

ELOQUENT MR. BROWN.

system of these United States. Every politician knows what an influence is wielded by the saloons. Did you ever think that the great majority of saloon keepers are Romanists? That the mighty energy of political power wielded by the saloons is subject to the beck and call of Rome? Look at names on the saloon signs and see how many indicate an Irish Catholic. Every Romanist, he be behind a saloon bar or any where else in all the world, is subject to and obedient to orders of the Roman hierarchy. I am not here to make an anti-saloon speech or a prohibition speech, but I call attention to the fact that the mighty political influence of the saloon is largely under the control of Rome and being used to subjugate this nation.

Another way in which they are attempting to control this nation is by controlling our school system and thus bringing up the children to do the bidding of Rome. Our fathers say that this country must be sustained by intelligent people. Where every man is a ruler, every man must be intelligent. It requires no argument to prove that the nation's life depends on the virtue and intelligence of its citizens. A nation has the right to provide for its own continued existence. To this end we have established and maintained a great system of public schools. Every man's child has had an opportunity to receive an education. Good work has been done by these schools and now comes Rome and objects to these schools and makes war on them with such tenacious venom that we are sure she means to destroy them.

She objected to the Bible in the schools because the Bible was a sectarian book and we very foolishly allowed the Bible to go out of the schools and then she objected to the schools because they were Godless as she said. And what does Rome offer us in lieu of these schools. She wants us to accept parochial schools. These parochial schools are the cast off garments of Europe. They have been used in Europe until their failure was clearly proven and now Rome wants us to accept them in place of our splendid system of public schools. In some of these countries it is now a crime to send a child to a parochial school.

Let us see what kind of work Rome has done in educating the people where the educational matters have been left in her hands.

In Brazil Rome has had her way in everything. The population is almost entirely Catholic; for centuries Rome has managed her educational interests and eighty-four per cent of the people are unable to read or write. Contrast this with the Netherlands, where about two-thirds of the people are Protestant and see the difference. In the Netherlands only ten and one-half per cent of the people are illiterate.

Look what Rome has done for Venezuela, where there are two millions of people and ninety per cent of them are Roman Catholics, and ninety per cent of them are illiterate. This is what Rome has done for them; but look again at Victoria, with two millions, three-fourths of them Protestants and only one per cent of them illiterate. And so the comparison might run on through the eight Protestant countries and the eight Roman Catholic countries. Where Rome has ruled the people are in ignorance.

These results are in perfect accord with the doctrine she teaches. The Catholic World says: "We are opposed to the public schools as they are because our church condemns them. The best educated and administered state is that in which the few are well educated and the many are trained to be obedient and willing to be directed, are content to follow and do not aspire to be leaders."

It adds: "We believe the peasantry in old Catholic countries, two centuries ago, were better educated, although for the most part unable to read and write, than are the great body of American people today."

Such doctrine produces the results above named. Yet this same Romanism, with its record of ignorance and crime, has the brazen effrontery to come to this free, progressive America and ask to control our schools. They want to put into our schools their priests and sisters to make Romanists of our children. It is by keeping the people ignorant that they control their votes and use them as a political power.

For some years now they have been asking for a division of the school fund; give them a proper share of it, they say, and they will maintain their own schools. They well know that any division of the school fund will be ruinous to the entire system. It would not only give to Rome her parochial schools but it would destroy our entire system of public schools. If this effort should be successful, it would be the success of a vast political movement on the part of Rome, which would, no doubt, give to her the ascendancy in the United States.

And now what shall I say of her standing army. It may be a surprise to this audience to know that a foreign power has a standing army in this country. But the Pope is a foreigner and his power is a foreign power and he has a standing army in the United States much larger than our own. I

call your attention to the various military organizations, known as the "Hibernians" and various other names, all of which are suggestive of Romanism. Many of these companies are drilled and armed and ready for any emergency. Many of these companies are enlisted in our state militia and armed at the expense of the state, but every man of them is subject to the Pope. In any contest between the powers of Rome and the United States, it is only fair to say they would adhere to Rome. How many of these Romanists are armed and drilled in the United States I cannot say. There are companies at various places all over the country until it constitutes a much larger army than the army of Uncle Sam.

And now behold the political plans of Romanism. Build great institutions; man them with foreigners, and in them educate her leaders, and by them overawe the public mind. Pour into this country millions of her subjects from foreign lands to vote as she directs. Control the vast political power of our saloon system with its thousands of open doors and unscrupulous work for political success. Get possession of our city government in all our large cities; place Roman Catholics in the municipal offices; man the police force with Roman Catholics and use the tremendous political force of the large cities for Rome. So terrorize and intimidate the press that it dare not oppose Romanism and in many cases will use its influence in favor of Rome. Then interfere with our school system and break down our public schools while she builds up her parochial schools; educate the children of the nation to do the bidding of Rome, so that with each generation, more and more the nation will become Romanized. Finally organize and equip a vast Roman army through all our borders to do the bidding of Rome when the time of emergency shall come. This is political Romanism. It is not liberal, it is selfish. It is not American, it is foreign. It is not progressive, it belongs to the dark ages. It comes among us with the experience of centuries, with the assurance of zealous bigots, determined to subjugate this country to a foreign pontiff.

In all of this the sad fact is that our people are not conscious of their danger. We have taken the viper to our bosom and we have warmed it into life only to be stung by its poisonous fangs, and yet we sleep on. We think there is no danger when the mine is being laid beneath us. Hear me, freemen! This is your battle. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If you protect your homes and the institutions of this land you must be up and doing. Now is the time for you to strike when your striking will do some good. Ye fathers whose children are the joy and pride of your life, are those children to be freemen or to be subject to the dictation of the Roman pontiff? Shall they inherit the land and the institutions for which our fathers fought, or shall these institutions be broken down and destroyed? Let us rise in a free man's might and a free man's right and see that our peculiar American institutions are preserved for future generations. Say to every Romanist, "You must stand back; America is for Americans, and not for the control of foreign emissaries." Thus shall our grand old ship of state sail on until, more and more, she shall teach the world the blessings of freedom.

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Do not allow yourself to be fitted with glasses by people who know nothing of refraction. I use a complete test case, and my work is done scientifically. Eyes tested and fitted free of charge. JOHN RUDD, 305 N. 16th St.

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STIRRED THEM UP

Democratic Opinion on Harrity's Silver Letter.

IS IT COERCION OR PERSUASION.

Some Spicy Sentiments Expressed by Prominent Members of the Senate and House—Bimetallists in Session—Vice President Morton to Be Banqueted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The open discussions in congress Thursday were not near so interesting as the private discussion of the Harrity silver letter and the completed cabinet of the next administration. The two subjects were interwoven in conversation, and many of the views expressed were exceedingly forcible.

Speaking of the Harrity letter, Senator Harris (Tenn.) said: "I, for one, will never consent to the repeal of the Sherman law without the substitution of something in its place that recognizes the use of silver as money."

Senator Pugh of Alabama made the following caustic comment on the appointment of Mr. Herbert and Cleveland's purpose in making it: "I am constrained to believe that the ruling motive for Mr. Herbert's appointment was the courage he displayed in being the only member from Alabama who voted against 95 per cent. of his constituents on the free coinage of silver. Mr. Herbert is the only Democrat of prominence in Alabama who agreed with the enemies of free coinage. There is not a man in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, from the south or west, who represents his state or the Democratic party on the silver question. If it is Mr. Cleveland's purpose, in making his cabinet a unit against 95 per cent. of his party, to disrupt or muster it into the service of the money kings, he is doomed to the most signal failure."

"The Populists," said Mr. Peffer, "regard Mr. Cleveland as being in sympathy with the legislation that fattened and pampered classes, notwithstanding his nominal to the doctrine of tariff reform, which is understood to be intended to correct the evils in that direction."

"There are three members of the cabinet from New England and New York, three men from the south who are Democrats before they are anything else, and only two who we can call western by reason of location, and only one of these who is independent of party influences—I refer to Judge Gresham. Summing up the whole cabinet, I regard it as constructed specially to perpetuate existing conditions, against which Populists propose to wage war to the end."

Over on the house side the silver and anti-silver men took diametrically opposite views of the Harrity letter. Representative Bland, the leader of the free coinage Democrats, said: "It is an unprecedented proceeding, and the member of the house who has the least spark of manhood or self-respect will simply tell the members of that committee that it is none of their business."

Representative Andrews (Mass.) said the Democratic party is pledged to repeal the Sherman law, and it is simply a desire to know how the members stand. I did not regard it as coercion, but as an attempt to get needed legislation. It is a matter of great interest. The repeal of the law is demanded by the entire business community irrespective of politics.

Representative Hatch of Missouri, said: "I am a Democrat without one single variation from the Democratic platform, and have always regarded the free coinage of silver as a cardinal Democratic principle. I believe in making free silver coinage a party test, just as we fought Handall and his friends on tariff reform."

Representative Outwater of Ohio, said: "I think it an eminently proper thing for the national committee to endeavor to find out how members stand. It shows that the Democratic organization is trying to keep its pledges to the people. Perhaps, if the organization had taken hold of the silver question in a systematic manner, instead of strangers attempting to shape legislation in this congress, something might have been accomplished. No, I don't think it means coercion of members at all. I think it does mean the strongest kind of persuasion."

Representative Pierce of Tennessee said: "I think the letter an infamous outrage. It is another effort to bulldoze incoming members of congress, back of which I believe is Mr. Cleveland, just as I believe he was back of a recent editorial saying members who voted for free coinage would find the administration fighting them in their districts."

"Well," said Mr. Watson, the Populist leader from Georgia, "I have not read it carefully, but it looks to me as though Mr. Cleveland was mapping the whip over the boys." It appears to me that Mr. Cleveland is trying to build up a Wall street aristocracy."

Mr. Otis of Kansas, also a People's Party representative, looked upon the letter as a meddlesome and entirely uncalled for effort to secure a premature declaration of opinion from men who would be called upon to vote upon the question.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on ways and means said: "Of course the letter is all right. Mr. Harrity was merely seeking for information. The letter was a confidential one and I do not understand how it happens to be published, but there is nothing wrong about it."

"It will not take well with the western Democrats. They will not be dictated to by Mr. Harrity," was Jerry Simpson's comment.

"I have not read the letter, but the national committee has nothing to do with the matter," said Representative William L. Wilson of West Virginia.

In speaking of the entire cabinet, Mr. Blount, one of the oldest members of congress, said: "Mr. Cleveland is a man of rare wisdom. His endorsement of the cabinet gives assurance that his selections are wise."

Speaker Crisp: "It is a very good cabinet, and a satisfactory one, I guess." Mr. Cobb (Missouri): "I think it is a very strong and admirable cabinet. I believe that Mr. Gresham, as secretary of state, will gain us more than we will lose. He will make a fine secretary. I am very much pleased with the selections."

Mr. Bingham (Pennsylvania): "It is a strong cabinet. It is a personal cabinet and is chosen for its fidelity of its members."

Two Appropriation Bills Passed the Senate—House Doing. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Good progress was made in the senate in disposing of the absolutely necessary work of congress. Within less than an hour two of the general appropriation bills—the diplomatic and consular and the military academy—were read, considered and passed. And then the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill (which appropriates about \$75,000,000) was taken up and considered until the time of adjournment, all the amendments that were reported from the committee having been agreed to, except as to a few reserved for discussion and action.

The incident in the house was the ovation tendered the next secretary of the navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama. He entered the hall during the consideration of the conference report on the army appropriation bill and, although he sought to escape observation, he failed to do so. He was warmly greeted and, without regard to party, his colleagues vied with each other in doing him honor.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, who desired to call up the anti-opium bill.

THE LAST RITES.

Ceremonies Attending the Beauregard Funeral.

BURIED WITH HIS SOLDIERS.

Followed by the Men He Had Led to Battle, the General is Conveyed to His Last Resting Place—Very Impressive Services.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the remains of General G. T. Beauregard were borne to their last resting place. The removal of the body from the parlors of the family mansion on Esplanade street to the city hall occurred Wednesday afternoon. Thousands of people were permitted a last look on the features of the dead general. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful in design and finish. Among them were remembrances from the Confederate Memorial association, the Army of Virginia and the Army of Tennessee. The flag with which General Beauregard was presented by Mrs. Cartt, in Baltimore, at the opening of the war, and which he donated to the Washington artillery a few years ago, was placed on the coffin by that command.

Elaborate Ceremonies.
The ceremonies were elaborate in character and the obsequies partook of the nature of a military and civic demonstration. The military formed on Lafayette square as follows: Washington artillery, Continental guards, Fifth battalion, Fourth battalion, Third battalion, Louisiana Fire artillery, the Army of Northern Virginia in double column and on the right of the hearse was the Army of the Tennessee, on the left and abreast was the Army of Northern Virginia. Following the Army of Northern Virginia came the Washington Artillery camp, to the rear of them Camp No. 9 and Camp No. 10 of the Army of the Tennessee. The entire command consisting of veterans and militia was under the command of Brigadier General E. A. Maginnis, himself a veteran of the Army of Northern Virginia. The veterans were in charge of Colonel A. A. Maginnis.

The Pall Bearers.
The active pallbearers were General George Mootman, Adjutant General Gordon, General Wright Schauberg, Adjutant General Lieutenant Smith, General John Glynn, commanding the Louisiana division of the United Confederate Veterans; Colonel W. R. Lyman, commander of camp No. 1; Colonel J. B. Vinel, commander of camp No. 2; Colonel W. L. Vincent, commander of camp No. 9; Colonel B. F. Eshelman, commander of camp No. 15; Colonel Joseph Demorelle, commander of camp No. 16. The pallbearers numbered nearly 100, including prominent Confederate soldiers and statesmen. The funeral cortege moved from the city hall at 3 o'clock taking the

Following Route of March:
From the city hall up St. Charles street to Howard avenue to Camp street, Camp to south side of Canal, out Canal to Clayborne, where the veterans and military commands boarded a special train of the New Orleans and Lake road, which was reserved for their use. The interment was at Mount Airie cemetery, in the tomb of the Army of Tennessee.

Viewing the Remains.
Throughout the day a steady stream of people poured through the council chamber wherein the remains of the dead warrior lay. Many distinguished visitors were among those who called. The family of the general arrived at the hall early and proceeded to the room of the clerk in the rear of the mortuary chamber and remained there during the remainder of the day.

The funeral services were conducted according to the rites of the Catholic church by Rev. Father Labrea, of St. Augustine church, who was an intimate friend of the deceased. The holy father prefaced the services with an impressive eulogy of his dead friend, and closed with a prayer and a bestowal of the Lord's blessing on a coffin. One last look was taken at the face of the dead general and then the lid was closed and the body consigned to the tomb.

The Man Eater's Sentence.
CASON CITY, Colo., Feb. 24.—Alfred Packer, the man eater, who was sentenced from Hinsdale county, years ago, for the killing of a number of companions and for alleged cannibalism, will have to remain in the penitentiary, according to a decision handed down by Judge Bailey in the district court. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

Montana's Senatorial Ballot.
HELENA, Mont., Feb. 24.—The Populists are becoming uneasy and it is believed that no more than one of them will vote with the Democrats again. Two of them voted for Dr. A. H. Mitchell of Deer Lodge, formerly a Democrat, but now a Populist. The ballot stood: Mantle, 31; Clark, 25; Dixon, 9; Mitchell, 2; Couch, 1; Hunt, 1.

Beckwith Wyoming's Senator.
DENVER, Feb. 24.—A special to The Republican from Cheyenne says: A. C. Beckwith, Democrat, a citizen of Evansville, and the wealthiest man in Wyoming, will be a United States senator for the next two years. His selection to the office is announced by Governor Osborne.

Committed Suicide While Insane.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 24.—The wife of Bennett Brown, superintendent of the Brighton coal mines, escaped from St. John's hospital and committed suicide by jumping into a 45-foot well. She had been ill several months and was insane.

The Belgic Did Not Carry Troops.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The steamer Belgic has sailed for Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu. She did not carry any United States troops for Honolulu as was rumored she would.

Heir to \$1,150,000.
COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 24.—A few days ago a dispatch stated that a man named Cully had just died in California, leaving an estate of \$1,150,000. John Cully, a farm hand of this city, is the only heir to the vast estate.

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D. I. M. E. SAVINGS BANK OF OMAHA. 150-4 FARNUM ST. 4 PER CENT PAID ON DEPOSITS. A Bank like this cut is loaned without charge to Depositors.

Notice of Administration of Estate. STATE OF NEBRASKA. In the County Court of Douglas county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Mary Sanderson Day, deceased. George F. Day, Minnie A. Day, Frederick Day, Harry J. Day, and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 29th day of January, 1903, James H. Day filed a petition in said County court asking among other things that Mary Sanderson Day died on the 4th day of November, 1892, leaving no last will and testament, and possessed of real estate valued at \$2,500, and that the above named constitute the persons interested in the estate of said deceased; and praying for administration thereof.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear at said Court on the 21st day of March, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., and contest said petition, the court will appoint James H. Day, or some other suitable person administrator, and proceed to a settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and official seal this 31st day of January, 1903. J. W. ELLER, County Judge.

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF NEBRASKA. In the County Court of Douglas County Nebraska, February 4th, A. D. 1903. In the matter of the estate of Charles F. Schneider, deceased. The creditors of said estate and all other persons interested in said matter will take notice that the creditors of said estate will appear before this court on the 29th day of March, 1903, on the 29th day of May, 1903, and on the 4th day of August, 1903, 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 administrators to file a final estate, from the 4th day of February, 1903. This notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively prior to the 29th day of March, 1903. All claims must be filed on or before the 4th day of August, 1903, will be forever barred from consideration in the final settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of February, 1903. J. W. ELLER, County Judge.

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