

THE AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Entered at the P. O. as Second Class Matter.

--- TELEPHONE, 911. ---

OFFICE: ROOMS 413-414 SHEELY BLOCK.

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Year.

SOLD AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS"

We hold all Americans who swear allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation in favor of the pope.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, EDITOR.

W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager.

OMAHA, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1891

MR. TIMME is deeper than outward appearances would indicate.

ECCLESIASTICAL dominion in political affairs is a pursuit, which eats the vitality of all.—Lord Salisbury.

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

THE breach between the Italian government and the pope continues to widen and during the past week was the subject of considerable discussion in parliament. Pope-ridden Italy has had enough of popish tyranny and it will be an extremely cold day when King Humbert's domain is turned over to the "prisoner."

UNITED IRELAND in an article on the recent elections in Ireland says: "The clerical power still remains triumphant, and the clerical power must be fought—it must be fought and conquered. While the priest can mould the political conscience of the peasant, while the bishop can make us walk in the way he and he alone chooses, while this condition of political affairs lasts in Ireland we say, and we say it on behalf of the true men of Ireland, there can be no true liberty in Ireland."

The above statement is the more significant, coming as it does from a paper like United Ireland, and it clearly shows that even Ireland—the most priest-ridden country on the face of the earth, is awakening to the fact, that it can no longer tolerate the Roman Catholic priests and their hirelings to control its politics.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

George Bancroft, America's greatest historian, in the last chapter of the "History of the Formation of the Constitution," pays this glowing tribute to the principles embodied therein. He says:

"In the earliest states known to history, government and religion were one and indivisible. Each state had its special deity, and one after another these were overthrown in battle, never to rise again. The Peloponnesian war grew out of a strife about an oracle. Rome sometimes adopted into citizenship those whom it vanquished, and introduced in like manner, and with good logic for that day, the worship of their Gods. No one thought of vindicating religion for the conscience of the individual, till a voice from Judea, breaking day for the greatest epoch in the life of humanity, by establishing a pure, spiritual, and universal religion for all mankind, enjoined to render Caesar only that which is Caesar's. The rule was upheld during the infancy of

the gospel for all men. No sooner was this religion adopted by the chief of Roman empire than it was shorn of its character of universality and enthralled by an unholy connection with the unholy state; and so it continued, till the new nation—the least defiled with the barren scollings of the Eighteenth Century, the most general believer in christianity of any people of that age, the chief heir of the Reformation in its purest forms—when it came to establish a government for the United States refused to treat faith as a matter to be regulated by a corporate body and having a headship in a monarch or a state. Vindicating the right of individuality even in religion, and in religion above all, the new nation dared to set the example of accepting in its relations to God, the principle first divinely ordained of God in Judea. It left the management of temporal things to the temporal power, but the American constitution in harmony with the people of the states, withheld from the federal government the power to invade the home of reason, the citadel of the conscience, the sanctuary of the soul, not from indifference but that the infinite spirit of eternal truth might move in its freedom and purity of power."

These principles have continued to grow in the hearts of true American people. The public schools have been an excellent factor in teaching them to young America, and when he reaches his majority it will be hard to make him believe that the affairs of state ought to be subjugated to the church. He believes in rendering unto God the things which are God's, and unto the temporal government that which belongs to it.

THE CHRISTIAN HOME OF COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Some months ago a circular was issued calling the attention of the humane of Omaha's citizens to the important work of the above institution. That circular sets forth the aims of the Home much more clearly than we could possibly explain them, and, for that reason, we take these extracts from the body of it:

"The Home has taken under its protection about 500 helpless little ones, whose needs—morally, intellectually, and physically—have been there supplied, and christian homes have been found for about 400. None are refused admittance, whatever their condition or parentage, and none are allowed to leave except to become inmates of christian homes.

When we consider the incalculable benefit it is to society generally—the turning of these hundreds of waifs into good and useful men and women, who would otherwise drift into the classes which fill our jails, poorhouses and worse places—we cannot fail to see the responsibility we are under to contribute according to our ability to the support of such an institution, especially when we remember the fact that nearly 100 of these children have been received from Omaha, where, on the statement of Dr. Gopen, city physician, there is no place for them except the jail or poorhouse.

This institution is unique—differing in some respects from any other institution of the kind in the world, and we

would call attention to one of its points of difference from any other charitable institutions. The objection is often raised by those charitably disposed that the cost of getting their donation to its object uses up the larger part of it, but in the case of this Christian Home one hundred cents of every dollar subscribed reaches the object for which it is given. Not one cent of money subscribed for the "general fund" is ever touched for the personal expenses of the manager, his family, or the assistants employed in the Home. No one connected with the Home in any capacity receives a salary, but with all the workers it is a labor of love and faith."

From this you can see what a worthy place the Home is, and will fully appreciate the spirit which animates some of Omaha's most gifted musicians to give a concert in the Grand Opera house, Fifteenth and Capitol avenue, Omaha, next Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, 1891.

It will be under the management of Prof. J. H. Butler, and the programme will be as follows:

PART I.

Piano Solo, Valse, Op. 17, No. 3, Moszkowski
Mr. W. L. Johnson.
Solo, "He was a Prince," Lynes
Mrs. Moeller.
Flute Solo, Concert Valse "Traviata," Popp
Mr. Olaf Petersen.
Tenor Solo, "Serenade," Nevin
Mr. W. B. Wilkins.
Soprano Solo, "The Secret," H. G. Gams
Mrs. J. W. Cotton.

PART II.

Violin Solo, "Fantasie Caprice," Vieuxtemps
Mr. Bert Butler.
Bass Solo, Aria from Ernani, Verdi
Mr. Jules Lombard.
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana,"
Mascagni
Mrs. J. W. Cotton.
Violin Obligato by Mr. Hans Albert,
and Piano and Organ Accompaniment.
Duet, "Larboard watch."
Mr. Jules Lombard and Mr. W. B. Wilkins.
Quartette, "Good Night," from Martha
Messdames Cotton, Moeller,
Messrs. Lombard and Wilkins.
Mr. W. T. Taber, Accompanist.

It promises to be the best concert ever given by home talent, and every christian and every infidel should purchase a ticket. Every dollar taken in will go to the Home, as the rent of the Opera house has been donated.

Examinations for promotions should not be abolished in the Omaha or in any other schools, neither should they be made the sole test of qualifications for promotion. It is not safe to trust to the varying whims of teachers to determine who shall be advanced to higher grades. Some arbitrary standard is essential to harmony among the pupils. It is also a valuable incentive to those who are careless and would take their chances on the good will of their teachers if the examination did not stand between them and advancement. The Board of Education will be introducing a crawlfish reform if the examination is abandoned.—Bee.

That has the right ring. Roman Catholics cannot, as a rule, pass an examination, which explains why our superintendent wants them abolished.

Water Rents Due Jan. 1.

Payable at company's office, Bee building. Five per cent. discount allowed if paid on or before January 1. Failure to receive bill will not entitle consumer to discount.

THE SECOND CALL.

Having exposed the blasphemous assumptions, and the libidinous communication of AURICULAR CONFESSION AS NOW AUTHORIZED AND REQUIRED, by the church of Rome in the United States, and on both continents. And having made these disclosures in most of the large cities on this continent, and recently in Omaha, Lincoln and Nebraska City, Nebraska, and at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and having been denounced, and cursed by the priests of Rome, for so doing, we hereby DEFIANTLY challenge any accredited Roman priest, bishop or cardinal on the continent of America to disprove the books and facts disclosed in our private lectures to men. Now let this issue be accepted, or for guilt and shame, let the Roman clergy cease their slanderous communications, and let penal enactments suppress the Romish confessional as a prolific source of crime and debauchery.

J. G. WHITE.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nov. 26, 1891.

This is Worth Reading.

To prove the claim that advertising pays we will allow a rebate of ten per cent. on any purchase by presenting this advertisement at 103 South Fifteenth street, opposite Postoffice. We carry a complete line of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, at lowest prices.

W. N. WHITNEY.

The supper given by the ladies of the Castellar street M. E. Church in Central Hall Tuesday night for the benefit of a old lady in indigent circumstances was a complete success. Much of the credit is due Mr. W. H. Seward, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Hardenburg.

If you want to borrow money, apply to Mutual Investment Co., 1504 Farnam street.

Wholesale prices on diamonds and jewelry. Huberman, 13th & Douglas sts.

No rent to pay. Rock bottom prices on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. Huberman, 13th & Douglas sts

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, December 15, at their new home, 2578 Spaulding street, Mr. E. J. Higley and Amanda Lindblad, Rev. Savage officiating. Only relatives and friends were present.

Ladies and gents watches cheaper than any place in Omaha. Huberman, oldest established jeweler in Omaha, 13th & Douglas sts.

Be sure and send your watch to John Rudd's 305 north 16 street when you want it repaired.

S. R. Patten, dentist, room 348 Bee building, telephone 56.

Special Advertisements.

WANTED—A situation as janitor or any work of this nature by a good man with the best of references. Lived in Omaha five years. Address N. P. L. AMERICAN office.

WANTED—A position by a first-class stationary engineer and electrician of sixteen years experience. Address D. J. L. THE AMERICAN, 413-14 Sheely block.

If you want your well cleaned or your cistern repaired, address F. W. Brown, 363 Corby street, Omaha.

FURNISHED ROOM, for two gentlemen, \$8.00 month. 1908 Farnam.