THE AMERICAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BYTHIN C. THEOMETICAN. SCHOOL BUTTERN BLATTER the stool par Amirage. In Advance. 962.00 ANNUAL AND AN PARTON

Advertising Rates.

Restricted Assessment of the past again that past \$2 is to his property class of papers, professort positions with the 10 per rood, salestiness

Resetting Lorse nations \$2.50 year time, that \$5 promites

No. A distributional suppliers for less than \$6 terms Eligachicative adventionments not received at ma-

To Subscribers:

The name of all unionlines are inginered as metry and property of most property will be perceptly fire

president to the United States, Canada and Means Wrote a valueration changes the address do no Ball to plue the coll address as well as the new

IMPORTANT.

Beyon's letter you write, up the nest fail to give Full immunical solutions, plainty written. All totages

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 1615 Howard St. OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA, NEB., DEC. 9, 1898.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

As a general narrative of events connected with the Spanish-American war. President McKinley's message. supplemented by the reports of cabinet officers is lacking in that it fails to State in an honest and fearless manner the true cause which led to the sinking of the battleship Maine, and which made it necessary for our government to intervene in the Cuban war.

Mr. McKinley reviews the events

leading up to his recommendation to congress, which confirm the feeling existing among patriotic Americans at the time he sent the message in that he had been temporizing with a problem which had cursed the civilized world; a problem out of which was evolved the republic of the United States as a protest against the oppressions resulting from a union of church and state. Who was McKinley's adviser at this time? Archbishop Ireland, who warned him of the danger of our government going to war with a sister government, the religion of whose people was the same as the religion of millions of our American citigens. Conservatism in a chief executive is a commendable thing, but even be prudent with one state of facts would be cowardice in another. Mr. McKinley's position on the Cuban question, as disclosed by his message of April 11, 1898, was for establishing an autonomist government, and continuing the Spanish sovereignty over that island. When this program was mapped out to congress, the president, for the first time in his political career was made foreibly aware that the American people knew what the trouble was in Cuba, and for the first time in his life he found out that the principles of the American Protective Association were a living reality and had been firmly planted in the hearts of both houses of congress men who had the courage to oppose the position of Archbishop Ireland whereby oppression, misrule, starvation and crime might be continued under Spanish rule in Cuba. If the president believed that anything less than independence for Cuba could give the relief which hymanity demanded he betrayed a want of knowledge which is deplorable in a chief executive of a republic that is founded upon the Declaration of Independence. If he did not believe it the suspicion will grow upon the American people that he fell under the influence of that arch-traitor to our government who speaks for the Roman Catholic vote of the United States

Whatever may be said of the senate of the United States, there were thirteen republicans in that body who were close enough to the American people to feel their heart-beats for the extermination of Roman Catholic rule in the island of Cuba. These men, disciplined in the party caucuses, knowing the penalty of disagreeing with the executive power of the government, came out as honest men, and stood for the proposition "That the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent." Some of these senators are members of the American Protective Association-all of them on this occasion showed the true spirit of

yeared the true owner of Cuba's when he said on the floor of ago, and figure to a Christian nation. the bax art up more crosses in more lands, beneath more skim, and under them has bushered more people than all the other nations of the earth com-

Another question in which patriotic Americans are interested, in that of the policy of the administration with respert to appropriations for sectarian purposes. We regret to note that on this subject the president is silent in his message, and are constuded that the same Italian hand which was shown in

The warning which Archbishop Ireland gave to the national republican convention that if it adopted a plank against sectarian appropriations, the Catholic vote of America would go against the party has been effective to insure the silence of the chief executive on a question which touches the very core of our system of government, ing in this regard.

MR. MORTON'S OPPORTUNITY.

In the light of Mrs. Shepherd's statement that neither the Bee nor the World-Herald would print her adverisement. Americans who condemned us because we said no matter which man was elected to congress from this district, Rome would own him, will now be inclined to think we were right. We knew Mr. Mercer was the tool of Rome and we suspected Mr. Hitchcock, on account of his business-that of owner of the World-Herald-would not dare to take a stand against the interests of the Roman Catholic church.

For some time it has been apparent that there should be a new party. J. Sterling Morton and his confrerees who are soon to meet in Philadelphia, can do the people a lasting service if they will rise to the occasion and make the cardinal principles of their new party, separation of church and state; complete civil and religious liberty; opening of all private or sectarian asylums or houses of detention; if they will renew the declaration in favor of to a pulp with cudgels, afterwards free speech, of free schools and of a free press; if they will again declare that all power is derived from the governed, and that this is and ought to a medical certificate signed by Dr. of the Veterans, where he was forced be a government of the people, for the people and by the people. If they fail to take that advanced ground they lose their only opportunity to meet the demands of the hour

It may not be known by politicians that the American people realize that the republican party is but a toy in the hand of Archbishop Ireland, that they realize that the democratic party is but a pawn in the possession of Archbishop Corrigan and Cardinal Gibbon That they know that no matter which party wins the church of Rome is the

It is in Mr. Morton's power to put a party in the field that will cut right between the influence of the prelates of that church, and draw to his standard the best and truest element of our citizenship. He has the courage, he has the ability, to unify all the reform elements, and if he goes into the fight with an eye single to the welfare of the people, to the perpetuation of their liberties, and to the rehabilitating of their free institutions, he will have written his name high up on the scroll of fame, as the benefactor of his countrymen-not least of whom are the millions of patriots who see in the steady and rapid advancement of the church of Rome to a point of vantage in our affairs of state the real enemy Oct. 16th, 1898. of their country and who are walting for a leader who will place in the front those principles which they love, and for which their fathers fought and died, Will be do it?

To keep the record straight for futrue reference, let it be remembered that two of the fighting supporters of Wm. I. Kierstead for county commissioner were John A. Creighton and Fred J. Sackett. It will be recalled that these gentlemen formed an offensive and defensive alliance at the time Sackett ran for tax commissioner when he became a party to foisting Frank E. Moores upon the people. It Oct. 16th, 1898. is also a matter of record that since Mr. Sackett was installed as tax commissioner he has cancelled a large amount of city tax in which Count American liberty, and John M. Thurs- Creighton's church is interested-

ROME'S INQUISITION **AT WORK IN 1898.**

Some Tales of Her Horrible Treatment of Prisoners in the Philippines-Hung Up by the Arms Because He Was Suspected of Being a Mason.

lahed the first number of a daily pa per in Manila, called The American the Cuban controversy can be detected Its motto is "Equality to All." It is edited by Franklin Brooks and is a from page, newsy and aggressiv la American. In the fifth issue the editor takes up much space to printing translations of articles from the Spanish paper La Independencia of October 17th, descriptive of the tortures Spanish Catholics put their miserable victims to in this very year in the and his message will be disappoint- Philippines and which certainly would be going on today just the same had not the Maine been blown up and the was precipitated thereby, says Living

> Only in a Rome-ruled country can such cruelties be practiced. Only a Catholic heart can enjoy inflicting

Markon.-This citizen affirms that on the 21st of September, 1896, he w as arrested, as a suspected Mason, by the volunteers of the suburb of Santa Cruz, adding, although without being and living at 19 Principe street, was absolutely certain of the fact, that the captured on the 1st of November, 189" arrest of which he was the victim was at the instigation of the Prin merto Lizasoain, then in charge of the house of San Nicolas (formerly Bi-

referred to suburb. His arrest being affected, he was taken to the Civil Government of Manila, into the presence of Mr. Monreno

Jerez, chief of the secret police, and Mr. Juan Caroy Mora, another individual of the same body. He was hung up by the arms for the space of one hour, the operation causing sc- forced to remain.

vere wounds, the scars of which still

remain.

The cord was broken and on falling to the ground from a height of fifteen feet the executioners beat him almost subjecting him to the current of an electric machine.

In proof of the existence of his Castellana, who cured the martyred that he was not a Mason, he was set at Hherty.

N. B. -After writing the foregoing, the victim states that at the presnet moment he cannot find the certificate referred to, but that he will look it up.

Having read the above statement I find it correct, signed in Manila, the 16th day of October, 1898,

CECILIO VELARDE.

Mr. Numeriano Inocencio, who was Second Lieutenant of the Seventieth Regiment, was arrested on April 3rd the Volunteers in Santa Cruz, where

He was taken to the first subdivision of the Veteran Civil Guards, situated in Intramuros, where they hung him up by the arms, and in this position his executioners left him from 6 there on Oct. 12 to be transported to o'clock of the afternoon of the day which he was arrested until I o'clock on the following day, without giving him food or drink of any description. In order to compel him to make false declarations an electrical machine was applied to his face.

All these martyrdoms were inflicted in the presence of the commander,

Juan Valderrama, and others, Mr. Inocencio shows the clearly vis tble scars on his arms and says that after undergoing imprisonment be was reduced to the lowest rank.

Having read the above statement, find it correct. Signed in Manua,

NUMERIANO INOCENCIO. This citizen, Mr. Policarpo Saedalan, who was the corporal of the Seventy-third Regiment of the line, was arrested on suspicion on the 14th of April, 1898.

Taken to the baracks of the first subdivision of the Veteran Civil Guard, an electric battery was applied o him to extract a declaration that he was a member of the Katipunan. They hung him up to the ceiling tied by the arms, tying to his feet four weights so that he could not move. He was in this agonizing position from 7 o'clock at night until 1 o'clock next morning.

Having read the above statement. I find it correct. Signed in Manila,

POLICARPO SCADALAN. This citizen, Mr. Tomas Rivera, charged from prison, was arrested on and no other.

On October 15th there was poled returning to barracks in March of this year on the supposition of being suspected of being concerned in the occurences in Camba street.

ste was taken to the guardhouse of the first subdivision of the Veterans (Intrampros), where, before the commanding Judge, Mr. Juan Valderrama, and the sergeant of the veteans, Mr. Garcia, he was subjected to the current of an electric battery and blows in the stomach with sudgels were given. Being threatened with boiling water, he had no remedy but to subscribe to the statements preferred against him by the execution " signing anything they liked.

Afterwards he was placed in a cell, of a yard in height, in the shape of a niche, kicking him in the meanwhile, the wound on the left shoulder being caused by rolling on the stones which were there; besides in consequence of the blows he received in the belly and stomach, it was impossible for him to eat anything soild for the space of three months.

This man carries the scars on his shoulder and arms.

Having read the above statement I are are it to be true. Manila, Oct. TOMAS RIVERA.

Mariano San Pedro, calker by trade his own house by the Veteran Guard, who carried him to guard nondo). Once there he was forced to lie down on a bench where in that position they beat the soles of his feet with a cane.

Presently, when his feet were bloody and completely raw, he was carried to a cell whose floor was completely sown with small stones, where he was

The wounds on the soles of his feet can be seen by sears, which still re-

Having read the above statements, I declare it to be true. Manila, Oct. 16th, 1898, MARIANO SAN PEDRO.

Pedro Molina, calker by trade, living in Principe Street, district of St. Nicolas, was arrested on Nov. 1st. wounds, Mr. Cecillo Velarde possesses 1897; he was taken to the guardhouse prisoner. Three days after, seeing of his feet were then beaten with a cane; afterwards he was conducted with his feet bleeding to a cell which was full of small sharp stones.

Once there he was forced to ru up and down several times.

The sears still exist on the soles of his feet. Having read the above statement I declare it to be correct. Manila, Oct. 16th, 1898.

PEDRO MOLINA

Deogracias Fajardo, engineer of the Diario de Mania" was arrested in his house in Sampalok on the 19th of A igust and taken to the guardhouse or by force and blows and kicks he was forced to say that he was chief of a party which fought the Spaniards in Santimesa. From the guardhouse he was taken to Bilibid gaol, leaving the Chasarinas.

During the voyage he was fed upon stale beans and rotten codfish, without being allowed to satisfy the most peremptory necessities, delighting his executioners by having his unfortunate body treated like a cube of water, being lifted up and dropped down upon the hard floor.

I remained in Chafarinas one yeu and seven months. Today I retain the marks of past cruelties in spite of the time which has elapsed. Ildefonso Evangelista, native of

Caloocan, was caught in Bago-bantay by the police of that place and removed to the tribunal of Tambobong where the Lieutenant of the Civil Guard ordered eight of the guards to beat him until he was almost dead. From Tambobong he was passed on

to Bilibid and from there, after twenty days confinement, he was shipped on board the "Isla de Luzon." this steamer the Spanish soldiers tormented him almost to a point of madness, being forced to jump about by means of a thick tarred rope and having his mouth filled with coffee grounds in order to make him cry "Viva Espana!"

He was transported to Fernanda Poo. Today he is almost useless because some of his limbs are dislocated. Having read the above statement.

I declare it to be true, Manila, Oct ILDEFONSO EVANGELISTA.

Do you know that Sawyer's Soap is who was corporal of the Seventieth the very best in the market? Ask Regiment of the line, on being dis- your grocer for it. Insist on having it



JUST WHAT YOUR

An Accurate and Splendidly written History of the

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Handsomely Illustrated with over 60 full-page half-tones. For sale by all booksellers, or sent post-paid upon receipt of

Price, \$1.50, by

DANA ESTES & CO. Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Burington Route

Comfort to California.

The through tourist steeping cars which leave Omaha every Taurday afternoon via the Burlington Route for Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles, are neither as expensive nor as fine to look at as standard sleepers. But they are just as good to

They are clean and comfortable, are in charge of experienced excursion conductors, and are accompanied by uniformed Pullman

Second-class tickets are accepted, and the cost of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two, is only \$5.00 W ite for folder giving full information.

J. FRANCIS, General Passenger Agent Omaha, Neb.

MRS. SHEPHERD'S LECTURES. (Continued from P go 1)

Roman Catholic church and they laugh them to scorn, but I tell you the day is coming when the signal will be given, as it was given on the night of St. Bartholomew, for the Catholics to go forth and slay their Protestant neighbors. You say this will not happen! Then you do not know Romanism as I know it. What do they mean by keeping an armed and drilled body of men if it is not to subdue us with the bayonet? When there was supposed to be a chance to embroil the United States in war with Great Britain, the Camolie Union, which was in session, telegraphed President Cleveland that in case of war with England they had 100,000 armed and drilled man ready to take the field. Where did they get them? What are they for? Why are they armed? The day is coming when you will get the answer to these questions if you do not awake.

Mr. Chase Roys calls out attention to the omission of a word from the last paragraph of the article, "Pay Tribute to Rome." The word "unless' should have appeared before the words "from that class.

In spite of all that we can do errors will creep into the paper. In our editorial on "Romanism and Spain" the word beguilements was twisted into requirements, and liaisons was printed liasions in the November 25 issue.

Leyden's "Secret Instructions of the Jesuits," for 30c, and his "Secret Confession to a Priest," for 80c, both paper covered books, are the cheapest books on the market today. Send us 60c and have them sent to your address. American Pub. Co.,

W. A. SAUNDERS

Attorney Merchants' National Bank.

SHERIFF'S SALE-By virtue of a pluries order of sale issued out of the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed. I will, on the 19th day of January, A. D., 189, at ten o clock A. M. of said day, at the east front door of the County Court House, in the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale, as follows, to, will.

Lot four (t) in block one hundred and thirty-four (35) and lot five (5) in block one hundred and at the core hundred and sixty-four (64) in City of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all situated in Douglas County, State of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keeler, the plaintiff herein, the sums as follows, to wit:

To satisfy said plaintiff on lot 4 in block 13s above described, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (1887,60) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 28th, 1995, together with an attorney's fee of \$159,70, which amounts are a first hen upon said above described, the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five and 45-100 (1975,45) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 28th, 1896; together with an attorney's fee of \$17,54, which is a first lien upon said above described, the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five and 45-100 (1976,45) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 28th, 1896; together with an attorney's fee of \$17,54, which is a first lien upon said above described property.

To satisfy the sum of four hundred and sleven are the control of the sum of four hundred and seventy-five and 45-100 (1976,45) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 28th, 1896; together with an attorney's fee of \$17,54, which is a first lien upon said above described the sum of four hundred and s

bed property, o satisfy the sum of four hundred and ven and 2-100 (\$41.02) dollars costs ein, together with secruling costs, ac-ding to a judgment rendered by the trict Court of said Douglas County, Photes Rebecca Elizabeth Elwine Linon, and Frederick Adolphus Linton, her
insband, and John Morris, William Monis and Frank Crisp, co-partners doing
jusiness as Ashurst, Morris, Crisp &
company John Whittaker Cooper and
William Isaac Shard, are defendants.
Omaha, Nebraska, December 9th, 1898.
JOHN W MONALD,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska,
W. A. SAUNDERS Altorney,
Keeler vs. Linton, et al.
Docket 56, No. 179.
Ex Docket 1, Page 96.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL REVIEW

Gurrent History,

An Illustrated Quarterly Magazine. DEVOTED TO RECORDING IMPORTANT EVENTS, PRO-GRESS AND GROWTH IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

In Its Field Current History Has No Competitor.

Agents Wanted. Current History agents to handle. It appeals to intelligent

NEW ENGLAND PUBLISH'G CO.,

3 SOMERSET STREET.

BOSTON, MASS

ALIFORNIA GREAT ROCK ISLAND

OW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURIST EX-

ROUTE

CURSIONS. Leave Omaha every Friday via Colrado Springa and Scenic Route.

These Excursions Cars are attached o Fast Passenger Trains, and their popularity is evidence that we offer the

Write for handsome itinerary which gives full information and new map, senr free. For complete information, rates and berth reservation see your local agent or address E. E. MacLEOD, A G. P., Topeka, Kan.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago,



Educate Your Bowels With Cusearets De, Se. If C.O.O. Surgists reford