

THE AMERICAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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JOHN C. THOMPSON, Editor. W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager.

OMAHA, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1892.

SEVEN dollars!

DID Romans pave Sherman avenue?

WHO paved Park avenue? Romans!

WHO paved Leavenworth street? Romans!

KING HUMBERT'S entire cabinet has resigned.

WONDER how much lumber-men charge for posts?

DIDN'T Romanists build the county hospital? Well, it's falling down.

Is John A. Creighton or John A. McShane president of the Nebraska Central?

WATCH this paper for Dumont's answer as to who is president of the Nebraska Central.

PERSONS who buy lumber for the city should not allow it to pay a first class price for a second grade article.

THE Iowa democrats have declared in favor of Boies for president and have so instructed their delegates to the national convention.

A BILL providing for local government for Great Britain and Ireland was recently rejected in the house of commons by a vote of 74 to 54.

SENATOR HILL was not a witness to the corner stone ceremonies. He is laying his plans to catch the Roman-Irish vote.

GEN. LAFAYETTE once said that if the liberties of this country were ever threatened, it would be the result of the intrigues of the Romish priesthood.

WHO is the president of the Nebraska Central? Will the vice-president, Mr. Dumont, answer this question through THE AMERICAN? Americans want to know before they vote.

ONE of the worst mine explosions ever recorded occurred near Roslin, Wash., Wednesday, in which fifty miners were entombed at a depth of 2000 feet below the surface. Most of the victims have families.

MR. BLAND "bobbed up" with another silver resolution the other day which he attempted to attach to the bill making an appropriation for a new mint building in Philadelphia. The amendment was ruled out.

PAT. O'SULLIVAN, of Cronin murder fame, is dead. It is said he did not make a confession of his crime, unless it was to his "confessor," who will take care that the public does not know it, especially if the church was an interested party.

A BLANKET was thrown over the labor wing of Mr. Gladstone's supporters by that gentleman's refusal to entertain an eight-hour deputation, and a split is threatened in the liberal party unless he modifies his attitude in labor matters.

IT is announced that the pope has given out an encyclical, commanding priests and bishops to respect the laws of the French government. It would seem from this that the pope has been compelled to change front—to outward appearances, at least.

THE Catholic Press association has suspended. There is no use for such an organization since the Jesuits have their votaries connected with the various other news-gathering associations of the country who see that Catholicism has a prominent place.

FRED DOUGLAS has predicted that "unless persecution of the negro ceases, there will be trouble." Just now our colored friends are receiving considerable attention at the hands of the Romanists, which probably accounts, in some degree, for the ill-feeling which may exist.

IF one can rely on reports from Venezuela, the present government is in a critical situation. The capital is liable to be in the hands of the revolutionists at any time. The friends of the revolutionists, by a little strategy, have secured the release of the son of Crispo, who was being held by the government as an available hostage. Tuesday the

residence of the minister of finance was wrecked by the explosion of a dynamite bomb because he sold the custom receipts for a loan to meet government expenses. And as is usually the case the bomb-thrower escaped.

FLAG RAISING.

For some months there has been a concerted movement in Omaha and South Omaha to have flags placed on the several school houses. The movement in South Omaha has met with considerable encouragement, while in Omaha the board of education and the Omaha Daily Bee has ridiculed the idea of flags for the public schools. One thing can be said, however, and that is they do not forbid the raising of flags if some one pays for them, for which, we presume, we should be duly thankful.

Last Friday there were two flag raisings—one on the High school in South Omaha, the other above the much advertised Kellom school in this city. About one thousand people turned out in South Omaha to witness the unfurling of the stars and stripes, and listen to the patriotic addresses of the citizens. An equal number and for the same purpose graced the neighborhood in the north part of the city where Kellom school is located.

The two emblems of our country— which signify so much, which stand for all that is good, noble and pure—were of handsome silk, of finest texture, and as they waved in the breeze elicited from the vast concourse in attendance several hearty cheers.

ITALY.

The recent Italian cabinet crisis was brought about by financial embarrassment. Italy, through the triple alliance agreement with the Austrian and other powers, has been compelled to maintain an enormous army and navy, thereby depleting the treasury far beyond anticipation, while the church has wrung from the people every possible franc. Affairs have become unbearable, and the people are forced to call a halt. As a consequence the government must reduce its military expenditures.

GEN. WASHINGTON, during the revolutionary war, issued an order which can be found on page 85 of the History of the American Revolution. It reads as follows:

"The general has great reason to be, and is, highly displeased with the negligence and inattention of those officers who have placed as sentries at the outposts, men with whose characters they are not acquainted. He therefore orders that for the future no one shall be appointed to those important stations who is not a native of this country. This order is to be considered a standing one, and the officers are to pay obedience to it at their peril."

The action of the Methodists, in conference assembled, in placing themselves on record as opposed to appropriating public money for sectarian purposes, will be commended by all right-minded people. The Methodists are usually on the right side. They are always in favor of justice, and have, by their action, emphasized that point. We expect much good from their determined stand. Public officials need something to give them moral courage to vote against the dictates of Rome, and this will act as a nerve stimulant.

The democrats nominated two Romanists as delegates to their national convention from the Second congressional district. The republicans elected two Protestants to attend their national convention from the same district. And now the Roman organ howls, "the know-nothings have captured the republican party." We cannot see that it is any worse for Protestants to control one party, than for Romanists to control the other. As a blunderer, the Recorder man is certainly a success.

The French minister of justice does not propose to be baffled by the pope's emissaries. He has directed the prefects throughout France to report to him all clerical disturbances, and has forbidden the priests to criticize the laws of the government. He has given the priests to understand that if they break the laws they will be punished the same as other criminals.

MAYOR GRANT and the governor of New York were conspicuous for their absence at the laying of the cornerstone of the Grant monument the other day. When it is remembered that ex-President Grant was an avowed opponent of Catholicism, their actions and flimsy excuses may be easily understood.

HON. J. J. STEADMAN, of Council Bluffs, was elected department commander of the G. A. R., yesterday. Those Americans in our neighboring city who needed an able, fearless defender last fall found one in him, and it is but reasonable to presume that he, who has been faithful over a few, will be a successful ruler over many.

Under the title "The Retreat of Theology in the Galileo Case," the successive steps taken by the Catholic church in getting out of the unfortunate position which it took in that case will be recounted by Andrew D. White in the June Popular Science Monthly. The excuses for the persecution of

Galileo that were invented in the course of two centuries testify to great ingenuity on the part of the theological apologists.

MATTERS look somewhat serious for the Wyoming cattlemen who were implicated in the late "unpleasantness." If they were in the right they ought to be willing to stand trial, and not attempt to evade the law by buying up and spiriting away witnesses.

WHEN was the pope infallible? Was it when he first approved Archbishop Ireland's school system, when he later on rejected it as impracticable, or still later when he reversed his second decision, and finally approved the scheme for allowing Roman Catholics to attend the public schools? Will some eminent Jesuit in this community please furnish a solution?

Perils of Defying Priests.

Mr. Gaylor, of Burlington, N. J., has been taught, in a way that he is not likely to forget on this side of the grave, the perils of defying the authority of the clergy of the holy Roman Catholic church. Mr. Gaylor has a daughter who saw fit to engage herself in marriage to a young man of the heretical Protestant faith. Although Mr. Gaylor is a Roman Catholic, he has been sufficiently enlightened by residence in America to think that a youth, otherwise desirable as a son-in-law, should not be rejected because of his theological views. But Father Patrick A. Treacy, pastor of the church attended by the Gaylor family, thought otherwise, and, by virtue of the power in him vested by his priesthood, thundered from the pulpit on the good old text, "Be ye not yoked unequally with the ungodly," announcing to the congregation that he would "call down the curse of God on the heads of parents who permitted their daughters to associate with Protestants." His reverence then wrote to the Gaylors, expelling them from the church. On the Sabbath following, the temerarious Gaylor attended service, despite the priest's prohibition. When the eye of the man of God lighted on the kneeling figure, the sacred orb is said to have "flashed fire." At all events, the priest ordered the praying Gaylor out of the edifice, and when, with incredible hardihood, the man refused to budge, the exemplary clergyman called a policeman. The officer refused to act without a warrant, whereupon the outraged padre pulled a pistol, and, at its muzzle, compelled Gaylor to depart. The daughter screamed and fainted, and her spiritual guide woke the echoes of the dim cathedral aisles with his yells to the policeman to "turn her out, too!" The first impulse of the normal American mind, on perusing these facts, will be to decide that Father Treacy, of Burlington, is a savage, fresh from some wild back district of Ireland; that he is a violent-tempered, black-guard, a coward, and a bully, who would be spiritually and morally benefited by a whipping.

But reflection will show that he is simply a Roman Catholic priest too simple to understand the uses of duplicity, and possessed of sufficient courage to speak out and stand by the spirit of his intolerant and anachronistic church. That church holds that the Protestant, being a heretic, is doomed to hell-fire, and it would abate him with fire in this world, if it dared to do now what it was wont to do when it ruled the world. It does not recognize any marriage as valid which it does not itself perform. Those who are united by the state or clergymen of other communions—as the vast majority of men and women in the United States have been and will be—it regards as living in concubinage and their children as illegitimate. Coarse, choleric, frantically arrogant, and murderous as was this Father Treacy, of Burlington, N. J., he took sound Roman Catholic ground in his attitude toward the latitudinarian Gaylors, as Archbishop Riordan himself would affirm, if asked, unless a worldly discretion should move his grace to dodge the question in the interest of the church, which, as everybody knows, is cruelly persecuted in this heretical republic, where it is surrounded on all sides by implacable foes, educated in the public schools, who are not in such a state of grace as to enable them to understand the essential holiness of the faith of which Father Treacy is so bold a defender.—Argonaut.

Elegant Souvenir.

"The Western Resort Book," a finely illustrated publication descriptive of all the western resorts along the lines of the Union Pacific System. Call on Harry P. Duell, city ticket agent, 1302 Farnam street, and secure this beautiful souvenir.

Probably there is no firm in Omaha that has forged to the front, and secured as large a patronage in as short a time as Edling Bros., at 308 North Sixteenth street. They have made a practice of handling only the best line of gents' furnishings, and of selling them at the lowest possible prices. You will save money by calling on them. Remember the place, 308 North Sixteenth street.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in THE AMERICAN are sure to bring a profitable return to the advertiser. Americans, watch the columns of this paper!

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

Is it a Menace to Our Form of Government?

Not many weeks ago, Father Ducey, of St. Leo's Roman Catholic church, New York City, allowed an interview regarding Henry George's open letter to appear in the New York Herald. His bishop, Archbishop Corrigan, ordered him to publish a disclaimer, and upon being himself interviewed upon the subject by the Herald, the archbishop said:

The whole matter is very simple. If Father Ducey had thought for an instant of the character of the encyclical he would have avoided the error he committed. He seems for the moment to have lost sight of the fact that the holy father is the teacher and every Catholic must regard him as the SUPREME EARTHLY AUTHORITY. The holy father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, IT BECAME THE DUTY OF every one in the church TO ACCEPT IT unquestioningly.

Now, in discussing the matter Father Ducey alluded to the holy father as "A" and to some one else as "B," and so on. The other gentlemen who were interviewed simply said in effect: "There is nothing for us to do but to accept what has been advanced by the holy see. He has settled that for us." Now there is no other view to be taken, no matter what any man may write. It is just like a well established doctrine laid down in the holy scriptures, and it is to be followed just as closely and unquestioningly by all those who believe in the holy church.

Upon this language we commented, pointing out what it clearly indicates, that if it is a true expression of Catholic doctrine, Catholics must take their politics as well as their religion from Rome, and showing that if they must do this the people of the United States are in danger of being ruled by a foreign potentate. We then asked the question that stands at the head of this department, "Is Roman Catholicism a Menace?"

The Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, which is published under the patronage of Archbishop Ryan, referring to Corrigan's language, asserts of the Standard that it does not pretend to know that Corrigan used the words, but quotes them on the authority of an anonymous reporter of the New York Herald, and adds that the conversation between Corrigan and the reporter, "if it was ever held, was evidently incorrectly reported in the Herald, or else is incorrectly copied by the writer who takes it at second hand."

To justify its assumption, it says: "The most Rev. Archbishop of New York is not generally regarded as ignorant of even the simplest doctrines of the Catholic church and of the most common misrepresentations of those doctrines; nor is he generally recorded as extraordinarily stupid. Yet, both ignorant and stupid, to the extent even of idiocy, must he have been had he made such declarations. They would be a plain acknowledgment of the truth of the accusations of our enemies, that Catholics are not and cannot be truly loyal to the civil authorities of their country; that Catholics are subject, politically as well as spiritually, to the pope of Rome, and habitually look to Rome for direction respecting political questions.

For hundreds of years Catholics have protested that these accusations are false. Like accusations have been brought against Catholics in England and Ireland, time and again; and as often have they been indignantly denied and refuted. They were revamped and refurbished by Gladstone in his notorious 'Exposition,' and were conclusively shown to be false by Cardinals Manning and Newman, and by other distinguished English Catholic prelates. In this country the same accusations have been repeatedly made, and as repeatedly denied and refuted by Catholic priests and laymen; and so persistently and successfully that, as the writer himself (The Standard) admits, it has 'come to be understood that the allegiance of Catholics to the holy see relates solely to religious matters.'

Yet in the face of all this, the unconscionable writer (The Standard) would have believed that Archbishop Corrigan is so stupidly short-sighted and ignorant as to defiantly give the lie to all that has been said and written by Catholics on this subject, and virtually to declare that the accusations of the enemies of the church are entirely true. Who will believe this? Who can believe it unless he throws common sense to the winds?

But this is not all. To accept the statement of the writer (The Standard) as true, requires it to be supposed that Archbishop Corrigan is so incorrigibly ignorant that he is also entirely unacquainted with the action of the very last Ecumenical council that has been held—a council held only twenty-one years ago, after Archbishop Corrigan had been for many years a priest, whilst he was president of a Catholic college and theological seminary, and only two years before he was elevated to the Episcopate—the council of the Vatican. By that council it is expressly defined and declared that 'the Roman pontiff' is infallible when he speaks ex cathedra. Yet the writer (The Standard) would have it believed that Archbishop Corrigan told a newspaper reporter that a declaration of the pope, when it is not an ex cathedra utterance, is to be received 'just like a well-established doctrine of the Holy Scriptures.' Who will or can believe such

gross, palpable falsehoods respecting Archbishop Corrigan, or respecting any other Catholic priest?

There are other 'war marks' in this alleged report which plainly prove it to be either garbled or else a sheer fabrication, without a shadow of foundation in fact. The expression, 'supreme earthly authority' is not one which an intelligent Catholic would use when referring to the sovereign pontiff of the church. It may be construed as meaning 'supreme authority on earth,' and in this sense it would be true as regards the exercise of authority by the holy father, when, as supreme teacher to the whole church, he defines a doctrine to be held by the whole church, concerning faith or morals. But, again, it may be misconstrued—and in this sense the writer referred to evidently intends it to be understood—as meaning supreme teacher respecting earthly or 'political' matters. And just because of this ambiguity and the well-known proneness of anti-Catholics to misconstrue the meaning of the expression, intelligent Catholics usually abstain from employing it. There are still other words imputed to Archbishop Corrigan which plainly prove to every sensible reader that the alleged conversation with Archbishop Corrigan as it appears in the newspapers referred to, is simply an impudent and malicious falsehood."

Since Archbishop Ryan recommends the Catholic Standard to the clergy and laity of his diocese, he would do well to investigate the character of its editor, who, on the face of the quotation we make from him, is either malicious or recklessly indolent. Whichever he may be, he is not quite the kind of person to edit a newspaper for whose utterances a respectable archbishop has made himself responsible. The New York Herald is a well-known daily newspaper published less than one hundred miles from the office of the Catholic Standard. The editor of the latter might easily have procured a copy containing Archbishop Corrigan's interview, and determined for himself and his readers whether the error, if any, was in the Herald's report or in our quotation from that report. But moved by malice or influenced by indolence, he preferred to insinuate that we had falsely quoted. This presents a case in which indolence, if indolence is the explanation, is equivalent to immortality. It is a libel upon us, and a fraud upon the readers of the Catholic Standard who pay its editor to be informed and not to be deceived either by direct statement or innuendo.

Regarding the remainder of the article we make but little criticism. That Archbishop Corrigan was "both ignorant and stupid to the extent even of idiocy," if he used the language attributed to him by the Herald, we freely concede. Nor do we deny that if he used the language, it was a "plain acknowledgment of the truth of the accusations" of anti-Catholics "that Catholics are not and cannot be truly loyal to the civil authorities of their country," and that they are "subject, politically as well as spiritually, to the pope of Rome, and habitually look to Rome for direction respecting political questions." So far from denying this, it is what we have expressly asserted. It is equally true that acceptance of the report of Archbishop Corrigan's language "requires it to be supposed that Archbishop Corrigan is so incorrigibly ignorant that he is also entirely unacquainted with the action of the very last Ecumenical council that has been held." But to the assumption that the report of the archbishop's language must be incorrect, because words are used in it which "intelligent Catholics usually abstain from employing," we cannot agree. We are assured by intelligent Catholics that such an assumption would be superlatively violent.

Now, as to the correctness of the report of the archbishop's language:

It is more than six weeks since the report appeared in the Herald; yet the archbishop has never publicly denied either the correctness of the report or the fact of the interview. And since he ordered Father Ducey to make a disclaimer through the press, regarding one matter affecting the church, how can he escape from the inference to which his own silence regarding a matter of vastly more importance to the church give rise.

But this is not all. Catholic papers within the archbishop's own diocese, subject to his control, and in the enjoyment of his patronage, gave currency and color of authority to his declaration as reported in the Herald. And at least one Catholic paper, the Catholic Weekly, published at Albany in a neighboring diocese, referred to the archbishop's interview reported in the Herald, and reproduced in this article, as "the authorized version of the reasons for which the archbishop deemed it necessary to have the letter written" by Father Ducey. The same paper further describes the declaration of the archbishop as taking "positive ground in favor of the infallible authority of the encyclical."

We do not know what decision might be made in one of those Catholic

colleges described by Dr. Bran where, for intellectual and moral exercise, young men are taught to argue against what they are commanded to believe; but, from this evidence and the absence of a disclaimer from the archbishop, ordinarily rational men will be inclined to conclude that the archbishop used the language attributed to him. If he did, we have it upon the authority of the Catholic Standard that Archbishop Corrigan is "both ignorant and stupid to the extent even of idiocy," and that he makes "a plain acknowledgment of the truth of the accusations."

That Catholics are not and cannot be truly loyal to the civil authorities of their country," but "are subject, politically as well as spiritually, to the pope of Rome, and habitually look to Rome for direction respecting political questions."

This raises an issue between Corrigan and the Catholic Standard, which they may be left to adjust to their own satisfaction. But so long as the words we quote appear to have been uttered by so eminent a representative of Roman Catholicism as Archbishop Corrigan, and never repudiated by him nor any one of equal ecclesiastical dignity, the question still remains, "Is Roman Catholicism a Menace?"

The London Tablet and Edward Osgood Brown, expressly, and the Catholic Standard, by implication, deny that the language is a fair expression of Catholic doctrine. Therefore, according to their ideas of what Roman Catholicism is, it is not a menace to American liberty. But, according to Archbishop Corrigan's ideas of Roman Catholicism, as indicated by his words, and exemplified in his administration, it is such a menace. Archbishop Corrigan rules over a large and powerful constituency of Catholic voters.—The Standard.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 25th day of June A. D. 1892, at 10 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 the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lots seven (7), eight (8), twelve (12), the east one-half (1/2) of lot thirteen (13), and the north two-thirds (2/3) of lot sixteen (16), in block (7), in Kountze's fourth (4th) addition to the city of Omaha, as shown by supplementary plat of said addition, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, the same being situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska; lot one (1) in Hascall's subdivision of lot (10), acres (1.66) and sixty-four (64) in Oklahoma, being in Samuel E. Roger's plat of said Oklahoma, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, the same being situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska; and tax lot eleven (11) in section twenty-seven (27), township fifteen (15), range thirteen (13), being ten and one-eighth (10 1/8) acres of land, more or less, bounded north by Castellar street, east by Thirteenth street, south by Vinton street, and west by Fifteenth street, in the city of Omaha, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, the same being situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to satisfy first out of the proceeds of such sale of said tax lot (11), \$1,891.00; to satisfy secondly out of the proceeds of such sale of said tax lot eleven (11) in section twenty-seven (27), township fifteen (15), range thirteen (13), as above described, \$1,891.00; to satisfy Chicago Lumber Company the sum of nineteen hundred dollars (\$1,900.00), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from June 27th, 1891; to satisfy Henry W. Kuhns the sum of one hundred, nineteen dollars (\$119.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 11th, 1891; to satisfy Munnigh and Fitchett the sum of five hundred, forty-one dollars and 66-100 cents (\$541.66), with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 11th, 1891; to satisfy Chicago National Bank the sum of seven hundred, twenty-eight dollars and 28-100 cents (\$728.28) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 11th, 1891; to satisfy Gustave Andrew the sum of five hundred, seven and 3/4 dollars (\$507.37) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 11th, 1891; to satisfy Patterson, Murphy and Company the sum of four hundred, seventy-six dollars and 41-100 cents (\$476.41) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 11th, 1891; and one hundred and 48-100 dollars (\$148.48) costs, with interest thereon from the 11th day of May, A. D. 1891, until paid, together with accrued costs, according to a judgment rendered by the District court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1891, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Samuel E. Rogers was plaintiff, and Isaac S. Hascall and others defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, May 12, 1892.

GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. George E. Pritchett, attorney. Rogers vs. Hascall et al. 4-23-5

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. Douglas County, ss. In the County court of Douglas county, Nebraska, March 24, A. D. 1892. In the matter of the estate of James Wadsworth, deceased: The following named persons, to-wit: The creditors of said estate and all other persons interested in said matter, will take notice that on the 28th day of March, 1892, the County court of Douglas county, Nebraska, made the following order: In the matter of the estate of James Wadsworth, deceased: Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the administratrix of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the County court room in said county, on the 28th day of June, 1892, on the 28th day of August, 1892, and on the 28th day of October, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administratrix to settle said estate from the 28th day of May, 1892; this notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 28th day of May, 1892.

J. W. ELLER, County Judge. And you will further take notice that unless you appear and present your claims at the time and place appointed for that purpose, they will be forever barred from further consideration in the final settlement of said estate. Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of March, 1892.

J. W. ELLER, County Judge. Try Hartry, "SPECIAL," the BEST three for a quarter in the city. 107 South 15th Street.