

THE AMERICAN.

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AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., By JOHN C. THOMPSON, President.

AUGUST 14, 1896.

THE TICKETS.

REPUBLICAN.

For President, WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

DEMOCRATIC.

For President, WM. JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice-President, ARTHUR C. SEWALL, of Maine.

PROHIBITION.

For President, JOSHUA LEVERING, of Maryland.

For Vice-President, HALE JOHNSTON, of Illinois.

NATIONAL.

For President, CHARLES E. BENTLEY, of Nebraska.

For Vice-President, J. H. SOUTHGATE, of North Carolina.

MRS. BRYAN, over her own signature, states that she is a member of the Presbyterian church. We have stated that once before, but for fear some of our readers may not have seen it we again say Mrs. Bryan is a Protestant.

MORE than two-thirds of our patriotic exchanges have declared for Bryan and Free Silver. The other third has not declared for anybody or anything, but are evidently waiting to find out what the Jesuits have planned.

THE statements and arguments of as well-known A. P. A. as Judge Cunningham R. Scott cannot be overcome by the statements and arguments of as rabid an anti-A. P. A. sheet as the Omaha Bee. The Republican party does not want to forget that fact.

COUNT CREIGHTON, the Roman citizen of Omaha, was "touched" for a diamond, Monday, while passing through Ohio. The count ought to know better than to wear anything more valuable than his title when he goes into the land of the Philistines.

PRINCE HOHENLOE, the German imperial chancellor, has resigned. Unless we are mistaken the chancellor has a brother who is a cardinal. If that is so William might realize a permanent peace, were he to chose a Protestant to fill the office vacated by Hohenloe.

THE Springfield, Mo., Protestant American, which is not always strictly accurate in its statements contains the following editorial item:

Ex-Congressman Watson of Georgia, and the nominee for the vice-presidency, is an A. P. A. and is not afraid to let the people know it through his paper.

PAPERS outside of Kansas City refer to the suppression of pool rooms and other gambling establishments within her borders as a "spasm of reform." It is not a spasm. It is the result of the promise made by Mayor Jones when he was a candidate for the office he holds. There was nothing spasmodic in the move. It was the steady crystallization of public sentiment which reached even to the candidates for office.

HON. ROSWELL G. HERR and Hon. Jno. M. Thurston were greeted by a magnificent audience last Tuesday night when they spoke in Boyd's Theatre. It is not saying too much to say that they made many votes for the Republican ticket. The speeches were the most plain, logical and convincing we had listened to up to that time and were only equalled by the effort of Hon. John L. Webster Wednesday night at Eighteenth and Cuming streets, when thousands of people congregated to hear him.

ONCE AGAIN.

We have proved so often that the Roman Catholic church was a political machine that it seems absolutely unnecessary to offer any further evidence in substantiation of the charge, but, for fear some one may still be in doubt or may have overlooked the evidence submitted heretofore, we present the following dispatch, taken from the Winnipeg Daily Tribune of August 7, 1896:

MONTREAL, August 7.—Referring to Archbishop Langevin's communication to the Croix, of Paris, the Cultivateur, Mr. Tarte's organ, says: "This prelate, whose lack of discretion and judgment has caused him to make such deplorable blunders in his own country to the detriment of the Catholic and French cause, has evidently not become wiser by recent events. He belongs to a class of those who do not wish to, or cannot, learn anything. Mgr. Langevin told the Croix things which are absolutely contrary to the facts. To mention but one only. It is false to say that Mr. Laurier ever pronounced himself in favor of the principle of neutral schools. We suppose that a bishop is no more allowed than any other person to misrepresent the opinions of a public man. Now, Mgr. Langevin knows that the prime minister has over and over again expressed himself in a sense that can leave no place for ambiguity that he is in favor of religious teaching in the schools. He said so in twenty speeches. We wish to protest for all men of good faith and honor against the following phrase, so full of unjust insinuations, and signed by Mgr. Langevin: 'I do not think Mr. Laurier is a Free Mason.' The archbishop of St. Boniface knows Mr. Laurier is not a Free Mason. Fortunately Mgr. Langevin represents himself, and no other, in the deplorable attitude which he continues to hold. We request our fellow citizens of all shades not to lay the responsibility of his words and of his acts upon the Catholics of Manitoba. The secular clergy of Manitoba were almost unanimously opposed to the elevation of Mgr. Langevin to the arch-episcopal see of St. Boniface. We trust that at the Vatican he will not succeed in leading anyone into error." Referring to the clerical question, Le Cultivateur says: "The Liberal party has as yet brought no case before Rome, neither Mr. Laurier nor any of his colleagues, nor anyone authorized by them, has made any complaint to the Vatican. There can be no doubt that the speeches of Mgr. Lafitole, of Mgr. Gravel, certain acts of Mgr. Labrecque, of Mgr. Blais, of Grand Vicar Marois, to mention only ecclesiastical eminences for the present, were utterly unjustifiable. Incredible things, which intelligent Catholics can hardly account for, were done. In no other country under the sun have the people dared for fifty years to make such an abuse of religion in parliamentary elections as was done during the months just past. If the Vatican knew what takes place here, striking condemnations could not help taking place, for the policy of Leo XIII. does not rest on threats or on tyranny, or on a disregard for the rights and liberties of the masses. The true record of the language that was held of interventions that took place against Mr. Laurier and his candidates would cause in Rome more than surprise and consternation."

IS HE A MENACE?

Influence of the Foreigner in the United States of America.

The current number of the American Magazine of Civics contains an article written by W. G. Puddefoot, on the subject: "Is the Foreigner a Menace to the Nation?" He would make it appear that the foreigner is America's greatest blessing. His process of reasoning has the merit of ingenuity at least, and some of his statements are worthy of a careful study and analysis. N. J. Randall, writing in the American Watchman, answers Mr. Puddefoot in a strong, logical and convincing style. Here is what Mr. Randall says: "The question is not a new one, nor is its final settlement so near at hand as many fondly hope, nor so easily answered to the satisfaction of the great mass of native-born citizens as it is to Mr. Puddefoot. He very clearly demonstrates, to his own mind, that we must have the foreigner ever with us if we would be prosperous. He starts us with an array of figures consisting quite largely of percentages to prove that the greater the influx of foreigners the lower the per cent of crime. He says: 'Among a large class of people there is a growing fear that we shall be swamped by foreign types that cannot be assimilated. This fear is an old one (as old as the nation) and is unworthy of the descendants of the Puritans, and was no credit to them.' This might be true from the standpoint of a philanthropist such as Mr. Puddefoot, but we have reasons for thinking the fears of the Puritans were well founded, and that the history of other countries as well as our own contain too many examples of the baneful influence of the foreigners within our gates for us to blindly shut our eyes to the dangers confronting us. The danger is not a fancied one, and lies in the very condition which Mr. Puddefoot so ingeniously points out as the stronghold of his arguments. These are his words: 'There will be less and less difference in the years to come between Europe and the United States.'

"This is what we fear, and is, of all things, what we wish to guard against. The past has shown us the tendency, and a close study of our present conditions is not necessary to lead one to draw the same conclusion regarding the future as does the writer quoted above. The influence of the hordes of foreigners has been felt alike by capital and labor, and we find the two arrayed against each other as bitter foes, instead of working hand in hand as mutually dependent one upon another. We see an aristocracy rising similar to that in Europe that is absorbing the fruits of toil, and in striking contrast we see a class of laborers whose condition is rapidly approaching that of the European serf. We see the land falling into the hands of a few and the English system of landlord and tenant being established in our land. Are these pleasant pictures to contemplate? "We have cities in Wisconsin of ten thousand inhabitants, ninety per cent of whom are Germans, eight per cent Irish and two per cent American, and yet are essentially American. In spite of the fact that you may see on Sunday a match between butchers as to who shall dress an ox the quicker and the better, excursion trains running to Milwaukee, lager running all the time, and that at the Sunday-school picnics lager is sold too, one generation will change it, as it has done before over and over again.' Is not that a beautiful and hopeful picture of an American Sunday that Mr. Puddefoot has drawn for us? It is not a rare one, and it is not necessary to go to a city of such an overwhelming per cent of German population to see the same scenes enacted. Essentially American? Lager beer and Sunday desecration essentially American. Then, indeed, are our gravest fears for our own country become no longer fears, but stern realities.

IT IS THE SAME COMPANY.

We are assured by a gentleman who is in a position to know, that the new gas company that is seeking to secure a franchise in this city is the same one which went into Kansas City and lowered the price of gas to the consumers to \$1.00 and less per thousand. This in itself is a good recommendation because we know, personally, that it lived up to its promises in that city. The city council cannot afford to refuse to grant to the people the relief that will be afforded them if there is competition among gas manufacturers, and there will be competition if the new company is given half a show, or it will not be like its Kansas City branch. In that city as soon as the new company was ready for business gas fell to one-third its former cost—the old company offering to furnish it for 50 cents per thousand.

If the same result follows the advent of the new company in this city, the people and the city will save from 75 cents to 95 cents on every thousand feet of gas that is consumed. Is that worth saving? We believe it is, and we also believe the people will think it is worth saving.

The council should not stand in the way of the people. It should give them an opportunity to save the thousands of dollars that are annually going into the pockets of a foreign corporation.

READ, PRESERVE.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the Constitution of the United States and its amendments. Every American citizen should read it, should study it carefully, then cut it out and place it in a scrap book and teach the children its beneficent provisions. A thorough knowledge of what the constitution guarantees you, will make the rights and duties of others plain, because it applies with equal force and equal justice to all. Under it all men are equal. No man has a right not guaranteed to every other man who is an American citizen.

HON. RICHARD SMITH, who made such a creditable record as a member of the senate last year, is a candidate for a renomination and a re-election on the Republican ticket. Dick is a man who never breaks his word in either business or politics, and as a consequence will make a good race. His record on the fire and police bill was just what his friends in this city expected it would be, and entitles him to fair treatment and consideration.

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"A generation will change it, he says, as it has done before over and over again. A generation will do much toward changing it if the influx of bad blood is shut off, but it will take many generations to re-establish the cherished institutions so ruthlessly debased.

"The remedy for the evils threatened by foreign emigration is very wisely pointed out by the writer with the convincing assertion that 'there is nothing to fear from European immigration if we do our duty.' There is the rub. 'Our duty, is not easy to determine, and we do not all see it alike. Mr. Puddefoot conceives it to be the erection of more and larger school buildings, playgrounds of ample dimensions in the slums, educating the element as rapidly as it comes. The remedy is good, but that a remedy is needed is proof positive of a disease, and Mr. Puddefoot has arrived at the same conclusion that our puritan fathers did, although he says that opinion did them no credit and is unworthy of their descendants.

"Is the foreigner a menace to the nation? Mr. Puddefoot's arguments say yes; the thoughtful, observing men of all times have said yes; the experience of all nations have led to the same answer. Our obligations are to our families and to our homes first. Christ never bade the leper, the blind, lame

or halt to go cleanse others, but the first commandment was to cure themselves. Philanthropy that begins at home will sooner improve the race. The immigration question has been discussed for so long a time and by such able thinkers that one would suppose it would have been settled long ago, and it surely would, had not a personal motive been found as an obstacle in the way of duty. The importance of revenue, wealth, has much to do with influencing our thoughts, and Mr. Puddefoot could not resist the temptation to hold out the lure of national wealth added to us by the steady flow of humanity from Europe. His figures are a strong point. He estimates an able-bodied man at \$500, and with the money brought by the emigrants in 1894, he shows a grand total of wealth added to our nation of \$100,633,000. This is a tempting bait and would no doubt lead many to favor the increasing of our wealth through foreign immigration. We are sorry that there should be a credit side to our account with these same foreigners, as it has a depressing effect on the high spirits raised by viewing the one side only of the account. We must give ourselves credit with all we give in return for this \$500 man with a capital of less than \$16.

"In this list of credits\*we will find several items that may puzzle us to estimate the value of, and rather than be charged with placing too high a price upon them we leave the reader to carry out the figures. "First.—Civilization. "Second.—Civil liberty. "Third.—Religious liberty. "Fourth.—The ballot. "Fifth.—Protection under our laws. "Sixth.—Free schools for his children. "Seventh.—Social advantages he had never known in his own land. Besides these we might add many other items of great value to any man so situated and so surrounded by the influences of a monarchical government. Have we not more than balanced the account? If not, let us see if our foreign-made citizen has not brought us some things that we might do very well without. Yes, our protege has brought to us his anarchistic ideas, that have cost the lives of many good Americans who have stood boldly and bravely in defense of law and order as opposed to his vicious system. It has cost us money also to hold in check the damaging, destroying practices of these same lawless renegades.

"They have brought to us and established in our very midst their murderous and treasonable Mafia, clan-na-gael, high binders and other orders, the very spirit of which is opposed to every principle of freedom and justice. "A \$500 man indeed. Manhood cannot be measured by dollars and cents, and if it could such a man should go begging in the market for a bid. Better a thousand times for our country had we none such to contend with. "From an humanitarian standpoint our duty is plain. Cleanse our own body and then we can cast about us to cleanse others. The corruption of American politics is largely due to this tremendous flood of foreigners, and that we find the condition of unrest and discontent among our own people today is proof positive that we have much to fear from the foreigner."—Pittsburg American.

[We endorse so much of the above as refers to the vicious and lawless, but we would not class all foreigners under one head. There are thousands—those from Protestant countries—who are both a credit and help to us.—EDITOR.]

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Roman Church is Bringing Up Children in Ignorance.

Who says that the Roman church is not destroying our public schools? Read the following and judge for yourself: According to the late report of the Federal Bureau of Education, Brooklyn has sitting room in her schools for only 97,000 pupils, while there are in Brooklyn 296,000 children of school age. New York has sitting room for 217,000 pupils, while there are in New York 486,000 children of school age. If the sitting capacity of both cities were filled, it would leave 463,900 children of school age out of school, in both cities. The figures in other Roman governed cities are almost as appalling. Thousands upon thousands of school children were turned away in Chicago during 1895 '96, the pretense being, lack of sitting room. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue for ten years longer, what kind of a country will America be? It will be reduced to the level of Spain, Mexico, Ireland, Ecuador, Peru, and all other Roman governed countries.

Americans, awake! Shake off this serpent before she crushes the life out of you! Banish this Roman church monster from your midst! Put this political fiend beyond the bounds of America! Bring her political intrigues before military tribunals composed by the people and give them the severest penalties in order that all bands of organized tyrants may beware in the future! Bring forth her tools who are reducing the public treasuries by theft and other vile intrigues and let them be punished! Who says that this Ro-

man church is not destroying our schools when statistics show such awful appalling results? Figures don't lie. How much longer will the people allow this rum-soaked clergy to rule us and cause the dissolution and destruction of our free institutions which are the main bulwarks of our liberties? How much longer will the people stand this lecherous band of traitors to throttle free speech, free thought, free schools, free conscience? This vile institution of Rome pollutes or destroys everything. If it cannot pollute the business man, it destroys his business by boycott and slander. If it cannot pollute the politician, it destroys his chances for renomination by intrigue, lies, slander, threats and bribe. If it cannot pollute our school system, it endeavors to destroy it by reducing our treasuries. If it cannot pollute the public press, it endeavors to destroy it by boycott, intrigue, slander, theft and by benchmen in the postoffices. Whatever Rome touches, it endeavors to pollute by its vile, fiendish and foul methods, or to destroy it by practices equally as monstrous. It is folly to parley longer; they must be checked, for God has so declared it. And all other tyrannical institutions must be put down in their time.—American Flag.

Mr. Lecky on the Influence of Romanism. Mr. Lecky, the historian, in his new work on "Democracy and Liberty," makes the following important comments on the influence of Romanism at the present time: "Of all the judgments of the great thinkers of the eighteenth century, none have been more singularly falsified than those which they formed of the Catholic church. With scarcely an exception, they believed that its sacerdotal, superstitious, intolerant and ultramontane elements were silently fading away; that it was taking more and more the character of a surely moralizing influence, and that all danger of antagonism between it and the civil power had passed for ever. The delusion lasted for several years after the French Revolution, and it may be very clearly traced in the speeches and writings of the chief advocates of Catholic emancipation. Many of them lived to acknowledge their mistake. "The enormous accession of political power which recent legislation has given to the Catholic priesthood in Ireland is very evident. Its whole tendency has been to diminish and destroy the influence of the propertied classes. The ballot, which was supposed to secure freedom of vote, has had no restraining influence upon a priesthood who claim an empire over the thoughts and secret actions of men; and it is stated on good authority that in cases where the secret sentiments of the voters were suspected they have been continually induced to pass themselves off as illiterate, in order that they may vote openly in the presence of the priest. "We have seen a bishop, in his pastorals, dictating the political conduct of the voters with exactly the same kind and weight of an authority as if he was prescribing a fast or promulgating a theological doctrine. We have seen the whole body of the priesthood turned into electioneering agents, and employing for political purposes all engines and powers of their profession. The chapel under this system becomes an electioneering meeting. "In Germany the Catholic party have not only won a great victory, but have also formed a distinct and powerful party, and German politics largely depend upon its bargains with the government. In Germany a priesthood far more educated and intelligent than in most countries have thrown themselves heartily into politics, and have done so with brilliant success. "Leo XIII. has been much praised in England for the direction he gave to the French Catholics to rally round the republic. The measure may have been a wise one, but it is surely a startling thing when Frenchmen who have been long attached to the Royalist or Imperialist cause consider themselves bound by their religious duty to abandon the politics of their lives at the order of an Italian priest. "The Catholic church is essentially a state within a state, with its frontiers, its policy and its leaders entirely distinct from those of the nation, and it can command an enthusiasm and a devotion at least as powerful and as widespread as the enthusiasm of patriotism. It claims to be a higher authority than the state; to exercise a divine, and therefore a supreme authority over belief, morals and education, and to possess the right of defining the limits of its own authority. It also demands obedience even where it does not claim infallibility. Such an organization cannot be treated by legislators as if it were simply a form of secular opinion, and many good judges look with extreme alarm upon the dangerous power it may acquire in the democracies of the future. One of the facts which have been most painfully borne upon the minds of the more careful thinkers and students of the present generation is, how much stronger than our fathers imagined were the results which led former legislators to impose restrictive legislation on Catholicism.

Measures of the Reformation period which, as late as the days of Hallam, were regarded by the most enlightened historians as simple persecution, are now seen to have been in a large degree measures of necessary self-defence, or inevitable incidents in a civil war."—Protestant Observer.

THE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

"La Patrie," a Liberal Organ, Asserts That an Arrangement Has Been Reached.

TORONTO, August 3.—The World publishes a dispatch, saying that Laurier has sent an emissary to treat with the Catholic authorities of Manitoba regarding a settlement of the school question. La Patrie, of Montreal, says: "Before Mgr. Langevin's departure for Rome, his grace ordered his representatives to accept a compromise that will give our compatriots schools in which French may be taught as well as religious instruction. In fact the Manitoba clergy have so far recovered from their apprehension of Hon. Mr. Laurier that they will accept schools, public in name, and under a Protestant superintendent. We guarantee the truth of this affirmation, and in a few days we will be able to explain the nature of the mission undertaken by the delegate sent to Manitoba by Hon. Mr. Laurier."

Political Romanism.

There is no change in the political situation. Of course the money question absorbs all other issues. We do not know how much of political sham and pretense, or how much of selfishness, is in this issue, but imagine that if the self-seeking were eliminated there would be little remaining. The Bryanites are very skillfully winning popular favor by holding up their candidate before the people—always and everywhere—as "poor but honest," as a man of the common people, in opposition to McKinley, whom they picture as the mere puppet of the bankers and millionaires. For instance, the New York Journal, told us on Tuesday that twenty million dollars had been raised among the money magnates of New York to push McKinley's interests. Such a story, if believed by the millions of toilers who are struggling for a mere existence, would cause such a revulsion of feeling toward the choice of the plutocrats, as to lose him his election. It would look very much like a purchase of the presidency.

But the intelligent American workman takes no stock in such yarns just at this time. Times are hard and he wants a change, and he sees no more harm in McKinley's managers working the "money racket" than in Bryan's managers working the "sympathy racket."—In fact, he's apt to look at the latter as the more objectionable. By the way, Dick Bland, who was defeated for nomination by the Democrats at Chicago because he had a Roman Catholic wife, is to travel in company with Bryan, and Mrs. Bland is to accompany them. This certainly looks like a campaign dodge to win Romanist votes. It will be interpreted. Henry Cabot Lodge's explanation of the cause which led to the omission from the Republican platform of certain patriotic planks, is very flimsy. But the "sweet by and by" will remedy it.

The advice of Supreme President Echols to the A. P. A., that as an order no sides be taken in the campaign, owing to the money question, is wise. But as individual members of the order everybody is supposed to work for the best candidate. Our objective point of work should be—the election of senators and congressmen. The most promising feature of the A. P. A. work this year, is the quietness of the campaign. There is no loud boasting or threatening. Such quiet, effective planning and working would have been in former years much more helpful than the shouting from the housetop in which many indulged. We hope the era of political wisdom has arrived in patriotic planning.—Boston Citizen.

Watch Them.

If there is a possibility of turning a grindstone the Roman Jesuits will do it, and then they will have their axe ready. The turning grindstone now is the creating of greater New York, and if I mistake not, they will give the mayor almost all the power any individual would have if he were a king, and then put in office a bigoted Roman Catholic, or one who would do as he was directed. The sub-offices then would be filled with men who would have an O or a Mc before their names, and would be good papists. Everyone who has any interest in the city of New York should watch this thing and keep the "rascals" out. X. X.

'Tis True.

The pope of Rome seeks to govern America. Under such an administration the dark ages would again overshadow mankind. Enlightenment and civilization comes only with freedom of thought and conscience and free speech, none of which are allowed within papal circles. This free America must be preserved from the corrupting and fanatical hands of the money power and the church, no matter what the cost.—Exchange.