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JOHN C. THOMPSON, Editor.

OMAHA, NEB., NOV. 11, 1908.

Watch the church politicians closer than ever.

No, the man who defeated Kierstead is not an Irish Romanist. More than this we cannot say.

Kierstead is telling his friends that it was "that d--d Rosewater who defeated me." We add, "and your record."

It is settled. The McCleary bill is to be a law, properly to be followed, and then—after we have another presidential election—the squaring will commence.

Don't forget that Judge Baxter, County Clerk Haverly, Recorder Crocker and other county officials endorsed W. I. Kierstead although they knew he had been an unfaithful public servant.

Col. Akin occupied in the campaign just closed a position similar to that occupied by Judges Keyser, Pawcett and Stabaugh in the Moore's campaign. He endorsed an unfaithful public servant after the people had been made acquainted with that official's record.

The papacy has made wonderful progress in politics under the McKinley administration, so much so that it is not considered out of taste for the president to consult with its representative in this country—John Ireland—on the most important questions of statecraft. We say this, accepting the published dispatches in the administration organs as the truth.

A new book company has been organized in Omaha and in order to introduce its books to our readers has adopted the plan set forth in its mammoth advertisement on page five. You will soon be buying presents for the holidays and what is nicer than a good book, even if it is in paper binding, by a leading author? Your attention is called to their advertisement. We hope each subscriber will show the offer to at least five of his friends and induce them to take advantage of it, besides doing so themselves.

A Kansas subscriber takes us to task for opposing Wall street and then supporting the Republican state ticket in Nebraska. Had he been here when the convention met and seen the democratic delegates to the fusion convention that named the fusion ticket, had he seen his party's standard bearer in attendance at a Roman Catholic church lawn party in this city where he spoke at length (his speech being printed in the World-Herald, the fusion organ), had he been personally acquainted with the Romanist nominated for attorney general on his party ticket, he would hardly contend that the fusion party in Nebraska was the American party. There are good men in all parties, as there are good men in all churches, but no man, no party, that bends to any church, be it Roman Catholic or Protestant, in the hope of securing its help at the ballot box, can ever secure our support, be that man or that party, republican, democrat or populist. It is such trucking that kept us from endorsing either Mercer or Hitchcock for Congress from this district. The former began his career as the avowed friend of the A. P. A. and has wound up the silly of Rome and the tool of Rosewater. The latter dared not be an American because he would lose the Roman vote, which, to a man, is in the fusion party, and because the church would ruin his business if he dared be a man and say it must keep its hands out of politics. In the district where we vote no less than a dozen Roman Catholics who belonged to the fusion party and were registered failed to vote because Rosewater charged in his paper that Hitchcock and Johnny Thompson were working together in this campaign, praying to us that the fusion forces in Nebraska are made up, partly at least, of a class that is neither the best educated nor the least prejudiced part of our population. Fusion may be all right down in Kansas; at present it is all wrong in Nebraska.

THE REDUCE.

The Moore's Rosewater machine was badly rebuked by the election just closed. An analysis of the result shows that public opinion has rallied against the high handed outrages for which these men are responsible.

Considering that a large number of democrats voted for Kierstead, at least 1000 anti Rosewater Republicans voted for Connolly in the three wards comprising the Second commissioner district. Ex County Commissioner Williams, another Rosewater tool, who whitewashed Moore, was severely rebuked by defeat for commissioner of public lands and buildings, his vote in his home county being several hundred behind the head of the tick at, when if he had been clear, it should have gone ahead and been a source of strength instead of weakness. Congressman Mercer would have received a much larger vote had it not been for his Rosewater connections, and Prof. Winter would have been elected county attorney had he not hobnobbed with Rosewater in the county convention. If Rosewater had been in Europe and Moore removed from office, it is safe to say that the Republican state ticket barring Williams would have received enough more votes in this part of Nebraska to have elected it.

As it is the people are to be congratulated that the county building will be cleaned up, and that they need only await a writ of ouster to be rid of the machine in the city hall.

ROSEWATER'S UKASE.

The successor of William V. Allen will be a republican, but his name will not be John L. Webster.—Omaha Bee.

The presumptuous individual who edits the Bee has put the above forth as his ukase to the republicans of this state. He expects the republican members of the legislature to do his bidding. He means to make it appear to them that he is the political boss of this county, and that but for him the party would go down in defeat. His effort shall die "abornin."

The people of the state shall know the exact status of politics in Douglas county, and when they know it Rosewater will not be able to dance on the political grave of Hon. John L. Webster, than whom there is not a more deserving republican, or more loyal American citizen in the whole state. It is a notorious fact that the Bee man supported W. I. Kierstead for commissioner and Phil E. Winter for county attorney. Mr. Kierstead was a republican nominee, in a republican district, composed of the Third, Eighth and Ninth wards in this city, he was backed by Rosewater's republican paper, by a Rosewater republican mayor, by all the Rosewater republicans, by all but one republican county and by all the republican city officials, and by every republican aspirant for any official position; yet, in a republican district, with the immense prestige guaranteed by such backing, in spite of Mr. Rosewater's earnest endorsement, the people, in a district which gave David H. Mercer 583 majority, which gave Hon. M. L. Hayward 465 majority, gave 35 majority against Mr. Rosewater's candidate for county commissioner, and 59 majority against the gentleman whom he supported for county attorney, and had it not been that Hon. John L. Webster was an aspirant for the United States senate the people would have carried the anti-Rosewater crusade right into the republican legislative fight, and would have defeated the whole ticket, but out of love for Mr. Webster, because of the confidence they have in him, they buried their hatred for the contemptible jackal that lives only to ruin and destroy men whom it cannot use and control. If the successor of W. V. Allen is a republican, but is not John L. Webster, the republican party will be the most ungrateful and the least deserving of success of any party that ever existed on American soil.

LESSONS TO REMEMBER.

The election is now a thing of the past, yet from it several lessons may be drawn which ought not soon to be forgotten by the gentlemen who control the republican party of this county. The most valuable lesson is, "No political party can name men of questionable reputation,—the tools, the creatures,—of Edward Rosewater, the prince of corruptionists, and secure for them an endorsement at the polls from the people." That is settled. Last year when the notorious libertine, that embezzler of public funds, the pet, the protegee, the friend and boon companion of Edward Rosewater and Count Creighton—Frank E. Moore—when he was nominated for mayor on the republican ticket, the people rebelled, and under the leadership of The American, and on its advice, refused to go to the polls and vote.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Editor American: I saw in your last issue you speak of the municipal ownership of the city water works. In this I believe you open up a subject of vast importance to the citizens and property owners of Omaha and South Omaha.

If the city would purchase the works at its value (not for what it is bonded)

THE POPES SOLILOQUY.

It was evening and a dim light burned in the chamber of the Vatican where Pope Leo XIII. lay ill and suffering.

Alas! said he, I feel my life ebbing away, and as I survey the past I find no comfort in the thoughts that course through my weary brain. I said at the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain that it would kill me. Poor Spain, the most Catholic nation of the world, my pet child! Why did I not prevent her from going to war? When they persisted in their mad course, why did I not threaten the Spaniards with excommunication? The queen regent daily solicited my blessing, and, weak, foolish man that I am, I did not refuse her request. If I had known what the result would be I would not only refused to bless her and her advisers, but I would have warned them of the fate that awaited them. They deceived me, even when they said I was infallible. They said their navy was more powerful than that of the United States, and that they had an army of 500,000 men, while the despised Americans—the "Yankee pigs," as they called them—had no army at all. And the American bishops deceived me. For years they had been boasting of the conquest of the United States by my church; America was becoming Catholic; Gibbons and Ireland were the great men in that country. Every day a sackful of papers came to me with the eulogies of those prelates printed in the most conspicuous columns. If they had told the truth I would have warned Spain against going to war with that country. They did not. Ah! if I could only punish them. Oh, for the power that some of my predecessors wielded! But if I should rebuke those American bishops they might raise the standard of revolt and defy me; and what could I do then? No one knows what those Americans might do. Even the Catholics who breathe the air of that country manifest a spirit of independence that ill accords with their allegiance to me. I cannot trust Gibbons, Ireland and others of that stamp. The cry of "Americanism" which they have been shouting these years past may have unconsciously influenced them to be real Americans instead of my subjects. The Jesuits had warned me against such men, but I was anxious to pose as "liberal" myself, and I said I saw no danger from "Americanism." Now I see I was mistaken. The American spirit has seized upon the whole people of that country, and when their president said he wanted an army and navy to fight Spain, they all rose up as one man and cried, "You shall have the men, and the money, too!" and forces assembled on the land and sprang from the sea as if by magic. I had no idea of the resources of that country. I thought the people there were largely composed of the poor, the illiterate, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the peasantry and unskilled workers that went from every European country; and I said to myself, surely such a people cannot compete with the chivalry of Spain in feats of arms. I did not know, I did not think it possible, that those emigrants and their children could become Americans like the original stock, enterprising, skillful, brave, independent, moulded into the very life of the nation. But that, it seems, is what has occurred. I did not know it, nor did the other rulers of Europe. The Americans were looked upon as uncivilized, without refinement or culture, wholly devoted to making money and to politics of a low order. They had no diplomats such as we have here. Indeed, they admired and envied me because they thought I was a great diplomat. They had no history as we understand it. But they are now making history so fast they care nothing for the past. They had no religion, at least not the true one, for even with all the emigrants that have poured into the United States, my subjects there do not amount to one-eighth of the population. Millions of souls have been lost to my church in that country. And the bishops kept

TEN MORE POPES TO REIGN.

The failing health of Pope Leo XIII. has been for some time a subject of thoughtful comment throughout the civilized world, and to all Christian nations, and especially to the rulers of Europe, his successor on the throne of St. Peter is a matter of more than ordinary interest and importance. Although devoid of temporal power, the papacy is an international force that the mightiest nations cannot disregard. Macaulay, in a famous rhetorical passage, predicted that it would exist when some savage New Zealander would sit on a broken arch of London bridge to view the ruins of St. Paul's cathedral.

St. Malachy, an Irish prelate, who lived in the days when Ireland was known as "Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum"—the island of saints and of scholars—was more precise, and his extraordinary prophecies deserve at this time more than mere mention. He predicts that there will be ten more popes after Leo XIII., and when the last occupant of St. Peter's chair, whom he designates as Petrus Romanus, dies there will be end of time. So the millennium cannot be far away.

Modern scholars say that the prophecies cannot be traced farther back than the sixteenth century, some 400 years after the death of St. Malachy, but others equally learned have proved their authenticity at great length, and have sustained the universal belief that the great Irish priest and saint wrote them.

In his prophecies he indicates some noticeable trait of all future popes from Celestine II., who was elected in the year 1120, down to Petrus Romanus, the last one, when time will be no more.

St. Malachy designates the successive popes by mystical titles, and to refer to them all and show their appositeness would be too long and tedious a task. So, for the sake of brevity, the titles of only the popes who have reigned during the past 100 years are given, with brief reference to their careers to prove how clearly the prophetic titles describe them, and how the leading characteristics of each successive pontiff is designated by a few brief phrases. The book of St. Malachy is entitled "Prophecy Concerning the Future of Roman Pontiffs."

Pius VI., who occupied the papal chair from 1775 to 1799, is given the mystical title by St. Malachy of Peregrinus Apotoliceus (apostolic pilgrim), and the exile, the peregrinations, and the death in France of that pontiff well bears out the description. The family name of Pius VI. was Braschi, and his great service to the people was the draining of the Pontine marshes, a work of immense labor. After fully half of the monasteries and convents had been suppressed in Austria, the pope visited Vienna, but vainly endeavored to influence Joseph II. Later the outbreak of the French revolution and the rejection of religion drove him into the arms of Austria, which induced the directory and Napoleon to give him no mercy and to take from him one-third of his dominion.

In February, 1798, the Roman republic was proclaimed and Pius VI. was treated as a prisoner, and after being removed from one place of confinement to another he died at Valencia in August, 1799.

Pius VII., designated by St. Malachy as Aquila Rapox (rapacious eagle), was elected pope in Venice, in 1800, after an interregnum of eight months. His family name was Chiaromonte and he had a black eagle in his coat of arms. And if this eagle was not rapacious enough the eagle of Napoleon was, which first settled the pope's temporal dominions and then his person. He was also carried into exile. In July, 1809, the palace of the quirinal was broken open by the French troops and the pope was taken first to Grenoble, thence to Savona, and in June, 1812, to Fontainebleau. But the victory of the Irishman, Wellington, over the aquila rapox of Napoleon at Waterloo, restored the pontiff to liberty, and in May, 1814, he returned to Rome.

Pius VIII. (1829-31), in the prophetic vision of St. Malachy, was Vin Religiosus (man of religion), and judged by the standard of the church was a most pious and religious pope. His

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.

Layne County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid; and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

WITNESSE MY HAND AND SEAL, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1908.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sold for testimonials, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Testimonials, free.

St. Malachy was comparatively unimportant. His most notable utterance being an oration against civil marriage and what he deemed abuses of the liberty of the press.

Gregory XVI. (1831-46), De Balmata Etrurie (from the baths of Tuscan) is St. Malachy's descriptive phrase for this pope. Bartolommeo Alberto Capellari was a religious man from Camaldoli in Tuscan, and after sixty-four days' convalescence was unexpectedly chosen to succeed Pius VIII. His temporal reign was greatly disturbed and he is accused of narrowness and cruelty by his banishments and imprisonments. He spent great sums in architectural and engineering works, and, through Mesofanti, the great linguist and other scholars, was a magnificent patron of learning. Pius IX., Crux de Cruce (cross form the cross), may fairly be considered as typifying this mystical description of St. Malachy, as during his pontificate he had to bear a large and heavy cross. Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was a native of Binagaglia, and was elected to the Papacy June 16, 1846. His first act was to proclaim a general amnesty for political offenses, and he was looked upon as the champion of the national rights of his countrymen, when the revolution broke out in Paris in February, 1848. The scheme to create an Italian federal republic, with himself as its nominal head, he disapproved, and this aroused the antagonism of the people.

In November he escaped to Great Britain and was an exile there till 1850. By his bull of Dec. 8, 1854, the doctrine of the immaculate conception was defined and declared, and in an encyclical issued Jan. 19, 1858—historically known as his "non possumus"—he resented the attempt to deprive the papacy of its temporal power, but his protest was in vain, as was also the ragged but brave army raised by Cardinal Antonelli to resist the Sardinian forces. The gates of the eternal city were shivered with cannon balls and the states of the church were lost to it, with the exception of the Patrimonium Petri.

Leo XIII., the present pontiff, was prefigured by the Irish prophet as Iam de Caele (light from heaven), and the successor of Pius IX., and, remarkable to state, this is the family crest of Leo XIII., whose great intellectual attainments, broad statesmanship and generous sympathies seem to justify the prediction.

After the death of Leo XIII. there will be only ten more popes, according to St. Malachy, and those who have faith in his prophecies are certain that his successors will be Cardinal Gotti, whose crest is "Ignis Ardens," and which is the mystical symbol by which is to be known the pope who succeeds the present occupant of St. Peter's chair. Cardinal Gotti is already one of those prominently mentioned as a candidate for the papacy. Besides St. Malachy's prediction he has in his favor the fact that he is an Italian.

The characteristics and prophetic names of the ten popes to come, according to St. Malachy, are as follows: Ignis Ardens (burning fire); Religio Depopulata (religion depopulated); Fides Interpida (intrepid faith); Pastor Angelicus (the angelic pastor); Pastor de Nauta (pastor and sailor); Flos Forum (flower of flowers); De Mediate Luna (from the half of the moon); De Laboro Solis (from the labor of the sun or eclipse of the sun); Gloria Olive (glory of olive); Petrus Romanus (Peter of Rome); With the last there will be no more need of any popes on earth, for the world will then cease to be.

St. Malachy (O'Moigair) was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1094. In his youth he was a rigid ascetic and was ordained a priest at the age of 25, and in 1124 was consecrated a bishop. Ten years later he was made archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, and he labored to bring the Irish church under closer relations with the papacy. On a visit to Rome he was appointed legate for Ireland by the pope. He died at Clairvaux, France, Nov. 2, 1148, in the arms of St. Bernard, his biographer and warm friend.

St. Malachy was renowned for his piety, learning and eloquence, and was one of the most influential men of his age. "A brilliant lamp," the Annals of Four Masters called him, "which illuminated territories and churches, by preaching and good works." He went about the country on foot, he was told, and lived in poverty, possessing neither house nor property nor servants nor income of his own. He was canonized by Clement IV., who was elected pope in 1265. His feast day is Nov. 2.

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