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VOLUME V

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THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

It Meets in Washington and Transacts Much Business.

Only Meagre Reports Given to the Press for Publication—Newspaper Correspondents Believe the Advisory Board Will be Censured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The report of the advisory board of the supreme council, American Protective Association, which was finally completed this morning, while exonerating Major McKinley of some of the charges that had been made against him and withdrawing the boycott, does not declare him to be the choice of the American Protective Association.

The Ohio candidate, so far as the board's action affects him, is to stand on the same footing before the American Protective Association as the other presidential candidates. The board condemns no one and does not endorse any one. The executive committee, which issued the boycott, is not exonerated as was predicted in some quarters. The board recommends that its report be given to the press.

It is understood that some of the western members of the order insist that the report does not go far enough and they are determined that the supreme council shall make good the deficiencies. The council was engaged this morning in considering amendments to its laws.

The portion of the advisory board report relative to the McKinley boycott says that the executive committee was justified on the face of the affidavits in sending out the boycott. But after the matter had been referred to a sub-committee of three and it had submitted its report, statements were presented to the board which showed the charges to be incorrect and not sustained. Therefore McKinley is placed on equality with Allison, Reed, Quay, Morton, Cullom and Harrison, as far as the A. P. A. is concerned.

The supreme council unanimously adopted the report of the advisory board. This report is as follows: "Your board finds, after investigation, that there is no reason why any one of the following named candidates for the Republican nomination for president of the United States, campaign of 1896, may not be supported by the members of the order:

"William B. Allison of Iowa, Thomas B. Reed of Maine, Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, Governor Bradley of Kentucky, Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, Levi P. Morton of New York and William McKinley of Ohio.

"Regarding the matter heretofore appearing in the public press relative to Governor McKinley, we find that it was sustained by the evidence in the possession of the executive committee of this board at the time of publication, but subsequent statements received by this board from the special committee sent by authority of this board to interview Governor McKinley show that he denies and explains a greater part of the matter contained in said evidence, and which statements are accepted by the board. Said committee also reported that in said interview with Governor McKinley he fully and unequivocally endorsed the principles of this order, and in order that no injustice be done him, we recommend that so much of this action as may be deemed wise be given to the public press for publication.

"No candidates of any other political party have been investigated, for the reason that none have yet come before the public sufficiently prominent to demand an investigation by this order. "We all recommend that provision be made to ascertain the attitude toward the principles of this order of any and all candidates for place on national tickets, to the end that the members of the order may be able to act and vote intelligently."

The report is signed by B. F. Hudson, chairman pro tem, and Thomas King, secretary.

A resolution relative to the promotion of General Coppinger, U. S. A., to be brigadier-general, introduced by Delegate Jerome Burke of this city, was also adopted, as follows:

"Whereas, the senate of the United States has for more than a century, committed a great injustice by promoting successively through many grades of rank in the regular army one Coppinger, a foreign mercenary, who has



THE OLD MAN GETS "HIS DANDER RIZ."
Uncle Sam: "Get back to your sewers, you scum of the earth; we've got too many papist blackguards and cut-throats in this country, t need a fresh batch!"

denied allegiance to the United States while living upon its bounty and enjoying its emoluments and benefits, and

"Whereas, The promotion of the said Coppinger was done at the expense of gallant and meritorious officers of the army of American birth and allegiance by jumping the rank of his senior officers while he still refused to take the oath of allegiance to its government;

"Resolved, That we hereby protest against the recent promotion of Col. Coppinger as an injustice to the brave and efficient officers of the army who were born upon our soil and educated at our national military academy and under the influence of Republican institutions, as being subversive of the good of the military service and the laws under which it is established.

"Resolved, That the recent oath of allegiance to the government taken upon himself by said Coppinger is not proof of his allegiance to it, but a deathbed repentance, which circumstances forced upon him as a necessity to the accomplishment of an unworthy purpose and by the assent of others to whom he owed a superior allegiance.

"Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to secure the passage and observance of such laws that the rights of American officers shall be respected in promotions and the spirit of pure American patriotism be thereby enforced and encouraged."

The committee on the Armenian question submitted a resolution which was also adopted denouncing the persecution of the Armenians, expressing indignation at the apathy of the European powers, "and especially at the infamous connivance of the Roman institution with the foul savagery of the Mohammedan fanatics in the work of extermination."

The election of officers was proceeded with until midnight, when, in deference to the objections of many of the members to transact business on Sunday, the council adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning. John W. Echols of Atlanta, Ga., was chosen supreme president; H. S. Williams of Boston, supreme vice-president, and Mr. Swain of California, supreme secretary of state. The remaining officers will be chosen Monday.

Washington was selected as the permanent headquarters of the order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The A. P. A. supreme council closed its sessions to-day, but few delegates remaining to the adjournment. The most important action was that of discontinuing the advisory board, which was accomplished after a long discussion in which it was specifically stated that the recent developments in the McKinley boycott had nothing to do with the action and was no reflection upon Judge Stevens, the chairman.

The supreme council, composed of the supreme officers, assumed the duties of the executive board and this body was, by resolution, instructed to pass upon the presidential candidates for the political parties and report publicly on

them. Washington was selected for the permanent headquarters of the A. P. A., and Kansas City selected as the next place of annual meeting.

Four of the principal officers were elected Saturday and the list was completed to-day as follows. Supreme secretary, W. J. Palmer, Butte, Mont.; supreme treasurer, F. C. Campbell, Minneapolis, Minn.; supreme sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Ellis, Indian Territory; supreme guard, W. B. Howard, Omaha, Neb.; supreme sentinel, T. S. Hanson, Columbus, O.

The convention closed with a public mass meeting to-night, which was presided over by Congressman Linton.

At a meeting of delegates to the supreme council, representing twenty different states, held this evening, after the council adjourned, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The supreme council of the American Protective Association of the United States at its session Saturday evening, by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of the national advisory board, which report endorsed the action of the executive committee of said board, and in plain language said that the executive committee was justified in publishing the political affiliation of McKinley with the Roman political hierarchy, which affiliation is proven by the affidavits of reputable members of the order, and which affidavits have never been controverted except by the unsworn statement of Major McKinley himself, and

Whereas, Major McKinley did, on May 14, 1896, to a committee of the national advisory board in the city of Canton, O., state that he heartily approved the principles of the American Protective Association and on the following day gave an interview to the press denying that he had met such a committee, which was composed of honorable and truthful gentlemen, and

Whereas, The members of the supreme council, during its session have been hounded and badgered by a large McKinley lobby, composed of members and non-members of the order that used the most disreputable blackmailing methods to discredit the advisory board and to turn the supreme council into a McKinley ratification meeting, and having signally failed to clear McKinley in consequence of his papal political record, to-day, after two-thirds of the delegates had started for home, attempted to take revenge by abolishing the national advisory board and accomplished the same by a vote of 30 to 29.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in condemnation meeting assembled, denounce the unwarranted interference of the said McKinley lobby with the affairs of the order and denounce the cowardly denial by McKinley of his endorsement of the principles of the order given by him to our committee, and

Resolved, That because of his record,

as reported by the national advisory board, we herewith pledge ourselves to use our influence and efforts to accomplish his defeat.

What Our People Propose To Do.

That rather youthful ecclesiastical fire brand—his grace of St. Boniface, is going about the constituencies of Quebec trying to set the heather on fire, and secure enough French votes to compel the coercion of Manitoba. He seems to have lost his head utterly, to have forgotten the sacred office which he holds, for he has gone on the political stump for Tupper, and is now one of the most valuable spouters on behalf of the corruptionist, coercionist government. It is nothing to him that the government has stolen thousands in connection with public contracts, which has been proved to have been used in bribing the electorate; it is nothing to him that the administration has been proven to be one of the most rascally and debauched governments that ever disgraced a country; he wants it sustained, and he is not above going on the stump from constituency to constituency to accomplish his end. No wonder there should be great indignation throughout Quebec and in other provinces over the spectacle.

We would like to inquire what the people of Manitoba think of it. Are they prepared to be thus misrepresented and injured by a prelate of the Church of Rome, who has no warrant for his action, as no injustice has been attempted in regard to the school question?

Surely there is no considerable section of the people of this country prepared to endorse by their votes the action of Archbishop Langevin, who is stumping Quebec against this province. If the archbishop is bound to keep up the campaign abroad, it may be necessary for clergymen of the Protestant persuasion to come forward and take a hand in the fight also.—Winnipeg Daily Tribune.

Answers No.

The Kansas City Journal of April 26, has an article commenting on Governor Morrill's extraordinary business qualifications, headed: "Can Morrill Win?" We state emphatically: "No, he cannot win; and as for his business qualifications, was it a consistent business transaction to appoint Roman Catholic police commissioners for Leavenworth after the A. P. A. of that city had worked so hard for Morrill, and to rid the city of Rome rule? Was it business to appoint police commissioners in Wichita who favored the sale of intoxicants, contrary to the wishes of the good people of the state? Was it consistent with business to promise a committee of A. P. A.'s in Kansas City, Kans., to recognize the order in his appointments, and after election say he would not knowingly

appoint an A. P. A. to any position? When the G. A. R. gave Governor Morrill that reception and flag presentation in this city, which inspired the extraordinary speech—yet fresh in the memory of the boys—in which he faithfully promised to recognize the old soldiers in his appointments and to give them preference when equally competent and worthy as other applicants—was it "business" to ignore their requests and recommendations afterwards? Why did he appoint Michael Henry as a member of the board of public works at Topeka? Simply because the A. P. A. of that city did not desire his appointment.—Kansas City American Eagle.

For Miss O'Leary.

About five years ago Rev. C. J. O'Leary, at that time pastor of the Catholic church at Leadville, borrowed \$3,000 from his sister Miss Julia O'Leary, for the purpose of building an addition to the parochial school. In order to pay his sister he organized a church fair to raise funds. He was successful in organizing the fair, and had made all the arrangements necessary, when he was taken ill and removed to St. Joseph's hospital in this city, where he was confined for some time. On account of Father O'Leary's protracted illness Bishop Matz appointed Rev. James F. Brown to succeed him in the pastorate at Leadville. The fair, therefore, was conducted under the management of Father Brown, and a large sum was realized.

Miss O'Leary, according to the understanding had with her brother, asked Father Brown for the payment of the money advanced by her, and refused, the money in the meantime having been placed in the church treasury. All her demands for payment were set aside, and as an appeal to Bishop Matz was fruitless, Father Brown having been successful in obtaining the support of the bishop, suit was brought for the amount. The case was tried recently in the district court at Buena Vista before Judge M. S. Bailey, and resulted in a verdict for Miss O'Leary for the full amount claimed, interests and costs, the total judgment amounting to nearly \$400.—Wisconsin Patriot.

Democrats in the South.

What is the difference between 11,045 and 4,115? The former was the vote cast in the Democratic primary election of 1894, when the A. P. A.'s voted with the Democrats, and the latter was the vote cast in Democratic primary election last week, when the A. P. A.'s didn't vote with them. Deduct the latter from the former and you will have a pretty fair estimate of the number of votes cast by the A. P. A.'s in their primary on the 30th of April.—Nashville Herald.

EX-PRIEST SLATTERY.

Brutal Romish Thugs Throw Stones at Him in North Adams, Mass.

A Mob of 2000 Gather to Do Him Injury—Police Save Him From Intolerant Mob.

A dispatch from North Adams, Mass., says that an effort was made to end the earthly career of Ex-Priest Slattery Friday evening.

He has been lecturing on Catholicism in North Adams for some weeks past, and as the manuscript of his lectures were not revised by the local priests numerous references crept in that were not exactly palatable to the lately-arrived Hibernians who have not been long enough in this "land of the free and the home of the brave" to learn that the right of free speech must be maintained at all hazards.

Ex-Priest Slattery spoke in Odd Fellows hall. At the close of the lecture, and while returning home, an angry mob of Irishmen, numbering about 2000 made an effort to get at him. They threw stones and rotten eggs, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police kept the infuriated mob from doing him serious bodily injury.

Let it not be forgotten that this happened in Massachusetts, and that the mob was composed of late arrivals from Ireland. Of course this would be taken for granted, as they are the only opponents of free speech in this country.

Horrible Cruelty in a Monastery.

One of those shocking revelations not infrequent in the less civilized realms of Europe is announced from the Bukovina, the Roumanian province of Austria. The governor received information somehow, that a novice of weak mind and feeble health had been locked up in his cell for years, at the monastery of Dragomirna, ununsured, untended, and scarcely fed. The district judge was instructed to inquire, and he found that the misery of the poor wretch had been understated. The novice was a skeleton, lying on a putrid mattress, clothed only in the rags of an old surplice, in a den filthy beyond description. In fact, he died next day, and the doctors bore witness that this treatment had hastened his end, if it had not killed him. The victim's sister deposed that she had tried to get access to him, but she was always repulsed with rough usage. He fell dangerously ill in April, but no doctor was summoned till September. In October he died. So proceedings were taken against the director of the monastery, with the result that he is sentenced to pay a fine of four pounds! So far neither the circumstances nor the issue are unfamiliar. But the defense calls for notice. Counsel pleaded that the director was too "ignorant" to see that his novice was weak-minded; in fact it appears that he could scarcely write his name. Moreover, he believed that the youth was "possessed." These arguments were thought good enough to justify him, and, indeed, they answered their purpose. The director himself pleaded that it was not his business to look after an individual monk; "he had only to see that enough food was cooked in the convent." So the report puts it, and there is no apparent reason to doubt. In German-Austria, people will ask why such a man was put into such a position, and how it happens that a human being can be done to death without further punishment on anybody than a fine of four pounds?—Protestant Observer, London.

The Question.

Never does Rome lose an opportunity of pressing a claim. The Jesuits' Estates Act of a few years ago was a flagrant instance of trespass upon the rights of the country. But never since confederation has that church made such a bold and strenuous effort to rule our country as in connection with the present school troubles in Manitoba. The Prairie province has declared almost to a man that she will not pay public money to Rome to teach the Roman Catholic catechism; that the Church of Rome can teach it as other churches do. The bishops of Quebec have said that she shall do so. Shall a free country be made a slave to Rome?—Presbyterian Record.

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