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"RELIGIOUS" MASSACRES.

This century is near its close. It has seen nothing in all its experiences so hideous as the wholesale assassinations which have long been going on in Turkey, and are still in progress. It is as if the Irish famine of nearly fifty years ago had been caused by act of parliament or edict of the ministry, and might have been stopped by one stroke of the pen. There has really been no parallel to it since the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

That fearful outbreak was in the city of Paris, while the Armenian massacres have been scattered throughout a country, more especially in small cities and large villages. Both have a common origin—religious fanaticism. Human nature is not so atrociously bad that large bodies of men will deliberately butcher men, women and children against whom they have no personal animosity except as they are spurred on by fanaticism.

The Catholic who made that night of St. Bartholomew hideous was animated by the same spirit as Torquemada in Spain, Calvin in Geneva, and Philip the Catholic in his Dutch policy. So the Kurds and Turks in Armenia are animated by the spirit of religious conquest by force and blood, utterly foreign to the genius of our century, but thoroughly concordant with the spirit of the medieval centuries.—Chicago Inter Ocean, Jan. 20.

The Inter Ocean is an extremely politic newspaper—as are most of the dailies of the United States. It would not say, for example, that Rome is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. It would not say that what Rome did on the terrible and memorable night of the 24th of August, 1572, when the noblest blood of France was shed by treacherous and ferocious fanatics, as remorseless as ever sworn by false faith, she would do to-day if she had the power.

Calvin was consenting unto the death of Servetus, and hence was guilty of impious murder in the sight of high Heaven and in the view of enlightened mankind; but Calvin neither took part in nor sanctioned the awful auto da fe which were more than meat and drink to Torquemada and King Philip and their confederates. It was Philip II. of Spain who, succeeding his father, the Emperor Charles V., prosecuted the war with such cruel relentlessness in the Netherlands. The time came when not even the rigor and cruelty of Philip's chief lieutenant, the Duke of Alva, could satisfy or satiate the king, who, incensed at the stubbornness of the rebelling heretics, sentenced to death the entire inhabitants—men, women, and children—of the Netherlands. Philip often said: "Better not to reign at all than to reign over heretics." Our own Motley, in his admirable and trustworthy "History of the United Netherlands," denominates Philip as "the remorseless bigot." Philip, a typical religious fanatic—and that is the worst kind of a fanatic—was but an incarnation of the spirit of Romanism, which, in order to be consistent with itself, must persecute, oppress, plunder, or murder those heretics whom it has in its power.

The only reason why Rome does not, in the closing years of the sixteenth century, kill or maim heretics, as she did in the closing years of the sixteenth century, is because she has not the power. Rome, whose governmental mechanism has been perfected by forty generations of statesmen, views with sleepless eyes the procession of modern progress, ever watching, with Jesuitical keenness of vision, for the chance to break through the lines and disorganize, if possible, the legions of liberalism.

But let the Protestants and the patriots of America gather fresh inspiration and fresh courage from contemplating anew the patriotic exploits of Counts Egmont and Horn, who were killed by Alva; of that illustrious William of Orange who, after having sacrificed everything for his country, suffered death at the hands of a cowardly Jesuit assassin, whom Philip II. promptly ennobled for the act; of all the Dutch heroes who helped to break the yoke and destroy the prestige of Spain.

AS TO PRESENT CONDITIONS. The relief of the country from the present financial conditions is a matter in which all are more or less interested. The demand for more of the circulating medium is apparent everywhere, but the question as to how to obtain it is more difficult than any which has confronted the American people during the last century. On every hand are to be found idle men who are willing to work; and there is plenty of work to be done, but the absence of money from circulation is one of the chief causes of their enforced idleness.

A man who is not fortunate enough to have a bank credit is, therefore, at the mercy of the more fortunate of his fellow-men.

The bank check or draft is nothing more than a "promise to pay" on demand, and acts in the same capacity as the greenback, national bank note or the so-called gold and silver certificates of the government; and there are men in all political parties who firmly believe that it should be the policy of the government to assume the entire responsibility of and issue a sufficient volume of the "promise to pay," while there are others who are equally firm in their opinions that the free and unlimited coinage of silver is the process with which to cure all present ills, while still others want a gold basis for the issue of all money. Under the present law there is, in reality, no limit to the coinage of gold. Yet its purchasing power within the boundary of the United States is no greater than that of silver, greenbacks or bank notes.

During the past few years there has been a gradual contraction of the currency, thus gradually reducing the medium of exchange.

Now, suppose the government should expand the currency, or double and triple the amount per capita now in circulation, how would this money come into the hands of the common people under the financial system now in vogue? "You say, Through the bank. But the government protects itself against possible loss from the banks by requiring security, and, therefore, the bank must protect itself against possible loss from the individual, and must have security sufficient to indemnify it, if need be. It must be "gilt-edged."

But suppose the individual does not possess this kind of security, how is he going to get money from the bank? He has nothing more than his labor, and on account of this lack of money he is unable to sell his labor. There are hundreds and thousands to-day in this predicament.

Money to the nation is like blood to the human system—when it circulates freely health results. If it does not, it stagnates.

The question, then, is: How shall the government get this money into the hands of the great mass of citizens? The supply of labor being almost unlimited, the only answer is, that it must in some way create a demand for this labor in the various branches of industry. This can be done by adopting a system of internal improvements, under the direction of the government, the encouragement of home manufacturing and the production of sufficient to supply our needs without resorting to importations from foreign countries. Every article required that can be made in the United States should at least be given a preference by our people, and our manufacturing enterprises should be protected as far as possible in competition with foreign manufacturers in our home markets.

It is to do this it is necessary to have a high protective tariff, then let us have the tariff, and those who prefer foreign manufactured goods will have to pay the bill.

One of the main causes that has produced the present surplus of labor in this country has been our lax immigration laws, which have permitted a large influx of undesirable foreign workers. Therefore, one of the first steps that should be taken by congress should be the restriction of immigration. The United States is large, but it is not big enough to hold the scum, the pauper population from such countries as make up the south of Europe, besides the natural increase of population will for some time prove amply sufficient.

The efforts now being made for a system of postal savings banks will not solve the problem. It may protect the individual from the reckless banker, but nothing more.

Under the present tariff system our importations have increased almost beyond belief, while exportations have decreased with almost the same rapidity, which means that the people prefer foreign manufactured goods to those which can be produced by our home manufacturers. In the purchase of foreign manufactured goods gold is used, and this explains why there has been a constant flow of gold to Europe and why it has been necessary to issue the \$100,000,000 in bonds in order to protect the reserve in the national treasury and to meet the demand for gold with which to buy European goods. The fault lies with the people themselves and not with the government.

Interest of the farmer and the laboring-man is of like interest to every business-man, regardless of his politics or his calling. Party lines must be eliminated. The voter must act independently. We must cease being Republicans, Democrats and Populists and become Americans.

SENATOR STEVENS.

Senator John H. D. Stevens, of Michigan, chairman of the National Advisory Board of the A. P. A., delivered five very interesting lectures in Nebraska during last week. The first of the series was delivered in Lincoln in Funk's Opera House to a magnificent audience composed of the best people of the capital city. A number of gentlemen who heard the senator deliver his lecture in Lincoln have written us, and they are unanimous in praising both the ability of the speaker and the character of his address. His reply to the president of the Hibernians—who contradicted a statement made about the prison pens of the Roman Catholic church—was so convincing that the audience fairly went wild in its endeavor to show its appreciation. Men jumped to their feet, swung their hats and yelled, while ladies waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands for fully five minutes. For a second all would be quiet, then as the full force of the statement penetrated the mind of some other fellows they would send up a shout which was immediately swelled by every man and woman in the great, big opera house, until it seemed as though the roof would be lifted from its place. When quiet finally reigned again, Mr. Stevens said: "The Hibernians are here to-night. Let us accord them the same courtesy we would wish them to extend to us. If they are here to listen and to learn, well and good; but if they are here for the purpose of breaking up this meeting, I have this to say: I came here to deliver a lecture, and I will deliver it if I have to remain here all summer; and it will take something more than a set of men, who do not have the courage to eat meat on Friday, to stop me." Then you couldn't hear yourself think. But the Hibernian protested. He was not there to disturb or to break up the meeting, but to listen and to learn, and he was free to admit that, although a member of the Roman Catholic church for twenty years, he had learned things about the church he had never known before. This admission was cheered to the echo, and from that point on Senator Stevens' address was a masterly effort, filled to overflowing with facts and figures which could not be controverted.

From Lincoln the senator, accompanied by his wife and ex State Secretary Jones, paid a visit to Red Cloud, Oxford, McCook and Holdrege, where they were greeted with overflowing houses. They then went to Omaha, where the senator spoke to a small audience in Washington Hall. He paid his compliments to Rosenwasser—the erstwhile politician and Roman Catholic apologist and defender. Those in attendance were highly pleased with his lecture, and should he ever again return to that city on a like mission, we feel safe in assuring him that the largest opera house in the city would be taxed to its fullest capacity to hold those who would attend.

THE SOUTH SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

The Boston Daily Standard, speaking in favor of the recognition of the south in the make-up of the Republican national ticket says: "The breaking of the solid south is no longer a chimera of extravagant fancy. It is an accomplished fact through the arousal of the forces of Americanism. The barriers of Bourbonism, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, against which the Republican artillery has so often thundered in vain, have been cast down at length by the hands of the builders.

"The victors who have made the new south have fought a grand contest against all the might of entrenched prejudice and old party tie. They have richly earned the most cordial grip of congratulation that the hand of the patriotic north can give and any substantial recognition that the power of the Republican party can bestow.

"In the make-up of the national party ticket it would be a graceful, timely and fitting acknowledgement of the patriotic stand of the new south to nominate one of her true sons as the Republican candidate vice-president by the concerted action of the north, without waiting for the south to make the suggestion. No other single measure within the range of reason and political feasibility would do so much to strengthen the hands of southern Republicans and crush flat the slanderous pretence of northern hostility to southern progress and interests.

"We affirm with absolute confidence that the Republicans of the north have only the kindest feeling for their fellow-countrymen of the south." They have contended persistently for a pure ballot and a fair count as a matter of principle, involving the vital essence of our republican institutions, and not for the milligan purpose of overriding and oppressing the white voters of the south. They rejoice with unfeigned heartiness in every exhibit of new southern prosperity and in every stride taken toward a higher and broader civilization.

"In confirmation of this fraternity of feeling, let the demonstration be given in the next Republican convention. Let the nominee for the second stan-

dard bearer of the Republican party be a patriotic southern Republican, fit for this high office in character and ability, and justly commanding the confidence of true Americans in the north as well as at home.

"In the chosen governors of Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky, men of this stamp are conspicuously presented, and we doubt not that others of equal calibre and acceptability might readily be brought forward.

"If the consideration of locality is to have its due and natural weight, no ticket can be more perfectly balanced than one made up of a representative of the north and a representative of the south. If the consideration of practical politics is raised to influence the convention, no political move will be shrewder than the one which will strengthen the ticket in the section just opening to welcome Republicanism. If the highest consideration of all, the duty of patriotism, is fully appreciated by our representative delegates, no more patriotic step can be taken than this, with its certain signification of the complete reconciliation of north and south, with joined hands upholding Old Glory."

The Standard might have added that no influence has had a greater tendency toward harmonizing the north and south than that of the A. P. A., which has made it possible for the Republican party to elect the governors of Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee. The southern people are quicker to grasp the principles of true patriotism than many of their northern brethren because they have not learned to cater to the influences of foreignism.

H. B. IREY.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the semi-annual statement of the county treasurer.

This is the eighth semi-annual statement which H. B. Irely has placed before the people. Each one has shown that the affairs of the county treasurer's office have been carefully and honestly looked after, and reflect no small amount of credit upon Mr. Irely, who has just completed his second term as county treasurer and relinquished the office to his legally qualified successor.

When H. B. Irely was taken up and placed upon the Republican ticket, some four years ago, for the responsible position to which he was subsequently twice elected, few people in Omaha and Douglas county were acquainted with him; and hardly any one expected him to defeat the Democratic nominee. But, contrary to expectations, he was successful, defeating his opponents by more than 1,000 majority. When the time came for him to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office he did so without any blowing of horns.

By his courteous, gentlemanly conduct while in office he won the confidence and respect of every man whose business brought him in contact with Mr. Irely.

The Republicans nominated and elected him a second time. It did not swell his head. He was the same Irely, pleasant, accommodating and affable, and now that he is a private citizen we can say he has been the best county treasurer Douglas has ever had.

THERE is a most interesting controversy going on in San Francisco between Rev. Ross, a Protestant minister, and Priest Yorke of the Roman church. The daily papers of that city, barring the Call, fought shy of the discussion until recently, but of late even the old Examiner has taken a tumble, and in its issue of the 10th inst. it gives its readers all the letters written upon the subject, although to do so it was necessary to issue a supplement of eight pages. At the outset Priest Yorke branded Rev. Ross as the advocate and champion of the A. P. A. and challenged him to prove four propositions. Rev. Ross came back at the priest and agreed to stand as the champion of the A. P. A. If the priest would stand as the defender of the Roman church. He tacitly agreed to the arrangement by not objecting to it, and proceeded with the controversy. The judges to decide the case were chosen and now, as the time for submitting the proof approaches, the priest declares he is not acting for the church but as an individual. This is Jesuitism for you. Until he sees his opponent is going to win, he is the defender of the holy church, but the moment he discovers he is doomed to defeat he denies acting in any but his own interest and defense.

MR. BAKER, of Kansas, has introduced in the house an amendment to the free coinage clause of the bond bill which provides that the free coinage of silver shall be limited to that mined in the United States. This amendment is in keeping with the oft-expressed views of many of the prominent Republican leaders in the west, and there is reason to believe that this will harmonize with those of the Patriotic, Democratic and Populist elements. It would be a short-sighted policy on the part of the government to throw the mints of the United States open to the world for the coinage of either silver or gold. Our home mining industries are entitled to whatever benefits are to be derived.

THE AMERICAN heartily commends the stand taken by Senator Allen in a

recent speech opposing the granting of larger pensions to the widows of officers than to the widows of private soldiers. The country owes as much to the private soldier who did the fighting as to the officer in command, and the widow of the one is not entitled to greater reward than is the widow of the other.

CHIEF IRWIN is making a great record for himself in connection with the gambling dens in the city. The Times is making a noble fight for the extermination of these dens, employing detectives to locate the dens and place the complaints before the grand jury. The Times scores the jury because of non-action on this subject. Chief Irwin could suppress these places by simply giving the orders. Why has it not been done? What object could he have in seeing them maintained, as at present?

BRASS plates bearing appropriate inscriptions now mark the sites of the pews, in old Christ Church, Philadelphia, once occupied by Betsy Ross, maker of the first American flag; Francis Hopkinson and his son, Joseph Hopkinson, author of the national hymn, "Hail, Columbia;" the Penn family, Benjamin Franklin, and George and Martha Washington.

THE person sending us the largest number of subscribers before May 1, 1896, will be presented with ten volumes treating on anti-Catholic subjects, including "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome," the "Priest, the Woman and the Confessional," "Maria Monk," "The Black Pope," and other standard works.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Monster Mass Meeting for America—Justice Harlan of the U. S. Supreme Court, Rev. Dr. Talmage and Father Stafford Make Addresses—Father Stafford Claims Liberty for Protestants.

The meeting was held in the great Congregational church, at the corner of Tenth and G, N. W.; but large as it was, it was yet too small, and hundreds were obliged to leave. Such a combination of eloquent speakers would have drawn a crowd even in a wilderness; but we are particularly concerned with the utterances of "Father" Stafford on the subject of "Liberty." I quote from the morning Times of January 10. "When he could make himself heard Dr. Stafford began his remarks by saying that he was heartily glad of the opportunity afforded him to appear on the same platform with clergymen of other denominations and citizens of Washington, and to plead with them the cause of right and justice in behalf of the Christian Americans.

"He spoke of the liberty of man vouchsafed him by natural right, natural law and eternal justice; not by the concessions of kings or the grants of governments, and wherever man exists, he has a right to liberty.

"Where or when has the Roman Catholic hierarchy ever granted the least liberty to man? There is no country on the face of the earth where popery is supreme, and where at the same time liberty of any kind exists." Dr. Stafford would not dare to utter the above quoted sentence in Austria, Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Central America or Mexico, for fear of a mob of papists. What liberty do papists grant, even in the United States, to public speakers declaiming against those doctrines held by Dr. Stafford? Popery has nowhere granted liberty of speech, or liberty of worship. If anyone doubts this, let him read Bishop J. V. McNamara's new book, "Mother Rose, a Bishop and Two Priests," 200 pages, price 25 cents. His experience with popish mobs in almost every section of our republic, will show the reader the variety of liberty popery grants, even in free America. And McNamara's experience is the same as many other eminent men have had—Rev. Chas. Chiniquy, Rev. J. G. White, Rudolph, Ph. D., and hundreds of others. And the Salvation Army are frequently mobbed by the devout co-religionists of Dr. Stafford. And how about that howling mob in the city of Montreal, recently attacking that most inoffensive body, the Christian Endeavorers? What kind of liberty does the eloquent Doctor mean? He fails to specify any kind. The only liberty I have ever heard of in his church, is to pay whenever and whatever the priest demands! Let us hear the great Prof. Lavelle of Liege, himself a Roman Catholic, or rather a Gallican, French Catholic. In contrasting Protestantism and Romanism he says: "Christianity is favorable to liberty; Catholicism is its mortal enemy. So its inflexible head ailments, and history supports its assertion. At first a domestic republic, then a constitutional monarchy. To-day she realizes the idea of the most absolute despotism conceivable." So much for Lavelle. Now what did Pope Pius IX say? "That liberty of conscience is only a 'raving' Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, said in a discourse in his cathedral, that the Roman Catholic church is accused of being intolerant; and he admitted that it was so, and

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