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

OMAHA, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1892

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS"

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

ALL mail orders for the works of Father Chiniquy must be accompanied by the cash.

THE city council are on the right track. They propose to make hucksters pay a license of \$20.00 per month.

SHORT measure artists will have to "move on," if the city council raises huckster's licenses to \$240 per year.

ADVICES from Washington confirm the report sent out some days ago that James G. Blaine would not be a candidate before the Republican convention for the presidency.

IN another column will be found an article in which the writer sees, or thinks he sees, the real cause of Blaine's defeat in 1884. While such a thing was possible, yet we believe it was neither the speech of Burchard nor any act of Blaine's that encompassed the latter's defeat when he made a run for the presidency—it was Rosco Conkling's silence that defeated the plumed knight.

THE British-American Citizen says: "The Romans of Boston have recently had a bill introduced in the common council requesting the mayor to petition the Massachusetts legislature to give the city of Boston authority to make an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the benefit of a Catholic hospital of that city. Boston should squelch the Roman contingent in her council, or it will want her to put a blanket mortgage on in favor of the fraud in Rome."

OUR friends throughout the west who use readyprints, can find no better or more accommodating house than the Western Newspaper Union of Omaha. Mr. Geo. A. Joslyn is the president of the company, and Mr. Henry C. Akin is the local manager. If you are not satisfied with the way you are being treated by the firm you are doing business with, we would advise you to correspond with Henry C. Akin, the manager of the Omaha house. They do our press work and it cannot be excelled.

SENATOR CHANDLER recently introduced in the United States Senate, as an amendment to the National Constitution, the following:

"No person of foreign birth not a citizen of the United States shall be allowed to vote for any officer, State or National."

In speaking of this resolution to a friend, Senator Chandler said: "I shall push that resolution most energetically. It is one of great importance. A large proportion of the States permit no man to vote unless he is a citizen of the United States; the other States are satisfied if the man will only declare his intention to become a citizen. Now it must be at once apparent to every think-

ing individual that no unnaturalized resident should be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. Their votes elect members of the State legislatures and thus they influence the election of United States senators. This is all wrong. The maker of a preliminary declaration is not obliged to follow it up; he may never do it, and there is good reason for believing that in a great many instances he never does. Such a condition of affairs might be tolerated in a new territory and for a short time, but no one would defend it as a permanent arrangement."

AMERICA FOR — HER CITIZENS.

Congressman Bowers, of California, has introduced a bill to prohibit the employment of aliens in any capacity in the governmental departments, to which only citizens shall be eligible. It is a good measure, and should pass. The appointment or employment of aliens in the service of the government is contrary to American sentiment in any case. There are plenty worthy citizens in every instance upon whom to bestow the favors of the government. In the higher walks of government service, as ministers to foreign courts and important consular positions, native citizens should be appointed. But in no event is the employment of aliens to be approved, and is not to be tolerated. Make this the law and let it be adhered to.—San Francisco Argonaut.

We agree with the sentiments contained in the above, but it does not go far enough. A law should be enacted prohibiting the employment of "dagos," "Huns," and other objectionable aliens upon public works in the large cities of the country. There are any number of American citizens seeking employment today in every large city in the United States, whose families are in indigent circumstances, if not in absolute want, who would only too willingly perform the labor now done by hordes of ignorant aliens, who have no regard for our form of government or for the institutions of the country. Let tax-payers and citizens work for the government—cut off the subjects of the pope. America for Americans—her citizens.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The National League, for the protection of American institutions, proposes the following amendment to the National Constitution, which will shortly be submitted to congress:

"No state shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropriation, payment for services, expenses or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

At present only twenty-one of the forty-four states in the Union have provisions in their constitutions against the violation of religious freedom, and expressly prohibiting taxation or appropriation of the public funds for the benefit of sectarian institutions, and for this reason the league believes that a national provision only will set this question at rest.

In 1875, a similar amendment was proposed by President Grant, and on the 14th day of December of that year, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. James G. Blaine, and was approved by a vote of 180 yeas to 7 nays, but was lost in the Senate by 28 yeas to 16 nays, lacking the requisite majority of two-thirds. In the following year both republican and democratic parties adopted resolutions endorsing the public school system and recommending an amendment to the Constitution of this country "forbidding

the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control," and declaring for the total separation of church and state for the good of civil and religious freedom. In the excitement which followed these notable declarations, over the result of the Hayes-Tilden campaign, the question was completely lost sight of and has remained dormant until revived through the organization of various patriotic societies. In speaking of these presidential campaigns the reader's attention will naturally be attracted to the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884, in which the latter was defeated. Many of Mr. Blaine's friends asserted at the time that his defeat was brought about by the utterance of Preacher Burchard, but might it not also be inferred that Mr. Blaine's vigorous efforts to secure an amendment to the National Constitution in 1875, which passed the House by an overwhelming majority and lacked but one of having the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate was the real cause of his defeat?

To return, the proposed constitutional amendment, if adopted, would mean the absolute divorcement of our local state governments from ecclesiastical and sectarian control.

Referring to this matter, the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, in an interview in the New York Independent, recently said:

"The influence and organized activity of sectarian and ecclesiastical bodies—of the ministers and priests of religion—have been cunningly and secretly used to secure money from the common fund of the people for supporting their own peculiar schools and charities, to the great detriment of that noble and free public school system which is the glory and safety of the nation. The successful use of this force—which in some cases has been great and alarming—was a direct and effective inducement to the making of the religious views of the sects and churches, thus begging and pushing for favors, practical tests in voting for members of the legislatures—tests by which the Constitution is specifically violated.

The perverted forces of churchly, sectarian and ecclesiastical ambition and greed—if this amendment be adopted—will no longer be so much tempted to bribe party leaders, to interfere in elections, to prostitute their influence with legislators, to coerce the voting of money for sectarian schools and charities."

This opinion is shared by many of the most prominent men of all political parties, who are not Romans or in sympathy with them.

IN OTHER LANDS.

ENGLAND.—The campaign in England continues to grow in interest. Mr. Gladstone seems to have allied himself with the Irish Catholics. Lord Salisbury has taken the opposite course. The latter is decidedly opposed to allowing the subjects of the pope to control the political affairs of Ireland, and has not been sparing in his denunciation of priest rule. In this Mr. Gladstone seems to have deviated somewhat from his expressed views regarding the vatican of a few years ago. Many of the old timers will remember some extremely violent attacks on the pope by the "Grand old man."

COSTA RICA.—The people of this little republic have felt the effect of the Romish influence in their political affairs, and many of its most prominent and influential citizens have banded together to form a new party to counteract this influence. The Roman bishop has forbidden Catholics reading the Protestant daily papers, which have been outspoken in their condemnation of the influence which the priests exist

to further their plans to control the politics of its citizens.

MEXICO.—President Diaz is preparing to take some decisive action regarding the Garza uprising, and it will not be many weeks before the insurgents will be forced to lay down their arms. The jesuits are endeavoring to extricate themselves from the dilemma, and deny that Garza received money from them with which to prosecute his campaign, but the evidence seems to be overwhelmingly against them. Diaz has a supreme regard for the laws of his country, and may be depended upon to protect his people from the encroachments of the Romish corporation. Many of Garza's followers, who are principally made up from poorer classes are said to be deserting him. The Protestants and the better element of the Mexican population are also said to be almost a unit in favor of the government.

ITALY.—The pope's subjects have just succeeded in organizing a scheme to replenish the papal treasury from the pockets of the priest-ridden subjects of King Humbert. A committee is endeavoring to raise 1,000,000 liras to pay the pope for celebrating a mass on his Episcopal jubilee in St. Peter's. The trouble between the king and the vatican remains unchanged, notwithstanding the Romans have given it out that the former had made overtures toward a settlement of their difficulties.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The church party in the Central American states continues to keep political affairs in a turmoil. And in the midst of this excitement they are taking advantage of the opportunity to acquire lands and money from the government under various pretexts. The people of these little republics cannot hope for peace and good order until they engraft into their constitutions a clause forbidding the use of the public funds for the benefit of sectarian institutions.

THE Lincoln Call of the 10th inst. accuses Mr. Rosewater and Dr. Mercer with having slaughtered the republican nominee for governor in 1890. The Call should not grow excited. The gentlemen it attacks are not the republican party of Douglas county. Let the party have time to decide who it wants, and then, if you do not like the choice, and it is unsatisfactory to the large number who endorse the policy of THE AMERICAN you will have our earnest support and hearty co-operation, but at this time an attack upon the editor of the Bee will not defeat Dr. Mercer. It will require different tactics. The Call should not forget that there is an undercurrent here that professed republican leaders cannot fathom. It may cover breakers which will wreck many a well-manned brigg that is being steered toward a haven of fancied security in the public service.

THE Roman Irish of South Omaha are figuring on electing one of their ilk to the office of mayor. They always use the German and Bohemian Roman Catholics to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Why do the Romanists always pick on an Irishman to run for the best offices. Do the other members of the Roman Catholic church desire it to be understood that the emigrants from the most illiterate country in the world rank them in intelligence?

WE desire to go on record as being opposed to the ordinance reducing the pay of street laborers and teamsters.