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Poor old John Williams!

John Ireland is due in Washington.

Give Schley the credit. Sampson's turn will come.

Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is again a free man.

Look out! The next thing in order is for the pope to bless America's arms, then disaster will overtake us.

Well, Hawwahe, belongs to Uncle Sam. We know it is not spelled right, but that is about the way it sounds to us.

The Boston Citizen suggests that the government organize a company of A. P. A.'s to capture Roman Catholic deserters. What, so soon?

Our good old friend, Mr. Anderson of Council Bluffs, hands us \$3.00 to help pay off THE AMERICAN'S debt. Is your heart right, also?

When Geo. Goodwin read our appeal last week he wrote "Don't give up the ship; I'll be with you pay day." And George is as good as his word always.

Mrs. Briggs of Washington will please accept our thanks for \$10 which she has contributed toward paying off the debt of THE AMERICAN. Who will be next?

Our friend Mr. Robinson of this city, says, "there's a dollar toward freeing THE AMERICAN from debt. My partner will be in pay day with another." How is it with you, friend?

Who and what is Richard Harding Davis? He virtually accuses General Shafter of incompetency and neglect. And, what is General Shafter? Is he a Roman or a Protestant.

A dispatch from Washington says a "western crank who wanted to kill the secretary of state has been arrested." What part of west is he from? What is his name? Is he a Roman?

Coppinger's friends are working hard to prejudice the public against General Miles and other Protestant officers so that their Roman favorite can be advanced to the command of the army.

That staunch old patriot, Mr. Sims of Missouri, sends us \$5 to help wipe out THE AMERICAN debt and says "I would do more, but am hard up myself." Plenty, thank you, dear friend.

The naval battle off Santiago de Cuba resulted in the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, the killing of 1200 men and the capture of 1500 more. American loss, 1 man killed.

Our Friend Butler of Colorado has our thanks for collecting \$8.50 in the meetings of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the D. of A., and each individual member who contributed also has our thanks. Can you do as well?

Austria has placed her navy at the disposal of the Queen Regent of Spain in the event of her life being considered in danger. That means that Austria is not satisfied with her out of date battleships and is anxious to have the U. S. navy convert them into submarine boats.

The archbishop of the Philippines may be boss in Manila but the archbishop of Cuba is not boss in Havana or Santiago. The governor refused to allow the forces occupying Santiago to surrender even when the archbishop, in obedience to the order of the pope, went down on his knees before him.

The French steamer, Bourgogne, loaded with 720 men, women and children, collided with the English sailing vessel, Cromartyshire, sixty miles south of Sable Island off Halifax, N. S., Monday morning, and sank within thirty minutes. All but 167 souls were lost. This is the most appalling catastrophe that has been recorded as occurring off the coast of Nova Scotia.

PRIEST PROHIBITED IT.

A few days before the Fourth of July a young man who lives on Madison avenue in Council Bluffs, Ia., concluded he would celebrate Independence Day by giving a dance at his home. He invited a number of his friends and had everything in readiness for a real good time. Somehow the priest got wind of what was going on and he went out to the young man's home and informed the old people at the house that they must not allow the dance to take place at their house.

Our informant says he understands the reason assigned by the priest for declaring the dance off was because people knew they were good, devout, Roman Catholics and would naturally suppose they were celebrating the defeat of their fellow Catholics at Santiago.

When the people began to assemble they were notified that there would not be a dance. On inquiry they learned that the priest had prohibited it.

Now a great many people in Council Bluffs are wondering if all Roman Catholics are such slaves to the priesthood that they dare not celebrate the Fourth of July lest it be construed into a celebration of the defeat of their country's enemies.

Is a Roman Catholic only loyal when his priest tells him he can be?

TO PROVE WHO IS THE MAN OF SIN.

The editor of this paper has come to the conclusion that there are other phases of Romanism on which the people should be educated, as well as on the single one of the relation of Roman Catholicism to the state, and, believing that, he has conceived it to be his duty to take up and discuss, according to the light that has been given him, the relation of the Roman Catholic church to the "Man of Sin" who is revealed in the Bible and more especially in Revelations.

The editor will not claim to be infallible—that attribute belongs solely to God—but he will tell in a series of articles what he has found in God's Word.

Not being a member of any church, holding to no particular creed, but believing the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, and that Jesus Christ is the Savior of all mankind who believe on him, the reader will understand that the championing of some particular denominational creed is not the purpose of the series of articles that will follow this announcement.

The first article will appear next week. It will be followed by one each week thereafter until the writer feels that he has done the work God has put his hand to.

A gentleman back in Cincinnati, O., complains bitterly because we allowed Frank E. Moores to invade that city. He tells us plainly that if we can't elect a man as mayor of this city who thinks enough of the free institutions of the country to educate his girls in them, but must patronize the schools run by Roman Catholic nuns, he wants that man kept away from that city. We admit the gentleman has a grievance, but think of us. We put a member of the Methodist church in the field for mayor on petition, but at the last minute—at 12 o'clock midnight—when it was too late to get another man on the ticket, he withdrew, and in less than thirty minutes after withdrawing he was being assured by Moores' friends that he could have any office in the gift of the people—that he could be a candidate for governor. As a consequence Mr. Foster left the people who thought he was an honest, courageous, splendid citizen without a candidate whom they could conscientiously support. Various stories have been told us as to why Mr. Foster deserted his friends, but he has remained mute, and today they do not know why he made it possible for a man like Moores to be elected mayor. We suppose Mr. Cornish, chairman of the Republican central committee, gave the most plausible excuse for Moores' election. He said the campaign reminded him of a story he once heard of Ben. Butler.

Ben was crossing the public square in the town where he lived when a small boy came running up to him all out of breath. A moment after he called out, "Mr. Butler, come over here: we're having a skunk fight." "Alright," said Mr. Butler, and together they walked over to where the fight was in progress. "Now," said the General,

"which is our skunk?" The boy pointed out his favorite. "Then, let's yell for our skunk!" It is the duty of Republicans to yell for their skunk, said Mr. Cornish.

The pope has received assurance from the Emperor of Austria that he will unite with two friendly powers to bring about peace between the United States and Spain. The Roman Catholic gentry had better keep their fingers out of our "poddin'." They might get burned. Besides, Spain knows where the door to the American nation is. If she wants peace let her step up to the front door, like a little lady, and ask for it. Your Uncle Samuel is too much of a gentleman to refuse a lady's request. He is also too much of a fighter to permit her ignorant friends and relatives to make a request for her with the belief that their number and strength would secure what her haughty pride prevents her suing for. He has already declined to allow the powers of Europe, or the devil (the pope), to intervene and it is not at all probable that he will retreat from that position now that he is victorious at every point.

The attention of both boards of fire and police commissioners is respectfully called to a case which was before Judge Gordon Thursday. It is the case wherein Mrs. Frank Klotz charges officer Maurice Sullivan with assaulting her for complaining to him that one of his boys had whipped her little crippled child, and where Sullivan is charged with having afterward gone to her house and abused her in a most shameful and shocking manner, calling her all the mean, vile names he could lay his Irish tongue to, and that, too, while clothed in the uniform of a metropolitan policeman. Sullivan should be promptly dismissed. The Irish do not own this town yet.

John Williams, Father John Williams, Priest Williams of St. Barnabas the protector of widows and orphans is now said to be short in his accounts as administrator of the Gobel estate. This is the same John Williams who violently and viciously assailed the Masons, the Orangemen, the A. P. A. and this editor several years ago, but not one of them will rejoice over the old man's disgrace if the charge proves true. They will only wonder if the Roman church will come to his rescue as quickly as he flew to the defense of the papal church when we charged that Roman theology compelled unmarried priests to ask married women and young girls immoral, obscene and indelicate questions in the confessional.

There is not a better heart in the whole country than that one which beats beneath the breast of Friend Newhall of Massachusetts. Sometime ago we made a mistake in filling a book order and he being a stranger to us wrote us rather a pointed letter. We explained it to him. When we appealed for help his was the first contribution from outside of Omaha. We try to deal on the square always and he realized it, and showed his appreciation by his prompt response to our appeal. Thank you, Friend Newhall.

An Irish papist came into our office a few days ago and expressed surprise that we were not at the front fighting for our country. We told him the Irish were always boasting of their loyalty and of winning all our battles, and we proposed to stay at home and see if they were loyal and if they did win our battles. We have not seen many who are loyal, nor have we heard of their winning a single battle.

Were those three Roman Catholic priests who went down Monday morning with the ill-fated French steamer, Bourgogne, carrying secret information to the papists of Europe? The government should offer a reward for the recovery of their bodies. They might have valuable papers concealed on their persons.

The daily papers say we are going to have peace. If we do, it will only be for a short time. A running sore may heal over, but at an unexpected moment it breaks out in a fresh spot. Such will be the case if peace is concluded with Spain at the earnest, tearful request of the man of sin, the pope of Rome.

AUSTRIA STANDS BY SPAIN.

Continued from Page 1.

proposition, and against it this country at the moment did not protest. The allied forces were commanded by the Spanish General Prim, but under the avowed object of demanding a redress of grievances. Napoleon concealed the more ambitious aim to here establish a Catholic-Latin empire closely related to all the courts of Europe.

Napoleon's object was two-fold. Like Talleyrand, he foresaw the greatness of the United States. Our power was a menace to Catholicism and to the monarchical principle. He foresaw that the prosperity of a great liberal power on the American continent must eventually make a profound impression on Europe. He was desirous of arresting the progress of the United States and of checking the continuous spread of the Anglo Saxons. Napoleon also thought it was the very moment for attacking the Monroe doctrine—an American political document that has never found favor with the governments of Europe—and for making, as he said, "the Latin race hold equal sway with the Anglo-Saxon over the new world."

Napoleon's second object was to find some enterprise which should employ his army and engage the attention of his restless and glory-loving subjects until the affairs of Europe should open to him a favorable opportunity for completing his grand scheme, which was shattered by the Franco-German war. All writers on this subject agree in their views that Napoleon was not friendly to the Northern States and that he fully believed in the final victory and independence of the South. It is now known that from the day France followed England with a neutral declaration to the day of Lee's surrender Napoleon was ready and anxious to recognize the Confederacy, but prudently waited for results to declare his purpose. Bigelow in his "France and the Confederate Navy" writes: "His course towards us from the beginning to the end of his plot was deliberately and systematically treacherous and his Ministers allowed themselves to be made pliant instruments."

Notwithstanding our country was embarrassed by civil war, Napoleon did not dare to fly in the face of the Monroe doctrine. The allied expedition had been a failure. More French and Spanish troops were sent over, until the forces in Mexico numbered 40,000 men. General Forey was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and a demonstration of Napoleon's falseness is well illustrated in his personal instructions to the man who was to carry them into effect.

In his letter to Forey July 3, 1862, he said in part:

"It is not to be denied that if the Mexicans prefer a monarchy it is in the interest of France to aid them in this path. Persons will not be wanting who will ask you why we propose to spend money and men to establish a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of the world's civilization Europe is not indifferent to the prosperity of America, for it is she who nourishes our industries and gives life to our commerce. It is to our interest that the republic of the United States shall be powerful and prosperous; but it is not at all to our interest that she should grasp the whole Gulf of Mexico, rule thence the Antilles as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the new world."

Unfortunately neither Forey, Saligay nor Lorencez understood, or else they feigned to misunderstand, the Emperor's object and their instructions. They evidently failed to realize that Napoleon desired above all things to pose before Europe and America as a champion of the wronged and that he wished to cheat the civilized world into the belief that he neither desired nor intended to violate the Monroe doctrine, but that his action was shaped in Mexico by events over which he had no control.

Forey, on his arrival in Mexico, called a meeting of prominent Mexicans and an assembly of Notables was organized, to whom was intrusted the duty of determining the form of government. Napoleon's agents were to be found all over the country, and when the result of the deliberation of the Assembly of Notables was made public this was their official decree:

"The Mexican nation adopts as its

form of government a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic prince. The sovereign shall take the title of Emperor of Mexico. The imperial crown of Mexico is offered to his imperial and royal highness, the Prince Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, for himself and his descendants."

Maximilian was Napoleon's choice. By a clause of the treaty of Aguila it was stipulated that, should the principle of a constitutional monarchy secure adoption the crown should be offered first to the Infantes of Spain, brothers of Ferdinand VII and, in the event of refusal on their part, to the Archduke Charles of Austria. None of these suited Napoleon. In Maximilian he expected to find a pliant nature that would lean to his will, and through his choice he would be the real master of Mexican affairs and eventually carry out his plans for further conquests in the new world.

Maximilian was induced to believe that his choice by the Mexican nation was a popular movement. Personally he had no ambition to become the ruler of Mexico, but his ambitious wife, Princess Carlotta, had set her heart upon it. After much hesitation Maximilian reluctantly signed away his rights to the crown of Austria and accepted the crown of Mexico. Napoleon's dream began to look like a reality.

Maximilian was by profession a sailor and was then admiral-in-chief of the imperial Austrian navy. By some writers he has been called a dreamer, a student, a fanatic; by others a man of limitless ambition, the unconscious instrument of insensate vainglory, bigotry, cupidity, peculation and bad faith.

An event which molded his destiny was his marriage to the Princess Maria Carlotta Amelia, daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians, and the "Holy Queen" Louise Maria, the second daughter of Louis Philippe.

Carlotta was at her marriage only 17 years of age, one of the famous beauties of Europe; tall, graceful, with courtly, gracious manners. She was a notable linguist, trained in all duties and refinements of court etiquette. In diplomacy and state craft she had few equals among her sex and she was considered a fair match for the astute diplomats of Europe. Such were the characteristics of the two personages who should fill the principal roles in Napoleon's drama, the empire of Mexico.

There is no need to review here the causes that led to the disruption of the Mexican empire. If Napoleon had been permitted to sustain the empire by a constantly increasing French army the result may still have been doubtful, but now the time had arrived when the United States made its power felt and Napoleon was not slow to recognize that this country was able to enforce its demands. Napoleon's letters to Bazaine show clearly that he expected a declaration of hostilities at any moment.

On Feb. 12 1866, Mr. Seward sent the following dispatch to the French Minister:

"The United States has not seen any satisfactory evidence that the people of Mexico have spoken, or have called into being, or accepted, the so-called empire, which, it is insisted, has been set up in their capital. The withdrawal of the French forces is deemed necessary to allow such a proceeding to be regarded by him. Nevertheless, the view which I have thus presented is the one which this nation has accepted. It therefore recognizes, and must continue to recognize, in Mexico only the ancient republic, and it can in no case consent to itself, either directly or indirectly, in relation with or recognition of the institution of the Prince Maximilian in Mexico. Under these circumstances it has happened, either rightfully or wrongfully, that the presence of European armies in Mexico, maintaining prince, with imperial attributes, without her consent and against her will, is deemed a source of apprehension and danger, not alone to the United States, but also to all independent and sovereign republican states founded on the American continent and its adjacent islands."

This was diplomacy, with a million of veterans from the fields of the civil war behind it, and there could well be but one answer. The French troops were withdrawn from Mexico, and it was Carlotta, not Maximilian, who first

realized the peril of the empire and its inability to stand alone.

Carlotta at once departed for Europe to request the aid of the pope, Emperor Napoleon and other European powers, and during an interview with the pope in the Vatican her reason suddenly succumbed to the strain, and from that day to this the unfortunate woman has remained in the same condition. The most skillful medical treatment, the most devoted service have failed in their merciful purposes.

In Mexico a revolution broke out, through the treachery of Lopez, the Emperor was taken prisoner, and by Juarez condemned to be shot. Our government, as well as the rulers of Europe, made every attempt to save Maximilian's life and those of his friends. Mr. Seward, in a communication to Juarez, pointed out that the execution of Maximilian would rouse the feelings of the whole civilized world against Mexico, but it was of no avail. The answer of Juarez to Princess Salm-Salm's earnest and tearful appeal for mercy fully illustrates how the Mexicans view the situation.

"I am grieved, madam," said Juarez, "to see you thus on your knees before me; but if all the kings and queens in Europe were in your place, I could not spare that life. It is not I who take it; it is the people and the law; and if I should not do their will the people would take it and mine also."

Maximilian died like a man, and all that remains of Napoleon's ambitious dream of a Mexican Empire is embodied in the unfortunate woman at Miramar by the Adriatic to history known as the ex-Empress of Mexico.

FRIENDS, BROTHERS, PATRIOTS.

Not since the establishment of THE AMERICAN have we appealed publicly to the friends of the American movement and particularly to the friends of this paper, for their financial support, but today we make an earnest appeal to all true, loyal and patriotic Americans for immediate financial assistance with which to keep THE AMERICAN alive. We believe we are doing God's work and in His name we come to you asking your assistance. It is humiliating to have to publish broadcast that we are so beset by our creditors that we must have your assistance at once or be compelled to go into court to prevent the destruction of the most outspoken and fearless paper west of New York. We have thousands of dollars outstanding which we are unable to collect, yet our creditors are insisting on our paying them what we owe. There is, therefore, friends and brothers, no alternative; we must have your help or spend time in law courts which should be put into the work we are engaged in. Our appeal is to you. Can we have your help. If so please send your mite by return mail. Our indebtedness is only \$2,500 but as we have been defrauded right and left, by alleged patriots, we come to you who are true blue and ask you to help make up the sum which is so necessary to make THE AMERICAN a complete success. Will you aid us at this time, or shall this contest against Romanism be prosecuted in a weak, half-hearted manner? One of our good friends has already offered to put in \$10 toward liquidating the indebtedness of THE AMERICAN. What will you give? Can't you help us wipe out that debt? Now, all together.

We have given seven years of our life to this work without hope or expectation of reward and are willing to give seven, aye fifty years more if you will for this once go down into your pockets and help put THE AMERICAN out of the reach of the men who can cripple if they cannot kill it. The first subscriber to this fund is the man who suggested this appeal, in his answer to a personal application we had made to him for assistance. If you can not send us \$100 send us what you can, but please send us something. We need it now; we need it greatly.

All donations will be acknowledged through the columns of THE AMERICAN unless donors request otherwise. Address all letters to THE AMERICAN 1615 Howard Street, Omaha, Neb.

President McKinley is wise enough to realize that such victories as that at Manila and that at Santiago are not due to human agencies. He asks the American people to return thanks to God for leading our hosts upon the waters to unscathed triumph. Good for McKinley.