

# THE AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS"—We hold that all men are Americans who swear Allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VOLUME VI.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

NUMBER 40

## ASSAULTS, THE A. P. A.

John E. Osborne, Democratic  
Nominee for Congress-  
man From Wyoming.

Can See no Good in the Grand American  
Order, and Assaults it in His Mem-  
orial Day Address.

It affords me pleasure to be honored by an opportunity of participating here at home in the programme arranged for the observance of the grandest, most impressive and appropriate of our national holidays. A day set apart, when we, as a family of brothers, cemented together by the fraternal ties which make us all Americans, assemble for the purpose of decorating with floral offerings the graves of those who so willingly offered themselves as sacrifices that the country they loved might live.

It has been said that Memorial Day was first instituted and brought to the attention of our northern people by the widows, wives, mothers and sisters of the confederate dead, who upon a certain day each year scattered flowers over the unmarked and unknown graves of the Union soldiers, some of them, perhaps, our friends. News of this touching tribute flashed to the north, and at once aroused the sympathy and affection for those with whom we had been so recently engaged in deadly conflict. Sectional passion and animosity were allayed, as a result of this touching testimonial of respect so gratuitously bestowed upon the dust of our beloved dead, reposing in soil south of the Potomac, and thus out of common sorrows emanated this beautiful anniversary which is becoming more popular among our people year by year, and will, we hope, increase in popularity until its perpetuation, even to the uttermost generation, shall become an assured fact.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, were not necessary to consecrate a day to the memory of your dead comrades; neither the orator's eloquence nor the historian's pen were needed to inspire us with that admiration their grand achievements deserve. "On fame's eternal camping ground, their silent tents are spread."

They have erected here upon this continent a monument massive in proportions, with base extending from ocean to ocean, from British America on the north to the Gulf on the south. Not a marble spire with pinnacle piercing the skies, but a government powerful, a nation wonderful, with foundation built upon principles as enduring as time.

I was deeply impressed with the solemn ceremony connected with the decoration of graves in your cemetery this morning. I could not but observe, as the floral offerings were with befitting reverence deposited upon those wind-swept mounds, that the graves of all who fought for the obliteration of sectional strife, for the reservation of national unity, were recipients of that mark of respect to which they were so justly entitled. It was noticeable, as we passed up and down the several walks, that the ashes of Catholic and Protestant were alike honored by their surviving comrades, demonstrating that those who fought for the preservation of the Union still revere the flag of our country, that priceless heritage for the love of which they so gallantly marched to the field of carnage. May we not, my friends, as loyal Americans, profit by the lesson this day taught us in yonder graveyard by the scarred veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, or are we to transmit to our posterity, that emblem of liberty, purchased at such an inestimable cost of life, blood and property, disgraced, degraded, besmirched by an indelible stain of fanaticism? That flag is the insignia of religious as well as civil liberty. It is, thank heaven, recognized throughout the entire civilized world as the great beacon light of freedom; but it has been stultified in our very midst by being flaunted over a putrid sink-hole of corruption, to blind the eyes of poor deluded American citizens, who, through its influence and the reverence they have for it, have permitted themselves to become polluted with the poisonous slime of intolerance and bigotry.

Those who have generated this germ of contagion among us, and who have opened up cess-pools throughout the land for their propagation, know full well that it would be necessary for them to practice deceit in order that loyal Americans might be brought beneath the contaminating influence of their un-American organization, hence they, traitors as they are, have con-

sidered the Stars and Stripes none too sacred to serve their contemptible purpose.

Had they unfurled over their pesthouse the appropriate yellow flag, indicative of the real malignancy of the disease they were spreading among a liberty-loving people, every American, through whose veins course rich blood as reddened the ground at Bunker Hill and Gettysburg, would have rushed to the rescue, that it might have been throttled in its very incipency, and they knew it too well. We read in history of the oppressed of the Old World fleeing to the American colonies to escape religious persecution, of the Declaration of Independence, framed and signed by Catholic as well as Protestant, of the scores of Catholic officers and thousands of soldiers who fought without decoration of stripe, lace or shoulder strap, side by side with Protestants in our late civil war. Upon no page of that history, my friends, is it recorded that members of the Catholic church have upon any occasion, in any emergency, demonstrated less fidelity than any other denomination. Who, then, can say that the tissue of Catholicism does not permeate the very warp which has been woven into our national fabric? Who can say that members of the Catholic church have not, in common with Protestants, guarded carefully and faithfully every avenue which has led to our national prosperity?

By what right and authority, then, have men selected by the people to positions of trust and honor in some of our neighboring cities, declared that members of the Catholic church are in this enlightened age and generation incompetent to do guard duty as city policemen or even to serve as city scavengers? Have either our state or national constitutions, both of which they have sworn with uplifted hand to uphold and support, granted them this authority? We unhesitatingly answer, "No." It is not my desire, fellow citizens, to sound one discordant note to mar these exercises. It is not my intention to say one word which might have the tendency to unjustly array one class of our people against another, but upon occasions like the present, instituted for the express purpose of keeping alive in the American breast the smoldering embers of patriotism while we are shouting in stentorian tones our admiration of American chivalry and heroism, it can but be meet for us to denounce in public those who are in secret endeavoring to sow among our people the seed of discord and hatred.

I realize full well that sympathizers with un-American associations will charge that this is an inappropriate time and place to condemn their treachery, but I beg leave to differ from such sympathizers. Are we upon any occasion to remain silent, while over-ambitious, greedy men throughout our land are steadily obligating themselves to proscribe American citizens from daring to worship God as their conscience dictates? While so-called Americans, made of simon-pure and doubly refined through the cleansing powers of A. P. A.-ism, are upon their bended knees before Almighty God swearing to do all in their power to prevent a tottering Catholic veteran of our late war from procuring employment whereby they can earn an honest and honorable livelihood? If under these circumstances, we as free Americans, are upon any occasion, no matter how sacred, to remain silent, let us no longer boast of emulating the example of our brave country's defenders. Who can tell us when and where this abominable work of proscription and persecution is to be terminated? Have we any assurance that at no distant day other edicts will not go forth from this secret chamber of dark deeds proscribing Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian or other churches, for daring to disobey unreasonable commands emanating from boss bigots? Have we not already seen the poisonous fangs of this deadly enemy of our free American institutions striking at the fraternal ties of brotherly love which bind together labor and other charitable and benevolent societies? Can we not discover in this relic of the dark ages the first gentle ripple of a current, which if permitted to go on unchecked, will with surprising rapidity culminate in an unmanageable torrent?

Yes, my friends, it is time to cry "Halt." History informs us that the downfall of all nations can be attributed to jealousy, avarice, greed and bigotry. Heaven forbid that the dying embers of civil strife should ever again be started into flame in this free land of ours. Let us, then, my countrymen, whenever opportunity is afforded us, put the stamp of righteous condemnation upon A. P. A.-ism or any otherism that interferes with the religious liberty or any of the constitutional rights vouchsafed to our people through the valorous deeds of our country's de-

fenders; let us profit by the lesson this day taught us in yon grave yard by Grand Army veterans, and in the same spirit which has prompted the impartial scattering of flowers, likewise cultivate unity and friendship among all classes, among all creeds, among all religious denominations. Let us, as one grand body of Americans, revere the flag of our country, and determine at any cost to defend the heaven-inspired principles those bars and stars represent.

While the memory of the dead is by the exercises of this day kept green in our minds, we should also be impressed with the sacred obligation we are under to those who survived the trying ordeal of battle and who at present constitute the illustrious membership of America's Grand Army of the Republic. As a slight token of our appreciation of the valuable service they have rendered the country, let us resolve anew to night to exert our every energy to procure for them and those dependent upon them liberal pensions and other merited legislative measures of relief. So long as we scatter flowers upon the graves of the dead, so long let the survivors of that sacred struggle be made comfortable and happy. And when they, too, have been summoned by the grim messenger to silently fold their tents and march forth into the unexplored realms of the great unknown, may we, as from time to time we gather round their graves to reverently deposit there tokens of our grateful remembrances, renew our allegiance to the noble cause for which they entered that unparalleled struggle, whose successful issue has bequeathed to us this united and beloved American republic.

## POLISH CATHOLICS DIVIDED.

Warm Discussion Over Word "Roman" as Part of Their Name.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Dean Pitase opened the second day's session of the Polish Roman Catholic congress. The credentials committee reported that there were 327 delegates present. The delegates from Detroit were excluded because they were members of the Polish National Alliance, which is hostile to the congress. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Rev. B. Gramleucy, Nanticoke, Pa.; vice-president, Klobassa, Chicago; secretary, Rev. Andrew Ignasiak, Erie, Pa.; assistant secretary, James M. Roxan, Buffalo. Rt. Rev. Peter Wawrzyniak, of Germany, papal chamberlain, was elected honorary chairman of the congress. A message was received from the pope promised a benediction.

At to-day's meeting of the Independent Polish Catholics 191 delegates answered the roll call. Two questions of great interest were discussed, namely: To cut out the word "Roman" from the independent church, and to abolish the parochial schools. It was finally decided to retain the word "Roman," calling the church the Polish Roman Catholic Church of America.

The motion favoring the abolition of parochial schools was carried. All of the convention was called to work strongly for the introduction of the teaching of the Polish language in the public schools. A protest was adopted against the "tyrannous rule of the Bishops of Roman Catholic Church in the United States."

## We Agree.

The Butte Examiner says of the Catholic National Series of Readers, by Bishop Richard, now in use some of the public schools of Wisconsin:

In the preface to the Fifth Reader this proclamation is to be found: "It is the purpose of this series to impart sound Catholic education; lessons on church history will increase the spirit of devotion to our holy church." We agree entirely with the comment made by the Examiner that Wisconsin sadly needs civilization, and it is about time her citizens were Americanized. This Romanizing of school books is not allowed in Italy or in Mexico. Must we pass through the same experience as have those papal countries to learn what a "sound Catholic education means?"

## Salute the Flag.

A writer in the San Francisco Call says: "I was riding on a street car the other day, and on the opposite seat was a young mother with a curly-headed tot of four or five. Presently a funeral passed with a military escort at the head bearing the American flag. The little fellow spied the flag, and, jumping off his seat, pulled off his cap and, with bare head and flashing eyes, turned to his mother, crying: 'Salute the flag, mother! Salute the flag!' And there he stood, with bare head, until the flag had passed out of sight." Let us have more such mothers and our children will be better educated. —E.

## TRUE AIM OF MASONRY.

The "American Tyler" Sets  
Forth Its Idea in a  
Pointed Way.

Masons Should Oppose Romanism and  
Not Cry "Peace, Peace," When  
There Is No Peace.

"One of the greatest evils that at the present day menaces Christian society is incontestably the growth of secret societies. Every object in life is taken as a pretext to give them a reason for their existence. But whatever the name under which they appear before the public, whatever the purpose or end they pretend to attain, their only true end and the real reason for their having been called into life is to serve as preparatory schools to Freemasonry. This in some cases is so plain that Masons do not think it worth their while to deny the influence they exercise over them. In most instances this influence is not apparent; true, prominent Masons have a great deal to say in the management of affairs, but everything that could lead the uninitiated to suspect that they are the tools of the great fraternity is sedulously avoided. Members have ever kept before their eyes that their object is purely beneficial or social, or some other mutual advantage; that secrecy is enforced only for the purpose of keeping their business to themselves, and other such specious pretenses, and thus the innocent and unsuspecting are allured and kept within bounds, never doubting that there is something ulterior in view. In fact, many of them would withdraw the moment they could reasonably suspect whether they are being led. But to those who are ripe, a further vista of degrees, etc., more of the unknown is revealed, and thus they are gradually brought into the precincts of Masonry.

Secret societies are by their very nature immoral, subversive of good government and right order, whether they be Masonic or otherwise. But because of the very fact that Masonry has contrived to make them subservient to its every end, and uses them as recruiting stations for its adepts, they are doubly dangerous.

"And why so? Are Freemasons so much to be abhorred? They are good men; very friendly in their intercourse; strict in their business relations; on the whole, no worse and rather better than other men. There are but a few remarkable one can hear from very good, well-meaning people. But aside from the fact that Freemasonry exacts from its adepts the most rigorous obedience and imposes absolute silence under the severest penalties, and thus is a menace to all institutions, both human and divine; it has for its ulterior end the defilement of Lucifer, the propagation and maintenance of his worship among men; in short, it is the personification of the efforts of hell to overthrow the kingdom of Christ here upon earth.

"This statement may appear to a great many to be exceedingly strong and unjust; but we possess the testimony of men worthy of all confidence, which will amply bear out the truth of the asseveration. There are, indeed, quite a number of bona fide Masons of low as well as high degree who are not aware that the fraternity professes anything at all like the tenets ascribed to them.

The reason for their ignorance, as well as the proof of what we have advanced, we expect to show in our succeeding numbers. The authority upon which we base ourselves is unimpeachable, and no prominent Mason of the world over will be able to adduce anything that can make the slightest breach in its strength."

Now do not be misled by the above caption and think that the Tyler is giving you a Masonic preaching, because such is not the case. The above extract is from a Romanist monthly published in Detroit and termed *St. Mary's Church Calendar*. We publish the extract for the sole purpose of keeping the abominable fact constantly before our readers—and especially those who think we are out of our latitude in paying any attention to the abuse of Freemasonry by either papist pen or voice. But we cannot see the situation in that light, and God forbid that we ever shall! When we view the encroachments made by the Romanists of America upon the dearly won prerogatives of the American people, we only regret that our voice is so weak and our pen so flaccid that all we seem able to accomplish is to enter our protest to the indifference of the people of this country in the face of the audacious progression made by Romanism in a Protestant land lacking only a Protes-

tant recognition of God Almighty in its constitution. As citizens we may feel content with the present condition of things in respect to the coiling of the papist serpent about the seemingly peopled form of Columbia, but the extra coils are kept in abeyance, which will, in the rapidly approaching years crush the life out of Columbia's children; and the sins in omission of the Protestant fathers of to day will serve to tighten those cruel coils upon the children of tomorrow.

Restrictive legislation in the bills before congress, in Mr. Corliss' immigration bill and Mr. Linton's non-sectarian bill (both these gentlemen are Masons), have failed to pass the senate of the United States, and leaves both these questions unsettled. So the flood of illiterate Roman pauperism will continue unabated; and the boast of John Ireland of Minnesota, that Rome will yet win America, by the negro, the Indian and the emigrant, will continue to hold force by the failure of these two restrictive enactments to pass the senate. The fact is that it was too near the presidential election to enact anything touching the consent of the Roman hierarchy, and it is very evident in this setback to progression; and so the ranks representing the "fire in the rear" must be continued to swell by the addition of the negro, the emigrant and the Indian, while the people pay the bill and the country goes nearer and still nearer to the absolute rule of the Vatican.

In the face of the fact that the magazine from which the above extract is taken has the advertising patronage of a Detroit Mason in its pages, the above insult to Freemasonry is tolerated tacitly by the "Freemasons are devil worshippers." This is not stated as an assumption on the part of the editor (a Jesuit priest), but as an absolute fact gathered from the personal knowledge of reputable witnesses(?). When the Tyler brands this statement as an abominable black lie, worthy alone of the father of lies who inspired it, whose political and religious system is founded and built upon falsehood, chicanery and deceit, Freemasons will cry "peace, peace," and contribute of their means to turn the grindstone on which are sharpened the knives to cut their own throats. Nay, further, if protest such as this be made against this awful closing in of the iron walls upon the sleeping prisoner within, the charge is made that we are fanatically illiberal and far transcend our prerogative as a Masonic journalist when we dare denounce the hereditary enemies of Freemasonry—who only tolerate the Craft in America because as an antagonist to usurped rights it is very much a nonentity. It has proved to Rome, in France, in Italy and Mexico, a power for the conservation of human liberty, and knowing this, the Spanish butcher in Cuba has closed every Masonic lodge on that island.

"And a man's foes shall be those of his own household." Rome has destroyed every nation she has ever gained the ascendancy over, and will certainly destroy this! Our system of politics is our weakness in which the aspirant to office must be all things to all men so that he may win votes. On this rock we, as a nation, give every promise of being finally dashed to pieces. Shall this be the finale, fellow citizens?

## JESUIT SPIES EVERYWHERE.

They May Be Prominent Politicians,  
Protestant Servants or a Lady  
Friend of Your Family.

The spies are a kind of a fifth order, known only to the general and a few friends. They are men of all ranks and ladies in all positions in society. Though bound by no vows, they belong to the order. They are rewarded by good positions where the Jesuits have influence, by a great liberality in pardoning their sins, or by money, if it is needed. This class, mixing with all classes of men, report the affairs of the world to the followers of Ignatius. The Jesuit is a man of several characters. The brethren have been very extensive merchants; and some of them are probably still engaged in the business.

Posserin, a celebrated Jesuit, thinking that a blow could be successfully inflicted on Protestantism in Sweden through the popish tendencies of John III, son of the great Gustavus Vasa, instead of the papal legate, as he really was, entered Sweden under an assumed name, and as the ambassador of the widow of the Emperor Maximilian.

Christiana, the daughter of the renowned Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden, was visited in her palace by two handsome young men, Italian noblemen, who stated that they were traveling for their improvement. These aristocratic young men were Jesuits, and they led the apostate and unmarried

daughter of a glorious father into the embraces of Rome.

In his "History of the Jesuits" Nicolina asserts that at the siege of Rome, when Pius IX fled from his loving children, one day a fine-looking man, with beard and mustache, was observed going from place to place, praising the soldiers for their valor, encouraging the citizens not to desert their walls, and cursing the French, the pope, and especially the Jesuits. One day some guards perceived a kind of telegraph in a house almost over the wall of the city, belonging to the Jesuits. They burst in and found three men making signals to the enemy. They were Jesuits, and one of them was the unknown man who was so full of apparent patriotism when in company of brave men who were defending old Rome against the pope and Oudinot.

A Jesuit might be a leading Protestant or a prominent politician, the wife of a cabinet officer, a servant in a family—as Hogan found one—anything, anywhere, in every disguise, judging from the past.

## Thoroughly Un-American.

Those optimistic Americans who think the papal church is becoming Americanized will be made wiser by reading the following dispatch to the New York Press of September 10:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—For the first time in forty years the priests in the archdiocese of St. Louis have met for the purpose of revising the laws governing the actions of clergymen and laymen. Their regulations most directly concern the laymen, and that which has brought forth a majority of comment since the calling of the gathering is in regard to the education of children.

In the promulgations resulting from the meeting is a section which says that in parishes where parochial schools have been established, Catholics shall send their children to them or Catholic schools in the city. Under no circumstances shall the children be sent to the public institutions. The same section includes a clause saying that schools shall be built in every parish in the city, and if the laymen have reasons for not sending their children to them, the reasons shall be presented to a commission to be appointed by the archbishop. Those not observing the rule shall be refused absolution for their sins.

Other laws of importance were promulgated in this diocese for the first time. Membership in the Freemasons is not allowed under pain of excommunication, and the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and others also are barred. Catholics hereafter will not be allowed to sing in the choirs of Protestant churches, as many have been doing.

## Decline of Romanism.

In a recent address at Bath, England, the Rev. C. Merle M'Aubigne, of Belgium, son of the famous and brilliant historian of the Reformation, stated that in France the chasm between the Roman church and the people was growing wider each year. In Paris, out of two millions of Romanists, only 100,000 partook of the Easter communion. That is, only five communed out of every 100 of the Roman Catholic population, and of these five, four were women. The men do not take much stock in Romanism. The spiritual power of Rome in Europe is rapidly growing less, though in France there is an army of 200,000 men and women whose lives are devoted to advance the pope's power in the country.—Exchange.

## Mr. Shortridge's Fine Example.

Now that Charles M. Shortridge has, through his paper, the *Morning Call*, most emphatically declared his hatred of Romish bigotry, and his detestation of Romish bigots; and since he has publicly, through the press, asserted his right, and inferentially the right of any other person, to join the A. P. A. whenever he may choose to do so, it is to be hoped that the conductors of our other daily papers, following his example, will come out from their hiding into the open and proclaim their sentiments in the case, as they have heretofore been prevented from doing only by their fear of Rome, and the danger to their material interests of incurring the enmity of the vindictive old harlot.—Colorado Standard.

## Same Old Tricks.

Many good people laugh at the suggestion that Roman Catholic churches are often used as armories, and that certain priests have stacks of weapons concealed in these places. And yet Priest Henry A. Brann, D. D., in his "Life of Archbishop Hughes," states that Hughes "garrisoned every Roman Catholic church in New York city" in 1841, giving as an excuse that he feared an attack from the Know-nothings.