

# 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.

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## ORANGEMEN AGAINST JESUIT MARQUETTE.

Who Is the Central Figure  
on the New One Cent  
Postage Stamps

And Below Whose Breast is Suspended  
a Good Sized Roman Catholic  
Crucifix—An Insult to  
All Americans.

J. C. Hardenbergh, Supreme Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America, has addressed the following letter to the president:

Cleveland, O., July 13th, 1898.—Hon. Wm. McKinley, Washington, D. C.: My Dear Sir:—The importance of the fact which I am about to call to your attention is sufficient to warrant me from intruding on your valuable time.

I desire to call to your notice the last issue of one cent stamps on which is the portrait of "Pere Marquette" a jesuit priest with crucifix. I ask you as an American citizen to use the power which has been placed in your hands by an outraged American people to prohibit the use of any picture on government stamps or property save those of American citizens. Has the American hero who loves liberty so far degenerated that we cannot find in America one whose picture on a government stamp would be an honor to the man and to our people that we have to resort to the placing of the picture on a stamp of one who never knew the meaning of the precious word Liberty? The placing of the statue of Pere Marquette in statuary hall in the capitol at Washington, D. C., has left its stain on the American flag which cannot and will not be eliminated except by the removal of this statue from the White House. The American people unwillingly submitted to that dastardly outrage. Now comes a greater insult to the intelligence of this country. Will you, as the servant of over 70,000,000 people (60,000,000 of whom are opposed to the union of church and state) prevent the use of government stamps for the promulgation of reliable and unreliable historical facts for the benefit of any particular church or sectarian institution?

Yours for America's Freedom,  
J. C. HARDENBERGH,  
Supreme Grand Master L. O. I.

### What Spain Promised and What She Did.

London, July 9.—One of Aguinaldo's leaders in the last Philippine revolt is living incognito in London and practically acting as Aguinaldo's agent, being in receipt of constant telegrams and letters from him.

Questioned as to the situation by a representative of the Associated Press he said the Philippine republic was proclaimed in October, 1896, and its first president was Andrea Bonifacio. When he died over a year ago Aguinaldo was elected president. On the arrival of Captain General Primo de Rivera, that officer adopted a policy of bringing the rebellion to an end by means of concessions, force having failed.

Our leaders were approached and the result was the pact of Bionabato, so called from the village where it was signed on December 14, 1897.

Senor Sagasta the other day denied that in that "pact" General Rivera promised any reforms. Here is an official copy of that "pact," wherein is promised the banishment or at least the disbanding of the religious orders; Philippine representation in the cortes; the same administration of justice for the natives as for the Spaniards; unity of laws between the Philippines and Spain; the natives to share the chief offices of the Philippine civil administration; re-arrangement of the property of the friars and of the taxes in favor of the natives; recognition of the individual rights of the natives, with liberty of public meeting, and of native

grievances, and are what we shall expect the Americans will institute.

For those reforms Aguinaldo and the other leaders promised that if Rivera carried out the "pact" they would expatriate themselves for three years and foment no movement against Spanish authority during that time. Upon the rebels surrendering their arms, ammunition, forts, etc., Aguinaldo was to receive 400,000 pesetas. This money Aguinaldo deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank at Hong Kong, not for his personal use, but as a fund, the interest of which—in case the captain general carried out his part of the "pact"—was to be devoted to the education of natives in the island. In case "the pact" was not fulfilled by the Spaniards, the money was to be used for arms and ammunition for the rebellion. The captain general never proclaimed a general amnesty, denied the existence of a "pact" and shot several rebel leaders who returned to Manila on the strength of it.

Since the renewal of the rebellion under the inspiration of Admiral Dewey's victory, the present captain general has approached Aguinaldo and his leaders and promised if they would make common cause against the Americans he would carry out the plans started in the "pact." As a mark of bona fide he created a legislative council, to which he nominated twenty leading ministers of the Philippine islands. All overtures were scornfully rejected.

The German pretensions are simply preposterous. They are practically little more than pedlars. All the large mercantile houses are English, which have in their hands quite three-fourths of the bulk and value of the commerce. The banks, railway, telegraphs, cable and local steamship lines are English; the only cotton mill belongs to the English, and the English control the sugar and hemp trade. The Germans are trying for some of the heavier trade, but have not capital or credit. There is only one American house in Manila. There is only one Russian subject in the island. Up to now the Spanish has been the official language, but by last week's mail I learn Aguinaldo intends, as far as the republic is concerned, to substitute English.

The root cause of the Philippine rebellions has always been the steady deprivation of the natives of their rights by the Spaniards. Year by year security of life and property has diminished. Particularly so as to the native friar in the Philippines. The Spanish friars, too, have sent to Spain all the monastery wealth they could dispose of, particularly that which the monasteries by rich natives. Then, too, the persecution of the Free Masons by the friars caused the 3,000 Masons being lodged in jail at the instance of the friars and loaded with irons. Besides, no promise ever made by the Spaniards with the natives has been kept.

### Another Outline.

London, July 7.—S. C. Valdes, a native of the Philippines, who was educated in Chicago and Hong Kong, has arrived in London, holding power of attorney from Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, to represent the interests of the insurgents. Valdes says that before he left Manila an agreement had been entered into between Admiral Dewey and Aguinaldo concerning the future of the Philippines, clauses of which, as they stand at present, are as follows:

1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.
2. A republic shall be established, the government whereof shall be designated by President Aguinaldo, subject to the approval of Admiral Dewey or General Merritt.
3. This government will recognize the temporary intervention of the American and European commissioners, who are for the present to be designated by Admiral Dewey.
4. An American protectorate over the islands shall be accepted on conditions identical with those arranged for Cuba.
5. All Philippine ports shall be free to the commerce of all nations.
6. Such measures regulating Chinese immigration shall be adopted as will regulate competition with native labor.
7. The existing judicial system is to be immediately reformed and the administration of justice is to be intrusted at the outset to a European official.

8. Complete liberty of press and association is to be declared.

9. General religious toleration is to be proclaimed, but the ABOLITION OF THE MONASTERIES AND THE EXPULSION OF SPANISH PRIESTS WHO HAVE CARRIED ON THE PERSECUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES IS TO BE ORDAINED.

10. Measures shall be adopted to promote the immediate development of the natural resources of the country.

11. Similar measures shall be adopted for the development of roads and railways.

12. Laws restricting commercial undertakings and investments of foreign capital in the islands are to be abolished.

13. The new government will prevent reprisals against Spaniards and preserve order.

14. The Spanish official element shall be removed to some other island until opportunity shall arise for their return to Spain.

### Motley as a Historian.

The world owes much to American historians. It required the conscientious literary labors, the patient, original research, the historic insight of a Motley to bring to light the bloodthirsty acts which the Spaniards under the Emperor Charles V. and his son and successor King Philip II. committed in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century. John Lothrop Motley was sometime United States minister at The Hague, where he had access to state archives that had lain untouched for upwards of two centuries. Motley, before beginning the preparation of these histories which have made his name famous on two continents, acquired a thorough knowledge of the Dutch language, that he might examine in the original documents which would throw light on events that have had so important a bearing on the struggles for political liberty and the rights of conscience in Anglo-Saxon lands. We are told by literary critics that Motley, in his delineation of the stirring scenes enacted under that cruel bigot's reign, is far more accurate than is the ornate Prescott. However that may be, it is an indisputable fact that the works which were written

by Motley are among the most interesting and instructive books that have ever been produced by an American historian. If our friends wish to make a thorough study of the causes that led to the Netherland revolt, and at the same time desire to fortify themselves with incontrovertible facts concerning the principles of action of the Church of Rome in the sixteenth century, they will be abundantly rewarded by a careful reading of Motley's "History of the United Netherlands," his "Rise of the Dutch Republic," and his "Life and Death of John of Barneveld." These histories are written in a beautiful literary style, and are withal models of philosophic reasoning and judicial fairness. None of the world's great historians excels our own Motley in clearness of perception of the true philosophy of history or in breadth of those great principles of liberty which underlie the historic democracies of the earth. Little Holland was one of the cradles of modern freedom. Had it not been for the decisive victories which the hardy Lowlanders gained over the haughty Dons, you and I might today be enjoying fewer of those liberties which we consider our birthright. The inhabitants of the land of dykes and dunes broke the power and prestige of the proudest monarchy in Europe and furnished an excellent example to those peoples in whose breasts the fire of freedom had begun to burn.

A. B.

### A Miracle Explained.

A recent dynamite explosion in a Kursk (Russia) monastery turns out to have been the work of the ingenious monks themselves, who took that means of attracting attention to the miraculous powers of their image of the Virgin says the New York Sun. The image was removed to a place of safety before the dynamite was fired, and then put back, so that while the walls of the building were shattered the image was unharmed. Crowds of pilgrims were attracted to the monastery by the miracle but the government has put the monks under arrest.

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### Bible Prophecy Fulfilled.

Chicago, Ill., July 18.—At a meeting today of persons interested in establishing the identity of the Anglo-Saxons with the house of Israel, or the "lost ten tribes," held in the Young Men's Christian Association parlors, an Anglo-Israel association was organized. The object of the association is to spread the truth of the claimed identity with the chosen people. It will be the purpose of the organization to hold meetings at regular intervals, when papers will be read upon the theme, discussions had thereon, questions answered and literature distributed. The fact that England and the United States bear all the marks by which the kingdom of Israel was to be identified in these later days and that the people are accomplishing the special mission of this people has been a source of wonder to many bible students. A temporary organization was effected, with George Ker as secretary.

The Chicago Tribune, in an editorial article entitled "Bryce on Anglo-American Alliance," declares that: "Nothing could do more to cement everlastingly the friendships between the United States and Great Britain than the peaceful annexation of that region [the Dominion of Canada] to our territory and the creation out of it of half a dozen new states." There is one reasonable objection which patriotic and enlightened Americans will urge against the proposed annexation of Canada to the United States, and that is, the danger to American institutions which would be involved in the absorption of so large a Roman Catholic population as is contained in the Province of Quebec. French-Canadians are among the most bigoted and intolerant of the Roman Catholics which the North American continent contains, and they, if an integral part of the people of the United States, might, by uniting with the Irish, German, Polish, Italian and other Romanists, come to be a very dangerous and troublesome factor in the politics of our country. We do not want Quebec, with her medieval laws and customs.

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