

THE AMERICAN.

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"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."—We hold that all men are Americans who swear Allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation in favor of the Pope.

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WASHINGTON'S DREAM.

He Sees a Vision Foretelling of Papal Aggression in This Century.

General Grant's Famous Address to the Army of the Tennessee.

Shows Clearly That the Pope's Popery Would Be the Strongest Obstacle to the Progress of the Republic.

The Story and History of the Stars and Stripes of the National Emblem.

"The last time I saw a man was on the 4th of July, 1776, Independence day. He was years old, and coming but, though so old, his dim eyes rekindled as he gazed upon me once more before he was home. * * *

"Let us go into the hall, he wanted to tell you an incident of Washington's life—one which no one knows of except myself; and if you will before long see it verified." * * * "From the opening of the revolution we experienced phases of fortune—now good and now ill, one time victorious and another conquered. The darkest period we have known, I think, was when Washington, after several reverses, retreated to Valley Forge, where he resolved to pass the winter of '77. Ah! I have often seen the tears coursing down our dear old commander's care-worn cheeks as he would be conversing with a confidential officer about the condition of his poor soldiers. You have doubtless heard the story of Washington going to the thicket to pray. Well, it was not only true, but he used often to pray in secret for aid and comfort from God. The interposition of whose divine providence brought us safely through those dark days of tribulation.

"One day, I remember it well, the chilly winds whistled through the leafless trees, though the sky was cloudless and the sun shone brightly; he remained in his quarters nearly all the afternoon alone. When he came out, I noticed his face was a shade paler than usual, and there seemed to be something on his mind of more than ordinary importance. Returning just after dusk, he dispatched an orderly to the quarters of the officer I mention, who was presently in attendance. After a preliminary conversation, which lasted about half an hour, Washington, gazing

even a fourth time did I repeat my question, but received no answer from my mysterious visitor except a slight raising of the eyes. By this time I felt strange sensations spreading through me. I would have risen, but the riveted gaze of the being before me rendered volition impossible. I essayed once more to address her, but my tongue had become powerless. Even thought suddenly became paralyzed. I had become mortal combat, I heard a mysterious voice say, 'Son of the republic, look and learn.' At this the dark shadowy angel placed his trumpet to his mouth and blew a blast, and I saw a fearful scene. From each of these countries arose thick, black clouds, that were soon joined into one. And throughout this mass there gleamed a dark, red light by which I saw the hordes of

armed men, who, moving with the cloud, marched by land and sailed by sea to America, which country was enveloped in the volume of the cloud. And I dimly saw these vast armies devastate the whole country and burn the villages, towns and cities that I had beheld springing up. As my ears listened to the thundering of cannon, clashing of swords, and shouts and cries of mortal combat, I heard a mysterious voice say, 'Son of the republic, look and learn.' At this the dark shadowy angel placed his trumpet to his mouth and blew a blast, and I saw a fearful scene. From each of these countries arose thick, black clouds, that were soon joined into one. And throughout this mass there gleamed a dark, red light by which I saw the hordes of

union she will have her strength, in disunion her destruction."

"Such, my friend," concluded the venerable narrator, "were the words I heard from Washington's own lips, and America will do well to profit by them."—Wesley Bradshaw, in *Infer Ocean Curiosity Shop*.

THE STORY OF "OLD GLORY."

The Stars and Stripes an Emblem of Popular Liberty and Human Rights.

There is no nation which is not perfectly familiar with the stars and stripes. To millions of people in other lands it is the recognized emblem of popular liberty and human rights; to Americans it now means more than ever. It means a flag saved from dishonor a nation preserved from disunion. It is well to cherish a sentiment of passionate devotion to the old flag. Not a single star is blotted, not a single stripe is erased. It is the glory and pride of countless homes.

Dear thy grandeur to the stars
Dear flag of many battle scenes,
Removed in hallowed story,
All hail to thee, O emblem grand,
The guardian of our Native land,
Old Glory!

The United States flag was 117 years old June 14 of this year. If any national colors are entitled to the designation "Old Glory," those adopted by Uncle Sam 117 years ago certainly are. The flag of the United States is older than the majority of the flags of European nations flying today. The flag of Great Britain was adopted in 1801, or twenty-four years after that of the United States. The flag of Spain was adopted in 1785, while the tri-color of France, also the red, white, and blue, took form in 1794. The flag of Portugal was adopted in 1830, that of Italy in 1848, and that of the German empire in 1871, so that the stately banner of the United States may well be called the "Old" flag. The stars and stripes also have been through more battles and have waved over more victories, both on the seas and the land than any other flag flying in any part of the world today. Its nearest competitor is the flag of Great Britain, but since 1800 British victories on land and sea have been inconsiderable as compared with those of the United States. More lives

maintain that they were suggested by the arms of Washington, which were ornate with both stars and stripes. It is quite probable that Washington was instrumental in aiding the congressional committee to "design a flag suitable for the nation."

On June 14, 1777, the American congress resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States should be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be a blue field with thirteen white stars arranged in a circle indicating "a new constellation" among the nations of the earth, the idea of the flag being that each star and each stripe should represent one of the original thirteen states. In 1794, on the admission of Kentucky and Vermont into the union, the flag was made with fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, but on July 4, 1818, it was changed so that there should be the original thirteen stripes, while a new star was to be added for each state.

When congress selected the flag, it specified the proportions for army use as follows: "The entire length to be 3 feet 6 inches, and the width 4 feet 4 inches. The upper seven of the thirteen stripes, four red and three white, to bind the square of the blue field enclosing the stars; the stripes to extend from the end of the field to the end of the flag. The next, or eighth stripe, to be of white, extending partly at the base of the field. The other five stripes, three red and two white, to run the entire length of the flag."

Mrs. Botay Ross, who had an upholstery shop in Philadelphia, was asked by the commander-in-chief if she could make a flag in accordance with the design suggested. She did so, and made the star five-pointed instead of six, as was originally projected. In consequence of her work she was selected as the manufacturer of the governmental flags, and enjoyed the monopoly for many years.

CHURCH AND STATE.

General Grant's Famous Speech to the Army of the Tennessee.

"Comrades,—It always affords me much gratification to meet my comrades in arms of ten or fourteen years ago, and to tell over again from memory the trials and hardships of those days, of hardships imposed for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. We believed then and we believe now that we have a government worth fighting for, and, if need be, dying for. How many of our comrades paid the latter price for our preserved Union! Let their heroism and sacrifice be forever green in our memory. Let not the result of their sacrifices be destroyed. The Union and the free institutions for which they died should be held more dear for their sacrifices. We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privilege under the government which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war. It is to be hoped that like trials will never again befall our country. In this sentiment no class of people can more heartily join than the soldier who submitted to the dangers, trials, and hardships in the camp and the battlefield on whichever side he fought. No class of people are more interested in guarding against a recurrence of those days. Let us, then, begin by guarding against every enemy threatening the prosperity of free republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics; but it is a fair subject for the soldiers in their deliberations to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should foster intelligence—that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the

near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. Now the centennial year of our national existence, I believe, is a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundations of the structure commenced by our patriotic forefathers one hundred years ago at Lexington. Let us all labor to aid all needful guarantees for the security of free thought, free speech, a free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion. Encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar appropriated for their support shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian schools. Resolve that neither the state nor the nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education, untrammelled by sectarian, pagan, or atheistical dogmas. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private contributions. Keep the church and the state forever separate. With these safeguards, I believe the battles which created the Army of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain."

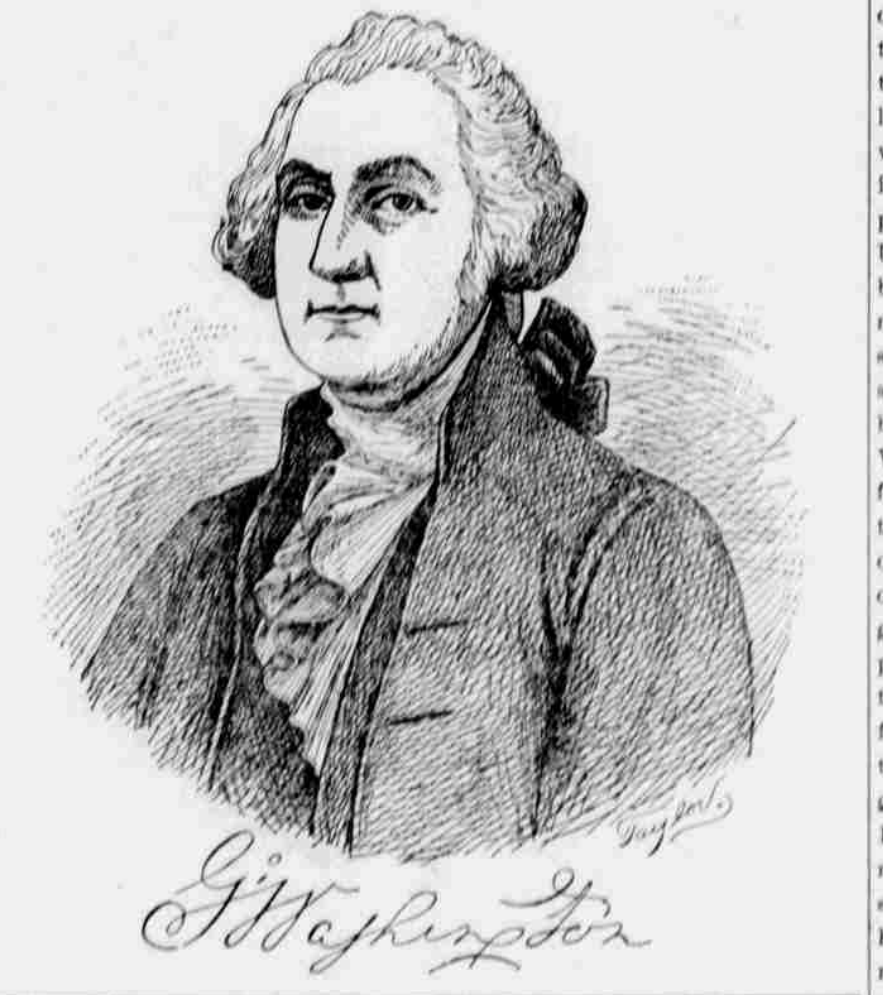
"The Horrors of the Convent."

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry recently lectured on the above subject in San Francisco to an immense audience. In his introductory remarks Mr. Henry took occasion to point out what he declared was the real issue to be considered during the coming political campaign. "The great political parties," he said, "have been dealing with dead issues. They are like the man who was found beating the body of a dead dog. When asked why he did it, he said he wanted to show the cur that there was punishment after death. At the next November election the people will have to vote on the question of whether they are content to surrender their personal liberty to the Roman church—that grasping, hydra-headed institution that is trying to throttle the liberty of the American people. You who can read between the lines will have seen its hand in the proceedings of the late republican state convention; and I want to say in connection with the Sacramento convention that I think a yellow dog could be elected in November. There are interests greater than the interests of any party, and they are the interests of the people. "It is the claim of the Roman church that the institution known as the convent is pure and lawful. If this is so

why do they object to opening the convents to inspection? Why, if this is so, is there an average of 100 illegitimate births in the convents of Norway every year? Why are parents, sisters and brothers refused permission to see or visit the young women who have been deluded or forced into taking the veil? If they are lawful why did who testified in the Breckinridge case that he had obtained the consent of the father before they were summoned to the court and the mind of the child that is not clouded, it is not on which on? priests?



upon his companion with that strange look of dignity which he alone could command, said to the latter: "I do not know whether it is owing to the anxiety of my mind, or what, but this afternoon as I was sitting at this very table engaged in preparing a dispatch, something in the department seemed to disturb me. Looking up, I beheld standing opposite to me a singularly beautiful female. So astonished was I, for I had given strict orders not to be disturbed, that it was some moments before I found language to inquire the cause of her presence. A second, a third, and



and dissolve, and I at last saw nothing but the rising, curling vapor I had at first beheld. This also disappearing, I found myself once more gazing on my mysterious visitor, who, in the same voice I heard before, said, 'Son of the republic, what ye have seen is thus interpreted. Three perils will come upon the republic. The most fearful is the second, passing which the whole world united shall never be able to prevail against her. Let every child of the republic learn to live for his God, his land and the Union. "With these words the vision vanished, and I started from my seat and felt that I had seen a vision wherein had been shown me the birth, progress and destiny of the United States. In

have been given up and more limbs sacrificed in defence of the stars and stripes than for any European flag. Over a million men have died in order that that pretty bunting might remain unsullied, and an army of 25,000,000 unenrolled men stands ready today to see that no dishonor befalls Old Glory. The flag of the United States undoubtedly was suggested by the national flag of Netherlands, which at that time consisted of three horizontal stripes symbolic of the rise of the Dutch republic. Netherlands was often referred to by the founders of the United States as a model for our present form of government, and it was frequently quoted in the debates in the constitutional convention, although others