

THE AMERICAN.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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THE AMERICAN is a newspaper of general circulation, going to and being read by people of all religious beliefs and political affiliations; by the white and the black, the native-born and the naturalized, the Jew and the Gentile, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic.

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

OCTOBER 9, 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. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. For President, CHARLES H. MATTOCHETT, of New York. For Vice-President, MATHEW MAGUIR, of New Jersey.

The first registration day is October 15th.

The Republican party has nothing to gain by trucking to Romanism.

THE AMERICAN will soon present to its readers its ticket. Look out for it.

MEN who are Roman Catholics first and American citizens afterward are of the kind to elect to office.

THE Republicans should not overlook the congressional fight. It is just as important as the national campaign.

WE desire to suggest that Congressman Mercer is losing some valuable time in not being here to personally look after his canvas.

THE campaign has reached that point where the gamblers feel safe in placing their money, and most of it is being placed on McKinley.

WONDER if Mr. Ogden does not wish he had accepted James G. Blaine's admission, and burned that letter before it was sent to the Roman clergy?

WE desire to call the attention of our Republican friends to the fact that notwithstanding they have made a poll of the state, and it has shown a Republican majority, Nebraska is by no means safe unless an extra effort is made from this time on.

ONE cannot repress a shudder when reading of the barbarous and inhuman treatment accorded the Cuban patriots by the hell-hounds of the pope in Cuba. It rivals the tortures and horrors of the inquisition in its palmy days, and convinces us that Weyler should live in history as the equal of Torquemada in point of bloodthirstiness.

LINCOLN'S OPINION.

There is but little doubt in our mind now but what the election of Major William McKinley is an assured fact. For nearly a month the tide has been running swiftly and surely in his direction. Men who were lukewarm in their advocacy of Republicanism thirty days ago have entered heartily into the movement to save the country from the blight of Bryanism, and to bring upon it renewed prosperity through the beneficent provisions of a protective tariff and sound legislation upon financial issues. And we believe no man or set of men are more earnestly in favor of a business revival than the honest, industrious laboring men of the country; and they will register their verdict in a way that it will be understood for all time that the wage earners are not controlled by the professional working men who make their living by working their jaw and posing as representatives of the toiling millions.

One thing which will probably contribute as much to Mr. Bryan's defeat as anything he has said or done, is the feeling that both he and his managers have, all through this campaign, endeavored to array the great mass of our people against the Republican ticket because a certain class—the extremely rich—have enlisted in its support, virtually raising the cry of labor against capital. For a time the laboring men may have thought that they were to be emancipated from a multitude of evils through the application of new political principles, but their second thought, their sober judgment, has told them that labor and capital are equally dependent one upon the other. They have realized that, if there were no capitalists, there would be no great industries employing thousands of men either started or kept in operation; and they have realized the truthfulness of the words Abraham Lincoln uttered more than a quarter of a century ago—in 1864—when he said: "That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus, by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

Now that they have reached that conclusion and are signifying their desire to once again see this nation the peer of all other nations in point of prosperity, they can be relied upon to do their whole duty. They will occupy no middle ground; they will be for McKinley and protection, for reciprocity and prosperity, as will be shown by their verdict the third day of next November.

WEAK-KNEED PROTESTANTS.

A circumstance has just been related to us which demonstrates quite forcibly the cowardice of the average Protestant, and particularly the cowardice of the average newspaper.

For a number of years the Christian Evangelist, the organ of the Christian church of St. Louis, has been running on the first page of its issue items of general interest and of a semi-editorial nature. Many of these items have vigorously assailed the Roman Catholic church, while others have as vigorously upheld the A. P. A. Finally a little item appeared complimenting the work of the Boston Daily Standard and censuring the Protestants of the country for the meagre support given that paper. Upon the appearance of that article a letter came from the directors of the Evangelist demanding that no more items of that character be admitted to the columns of the paper and demanding the resignation of the assistant editor in case he persisted in attacking the Roman church and the great daily papers.

Mr. O. A. Garrison was the assistant editor. Their communication was laid before him, and he, a Christian gentleman and an A. P. A., promptly resigned his position, and the obnoxious articles forthwith ceased appearing in the Evangelist.

We do not know that it is necessary for us to say very much in condemnation of such cowardly trucking to Romanism by denominational papers, for the people are fast getting their eyes open to the apathy and apostasy of many so-called Protestant editors and papers. They realize that not all Romanists are known as members of the Roman church, and that many of them have found their way into Protestant pulpits and editorial chairs, and are actively engaged in undermining Protestantism, by leading the people, step by step, to Rome. We will say, however, it is time for Protestants to be on their guard.

UNIFORMED CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

The Republicans of Omaha have two uniformed marching clubs. One of them is the Thurston Flambeau Club, under the leadership of Captain Lee Forby, with Mr. Lancaster as first lieutenant. Their uniforms consist of white jackets and helmets. Captain Forby has displayed excellent taste in properly uniforming his company, which has been organized principally through his efforts. There are now sixty members, and many new applications are being received.

The other company is the Webster

Marching Club, with Captain W. B. Ten Eyck in command. This company also has about sixty members, and is uniformed from head to foot in white, and each man carries a large flambeau. Both clubs will be seen in the numerous parades between now and election day.

The Red School House takes us to task because we copied two items which appeared in its columns, one with a two line comment at the end, the other with a two line head, the two line comment and the two line heading being original with it, and threatens to cut us from its exchange list if we commit a similar offense. It is an established custom in this office to give credit to all articles except news items and dispatches, and some of those often secure a credit. Mr. Watkins may not be a tyro in the business, but a sensitive man on the credit line is usually a new beginner. When they get older in the business they do not suspect that they possess the only brain in the universe capable of evolving an item any school boy could get generally double-discount. The Red School House is not an indispensable article around this office. THE AMERICAN will continue to issue whether its peppery contemporary visits us or not. Should we find it impossible to conduct our business unless we had the Red School House on our desk, we think probably we could get it by paying for it.

SOME obscure but pestiferous sheet published in South Omaha, Nebraska, came out a few days after Gens. Alger, Howard, Sickles, Stewart and Corporal Tanner spoke to an overcrowded house in Omaha, and referred to the distinguished and honorable gentlemen as "skunks, tramps," etc. A man whose heart is so contracted that he cannot treat such noble defenders of our union with respect is too despicable a creature for honest and decent men to associate with. He deserves the condemnation of every citizen, regardless of creed or party.

THE report is sent out from Washington that the A. P. A. is endeavoring to defeat Mr. Bryan by circulating in the councils throughout the country a full expose of his record while a member of congress. We should think that that one vote against compelling New Mexico to teach the English language in the public schools would be sufficient to convince any truly patriotic American citizen that he was not much of an American—as not saturated with Americanism.

SENATOR THURSTON intends to devote the remaining days of the campaign to Nebraska politics, and has already been billed for speeches in various parts of the state. There are but few western men who have been received with greater enthusiasm in the eastern states than Senator Thurston, and his recent address in Chicago is said to have been the best that he has made.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

An Improbable Report From Across the Seas—Love Affairs.

LONDON, September 30.—A report has obtained wide currency that the Princess Victoria of Wales, the only unmarried daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is about to enter a convent. Credence is given to this report from the admitted fact that since the marriage of her youngest sister, the Princess Maud, to the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Princess Victoria has been subject to frequent fits of depression, and for which she has been treated by Sir William Jenner, Sir Edward Sivking and Sir William Henry Broadbent, the physicians in ordinary to the household of the prince. It is understood, however, that these expert practitioners reached the conclusion that the princess's condition was more an affair of the heart than of physical conditions, and recommended traveling and repeated changes of scenery. At the time of the marriage of the Princess Maud there was a good deal of press and public comment over the fact that she had distanced her elder sister in the matrimonial race, but the reason therefor has been a secret save to inner circles. It can be stated, however, upon absolute authority, that not many years ago the Princess Victoria was in love with the eldest son of an Englishman of eminence and distinction, and that a wooing was favored by the Princess of Wales and passively assented to by the prince. The queen, however, did not take kindly to the prospective courtship, and through the medium of a high appointment dictated by her majesty, he was practically banished across the seas. The venerable sovereign, however, seems to have been unable to find for her granddaughter a husband who would be acceptable to the English people, and as a result the princess alone of her brothers and sisters is still unmarried, although approaching her thirtieth birthday.

Ill-Tempered Babies are not desirable in any home. Insufficient nourishment produces ill temper. Guard against fretful children by feeding nutritious and digestible food. The Gall Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the most successful of all infant foods.

BRYAN AT WASHINGTON

The Capital Patriotic Press Bureau Looks Up His Record.

We Give It to You as we Received It, and Utter no Word of Censure or Endorsement at This Time.

Owing to the fact that the issue in which Mr. Bryan's Washington record appeared has been exhausted, and because we are receiving requests daily for copies of that paper, we have concluded to republish the article. It follows:

CAPITAL PATRIOTIC PRESS BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.

Now that Hon. W. J. Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," is the presidential standard-bearer of the "New Democracy," it may interest the readers of the patriotic press of the country to know how he conducted himself as to the issues in which the American patriots were specially interested in during his congressional career, and particularly how he voted upon the American measures which were introduced during the Fifty-third, of which Mr. Bryan was a member from Nebraska.

It will be remembered that it was during that session of congress when Hon. W. S. Linton swung into the congressional arena the first fire-brand of opposition to the appropriation of government funds to sectarian institutions, delivering his famous speech against the long-continued outrage on the 7th of June, 1894, during the debate upon the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. It will also be recalled that the Satellites were in control of the house, and that during the discussion of the bill in committee of the whole house, John H. O'Neil was in the speaker's chair. After Mr. Linton delivered his speech, Mr. Gear (now in the senate) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, whereupon the question of order was raised, Mr. Cannon urging that the motion to recommit was in order, but O'Neil decided it was out of order. An appeal from the decision of the chair was made. "Papal Zouave" Tracy of New York (since retired by the American vote), Crain of Texas (since deceased), Springer of Illinois (also retired), and other papist and jack-papist members, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon this question the vote stood, yeas 158, nays 58, not voting, 135, Mr. Bryan voting ye.

I want to note here that while Joe Cannon voted against tabling the appeal, and so seemingly supported the minority in the house, who opposed the pending measure to continue these Catholic appropriations, and which in a measure saved him from defeat at the subsequent elections—when Holman and Weadock, and O'Neil and Springer, and McErick and Lynch, and McGann and Tim Campbell, and Bryan himself, and dozens of other Romanists and Roman sympathizers were left at home—his conduct in the present congress more than undoes all he ever did heretofore, and he is deserving of defeat hereafter.

OPPOSED TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. On the 28th of June following, the New Mexico admission bill was considered in the house. Mr. Smith of Illinois moved to amend by inserting: "And in all of which public schools the English language shall be taught."

This was opposed by the Catholics and their sympathizers, because Spanish is the prevailing language and in this tongue the Catholic priests of New Mexico could best manipulate the schools to the advantage of their religion. Mr. Smith, in presenting the amendment, made a brilliant argument in its favor, closing by asking: "Where is the American citizen who will object to this reasonable provision? (Turning to Mr. Antonio Joseph, the papist delegate from New Mexico.) Do you decline to accept this amendment?"

"I decline to accept it," promptly replied Mr. Joseph. I copy from the Record: Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—Does the gentleman, upon reflection, still insist upon his objection? Mr. Joseph—I do, most emphatically. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—Well, I trust there is patriotism enough in this house to decline to admit New Mexico into the Union as a state unless so just and proper an amendment as this be adopted. Mr. Gear—it is a well-known fact that 70 per cent of the population of New Mexico are either Spanish or of Indian descent. \* \* \* It is only a proper precaution when these people come here and ask for statehood in the American Union to require that their children shall be taught the language of the United States—the language that we have been taught.

Mr. Smith—if we admit New Mexico I hope it will be with the understanding that, although you may now teach the English language, hereafter you must teach it as well as any other language which you may care to teach. I have great respect for Spanish, German, French, and all other languages, but above them all I have a greater and higher respect for the English language—the language of the Ameri-

can people and of all our country. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Bingham—The sections which appeal to me are the paragraphs directing the benefactions or gifts of the general government to the territory coming into the statehood for educational purposes. This vast acreage is the gift of the people to the new state. I assert it is the function of congress in donating this vast amount of land to incorporate in this bill a direction that the language of the United States, of our people, our nation, shall be a part of the instruction of all the young men who in the future are to dominate and control that state. Therefore I say to the gentlemen, the great future all hope for his people can be best aided and secured by an early instruction of the youth in the language of our republic.

Mr. Barrows—I call for the yeas and nays. The amendment was again read. The question was taken, and there were yeas 84, nays 119, answered "present" 3, not voting 148. So the amendment was rejected.

Upon this roll appears the name of Mr. Bryan as voting against the introduction of the English language in our public schools.

Subsequently, Mr. Wilson of Ohio offered an amendment providing for the teaching of the English language, as a branch of study, in the schools of New Mexico, but not to the exclusion of other languages; and even this most reasonable and conservative proposition was defeated by this Romanized congress by a vote of 115 to 81 (152 not voting). Mr. Bryan again voting with the Catholic majority against it, although many of the Democrats and all the Populists voted for it.

Viewed from the standpoint of the present congress and the advanced Americanism of to-day, it hardly seems possible that there could have been found, two short years ago, a body of American legislators who would legislate against the introduction of the English language—the language of the people of the United States—into the public schools of the country, and yet such is a fact, and with them voted the now Democratic candidate for president of the Republic. A. J. B.

ROMISH PRIESTS.

The Difference Between Them in Europe and in America.

Strait, the New York correspondent of the San Francisco Argonaut, once gave in that journal the following very accurate description of the typical priest of the metropolis. But we think our readers in many States of the Union have seen the same genus homo perambulating the public streets:

A New York Catholic priest is a sight for eyes which have not before looked upon him. The priest in Ireland knows that he is at best but the spiritual shepherd of a conquered and despised race. He is conscious of the existence of his "betters" in the environing gentry. In Italy the priest is aware that the people have so near a view of the head of the church and of the fountain of faith and ecclesiastical power as not to stand greatly in awe of them. There are so many priests in the home and center of Catholicism that the struggle for a lazy existence compels, in many cases, bare feet, rags, dirt and other outward signs of sanctity. The Italian priest, living in a country whose people have fought the church and wrested from their civil liberty, is apt to cultivate humility of mien, unless he has a sure thing in some monastery or about the Vatican.

In Paris you see the priest in his un-masculine gown and preposterous shovel hat, slinking about the streets—lean of figure, with downcast eyes, giving the wall to everyone, and looked upon with neither respect nor liking by anybody save the old women.

But the New York priest! Here he comes, in his long-tailed black coat flying free, his stride a swagger, and his bullet head topped with a tile as shiny as Bos Buckley's own, his shoulders as broad as Sullivan's, and his jaws as red and pendulous as those of ex-Sheriff Hopkins. There is a bold, insolent authority in the close-set, mean little eyes, the pug nose, and in every line of the coarse, fat face. Authority! Only the Stage Policeman equals the New York priest in that.

There may be ascetics among the fathers here, but I have yet to see a countenance among them all who stalk the streets that would not give a refined woman a shock of repulsion. They live high, these butcher-barkeeper-like padres. Yesterday I dropped for luncheon into a little down town restaurant, and two of them—mere ordinary privates in the priestly army—were seated, each with a bottle of champagne at his hand. Probably they had been on a begging tour and needed refreshment. The proprietor of the little place was obsequious, for I dare say he does not have in a week a dozen customers rich for extravagant enough to order wine.—Denver American.

Pixley and the Papists.

The following tribute to the memory of Frank Pixley appears in Light of the 19th inst.:

"Pixley is dead. The Argonaut is going down dishonorably to a dishonored grave, and there is no decent man to mourn for either. The Catholics of this city, so long snubbed and sneered at and berated by every ill-tongued

mountebank and local demagogue, have awakened to a proper sense of their rights as citizens and men, and they will see that those rights are respected. They know how to deal with any man or combination of men who would curtail these rights by one jot or tittle. Not in our day and generation shall we see a revival of Pixleyism. We are feeling the pleasure of success that comes from a manly stand against proscription and persecution, and we have put away from us forever the tactics of the coward and craven."—Monitor.

Yes, Pixley is dead. Death has forever stilled the eloquence of this fearless American—the hand that held his gifted pen lies in the silent tomb. But even as the mountains tower upward, out of the forgotten past Pixley's unique and imperishable genius ever rises before us. His writings are classics in anti-papist literature; his cutting exposures of the evils of Romanism were read all round the world. When Pixley sat in the Argonaut's sanctum he was master of the situation. No priest dared meet him in debate and no Catholic could successfully answer his scathing editorials. The Monitor hid in its own mud and the popish press of the country was silent as a clam.

The ignorance, the superstition and the revolting hypocrisy of the so-called immaculate church were mercilessly dragged forth into the light and the pope's Irish were frequently shown up in their true character.

The self-styled champions of the Catholics were unable to cope with Pixley and they fled from him in dismay. And now, forsooth, when their dauntless antagonist is dead, the Falstaffian priests who are kept so closely under cover are emerging from their obscurity, and Father Yorke vaingloriously remarks that they have "forever laid aside the tactics of the coward and the craven."

Since when?

Leyden Going to Bangor, Me.

The following is from the Bangor Commercial of September 23:

"Lecturer Leyden is coming to Bangor again. At a meeting of the municipal officers on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock his application was presented by the mayor, and allowed. He asks permission to speak in City Hall, and he may do it, according to the vote of the board on Tuesday.

"It is a well-known fact that when Evangelist Leyden endeavored to obtain City Hall last winter to deliver his lecture, which is an attack on Catholicism, Vicar-General O'Brien entered a protest, and Mayor Snow, after some consideration, refused to allow the lecturer permission to address a Bangor audience. It appears that Mr. Leyden, undaunted by his failure last winter, has again sought this city and with the same purpose in view, and this time has been successful, permission having been granted him to use City Hall for the purpose.

As there has been considerable talk in regard to this matter in times past, and owing to the fact that the present mayor has seen fit to grant Evangelist Leyden his request, knowing his predecessor refused it, and that it is against the expressed will of a large number of citizens of Bangor, a Commercial representative called upon Vicar-General O'Brien to see what he proposed to do in the case. In response to a query, the vicar-general replied that it was well-known that he had entered a protest last winter in regard to the matter, and that Mayor Snow had seen fit to refuse to grant the permission asked for by the lecturer. He had no objection, he said, to a fair and impartial lecture on Catholicism, but he did object to a lecture breathing calumny and misrepresentation. So far as taking action in the present case is concerned, he had not as yet arrived at any settled resolve."

Never before in the history of the stove industry has there been such a marvelous invention been put before the people like this Restor. This wonderful new heating stove sold by the Stoezel Stove Co.

Nerves

Are the Messengers of Sense—the Telegraph System of the human body. Nerves extend from the brain to every part of the body and reach every organ. Nerves are like fire—good servants but hard masters. Nerves are fed by the blood and are therefore like it in character. Nerves will be weak and exhausted if the blood is thin, pale and impure. Nerves will surely be strong and steady if the blood is rich, red and vigorous. Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it makes rich, red blood, rills because it works naturally and well—do their work naturally and well—the brain is unclouded, there are no neuralgic pains, appetite and digestion are good, when you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

the best family cathartic. Hood's Pills and liver stimulant. \$6