its staff are Rev. D. Dorchester, D. D., late U. S. Superintendent Indian schools; Rev. Fred Hovey Allen, the noted art critic; Miss Frances E. Sparhawk, the essayist, and George C. Lorimer, Jr., the gifted son of the famous Tremont Temple pastor.

It has been stated that there were more than 110,000 copies of the first issue printed and sold, and that ever since the *Standard* presses have been taxed to their fullest capacity. It was first issued as a morning daily only, but when the management saw how eager the people of Boston, of Massachusetts, of New England, in fact of the whole country, were for a straight American paper, they added other editions, and they have proved as great a success as the morning paper.

The Boston patriots have set the pace for those in other progressive American cities, and it need not surprise the enemy if the example of the Boston contingent is not speedily emulated by patriots in other cities. Already we have a very good start toward a daily in the way of stock subscribed, and if the friends of true American principles will do their part and subscribe for shares on the terms proposed in another column, it need not be very long before THE AMERICAN is able to come out every day in the week.

How long shall the omniverous west be led by the effete east? There is ample room in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha for a pure American paper, and they are needed to fight your battles in 1896. Remember, you are not asked to put up any money until the full amount has been subscribed, and then but one-half the amount you have agreed to risk in the venture.

Shall we have a daily paper which voices American sentiment, which cannot be subsidized, and which will dare to tell the truth?

Now is the time to move. Don't wait and be the last man in the deal. Be the first. Fill out one of the blanks in another column, send it to this office; then save 25c a week to meet your payment. If all who read THE AMERICAN would do that, the first day of next July would see a patriotic daily paper in the cities mentioned.

We realize that during these hard times there may be some men reading THE AMERICAN who cannot lay by 25c each week, but there are hundreds and thousands who can lay by from 50c to \$1.00 each week, without missing it, for such a purpose.

Take this question up in your councils, appoint committees to solicit stock, go to work, agitate, and we will be recognized in the next campaign as a power not to be ignored.

Are you with us?
THE partizan press and the party bosses are busy selecting candidates for the people to support in '96. The people themselves will expect to be consulted next year, and they will not support any man who has any leanings toward Romanism. This might as well be understood before the conventions are held.

TWO A. P. A. JUDGES.

Cunningham R. Scott of Omaha and John B. Stone of Kansas City, Missouri.

Both Fearless in the Discharge of the Duties Which the People Have Called Them to Perform.

We take pleasure in publishing this week the biographies of two widely known members of the A. P. A. They are both lawyers by profession, both judges by election, and both as fearless, uncompromising and determined as any men who ever lived. One is Judge Cunningham R. Scott, of Omaha, the other is Judge John B. Stone, of Kansas City, Mo.

John B. Stone was born December 5, 1842, in Marion, Perry County, Ala. His early boyhood was passed in his native county and at Selma, Ala., where he received a liberal education. He enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of 19 years as a private in Company A, Fourth Alabama Infantry, and participated in nearly all the great battles of the war. First and second Manassas, Chickamauga, the battles of the Wilderness, the seven days' battle around Richmond, Spottsylvania, and numerous other engagements of less notoriety. He was a true and brave soldier. He was seriously wounded at the second battle of Manassas, and again at the battle of the Wilderness. For meritorious conduct in the latter engagement, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company I, Sixty-Second Alabama Infantry. In the last battle of the war he was taken prisoner and confined at Ship Island for two months. At the close of the war, Captain Stone settled in Selma, Ala., and engaged in mercantile pursuits, where he was elected city clerk and tax collector in 1869. In 1874 he removed to Dallas, Texas, and engaged in the real estate business and became one of the leading citizens of that city. In 1879 Mr. Stone temporarily removed to Colorado to engage in the mining business, and while there was, in 1881, united in wedlock with Mrs. Mary M. Kester, a daughter of Joel Haley, an old Union soldier who belonged to Company I, Third Arkansas Volunteers.

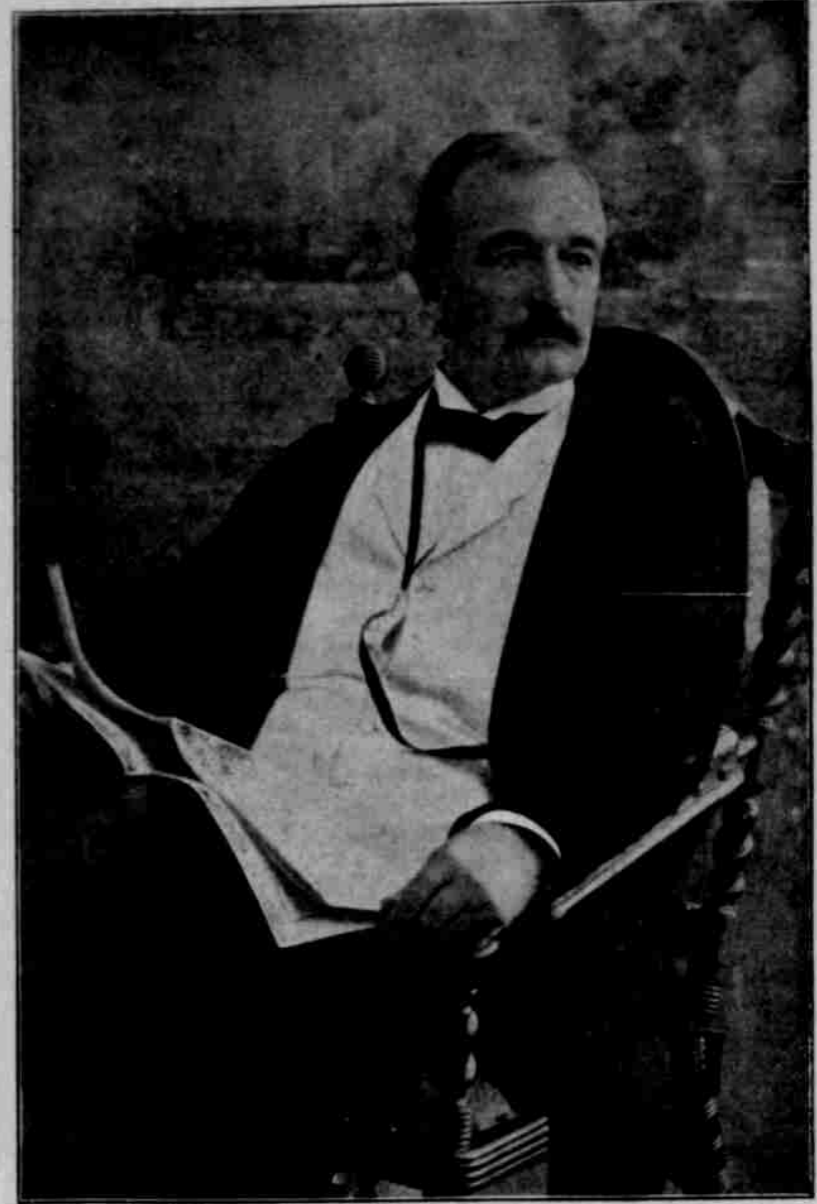
In 1884 Colonel Stone located in Kansas City, where he has lived ever since. He has been engaged in buying and selling real estate, on his own account, and has been very successful. He is one of Kansas City's most substantial citizens, honest, incorruptible, and generous to a fault. In the summer of 1894 the A. P. A. started out to capture all the conventions that were held by the different political parties, and the first that fell a victim to our political powers was the People's party convention, held at Independence in August, 1894. There we nominated John B. Stone for presiding judge, he being a member of our order and one in whom we believed we could trust. We then laid our plans to capture the Republican county convention, which we accomplished in September, 1894, and placed Colonel Stone on their ticket for presiding judge, after one of the most exciting political fights that ever took place in a convention. The fight was so bitter between what was called the straight Republicans and the A. P. A. that it took from Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock until Thursday morning at 8 o'clock to name the ticket. When Mr. Stone's name was placed in nomination, such a howl of protest went up from the straights and Romans in the convention that we doubt not theimps of satan smiled when they heard it. But when the straights subsided there came a shout from the A. P. A. that no doubt made the throne of the old dago on the Tiber tremble. The fight was on, and for four long hours the political maneuvering was kept up, but the Romans and straight Republicans went down, and John B. Stone was nominated on the Republican ticket. Then the question began to be asked by politicians and the newspapers, What is John B. Stone's politics? Here you have a man on the Republican ticket. What kind of a campaign will he make? Colonel Stone answered them soon after entering upon his campaign. In every speech he made he prefaced his remarks with: "Gentlemen and fellow citizens, I am the candidate of the A. P. A. of Jackson county. I am a member of the A. P. A., and if elected I promise you that no Roman Catholic will hold office in Jackson county after I am elected if I can prevent it; and I further promise that the robbery of the people of this county by the infamous gang that has been running the affairs of Jackson county for the past thirty years shall be stopped. I believe in running the business of this county on old-fashioned, honest American principles, and if you elect me as your presiding judge, I promise you that it will be done." So far as lay in his power, he has carried out every promise made by him.

The first thing he did was to fire the gang of Irish Romans who had been living off the people of Jackson county, Missouri, for years, drawing fat salaries for doing nothing save what they could do in a political way to keep the gang in power. In filling the place with new men, out

of about sixty positions to be filled, Judge Stone got the appointment of seventy-five per cent. of the men, and in every place he filled he put in an American, and he had the backbone to appoint two of the boys who helped to whip the Roman gang in the Fifth ward April 3, 1894—one as night-watchman of the court-house and the other as county carpenter. Judge Stone on the 22nd of February, 1895, placed on the court-house the American flag, the first time in the history of this county that the American flag ever waved from the court-house. Judge Stone has also instituted reform in the affairs of the county which will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the tax-payers. He has had J. B. Keshloor, the gang marshal of the county, on the rack for some time, making him explain to the court what became of the high-priced preserves and porterhouse steaks, rib roasts, etc., that Mr. Keshloor has been charging the county for and claiming that he fed the prisoners on. Mr. Keshloor failed to explain satisfactorily, and Judge Stone refused to pay his bills. The judge has also been making life a burden to Tommy Crittenden, the gang county clerk, who holds his office by virtue of the expert work of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters of the Second and Ninth wards. He has been paying political debts by keeping a gang of political parasites in his office as clerks and deputies, but Judge Stone said: "No, Mr. Crittenden, you can't play that game while I am presiding judge of this county; you have no need of all these men; I will just dispense with some of them," so he made a motion that the court cut off the pay of four of Mr. Crittenden's employees.

Judge Cunningham R. Scott is a native of Wayne County, Ohio. He read law with that eminent jurist John McSweeney, in Wooster, in said state, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state in 1867. Afterwards he was elected and served one term as prosecuting attorney of Williams County. In 1869 he removed to Iowa, locating at Anamosa, Jones County, where he was appointed, in 1863, by Governor Wm. M. Stone, and twice elected, as district attorney of the then Eighth Judicial District, comprising seven counties.

In 1874 Judge Scott located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he resided until November, 1885, when he removed to Omaha, Neb. During his residence in Council Bluffs, he was elected a member of the school board of that city, and was elected president thereof by said board. In 1880 he was selected by the State Republican Convention as a Garfield elector for the Council Bluffs Congressional District, and afterwards a member of the State Republican Cen-



JUDGE CUNNINGHAM R. SCOTT.

tral Committee, which position he held when he located at Omaha. In 1891 Judge Scott was elected on the Republican ticket Judge of the Fourth Nebraska Judicial District for a four-year term. In 1892 Judge Scott was elected, at a Republican Congressional Convention held in Omaha, as a delegate to the Republican Presidential Convention at Minneapolis, Minn. At the Republican Judicial Convention held in Omaha October 5th, 1895, the judge was nominated for re-election to the bench for the term of four years, commencing January 1st, 1896, and the election received the largest vote cast for any of the candidates nominated in that convention. The contest that followed that nomination, so far as Judge Scott's candidacy was concerned, was one of the most hotly contested and bitterly opposed of any political contest that has ever been fought in the Omaha Judicial District. For three years the *Omaha Bee* had unremittingly, persistently and maliciously maligned, traduced, vilified and libeled Judge Scott, morning and night, in every issue of that paper, and at times almost whole rages of that sheet were used to vent the spleen and malice of its editor against the judge; and vicious, virulent and malicious press dispatches were sent out from Omaha at the dictation or suggestion of that editor in order to defeat the re-election of the judge to the district bench. Money was poured out like water during the campaign to defeat his re-election. At the Judicial election the 5th of this month, in spite of the *Bee*'s opposition, Judge Scott was re-elected one of the judges of this judicial district, running several hundred ahead of his ticket. His vindication against the corrupt and false charges of the *Bee* was pronounced, emphatic and decisive. Judge Scott is a thorough American citizen, and as judge of the court, fearless, brave and uncompromising in his devotion to the American principle that every human being, without regard to his financial, political or social condition, stands equal before the law.

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\$3 Shoe for \$1.50. Broken sizes of ladies cloth top kid foxed, spring heel, button shoes, closed out at \$1	Ladies 3.00 Shoe. Fine kid, spring heel, button, plain toes, at this sale \$1.50	Same kind in Turns, Picadilly Toes, patent leather tips, same widths, same sizes—and will go at same price, \$3
		We have several lots of Ladies' Fine Shoes, pointed and narrow square toes, now go at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00

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