

THE AMERICAN.

Liak Dr. B. A. W. PAPER. "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. PRICE FIVE CENTS. NUMBER 6. VOLUME V. OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ONE of our friends residing in Falls City, Nebraska, writes: "Allow me to say that I fully agree with the resolutions passed by the council in Kansas. I have been interested in the cause of Americanism for more than fifty years, and have seen our mistakes. I was one of the original men in Pennsylvania that started the old line American movement, long before the time of the Knownothings. Our meetings were held openly, and it was at an open American meeting in Philadelphia that we received the Roman fire, when many were wounded and young George Schaffler was killed holding the stars and stripes. Then is when the American men aroused, and the great Philadelphia riots commenced. We went on, and after the Democrats and Whigs made their nominations for governor, we, the old line open Americans made our nomination. The Democrats nominated Wm. Bigles, the Whigs James Pollack and the Americans B. R. Bradford. Bradford had a respectable vote, but a large majority of our Americans voted with the Whigs, and that hurt us, of course. In time we were all connected with the Knownothings, and up to 1865 had a ticket in the field. Since that you know what has been done. Now, my idea is this: For us, the A. P. A. and other American orders, to keep at our work in all of the states, and wait until 1896, and see what the Democrats, Republicans and Populists will do in their conventions, and if none of them do what is sensible, then we can call a convention of all Americans, of all names and orders, and place a ticket in the field; but I believe that at least one of the old parties will perhaps endorse our principles, and then we can vote for their candidate, and control the administration. Of course, we must also look to the election of congressmen and senators. I believe that we can control this country yet if we act wisely and not go too fast. Go slow and sure is my motto. I was pleased with Birchfield's article, and think it was timely and sensible. You young men who are now at the head of this glorious movement should counsel and do what is best. This is the prayer and wish of an old American and friend."

OMAHA has a judge on the district bench whose ambition seems to be to elevate the standard of American citizenship by compelling foreign-born applicants for the rights and prerogatives of an elector to know something of our country, something of its constitution and something of its laws and the customs of its people. The name of that judge is Cunningham R. Scott, and his position will be sustained by all right thinking, liberty loving citizens. A local paper has this to say of him: "The criminal section of the district court promulgated new rules which hereafter will govern all aspirants for American citizenship. All applications must be made between 9:30 and 12 o'clock on the first Monday of each term, and upon every third Monday thereafter. Applicants are required to file notice of their intention for one week, stating at the same time name, age, residence, occupation, where they were born, how long they have resided in the United States and Nebraska, why they came here and what their object is in obtaining papers. This sworn statement is to be backed up by the testimony of two witnesses in open court, each of whom must be of good character, 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States and an elector of Nebraska, able to read, write and speak the English language. They must further show, the rule goes on to state, 'that they are intelligent and understand the principles of the constitution of the United States, the general duties and obligations of citizens of the United States, and that they firmly adhere to the American principle, that an American citizen's first and paramount allegiance and loyalty is due and owing to the government of the United States, before their oath will be received in support of the application for naturalization.' In addition to this the applicant must 'state under oath, without evasion or mental reservation, that if he is made a citizen he will give his first and paramount allegiance to the government of the United States and to no other form of government, or organization, foreign or domestic, devised or created by man or men of any name or nature (whatsoever), before he will be allowed to take the oath of citizenship. The object and purpose being, not to keep good men who are qualified out of citizenship, but to prevent those who are not truly American at heart and principle, from getting in."

THERE are always small things happening which, if properly investigated, show how true the charges are which patriotic journals make against the Roman church. The latest incident happened over at Cedar Rapids,

la., and is thus told in a press dispatch from that city under date of February 3, 1895: "Considerable excitement has been caused here over a controversy growing out of the guardianship of George O'Connell, a 7-year-old orphan. Pending a settlement of the guardianship in the district court, Judge Burnham last Thursday directed Miss Theresa O'Connell, his aunt, to take charge of the boy. She came to this city, where F. Hearne, who has cared for the boy part of the time since the death of his parents, attempted to take the boy from Miss O'Connell. She resisted, and the scuffle that ensued resulted in the arrest of all the parties. When Mr. Hearne learned that Miss O'Connell had a right to the boy, he relinquished claim to the boy and all the parties were released. The boy has but little property, and just why there should be such a spirited contest for possession is not quite plain. In connection with this case Miss O'Connell and John J. Maddock, the latter a brother of the boy's deceased mother, are instituting an action in the district court against the Rev. Father Sullivan, of St. Patrick's catholic church to replevin the body of Mrs. Ellen M. O'Connell and the casket in which she was buried and all its contents. Ellen M. O'Connell, who died January 4, was or had been a Roman Catholic in her religious faith. Whether she abandoned it or not is not publicly known. In any event, Father Sullivan declined to accede to the request to officiate at her funeral, presumably on purely ecclesiastical grounds. It will be remembered that the services of the Rev. Thomas E. Green, of Grace Episcopal church, were procured upon that occasion. It was rumored at that time that Lawrence O'Toole, of J. avenue West, the sexton of the Catholic cemetery near Kenwood, had been instructed not to permit the burial of the body on the O'Connell lot, which is deeded to and owned by the O'Connell family, and that there was to be an interruption of the obsequies. Happily for all parties concerned, a scene of this character was avoided. Mrs. O'Connell was buried on the O'Connell lot and it was presumed that her ashes would rest in peace. But it was not so ordained. Two or three weeks ago Miss Theresa O'Connell and John Maddock, brother of the dead woman, discovered that the remains had been disinterred without authority from any one competent under the law to order a disinterment, and had been transferred to and buried in the potter's field, or unincorporated portion of the Catholic cemetery. This aroused the indignation of Miss O'Connell and Mr. Maddock, who consulted Colonel Clark for legal action. The sexton of the cemetery was summoned and asked by whose authority he disinterred and reburied the body of Mrs. O'Connell. He replied that he had a permit to do so, and when closely pressed he admitted that Father Sullivan had given it to him or ordered him to do so. An action against Father Sullivan and the sexton to replevin the body is being instituted, and if the body is not or has not been reburied in the O'Connell lot from which it was taken this action will be pressed. Miss O'Connell says there was no authority whatever for removing the body and that in law the surviving relatives have the absolute right to insist upon burial of the remains on the lot owned and paid for by them. The controversy may become decidedly interesting before it is concluded. The replevin case will probably come up for hearing in the course of a week."

THE long threatened suit of Prof. Walter Sims against C. P. Johnson, the state president of the A. P. A., has at last been filed. A Chicago paper says: "Clarence P. Johnson, president of the American Protective Association of the state of Illinois, was yesterday served with a summons in a \$25,000 damage suit while he was temporarily sojourning in the city, a guest of the Saratoga hotel. The plaintiff in the case is Prof. Walter Sims, the A. P. A. lecturer, and the suit grows out of the difficulty which occurred last month at the annual state convention of the American Protective Association, which was held at the Masonic hall on Twenty-second street. Prof. Sims, who is president of Council No. 72 of the order in this city, was a delegate to the convention, but a faction which was opposed to him refused him admittance to the hall. Prof. Sims filed a bill of chancery in the superior court asking for an injunction restraining his enemies in the convention from depriving him of his rights as a delegate, but before he could secure the injunction the convention hastily finished its work and adjourned. Prof. Sims now brings suit in the same court for damages at common law for the treatment which he received. The suit is against the association, which is a corporation, and President Johnson, as its head, was served with the summons. The attorney

who filed the suit is Edwin W. Sims, a son of the plaintiff. Mr. Sims said yesterday that since the action of the convention Council No. 72 and other branches of the order have withdrawn and a reorganization is on foot. He said the action of the association through its convention was clearly illegal and his client has a good claim for damages."

THE agitation now going on for the reopening of the gambling houses in Omaha will not meet with public approval. The people do not, declares the Omaha American, want crimes committed within this city. Gambling is a crime. And if it becomes necessary for some man to force the public officials to do their duty, the editor of this paper will take the initiative, and not only secure evidence but will prosecute every person found engaged in operating, working in, or patronizing a gambling house. To the end that this city may not be disgraced, and her young men and boys surrounded by temptation, we appeal to christian people and law abiding citizens to unite with us in our determination to keep this city from entering into a partnership with gamblers, to the ruin of somebody's boys. We call upon the county attorney to do his whole duty in this matter, and upon the councilmen to remember their oaths of office. The majority of the people believe in law and order, and if the officers whom they elected will not see that law is observed and order maintained, we shall be the first elector to declare our opposition to their re-election to office. Let us have no licensed gambling. What say you?

THERE has been a great many charges made against the church of Rome to the effect that she kept arms secreted in the basements of her church buildings and convent schools, but we have never seen the charge borne out by facts. The Lowell, Mass., Herald, however, seems to have got hold of a piece of evidence which cannot be controverted. It says: "For the better information of those who accept without investigation the assertions of priests and prelates that papal institutions are not, in many cases, arsenals, we reprint the following from the San Francisco Occident: 'Some weeks ago St. Mary's college, in Oakland, was burned down. Some seven hundred stands of arms were found in the basement. After the fire the guns were piled up like cordwood in the campus. After a few days, during the night they were hauled away and stored in the basement of a Broadway music store. Protestants would have thought nothing of this, for they rest secure in their strength of numbers, well knowing that papists dare not bring on an uprising such as they instituted in various cities of Spain and France some two hundred years ago; but last week the Monitor, the Roman Catholic organ of San Francisco, stated that it was not true that any guns were in the building. We are amazed to see a religious journal state a deliberate falsehood, for there were hundreds, if not thousands, who saw the guns.' Papist schools should have equal privileges with Protestants, but suspicion is aroused when there is a disposition to hide the facts. The time is fast coming when a state board of regents must be appointed to examine all schools, seminaries, nunneries and convents."

THE legal fight between the Polish Catholics and Bishop Scannell for the possession of certain lots and church property is being waged before Judge Ambrose this week. Judge Baldwin appears for the Poles and C. J. Smith, the Romanist, for Scannell. The public has already decided the case and it has not been in favor of the bishop, but the court may differ from the people.

INTEREST in the American cause is on the increase in Nebraska. We have had two calls for an organizer since Feb. 1, which have been forwarded to the state president.

THE legislature of the state of Nebraska has under consideration a measure that is of vast importance to every taxpayer in the state. The bill is the one introduced by Senator Richard Smith and provides for the taxation of property not actually used for church purposes. It is said a move is on foot, backed by the church of Rome, to encompass the defeat of the measure, because she will be mulcted of thousands of dollars annually, in the shape of taxes. This the favor shown churches has been abused no one will attempt to deny. That the majority of the church members believe this none will attempt to controvert, and that it is high time church and state should be forever divorced every American will admit. Therefore to secure the enactment of that measure into a law becomes the bounden duty of every member of the legislature. The property held by

churches, exempt from taxation, as shown by the last census is \$680,687,106. If this enormous amount were assessed at 5 per cent it would yield the sum of \$3,403,435.53. In some states the levy would be but little more than that, while in Nebraska the levy would exceed that amount. It naturally follows that the several states contribute, annually, over three and a half billions of dollars to the support of the churches, and we have not one state church but scores. General Grant in a message to congress in 1875, said: "The contemplation of so vast a property held by churches without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through bloodshed." President Garfield made use of language very similar to that employed by General Grant, in a message to congress at a later date. It is urged by some that if this bill becomes a law the Republican party will be wrecked forever in this state. We stand ready to say that if the bill does not become a law the people will demand an amendment to the constitution, and will tax all church property, before two years roll by. If the churches know when they are well off they will not interfere in legislative matters when they think their interests are being encroached upon, and as a silent yet earnest protest against the exemption of church property, we point to the new constitution of the state of New York which was adopted by a majority exceeding 50,000. The people have suffered long. They have been patient. They show a disposition to suffer yet a few more years, but we caution the churches against an unseemly interference with the will of the people.

IN ILLINOIS, Members of the A. P. A. and Kindred Organizations to Be Guilty of Conspiracy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—Representative Woolsey (dem.) of Winnebago county, today introduced a bill in the house, the object of which is to wipe out the American Protective Association and kindred orders. The bill has created more talk than anything of a political nature that has occurred outside of the senatorial election. It was referred to the committee on corporations, of which Murdock of Knox is chairman, and may never be heard from again, although Mr. Woolsey promises to make it lively for the Republicans if they attempt to dodge the issue presented by his measure, which in brief declares members of the American Protective Association to be guilty of conspiracy against the laws of society and the constitution of Illinois, and punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. The bill in full is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Organizations, corporations, associations and societies formed and working as secret societies for social and beneficial purposes (not for pecuniary profit), shall be bodies corporate and politic by such name stated in the certificate; shall be persons capable of suing and being sued and be governed and controlled as provided for under 'An act concerning corporations not for pecuniary profit, approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.'

"SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, society, association, or for any person or persons to organize or become members of or parties to any society or organization, secret or otherwise, that requires or obligates any person or persons to take oath or make affirmation that will in any manner whatsoever ostracize, separate, or be to the pecuniary, social, religious, or personal disadvantage or liberty as defined in the constitution of this state or of the United States to any person or persons whomsoever.

"SEC. 3. Any violation of any or all of the provisions of this act shall be and is hereby declared to be a conspiracy against the laws of society and the constitution of this state and of the United States, and any person who may be, or may become, engaged in any conspiracy or take part therein, aid, or advise in its commission, or in any other manner attempt to carry out the same, or belongs to or forms such an organization, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000.

"SEC. 4. In any indictment or information for any offense named in this act it shall be sufficient to state the purpose and effects of the conspiracy and that the accused was a member of and acted with or in the pursuance of it, without giving its name or description, or stating how or where it was created.

"SEC. 5. Any person giving information to the proper prosecuting officer whereby a conviction is had shall be exempt from the provisions of this act and shall receive one-half of the fine to be imposed, the balance to be paid into the county treasury of the county where the conviction is secured.

"SEC. 6. Whereas, an emergency exists, therefore this act shall be in force from and after its passage."

If this bill ever comes before the house it will provoke a monkey and parrot time. At least half the Republican members of the general assembly are members of the American Protective Association. They are outspoken in their views, and several bills now before the house bear the earmarks of the order. One of these American Protective bills, presented by Representative Hallock, of Will county, provides that no school book shall be exposed or sale which does not contain on the cover the picture of an American flag printed in the natural colors, and at least four inches square in size. Saecker, of Jersey county, is another one of the red, white and blue bigots that infest the present legislature. He has introduced a bill compelling the hoisting of the American flag on every school house in the state. These men would disfranchise everybody who does not entertain their own narrow beliefs. Up in Rockford, the home of Representative Woolsey, a Catholic cannot be a member of the police force or obtain any position whatever in the municipal government. The republican majority in the house and senate will naturally defend the order and oppose Mr. Woolsey's bill, but it will worry some of them before it is finally disposed of.

TO AMERICANS.

Have you ever been hungry? Have your children shivered and cried from cold and insufficient clothing? Have your provisions remained uncooked for want of fuel? If any of these things have happened to you then you know the suffering which thousands of citizens in Nebraska are undergoing today. All over that state men, women and children are almost crazed by want, while in some instances children have died of starvation. Many of these sufferers are members of the A. P. A.; all are a portion of this great human family.

In thousands of homes starvation stares the inmates in the face, and the death rate from this cause will be simply appalling in the very near future, unless our friends lend a helping hand at once. For that reason we call upon our liberal, patriotic, unselfish, humane, christian American citizens to extend whatever relief lies in their power.

The following persons have sent to this office the following amounts in cash:

Previously reported.....\$142 82
W. N. Whitney, box of shoes.
EXPENDED.....
Previously reported.....\$144 25

Nebraska Aroused.

The State Council of Nebraska met in Omaha January 15, and held a very harmonious and profitable session. The prospect for organizing new councils are now very encouraging.

Gen. Custer, No. 9, was instituted Dec 15 at Havelock; U. S. Grant, No. 10, on Dec. 20 at Omaha; John C. Fremont, No. 11, on Jan. 3, at Fremont, and Otis, No. 12, at Nebraska City, Jan. 14. No. 13 will soon be instituted at North Platte.

Nebraska has been aroused and it is now only a question of a little time when it will be in line with the rest of the new western states.

It is a little early to talk of the session of the national council which meets in Omaha next June, but we wish to say that the national officers, representatives and all visitors can depend on receiving a genuine western welcome.

Geo. C. FENTON,
S. C. S.

WHY can't the members of the A. P. A. in Illinois all give and take a little, and get back into line? No good will come of a division in the ranks. Everybody wants to see Chicago go American this spring. It won't go that way if this breach widens much more. The order should not suffer at the hands of its friends. Remember you are to fight Romanism, not Protestantism or Protestants.

Merit is Essential.

Consumers have a habit of determining by experiment whether an article of food is pure, wholesome, convenient and economical. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream possesses intrinsic merit. Will stand every test.

The Papacy and the Public Schools.

By D. B. COONEY.

The papal hierarchy is the bitter and unrelenting foe of the American public school system. It is but just to say that many of the lay members of the Roman church do not sympathize with their spiritual rulers in this matter. They recognize the great benefits arising from our school system and mean to be loyal to it. But in spite of indignant protests of certain priests and bishops, the published and oft-repeated official utterances of the leaders of this mighty organization leave no room for reasonable doubt that it is their determined purpose to undermine and overthrow if possible this magnificent system of free schools—that is one of the bulwarks of our republic. On every possible occasion they attack it and there is no casion in their warfare: Father Gleason of Oakland, Cal., in a public address in this city, Aug. 11, 1889, declared our public school system to be "dangerous to the well-being of the community, the parent of infidelity, an abridgment of our constitutional rights, and destructive of parental authority." Father George, of Duluth, Minnesota, in an address in Superior, Wis., June 27, 1892, said: "The state can have no children of its own. It has no more right to pay the bills for the public schools than it has the doctor and grocery bills. In the Catholic school room we find the only true education. The anti-Christians are against our schools. Let us stand for our Catholic schools." Father O'Sullivan, pastor of the Cummings Catholic church, South Chicago, Ill., in a newspaper controversy with Rev. A. C. Kelley, pastor of the Baptist church in the same place, May 29, 1891, while denying that the Roman church was opposed to our school system made this remarkable admission: "Catholics will not abdicate their rights as parents nor, like craven slaves, give over their children, as the pagan Spartans, body and soul, to a body of politicians called the state. If we are willing to give our children to this Moloch of modern times, why not also our houses and lands and money and labor—things of less worth—and establish Bellamy's scheme of socialism at once?" What wondrous love this man has for our school system may be easily inferred from this atrocious utterance. In the September and December, 1893, number of the "Globe"—a Catholic Quarterly Review, William Henry Thorne, the editor—in an article on "The weak points of parochial schools," thus delivered himself: "You can go on and argue that the public schools, like the atonement, is provided for all and that the Catholic must take its benefits or fish for themselves; but you know in advance that the Catholics cannot accept your so-called public school any more than he can accept your notions of atonement; that he simply cannot accept your crude theory of education or of life, and yet, simply because you are in the majority, you force him to pay taxes for what he sees and knows to be a more secular, false, pernicious and evil system of education." He refers also to "the American secular, atheistic, and more soulless mechanic, public school system of education."

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) in its issue of November 20, 1869, says: "Let the public school system go to where it can go from—the devil!" and in its issue of December 11, 1869, it calls our public schools "pits of destruction," "a devouring fire," and denounces those that come under the influence of our school and declares they will be lost forever. In the Boston Globe a representative of Rome wrote in 1885: "We want to make our children good Catholics, which is the same as making them good christians. We must have positive christian schools with entire liberty, of religious instruction, even at the expense of building and supporting them and though we should empty half the grand school buildings in Boston, and give them to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder." A Catholic priest wrote to the Boston Advertiser these words: "Catholics would not be satisfied with the public schools even if the Protestant Bible and every vestige of religious teaching were banished from them. They will not be taxed either for educating the children of Protestants, or for having their own children educated in schools under Protestant control." (For quotations from these Boston papers see Lansing's Romanism and the Republic, pp. 160, 161.) Bishop Keane of the Catholic University at Washington in a public address in Central Music hall, Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1891, said—as reported in the public press of that city: "The bulwarks of religion are the home, the church, the school. All three should be independent and inviolate, free from state dictation and control." Cardinal Antonelli, when the pope's secretary, writing to the bishop of Nicaragua said: "We have lately been informed here

Continued on page 5.