

THE AMERICAN.

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

SEPTEMBER 25, 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. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC. For President, JOHN M. PALMER, of Illinois. For Vice-President, SIMON B. BUCKNER, of Kentucky. PEOPLE'S PARTY. For President, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, THOMAS WATSON, of Georgia. SILVER PARTY. 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.

SECOND NOTICE

It has become necessary for businessmen in all branches of trade to do a strictly cash business, and as that necessitates our paying cash for what we buy we have also concluded to go to a cash basis, and will, on and after November 10, 1896, discontinue sending THE AMERICAN to all subscribers who are in arrears. If their accounts remain unpaid at that time they will be placed in the hands of a collection agency for settlement. We sincerely hope no subscriber will neglect to pay his bill on or before November 10. Look up your receipts and if you are in arrears come in and settle. Don't neglect this matter. Attend to it today.

THE AMERICAN until election day for 10 cents. Cash with the order.

HON. JOEL A. PIPER has made an excellent Secretary of State, and is entitled to re-election. THE AMERICAN takes pleasure in commending him to the voters of this state.

HON. CHARLES H. MORRILL has been appointed vice-chairman of the Republican state central committee. He can be found at the Republican headquarters in Lincoln, where he will receive all callers.

POPULIST speakers frequently make the statement in their arguments to the effect that interest rates would be materially reduced under the free and unlimited coinage of silver. By a reference to the statistics prior to 1873 it will be seen that interest rates were much higher than they are to-day. It will also be seen that the legal rate averaged about 10 per cent, while the contract rate was even much higher. In times of so-called "cheap" money the interest rate has always been higher. Our readers should not permit themselves to be deluded with that kind of an idea.

ANSWERING HAY SEED JAY.

In another column will be found an article, written by a friend, in answer to our editorial on "Finance and Tariff" which appeared in THE AMERICAN last week.

The article is given space for the reason assigned in the opening paragraph of our friend's article—because the columns of THE AMERICAN are never closed against a man because his opinion differs from that held by us. However, one thing must be understood at the outset: We shall not give space to all articles written in favor of the free coinage of silver, and for that reason we shall not surfeit our columns with a defense of the present monetary system. We shall not give space to more than one communication each week that is written for the purpose and with the intent of answering articles we may have written. We make this statement at this time so that there may be no opportunity for any person to say we have not been absolutely fair in the conduct of this paper during this campaign. We believe we are right just as thoroughly as some of our free silver friends do that they are right, but if they can convince us that we are in error, we will not hesitate to so declare, even though it be in the last issue before the election.

We are not a partisan unless the other fellows nominate notoriously bad men, or men with notoriously bad records so far as their attitude toward the A. P. A. is concerned; then and in that case we become a partisan.

So much for an explanation. Now let us see what our friend says:

"You refer to Mr. Bryan's record in opposition to the compulsory teaching of the English language in the public schools of New Mexico, for which, of course, he stands condemned by a large majority of the American people; quite forgetting that William McKinley, in common with a large number of the political men of our time, sought the good will of the Romish church by acquiescing in her demands. * * * You refer to the warm friendship of some prominent Romans for Mr. Bryan; do you discover no equally zealous Romans, loud-mouthed in their championship of William McKinley? How about Kerens, Lauterbach, Ireland and others?"

Our friend has simply followed a common free silver plan of argument in the above. He meets a well established fact with an assertion. Last June the supreme council of the A. P. A. was in session in Washington, D. C., and the records of the several Republican candidates for president were fairly and impartially discussed. The conclusion reached was that every candidate whose name would be presented to the Republican convention at St. Louis, from Linton down to McKinley, would be acceptable to the A. P. A. The committee sent to interview Major McKinley relative to his attitude toward the A. P. A. consisted of Rev. B. F. Hudelson, state president of the A. P. A. of California; Mr. King of New York, and another minister, unless our memory serves us false, from Kentucky. These men went to Canton. They had an interview with Major McKinley, and their report was that that gentleman had unhesitatingly and unequivocally endorsed the principles of the A. P. A. If Major McKinley was acceptable to the A. P. A. supreme council, if he unhesitatingly and unequivocally endorsed the principles of that order, then he must have committed some flagrant act since June if he has acquiesced in the demands of Rome to that extent that he would be unacceptable to the great body of patriotic citizens composing the A. P. A., the grandest American order ever instituted. But what was that act? Was it when he wrote his letter of acceptance and said of the priest-ridden and pope-cursed classes of criminals, paupers and contract laborers of the old world that we had no room for them? Oh, no; our friend says, it was when he permitted John Ireland and Lauterbach to dictate the platform and when Dick Kerens was placed in charge of the state of Missouri.

Now is it true that he permitted either Ireland or Lauterbach to dictate what went into the platform? Is it not a fact that the platform as first drawn had in it every principle contended for by the A. P. A., and was not that platform submitted to William McKinley, and did he not approve of it? The members of the A. P. A. who were present at the St. Louis convention have so stated, and they have also stated that the second platform, the one adopted, was never ratified by Major McKinley. We will admit the great Republican party was cowardly when it threw aside the first draft of the platform endorsed by its candidate, William McKinley, and took up and adopted one molded on the lines indicated by John Ireland. We condemn the party for that act. However, shall we blame McKinley because a thousand men were too cowardly to endorse what he approved? Would such action be just? Most assuredly it would not. But how was it with the platform committee of the Democratic party? A Romanist from Georgia and one from California insisted on the introduction and adoption of an anti-A. P. A. resolution. The man who is now the Dem-

ocratic nominee was on that committee. He stood with those Romanists, and he has since told a friend of ours, an A. P. A., a Junior and a Mason, that he understood the plank adopted was an anti-A. P. A. plank, and that he favored it because it was.

Well, why did he place Dick Kerens in charge of the state of Missouri? He did not. He had no more to do with it than you had. The delegates to the national Republican convention chose their own national committeeman. A. P. A. men on the Missouri delegation to the national convention were really responsible for his election. They voted for Major Warner—the Ed Rosewater of Kansas City—instead of Chauncey L. Filley, while Warner voted for Kerens.

Our friend then says: "You fail to note that there is a great difference between the amount of money in existence and the amount in circulation doing business."

We did not note that fact in our article. We did not think it was so. The amount of money in actual circulation was \$21 10 per capita. But our friend does not agree with us as to the reason for this small shrinkage since the end of the year 1893. He says it was a conspiracy on the part of the bankers to force the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause. If his assertion were true, times should be better to-day than they were in 1893, or in 1892 prior to the repeal of the purchase clause of that act, but we submit the question to you, Are they better? You know they are not. Then our friend's theory is not the correct one; and it must be because, as we stated last week, capital will not be invested while there is any possible show of the country going to a silver basis. This government is nothing but a great corporation. Every citizen has a vote to cast to decide what policy shall be pursued. We are the president of a newspaper corporation. We are one of the stockholders. Suppose we were to say to the rest of this community, "We do not propose to use the same money you use; it is too dear; we will print a lot of our own and you will have to take it in exchange for what we owe you, and for what we buy of you," would you not get hold of all the money possible and hoard it up until the stockholders of our company got together and took a vote on the proposition? Most assuredly you would. You would say, "I know this money is worth every cent its face says it is worth, but I do not know that the money you issue will be worth more than the paper on which it is printed." So it is with the capitalists to-day. They see one set of our people—a very respectable minority—crying for cheap money, and they have simply said what you would say, "We will keep this money that we know to be good until such time as this money question is settled; then, if the free silverites win and their theories prove to be susceptible of demonstration, we shall let our money out into the channels of commerce; but, if they prove to be pure fallacies, we shall continue to hoard our good money." You would do exactly the same thing had you more money than you could use in your business.

Our friend next says: "If there be free and unlimited coinage of gold, the gold bullion will be worth its coin value, and if there be free and unlimited coinage of silver, the silver bullion will be worth its coin value, for who would sell his bullion for less, when he can have it coined free? If the coinage of either be limited to below the amount produced, the surplus will seek a market with the highest bidder, and this fact explains the depreciated value of silver."

For the sake of argument, let us admit that the price of bullion will not go below its coin value under free and unlimited coinage. Now, let us go a step further. Let the silver kings of America take their mountains of silver that are waiting for a market; let them take them to the United States mint; let them take their pay in silver certificates, and return to their homes. Have you any of that money? Has your neighbor any of it? Can you get any of it if you do not work, and can you get work if the shops, the factories and the mills are closed? Can you get any of it unless you have something to sell, and can you sell to those silver mine owners more than you do to-day? You say, "Certainly; they will want to get their money in circulation; they will want it to be earning them something; they cannot afford to have it lying idle." We are not so sure about that. Has not our friend said that the money in circulation had decreased to little more than \$13 per capita because of a conspiracy on the part of the bankers? May not these silver mine owners, who are also bankers and railroad magnates, may they not also conspire, and in order to get a greater price for their silver than even the face of that silver dollar calls for, may they not hoard their money, thereby forcing the price of money up and the price of labor and of farm products down? This proposition is just as reasonable as that advanced by our friend in his article. It is just as liable to prove true, also. We cannot see where we would be benefited by pitching the present financiers over-

board and taking on a new outfit, more unscrupulous, equally as selfish, and not a bit more honest than are the gentlemen on Wall street. For our part, if we are to choose between Wall street bankers and silver mine owners, we prefer the bankers, because they live and vote in this country, while, unless common report is wrong, a majority of the owners of silver and silver mines are foreign capitalists.

Our friend then admits that the present capacity of the mints of the United States would be inadequate to the demand if we had free and unlimited coinage, as he figures that there would be sent to our mints, provided the mines of the world produced each year hereafter as much as they did in 1895, one hundred million ounces of silver, which would be worth, according to free coinage figures, \$129,500,000. He fails to take into consideration that during 1895 the production from American mines was much less than it will be hereafter, otherwise the argument of the free silverites to the farmer that free coinage will open our mines and put a large number of men to work who will have to buy their products, is groundless and of no weight. The free silver advocates have repeatedly told us that the silver mines were closed; that they could not afford to mine silver at the prices which have obtained for several years. If this is true, if it is a fact that the silver mines are closed, then, instead of our having \$129,500,000 worth of silver to coin free, we may be called upon to coin one-half as much more, which would raise the amount to nearly \$200,000,000—or more than \$3 for each man, woman and child in the United States. Then if that plan was pursued for seven years, we would have twice as much money for each man, woman and child as we have to-day, but it would be in the silver mine owner's pocket, and would remain there unless you had something he wanted to buy—either labor or products.

Our friend then speaks of keeping the balance of trade in our favor, and seems to think that it will be accomplished very easily if we have free silver. To secure for ourselves a larger share of the trade of the world than we have to-day, must, in our opinion, result in the cheapening in some way of the article offered for sale. Countries (the people in the aggregate), like individuals, buy where they can get things the cheapest. If China and Japan, which are silver countries, offer an article for sale that was manufactured by people earning less than a dollar a week, how can the American manufacturer, who pays from \$1 50 to \$3 50 per day to have the same thing produced, how can he compete with the Chinaman or the Jap unless he lowers the price of his laborer's wages to a level with the standard in those countries? He can avoid this in but one way—by buying the material of some producer who has reduced his laborer's to even a lower standard of wages than have the Japs and the Chinese.

Don't you believe, friends, that we can obtain the balance of trade of the world unless your wages are reduced to the level of those paid in other silver countries. And free silver will not control the markets of the world for the farmer's product any more than it will for the laborer, and we will show you why. Russia is a silver country. She is a great wheat producing country. She also has cheap labor. She will go into the markets of the world and offer her wheat, raised by a man who probably received for his year's work one-tenth as much as the American farmer had to pay his help. Does the farmer believe he could pay ten times as much for help to raise and market a crop as the Russian farmer does, then take his product to the world's market and undersell him simply because we have the free coinage of silver and have given the silver baron twice as much as his product was worth? Does it look reasonable? Take it home. Suppose you and your nearest neighbor each took a load of wheat to market, and that his cost him five cents per bushel to produce, while yours cost your fifty cents per bushel, could you go on the market and undersell him? If you can't do it at home, can you do it abroad?

When you hear a free silver man talk, go home and think the thing over by yourself, and it won't have so rosy a hue.

AS USUAL.

A man giving his name as Frank Connors was arrested about 3 o'clock Sunday morning by Officer John Wells. Connors was drunk, and was wandering about trying to open doors on Commercial street. He had two decks of cards on his person, and Chief Soley was greatly surprised to discover afterward that he was a Catholic priest. His true name is Father Callis, and his home is, or was until lately, at Leavenworth. When arrested in Atchison, he was on his way from Frankfort to Leavenworth. He says he knows a great many Atchison people, and named one prominent citizen and wife whom he said he had married. He looks to be about 35 years of age.

The above clipping, from the Atchison Globe, is a refreshing exception to the rule of the subsidized daily press, falling over each other in their efforts to kiss the meta tarpsal extremity of the superannuated vice-god of dago land, by

uppressing all news detrimental to the interests of the Romish "machine," an exception that has a tendency to relieve "that tired feeling" which has been growing on an observant public of recent years.

The fact that more silver is in circulation as money to-day than prior to 1873, when the mints were open to free and unlimited coinage, is evidence enough in itself that the Republican party has always been in favor of the broadest use of the white metal. It has always been the policy of the Republican party to place the government at the back of all the money of the people in order to maintain the parity. At present the purchasing power of every standard silver dollar is equal to that of gold or any other kind of money. Gold is simply a standard of measurement for our dollars, and is merely adopted as such because its purchasing power, whether coined or in bullion, is the same in every other nation. Should our standard silver dollar be accepted in the payment of imports, whether coined or in bullion, we believe that no objection would be raised to the free and unlimited coinage. The existing fact that the bullion and coinage values materially differ under present prices, and the argument that legislation would equalize that value, is a theory which, in our opinion, cannot be sustained. The congress of the United States might as well fix the value of wheat, corn and other farm products, or any class of manufactured articles, and undertake to maintain it.

UNDER the head of "A. P. A-ism Waning," the Irish World announces the suspension of the Patriotic American of Detroit. If the editor of the Irish World will look about a little he will find that A. P. A. sentiment is as strong to-day as ever. The fact that a newspaper which supports the principles of that order may suspend on account of business reverses does not indicate a "waning" of the sentiment. The A. P. A. has no newspaper "organ." So far as this newspaper is concerned, we will say that the demand for it is unprecedented in its history. Since the last issue orders have been sent in for many thousand copies, and our presses will be compelled to run almost night and day from this time on.

LAST week we published ex-President Harrison's New York speech, and since that time the demand for extra papers has been so large that the edition was soon exhausted. In order that all our readers and those who have since been added to our list may have an opportunity to read that speech, we have decided to reprint it, together with the article upon the financial question. Parties desiring THE AMERICAN during the campaign should send in their orders as early as possible.

WHY is it Rome always tries to secure the attorneyships everywhere? Smyth for attorney-general and Dunn for county attorney are both Roman Catholics, nominated by the Democrats this fall. They have had the attorney-general of Illinois for four years or more. Look well to your ballots on election day.

SUES A PRIEST.

Miss Kate T. Hickie Wants \$50,000 Damages From "Father" Ennis. "Father" Bernard A. Ennis, of the Dominican convent, 871 Lexington avenue, has been sued in the supreme court of Queens county by Miss Kate Tedford Hickie, of Long Island City, to recover \$50,000 damages for defamation of character.

Herman S. Loew, of 280 Broadway, appears for Miss Hickie, and W. J. Lardner, formerly deputy attorney-general, represents the priest.

Miss Hickie, who formerly lived at 43 West Thirty-fifth street, alleges that she has been attacked in letters written to her and the newspapers.

Miss Hickie is about 28 years old and a prepossessing brunette. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, and her parents died when she was 7 years old.

About six months ago "Father" Ennis, a young priest, became infatuated with the woman and she made frequent visits to the Dominican convent church to see the young priest who, contrary to his vows, had fallen in love with her.

One of the older priests, a Father Hartigan, noticing the intimacy between Miss Hickie and the young celibate, tried to put a stop to her visits, and finally wrote letters to friends and newspapers of a defamatory character, charging her with poor funds she had collected for the church.

When Miss Hickie could no longer call at the convent "Father" Ennis communicated with her through the mails, and many letters passed between them, all of which the young lady has placed in the hands of her attorney, who, in the course of the case started, will make them public, and he promises that they will be of an interesting and spicy character.

When "Father" Ennis found that he could no longer keep up his intimacy with Miss Hickie, he commenced to say things derogatory to her character, and it is for this that the young woman is suing him.

Romish celibacy is a farce and a humbug. The papacy can no more destroy or control the faculty of love than it can remove the sin from the center of the universe. Refused celibacy compels Romish priests to ruin lives and destroy the happiness of others.

Romish priests frequently select orphans or a friendless girl for their victim. "Father" Lynden, of Illinois, made an orphan his cruel victim. "Father" Flaherty, of Mount Morris, N. Y., ruined a fatherless and motherless girl of 16, and now here is another papal parasite seeking the downfall of an orphan and friendless young woman.

Miss Hickie had some difficulty in securing a lawyer to take her present case in hand and try secure her justice in a court. Lawyers are afraid of Rome. She holds a string on many of them, and outraged humanity cannot, in many cases, get these advocates and interpreters of the law to fight for them.

"Father" Ennis belongs to the order of holy butchers that ran the infernal machinery of the inquisition, and is mean and low enough to do anything. We shall watch with interest the developments in Miss Hickie's case.

A SILVER DIME

Will pay for THE AMERICAN Until Nov. 1st, 1896. Your friend cannot afford to be without it. Send it to his address.

Fight on the A. P. A.

The contest in the Eighth congressional district of Michigan will be watched with considerable interest from the fact that party lines to a degree will be abandoned, as likewise will the currency question, in an effort on the part of the Democrats to overthrow the A. P. A.

The Democrats in nominating Judge Ferdinand Brucker, thinking they have found in him a candidate who will draw many Republican votes for Congressman Linton, the A. P. A. candidate, and, while Brucker is a Protestant, his liberality on the subject of creeds is well-known.—Catholic Citizen.

Yes. That is the way of the Jesuits. They get some cowardly sneak of a Protestant, who is so "liberal" to the "common enemy" for the sake of office and pelf.

The "liberal" is always ready to do their dirty work, while these traitors to human liberty set back smirking over their success in befooling the people.

Of course the "Democrats" do the bidding of the hierarchy because, don't you see, the Jesuits control all the votes of the "Micks," "Winskis" and "Sattolis."

They cannot down Linton by any fair means, and if they do, it will only make LINTON THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Of course, the Citizen says it is an effort of the Democrats to overthrow the A. P. A., but if it had said that it was an attempt of the papists to overthrow American liberties and all free institutions, it would have been absolutely correct. They have always used the Democratic party as a tool to injure, destroy or weaken this country.

How any self-respecting American citizen can train with such a crowd is beyond comprehension.

Patriots all over the country will watch with interest the struggle between the Columbian League demopop-papal combination and the American citizens.

Citizens of Michigan, see to it that these traitors to human rights are hopelessly defeated.—Wisconsin Patriot.

Here You Are.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—[Editor of THE AMERICAN]—Please answer through the columns of your valuable paper, to settle a dispute, the following questions:

- 1. Is William McKinley in favor of Roman Catholicism? No; he is a Mason and a Methodist. 2. Is Garret A. Hobart a Catholic, or under their influence? No; he belongs to the Reformed Dutch church. 3. Is Arthur C. Sewall an A. P. A.? Is he under Catholic influence? He is not an A. P. A. Have no information on the latter question. 4. Is the vice-president of the Populists an A. P. A.? Has he held an office in the order? If not, is he in favor of Catholics? He endorses the principles of the A. P. A. Do not know that he is a member. 5. Is Lewis, who was nominated for governor of the state of Missouri, an American. He is; but not an A. P. A.

MEXICANS ATTACK A CHURCH.

MEXICO CITY, September 18.—On the night of the 15th a mob attacked the Presbyterian church at Aguas Calientes, the pastor of which is the Rev. D. H. Sharp. The mob broke the windows and doors with stones. Mr. Sharp's house was also attacked. On the 16th instant a crowd attacked the Morelos Protestant college in the same city, breaking every window in it. Several arrests have been made and the authorities are anxious to identify the leaders. United States Minister Ransom has also been appealed to for his best offices with the government to secure the punishment of the offenders.