

THE AMERICAN

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THE AMERICAN

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AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

MARCH 13, 1896.

OUR CHOICE. For President: W. S. LINTON of Michigan.

For Vice-President: JOHN L. WEBSTER of Nebraska.

The next President of the United States should be a loyal American.

OUR friend Sam MacLeod can remember longer than any other man in Omaha. His memory runneth back to A. D. 496—just 1400 years.

If the comet should strike Washington before Ex-Senator Manderson arrives at the Capital City, what would become of the Thurston-Manderson combination?

THE ninety days given Venezuela in which to answer Great Britain's demands have expired; but the proposed war between the two countries has failed to materialize.

SHALL we have a man like Linton for President who has the courage of his convictions, or shall we have a man who is afraid to say he endorses the published platform of the A. P. A.?

THE war between the factions of the Democratic party of Nebraska has broken out afresh. The chairman of the silver wing of the party has issued a challenge to the gold wing to settle their differences at the coming primaries; but we have not heard of the latter having accepted it.

HON. CHARLES F. MANDERSON went on Thursday evening to Washington, where he will confer with Senator Thurston regarding a compromise between the McKinley and the Manderson forces in fixing the complexion of the Nebraska delegation in the Republican National Convention.

EX-SENATOR CHARLES F. MANDERSON announced in a speech at Lincoln, Neb., the other day, that he would not endanger the chances of McKinley for the Republican nomination, but intended merely to pose as a "dark-horse" in case that gentleman should fail to secure enough votes.

ACCORDING to a late dispatch from Ottawa, the bishops and priests of the Roman hierarchy in Quebec have united in a demand that every member of their faith shall vote and work uncompromisingly for the bill to re-establish the separate schools in Manitoba. It now remains to be seen whether they will not be controlled.

WE suppose the A. P. A. will control the Republican county convention that is to select delegates to the state and district conventions; and, if it does, whatever those conventions do can be taken as indicative of what the order wants—and will have our hearty support. We do not think those delegates will be instructed for any man, but that a majority of them will be members of the A. P. A.

SOME of our friends have said to us: "I am an A. P. A. and am for Manderson." That's all right. We have no desire to have you do ought but what your conscience tells you is right. You have just as much right to support Manderson as we have to support Linton. The same is true of those friends who are supporting John M. Thurston. We all have our preference now, but when the nominee has been chosen, let us hope that he will be such a man as will command our united support.

SATOLI'S VISIT.

The sub-pope Satoli has visited Kansas City; and, if one is to believe one-half what the daily papers said of his reception, we must concede the Roman Catholics of that city, like the Roman Catholics of every other city, hail as their leader, not alone in spiritual, but also in temporal affairs, an alien dago whose word becomes to them both the inspiration and the law.

There are some fallacies in the creed and dogmas and teachings of the Roman church which have often been exploded; yet they are often paraded in public, as if the American people were either short-remembered or the veriest fools. We find one of these fallacies reiterated by Priest Glennon during his sermon at pontifical high mass, celebrated during the sojourn of the dago in that city. Priest Glennon said: "If you open the Holy Scriptures, you will find the words of Christ to Peter: 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock will I build my church.'" One might think, from taking that sentence alone, that Christ really meant to build his church upon Peter. But he did not. Let us take the verses preceding that declaration, beginning with the thirteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew: "Now when Jesus came into the parts of Caesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, Who do men say that the Son of man is? And they said, Some say John the Baptist; some, Elijah; and others, Jeremiah, or one of the prophets. He saith unto them, But who say ye that I am? And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God."

It was then that Jesus blessed him and said: "Thou art Peter [petros], and upon this rock [petra] I will build my church." The rock Christ referred to was Peter's answer, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And the church that is not founded on that Rock is a false church and is presided over by the man of sin. It would be just as legitimate for the opponents of the Roman church to say that if their church is the one Christ founded, and Peter was the Rock on which it was founded, then their church was founded on error and sin. For, in the twenty-third verse of the same chapter, it is recorded that Christ "turned, and said unto Peter, 'Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art a stumbling-block unto me.'" Christ no more referred to Peter in that sentence as Satan than he did in the sentence quoted by the Roman church as the rock on which their church was founded. In each instance it was the sentiment expressed by Peter. In the first sentence the rock was "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God"; in the second, Satan was the promoter of the doubt expressed by Peter that He (Christ) should be killed and the third day raised from the dead.

We believe that sufficiently answers the claim of Glennon that Christ founded his church on Peter. The binding and loosing claim is set at rest just as easily. He did not place that power in Peter exclusively. It was given to all the apostles and to his church, as one can readily see by referring to the Lord's Prayer: "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you." (Matthew, vi. 14).

Priest Glennon also stated that "you know full well the story of the papacy." How truthless is this assertion! Did his hearers know the history of the papacy, not one of them would follow in its train, but each and every one of them would blush because of its effrontery. It terms itself the successor of Peter, and claims to be the viceregent of God, when in reality it is the embodiment of evil, the refuge of profligates, murderers, fornicators, thieves and forgers. If they knew the story of the papacy, which includes the story of Sergius III., of Alexander VI. and others of equally unsavory reputation, they would not be Roman Catholics.

After Glennon and Hogan had patted Satoli on the back that individual got back at them in Latin:

"My opinion is that the constitution of the American republic, in the present condition of things and of the people, corresponds most exactly to the divinely expressed idea of church and state. For the constitution of this nation prohibits that the civil authority should lend itself to the enactment of any law bearing on religion as something not within its sphere. At the same time the sentiment of the law and the opinions of your most illustrious leaders are that the civil authority should furnish every opportunity for the development of religious sentiment among the people."

The first sentence of that paragraph is certainly full of meaning. "Under the present condition of things" means simply until the Romans can by stealth, craft and bribery, corrupt the law-making power and change that constitution so as to conform to the constitution—or canons—of their church. Our constitution is right because it is tolerant to Romanism, but was Romanism in power in this country it would be wrong because Romanism is not tolerant of Protestantism. The bishops of that church—aye, the pope himself has declared against religious toleration; they have expressly stated that Romanism is, by its very nature, intolerant. Satoli's words were the words of the Jesuit, and they were uttered with the intent of a Jesuit, to deceive

the American people. The doctrine of the Jesuits teaches them to use words that cannot be construed in different ways. Those words of Satoli's can be construed as highly commendatory to our constitution, or they can be construed as an announcement that it is agreeable to the Roman Catholic church only until that church can so modify it or until she can so change it as to make it harmonize with her canons, which specify that "The constitution of princes are not superior, but subordinate to ecclesiastical constitutions; that the laws of the emperors cannot dissolve the ecclesiastical or canon laws; that it is not lawful for an emperor to exact anything opposed to the apostolic rules; that it is not unlawful for kings to usurp the things that belong to priests; that no custom of anyone can thwart the statutes of the popes; that the yoke imposed by the Holy See is to be borne, though it appear intolerable and insupportable; that the pontiff can neither be loosed nor bound by the secular power; that he was called God by the pious Prince Constantine, and that as God he cannot be judged as man; that as God he is far above the reach of all human law and judgment; and that all laws contrary to the canons and decrees of the Roman prelates are of no force; that all of the ordinances of the pope are unhesitatingly to be obeyed; and that we ought not even to speak to one whom the pope has excommunicated."

The canon law says "the civil law is derived from man, but the ecclesiastical or canon law is derived directly from God, by which the pontiff can, in connection with his prelates, make constitutions for the whole Christian world, in matters spiritual, concerning the salvation of souls, and the right government of the church; and if necessary judge and dispose of all the temporal goods of all Christians, and the goods of heretics are to be confiscated and applied to the church. It says: "Those signed with the cross for the extermination of heretics, rejoice in the privilege granted to the crusaders for the help of the holy land; and that they are absolved from all obligations who are in anywise bound to heretics."

It also says: "We do not esteem those homicides, to whom it may have happened in their zeal for their mother church against the ex-communicated, to kill some of them; that Catholic princes are bound, both by civil and canon law, not to receive or tolerate heretics, and much more are not to permit their rites, or other exercise of their religion, or rather, their false sect, but are most solemnly bound everywhere, to rebel and expel them. "The following temporal punishments are to be enforced on heretics: First. Infamy, and the consequent disqualifications for all civil acts; Second. Instability, as well active as passive (that is, they can neither make a will nor inherit what is left to them by others). Third. Loss of paternal power over children. Fourth. Loss of dowry, and other privileges granted to women. Fifth. Confiscation of all goods. Sixth. That vassals and slaves and others are free from all, even sworn obligations due to their lord or another. Seventh. Capital corporal punishment, especially death, and perpetual imprisonment. "The canon law forbids all toleration," says "that Metropolitans and bishops are to ex-communicate him who grants liberty of conscience, and that no oath is to be kept towards heretical princes, lords or others; that heretics are to be deprived of all civil and political rights, and declares that the pope can absolve from all oaths."

How would you like to have the constitution modeled on that plan if "the condition of things and of the people" should change just a little? Well that is where you will land if you listen to the damnably traitorous gang in charge of most of the daily papers in this country, and sleep on while Rome is working to secure control of it so that our constitution can be made to harmonize with papal doctrine. Ecclesiastical utility is the first and last great care of the church. In Protestant countries she demands toleration, in papal countries she refuses to tolerate any other sect. If this constitution is so good here, why does she not have it established in Chili, in Venezuela, in Peru and other Roman Catholic countries? Satoli and his satellites can purr all they wish, they may caress us with their soft, velvety paws, but we know that back of it all are hidden ravenous teeth and long sharp claws that are only waiting an opportunity to inflict all the heavier punishments; we know that in their hearts they hope for the re-establishment of the inquisition with all its attendant horrors, and we know that when she is powerful enough she will again establish that bloody institution, for she never changes, and Brownson in the Roman Catholic Quarterly Review spoke truthfully when he said, what the church has been and what she has done in the past that is exactly what she will be and what she will do in the future if like circumstances occur.

THE ISSUE.

The question that is of vital importance to the loyal Americans of this city, county, district and state is not, "Is the man you desire to see Presi-

dent sound on the tariff, on the money and on the silver questions?" but, "Is he sound on the American question? Has he at all times or at any time raised his voice in opposition to the appropriation of public money for the support of sectarian schools? Has he supported any measure looking to the restriction of immigration? Has he opposed the confirmation of immoral persons? Does he favor the taxation of all property? Is he opposed to foreign ecclesiastical interference in affairs of state? Is he in favor of changing the naturalization laws so as to prohibit any man from voting before he has become a full-fledged citizen, and has been a resident of this country for seven consecutive years? Those are the questions which interest Americans. They are the questions which interest you; and if any man seeking a nomination as President, or an election as delegate in another's interest, has not stood squarely by those interests in the past, how in the name of God do you expect him to stand by them in the future? Are we to experiment always? Must we reward men who have betrayed the trust we reposed in them, or shall we take as our standard-bearer a man who stands before the whole world fearlessly and openly as the champion of the principles Americans inside and outside of the A. P. A. have been voting for years to establish?"

What has Allison done for Americanism? What has Reed done? And Manderson and Cullom, what have they done?

What has McKinley done along the line for which you have been contending?

Then, LINTON, What has Linton not done for you?

When has he refused to fight your battles?

When has he voted for a man or measure you did not want?

When did he sneak away when his friends were trying to whip the common enemy?

NEVER!

He has always been true. And it is our moral duty to stand by him and fight for him. If we do not do that, we do not deserve the assistance of such men as Linton and Hainer.

Let the Americans of Nebraska make no mistake this year.

THE Chicago Record had a special dispatch from Omaha, March 9, which stated that John C. Thompson stated that the A. P. A. would demand the election of delegates to the St. Louis convention pledged for Congressman Linton of Michigan and Governor Bradley of Kentucky, with McKinley as second choice. That dispatch is not the exact truth. A majority of the members of the A. P. A., we believe, favor an untruncated delegation. We believe a majority of them favor Mr. Linton for President; but they would not, if in control of the Republican convention, ask that the delegates be bound to him with instructions. We desire only that this district be represented by men who are known to be thoroughly American.

IN the debate in the Canadian Parliament on the government bill to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba, Mr. Laurier, the leader of the opposition, announced that he had been informed by the bishops of the Province of Quebec that he must vote for the government bill or expect the church's opposition at the next election. "I'm not going to be dictated to in this case by the church to which I belong," he declared. "I take my religion, not politics, from that church. I have no religion when it comes to politics." And now the French Catholics declare that this speech will kill Mr. Laurier's political chances, so far as Quebec is concerned.

WE are pleased to state that Senator Stevens, formerly a resident of Michigan, is now a St. Louisan. We congratulate Friend Stevens on his wise choice, as no state in the Union can distance old Missouri.

MAYOR STRONG, of New York, refuses to review the St. Patrick's Day parade next Tuesday.

WHAT'S the matter with Linton?

Republican County Convention.

At the meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, in this city on Thursday evening, it was decided to call the county convention to meet at Washington Hall, Omaha, on Saturday, March 28, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting 116 delegates to the Republican State Convention, which will meet in this city on April 15, to select delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis on June 16. This county convention will also select 116 delegates to the Fourth Congressional District Convention, which will elect two delegates and two alternates to the St. Louis convention. The date and place of holding the congressional convention have not yet been fixed, but as soon as the call is made by the congressional district central committee it will be included in the call of the Republican Central Committee.

Several changes will be made in the location of primary polling places, which changes will be indicated in the call before publication. The primaries will be held on Friday, March 27.

DECLARE FOR LINTON.

Letters From Various Sections Endorsing Our Stand.

Some Strong Reasons Advanced as to Why Loyal and Patriotic Americans Should Hold Up His Hands.

PEORIA, Ill., March 9.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN: I see in THE AMERICAN of the issue of the 6th a call for a meeting in your city for the purpose of organizing a Linton Club. Please let me say to the citizens of your city that I am very much pleased to hear they are awakening to the fact that W. S. Linton is the man whom all loyal, patriotic citizens should support in the coming campaign for President. Nineteen-tenths of our friends are crying loudly for a leader—one who is capable of directing the army of patriots which is now awakening all over the country. And I want to say to the friends, whoever they may be, who are selected as delegates to the national convention, that I hope they will use all honorable means to nominate W. S. Linton. If I am not too presumptuous, I will say I believe W. S. Linton is with all of us; I believe he is the only man that we should vote for. We know that he has sacrificed most if not all his time in the good work; that he is risking his life and probably has neglected his business or profession, and yet stands ready to meet our enemies in the halls of Congress—at our National Capitol. He is the noble patriot who has aroused the spirit of Americanism by the tenable position taken against the Pere Marquette statue being placed alongside the honored American statues. Linton is a man like our martyred Lincoln—millions praise his American spirit. W. S. Linton of Michigan is that noble citizen who is awakening the true spirit of patriotism even to the threshold of our National Capitol, planting it beside that Jesuit Roman upas tree—that the nation might live, our people be free, and future generations reap the benefit of our constancy. He is the man who has set the mark and standard of future statesmen's measure. He is the man who has made the American movement a thing of character, by the fearless stand and tenable position maintained toward political Romanism. He is the man who has fought that insidious foe long before many of our friends took their proper places in line, to assist in the good work he has accomplished; yes, long before many enlisted in this crusade for higher, truer and better Americanism. True, W. S. Linton has probably not the record some others have who are aspiring for the office of President. But he is a safe man; he has been wise; he has not developed into a shameless trickster; he has remained a good, true, loyal American citizen, filled with a love of liberty, and anxious to throw off the yoke of the papacy, and to set free millions of people. Now, my friend Linton cannot be nominated unless we all work to that end. It cannot be brought about by organizing McKinley clubs in one locality, Tom Reed or Cullom or other clubs in other localities. Let us have W. S. Linton Clubs everywhere. Let us hold up his hands and push manfully forward, confident that with William S. Linton and that illustrious western man, John L. Webster, at the helm, all rocks and reefs and shoals will be safely passed. Yours in F. P. and P. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

Citizens of Stratton, Neb., write: "Linton and Webster are all O. K. here."

A Gilmore, Neb., citizen writes us that he is for Linton and Webster, and thinks every American patriot ought to be, because he has fought in the open.

A. P. A. WISS AT ST. LOUIS.

Order Gains a Signal Victory in the Missouri City School Election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—The result of the school election held here this week was a distinctive and absolute victory for the American Protective Association. It has been known for a good while that the order possessed more or less influence in this city, but the ease with which it swept things before it Tuesday was startling in its effect.

The Republican ticket at large was elected, but when one comes to analyze the vote it is seen that the Republicans have nothing to crow over. Every one of the party's four candidates were not only in sympathy with the A. P. A., but was and is an active and aggressive member of the order. That it was this which elected them is shown in the returns from the districts, where eight directors, representing special constituencies were chosen. The religious test was not made in these districts and five of the eight directors returned are Democrats.

It is impossible to be appointed to any municipal office in St. Louis to-day without the endorsement of the order. Two or three years ago it was impos-

ble almost to find anyone that would acknowledge affiliation with the A. P. A. To-day the insignia of the organization is as common a sight on coat lapels as Grand Army buttons.

Another Daughter—Good for Missouri.

Council No. 5, Daughters of Liberty, was instituted at Chillicothe, Mo., February 13, 1896, by National Representative James Tate Roan, of Liberty, Mo. Brother Lester G. Sapp is the organizer, and deserves great credit for his efforts. He has been working faithfully since the month of July of last year, and has had many obstacles to overcome; but he has proved equal to the task.

The officers are as follows: Counselor, Mrs. Jennie Danford; assistant counselor, C. B. Parker; vice-counselor, Mrs. C. B. Parker; assistant vice-counselor, Walker Pomeroy; Junior ex-counselor, J. S. Smith; Junior ex-assistant counselor, Miss Belle Crow; recording secretary, Mrs. Alta B. Griggs, Box 584, Chillicothe, Mo.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Julia A. Earhart; treasurer, Mrs. Lucy Phillips; guide, Miss Hattie Wells; inside guard, Mrs. L. G. Sapp; outside guard, Mrs. Sarah Griffith; trustees, Mrs. Jennie Danford, Mrs. Alta B. Griggs, C. B. Parker.

Among those admitted from the Junior Order were State Councilor H. A. Slaughter, St. Joseph; Junior Past State Councilor F. C. Borden, Holden; State Council Secretary Rolla G. Carroll, Warrensburg; Julius E. Locke, Representative of No. 2, St. Joseph, and many others. This council is composed of good material, and, if properly cared for, will become one of the best in the state.

What It Is to Be a Nun.

BY M. A. CHAPLIN. Are you weary of the home life, Bonnie chimney-corner girls? Are the younger branches willful? Do the big boys spoil your girls? Does there seem no time for study? Is the housework never done? Do you sometimes wonder, wistful, What it is to be a nun?

Let me take you to the cloisters; Aye, I must; come, kiss your mother! Say good-bye—good-bye forever—To that big, fond teasing brother; Heap the mending on the sideboard, Put your father's socks away, They must learn to do without you, You have got your prayers to say!

Did your mother make those ruffles? Lay them on the window-sill; There's a course serge on a pallet In the convent by the mill; Feast your eyes on human faces, Fix them firmly on your brain; You may look no mortal brother Fully in the face again.

You may never! never! never! (Save to heaven, in your despair) Breathe the blessed name of mother; No such worldliness is there. If you should be so ungodly As to wish a human friend You must tell the priest, and quickly Do the penance he shall send.

You will keep before the altar In the church through many a night, And go farefoot through the winters, If it does not kill you quite; Some bald priest will make you tell him What you dare not even think, And a cage below the garden Hold you if your mind should sink.

They will teach you how unlawful Are the loves of heaven born; They will laugh your piteous yearnings After sympathy to scorn; And the unheard, voiceless crying Of your misery shall swell—Wallings such as we might fancy If we listened outside hell!

Oh be glad of chimney corners, Bonny girlhood, while ye can; God in wisdom made the woman Meet to minister to man. May you never leave the duties Of a precious home undone For the wretchedness of learning What it is to be a nun!

What C. A. Potter Says.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 31, 1895.—The Howard Medicine Company.—Gentlemen: I desire to say to all who feel the strength of their manhood slowly slipping away, whose ambition is at its lowest ebb, whose mind is beclouded, and the senses dulled, when you feel dyspeptic, and lose your self-respect, that your blood is out of order, and all you need is some of Howard's Vegetone Blood Powder to tone up your system. It will act almost instantly upon the blood; you will feel the renewed life and vigor coursing through your system; you will feel the old-time grip in your hands; your mind will be as active as ever; your friends will observe the flag of health flying in your face, and you will feel like a new being. I have not felt so well for five years as I do since taking one package of your Blood Powder, and I feel as strong and active as ever. I weigh 15 pounds more than ever in my life. The change is so marked that it is the subject of comment when meeting my friends. I recommend Howard's Vegetone Blood Powder to be, as I believe, the greatest blood-purifier on earth.

C. A. POTTER.

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