

JESUIT MARQUETTE.

What the A. P. A. Committee Thinks of Him and His Exploits.

FRIENDS:—Your joint committee appointed to draft protests and resolutions expressing the disapproval of this order, to the placing and unveiling of a statue of Father Marquette, S. J., in statutory hall, Washington, D. C., beg leave to submit the following report.

WHEREAS, We believe that such a proceeding would be contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, and contrary to the spirit of the joint resolution of congress, providing for the same, as is clearly set forth in the following preamble and resolutions introduced by Representative Linton in the house of representatives at Washington.

WHEREAS, For the first time in the history of the United States there has been placed in the Capitol a statue of a man in the garb of a churchman, said statue being that of a Jesuit priest named Marquette, who died in or about the year 1675, and who is referred to in the joint resolution, as a canon for accepting the statue, as "The Faithful Missionary;" and

WHEREAS, The revised statutes of the United States, section 1814, provide only, "for not exceeding two statues in number, of marble or bronze, from each state, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their distinguished civic or military services, and when so furnished shall be placed in the chamber of the house of representatives, now known as statutory hall, in the Capitol of the United States;" and

WHEREAS, The said Marquette never was a citizen of any state, nor of the United States, nor performed any civic or military duty therefor, and

WHEREAS, The statue representing him is of ecclesiastical character alone, being dressed in church garb and paraphernalia, and otherwise entirely inappropriate for the position occupied in statutory hall, thereby being contrary to the intent of the joint resolution, which provided for its acceptance, therefore be it

Resolved, That the placing of said statue in the capitol is not only without authority, but in direct violation of the law, and be it further

Resolved, That the said statue be removed from the capitol and returned to its donors.

That they have examined several records of the so-called discoveries of Father Jacques Marquette; and on careful examination of the statements made, believe them to be incredible and unworthy of belief so far as Father Jacques Marquette is concerned.

The substance of his discoveries, we condense from an asserted manuscript of his sent to France with a map of the Mississippi River, published in Paris by Thevenot in 1681.

M. de Frontenac, the Governor of Canada (now France) sent over M. Joliet to Father Marquette, and five other Frenchmen. They leave Michillmackinac in Michigan, May 13th, 1673, arrive at Fox River, emptying into Green Bay in June. June the 10th they leave the portage and go down the Wisconsin, arriving at the Mississippi June 17th, go down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, arrive there July 17th, then return by the Illinois river to Green Bay, arriving there in the last of September—3,000 miles, 1,500 up stream—in three and one-half months, and lived by hunting. This is incredible.

The narrative or relations of the voyage by Marquette for Governor Frontenac, were consigned to Joliet, when he returned to Quebec, unfortunately for Joliet, in going down the Ottawa River, he lost his journal, and all his other papers.

Allouez, a missionary who had lived there five years was met on the Fox River, which enters Green Bay, where they "approached the village of Maskoutins, a nation of fire." Strange indeed. This is a British word: *asko* or *azca* means *az*, electricity, and *ca*, cable; being the ancient British name of Exeter in England, from whence an ocean cable extended to Gibraltar, the village consisted of three several nations, namely, "Miamis, Maskoutins and Kakabueaux." How came these three British words to be borne by these three tribes in one town? This whole story is a transcript from some ancient British records of America, utilized by Thevenot and fathered unto this Father Marquette for statecraft purposes. Such forgeries belittle the forger, degrade the believer and are an insult to intelligence.

The death of Marquette is particularly pathetic. "After returning from this last expedition, he took up his residence, and pursued the vocation of a missionary among the Miamis, in the neighborhood of Chicago. While passing by water along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, towards Michillmackinac, he entered a small river on the 18th of May, 1675. Having landed he constructed an altar, performed mass and then retired a short distance into the wood, requesting the two men who had charge of his canoe, to leave him alone for half an hour; when the time had elapsed the men went to seek for him and found him dead. They were greatly surprised as they had not discovered any symptoms of illness, but

remembered that when he was entering the river he expressed a presentiment that his voyage would end there. To this day the river retains the name of Marquette. The place of his grave, near the bank, is still pointed out to the traveler. But his remains were removed the year after his death to Michillmackinac."

The truth of this is—It's nothing but an old Missisginger knight story revamped to express the meaning of Marquette, a term in Tournery.

There is not enough truth in the yarn to make a protest against it, to protest would indicate that there was some truth in it.

The word "Azca" is the same as "Aska," in Nebraska. This word occurs as a name to rivers where the land adjacent is low and marshy in all countries. Onalaska, Itasca, Madagascar, Esk-ask, etc. Marquette—Arca, the base word is in Arkansas, Arcanium etc., an associate ward to Azca.

The story as told of Marquette is a disgrace even to Jesuits.

We notice that in a public document published by the United States in 1883, entitled "The Public Domain," it says, "In 1673, Father Marquette discovered the Mississippi to its mouth." Such a statement is entirely inconsistent with the original story published in 1681 by Thevenot. Again the same public document says, in 1681, LaSalle descended the Mississippi River and took possession of the country adjacent to it in the name of Louis XIV. of France, and called it Louisiana. If this latter is true, it discredits the former.

Therefore, we believe, that the whole story as to Marquette is a fabrication by French Jesuits, for the purpose of laying claim to a large extent of American territory already claimed by Great Britain.

1. Resolved, That we do most earnestly protest against the proposed proceedings of the unveiling of the statue of the said Father Marquette S. J., in statutory hall, in Washington, D. C.

2. Resolved, That we believe that the whole story as to Father Marquette is based on fabrication instead of facts, and therefore false.

3. Resolved, That we believe that the unveiling of said statue in our national capitol would be an insult to the intelligence of our American citizenship and a lasting disgrace to our country, and a menace to our free institutions.

4. Resolved, That a copy of this report and resolutions be sent to Representative Linton, of Michigan, and to each of our representatives and senators from Nebraska.

MAX ANTON KNOWS WHY

Some Alleged Protestants are Opposed to the A. P. A.

EDITOR AMERICAN: I am a reader of the much-liked AMERICAN, and some time ago read friend A. F. Wilson's letter containing the question, "Why is it that some Protestants are so opposed to the A. P. A.?" I do not know, neither am I able to answer this question fully, but allow me, please, to do it as well as I can. I would also like to hear from others on this line.

Without doubt, the teachings, motives and treacherous workings of the Roman hierarchy in this country are not fully understood. Jesuits know how to teach Roman Catholics, and how to blindfold Protestants. This is a part of their mission. Therefore, many Protestants cannot see any danger to this country coming from the pope. In their sleepy condition they cannot appreciate the blessings of independence and liberty. Others see the danger, but for many selfish reasons will not take the stand worthy of a loyal American citizen. Another reason is, the A. P. A. principles are not published enough, not fully understood and often misrepresented.

Last and not least, because many A. P. A. members do not live and act as is expected of good A. P. A.'s and American citizens.

What can we A. P. A.'s do to overthrow these difficulties and to add to the good and success of the A. P. A. movement?

Let us post ourselves and others on the real purposes of Rome, the American pope, Satelli, and the Jesuits in this country. Let us find out how such agents of the devil were driven from other countries. Read then the unanimous Declaration of Independence, of July 4, 1776, and you will find that the pope of Rome is a tyrant and enemy to this, our country, fully as great as the then (1776) ruling king of Great Britain was. Not take the pope's pass word: "Rome never changes," go out and work and inform other Protestants. Tell them to awake for the good of themselves and all that is dear to them.

The A. P. A. is a patriotic organization, not a political party. The duty of every A. P. A. is to stand up for all that Old Glory means. We must protect our country from any foe or enemy, living here, in Rome, or elsewhere. We must also bring about the so much needed reforms in politics and in our government. As good A. P. A.'s we must fight Leo XIII. in politics in this country; we must fight his satanic tools, and his iniquities seen all over this land. By so doing we certainly come in conflict with devils by the wholesale.

No wonder, then, that scores of weak-kneed Protestants, and worse things are in our way.

But take courage friends! All heroes of our country had great difficulties to overcome; finally the great work was done, crowned with victory for them and blessings for others.

To-day we praise their names and they still live in our memory.

Let us also stand like one man now and always for the rights and liberties as they did. By doing this we will be able to make a clean sweep for the good of the A. P. A. and the honor of America.

May I and all of us, dear friends, do our full duty to be worthy of the name of true American citizens.

Years in F. P. and P.
MAX ANTON,
Sergeant at Arms, Council 100, McCook, Neb.

WANTS LINTON AND STONE.

Thinks We Should Have Men Who Have Proved Themselves True.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN—Dear Friend: I have been a constant reader of your paper for years, and must say to you that it would be impossible for me to be contented without THE AMERICAN. I wish to say here and now, that your efforts to do and to print what is right is appreciated by a great majority of the truly patriotic people of this city and community. At least it seems so to me, as I have talked with just as many as possible.

It has been my pleasure to add a great many subscribers to your subscription list in the last four years or more, and I wish I could add many more. In the last three months I think I have taken in twenty-six new names. The special offer you have made for this year is surely a ten strike. I hope you will add to your list at least 100,000 earnest, honest readers, who will learn to be absolutely anti-Roman. I mean by this, absolutely against the Roman hierarchy. I do not dislike any individual as an individual; but men who are under the control of this terrible influence, in a great majority of cases, are not accountable for their acts, as they do not think for themselves. I say we cannot trust such men to serve the people.

Friend Thompson, I am no politician, but I think I am an observer. I notice you have as your candidates for president and vice-president, Congressman William S. Linton and Mr. John L. Webster. They both may be men who would prove worthy of your support, but it seems to me that if John B. Stone, of Missouri, is eligible, he would make a much better man for vice-president, as he has been tried, as has our noble friend and true patriot, Wm. S. Linton. We all know what Wm. S. Linton is. We all know what John B. Stone is. And further, Mr. Editor, it is a much better combination as I see it. Michigan and Missouri. A Republican and an old Democratic state. We want men who are for our principles. We want men who have proved that they are for our principles. I would vote for these men put up on an independent ticket, and I believe there are 6,000,000 more voters in these United States who would do the same. I want an opportunity to vote for men who will not appoint nor assist in the appointing of men to places of trust anywhere in this nation who are in any way under the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

I do not spend my time endeavoring to secure positions for men. I think men should secure positions upon their own merit. But, Mr. Editor, I have always done all in my power to keep men, under the influence of Romish priests and bishops, from securing political positions. They do all they can to keep our kind of people from securing positions. Yes, they even do more. If they can do anything to make a Protestant lose his position, they will do it. Now I believe there are thousands of men, yes, millions, in this nation, who would like to see this class of men kept out of public office, and if they could only be formed into an association, they would be a great power in this nation. But the spoils of office seem to ruin all such organizations. Men will go into such societies simply to secure the influence of the membership to get himself into office. The moment such a condition becomes known, the organization becomes the tail to some political party, and then there lapses its power in politics. To be successful, in my opinion, such an order should be ABSOLUTELY non-partisan, but political in the very highest sense that the word can be taken.

I wish you success in every way. How I do hope you will be blessed with good health. We need thousands more such men and such papers. Yours in the fight,

ANTI-ROMAN HIERARCHY.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him, at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give. He only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

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ENDORSE CONGRESSMAN HAINER.

The A. P. A. Tell Him of the Respect and Esteem in Which He is Held.

Hon. E. J. Hainer, Washington, D. C.—At a regular meeting of Rescue Council No. 1, of the American Protective Association of Omaha, Nebraska, among other matters that came up, was the consideration of how they should express the high appreciation, which they feel, for your earnest efforts in securing the defeat of the appropriation of public funds for the benefit of sectarian establishments located in the District of Columbia.

To make known the sentiments entertained for your public and individual action and votes, this committee was duly selected and empowered to communicate the following:

This committee has now the honor to assure you, in behalf of the members of Rescue Council No. 1, of the American Protective Association of Nebraska, that they rejoice in the opportunity of testifying the respect and esteem in which you are held by them, for your eloquence, your exertions, your votes in the halls of congress, and for the wisdom by which you were guided in preventing public funds from being appropriated for sectarian purposes, and we further desire to express to you the sentiments that the people of this country shall never, through legislation, be taxed to contribute for the support of any church establishments or any auxiliaries under its control, under any pretext whatever.

We regard the public schools the bulwark of liberty and freedom, the true cornerstone of our free institutions, and declare that there is no real need or necessity for sectarian schools in this country in order to bring up the youth of our land so that they will practice the tenets or creed of any particular religion.

We recognize that the work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence of the several states, and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one state, but by the average genius of all the states.

We are aware that the constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected from the influences of the Roman Catholic Church while each state is exposed to its domination. We would therefore suggest to our friends in congress and citizens who believe that all affairs of church and state should be kept and remain forever separate and apart, that every effort be made to have the constitution

so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, so as to absolutely forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools, or any schools under sectarian control, or for any religious purpose whatsoever.

With these expressions, we will limit ourselves to our respectful and grateful acknowledgments, for the work you have done. We feel a peculiar satisfaction in the good work you have thus far accomplished, and we desire to send you the cordial greetings and salutations of every member of the council.

With these assurances of our best wishes, we have the honor to be for our members and ourselves,

Most respectfully your friends,
RESCUE COUNCIL NO. 1,
American Protective Association of
Nebraska.
CHAS. UNITT,
President.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Rescue Council No. 1, American Protective Association, held Monday evening, March 16th, 1896.

Peter Satelli Tiernan.

Peter Tiernan, the man who is claimed to be, "big, honest, rugged," who is on the Kumpf-gang anti-A. P. A. ticket, has much to explain about his past acts.

He is the best man of Hugh McGowan, who represents the Barber Asphalt Co., which company having a "stand-in" with Tiernan during his term of four years, robbed the people out of thousands of dollars by charging \$2.80 cents per square yard for paving the streets.

Another company bid on paving \$2.00 per square yard on many occasions, and was blocked out by the board of public works with Tiernan and his "two votes." Tiernan seems to value his "two votes" greatly from the way he spoke of using the same at the meeting on Grand avenue Monday night last.

The Journal makes the following statement in regard to a matter that should interest every voter:

"Big, honest, rugged" Peter Tiernan is the head and front of this farcical, "business administration," Democratic movement. He proclaims it from the housetops that he is the peoples watch-dog and protector. He is a sort of merchants' police, walking the streets at night to guard the people from being robbed by the partisan Republicans.

But all the "big, honest, rugged" Peter's actions as president of the board of public works and general adviser to Recorder Owsley do not bear out these pretensions. A case in point is the printing of the official ballots

for the election of 894. In response to the advertisement for bids, R. W. Hart offered to do the work for \$2,500; the Millet-Welch Printing Company offered to do the same work for several hundred dollars less. Hart employed three or four printers, while the other bidder employed twelve or fourteen printers. In addition to this prima facie evidence of ability to do the work—if Hart could do it with one-fifth of the men—the Millet-Welch company gave bond in the sum of \$4,000 that it would do the work for about \$500 less than Hart.

Who secured the contract—the lowest bidder? Not at all. R. W. Hart was given the contract and did the work. At a trial of his libel case against an evening paper, Mr. Hart swore that the work cost him \$900, so that he made a clear profit of \$1,400 off the job. The lowest bidder would have made a very neat profit at his figures. Peter H. Tiernan, a practical printer, advised Owsley to let the contract to Hart, and what Peter H. Tiernan advised was done by Owsley.

That he gave this advice is proven by the testimony of Larry Thistlewaite, Owsley's brother-in-law, given at the trial of the libel case referred to. Thistlewaite testified in answer to a question as to the arrangements Owsley made about the printing:

"I remember at the time those bids were opened that Mr. Owsley was in doubt as to who ought to get the contract, and he referred the matter to Mr. Hunter, his chief deputy, and told him to go and consult Mr. Tiernan about it; that he was a printer and would know. Mr. Hunter reported that Mr. Tiernan said to let it to Hart; that he would not let it to Welch by any means. Mr. Owsley had told him to go and see Mr. Tiernan and show him the bids and see what one he had better let it go to."

As a result of this little transaction, the people were mulcted out of several hundred dollars which could have been saved, and for the expenditure of which there was not the slightest excuse.—*Kansas City American.*

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonial free.

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