

WASHINGTON LETTER.

I wish to call attention once more to the fact that in a convention assembled in the city of Washington, August 24, 1894, the delegates of the different American patriotic organizations of every state in the union put forth the following statement of principles and purposes upon which they propose to stand and act politically, and they submit that all genuinely patriotic Americans ought to unite on them:

"1. The integrity of the funds and the fair and impartial character of the American free public school system must be preserved, and private educational and other institutions must be subject to civil inspections.

"2. Essential separation of church and state must be secured, and the intimidating power of ecclesiasticism over both citizens and law-makers must be destroyed by absolute constitutional prohibition, both by the nation and by the states, against appropriations of public money for the support of sectarian or private institutions.

"3. Stringent immigration laws must be enacted to preserve the character of our citizenship, give dignity to honest toil, and avert the perils of an unrestricted immigration, which permits foreign governments to transfer to our shores the dregs of their population, representing the lowest form of illiteracy, beggary, superstition, and crime, imposing new burdens on our laboring classes, and serving unscrupulous politicians for the most unworthy purposes.

"4. The attitude of all candidates for elective offices in nation and states on these vital questions concerning American institutions must be ascertained as furnishing the basis for the voter's intelligent action, and in case none of them are uncompromisingly loyal and outspoken in their adherence to these principles, put nominees in the field that are.

"5. A just, fair, and equitable readjustment and distribution of appointive federal offices and emoluments among the various states, territories and District of Columbia, in proportion to the various populations thereof."

I ask our friends to read again the fourth clause of this agreement. How is the attitude of all candidates (or any candidates) on such questions to be ascertained, except by giving publicity to their acts? Those who regard party leaders as too sacred to be criticised for hobnobbing with Satoll, for sneering at the "little red school house," for dodging a vote on the Indian school subsidies, for abusing the patriotic orders, and for using every art and trick of demagogues, are in my opinion too conservative. I say this with perfect respect, and only in the spirit which prevailed in the Washington convention of August 28, 1894.

The fifth clause of that agreement is one of great local interest in Washington. Here is an instance. There are two churches—one Methodist, of which Rev. Dr. Pate is pastor, and one papist, St. Aloysius, on North Capital street, near the public printing office. Some years ago, 17 per cent of Dr. Pate's people were employed in the printing office; somewhat later the percentage was reduced to ten. Now, there is but one member of his flock so employed. St. Aloysius, however, has at least 500 of its members in the institution. The public printer lives with the family of his son-in-law, who is a papist. His daughter was educated at a convent.

Rev. Dr. Easton, of the Eastern Presbyterian church, says that he has lost fifteen valuable parishioners very recently by this process of weeding out Protestants in the public service, and another minister says that his congregation has been well nigh destroyed by it. Nearly all Protestant institutions here suffer from the same cause.

Now, these facts bring us to a point where it would be well to consider for a moment certain general principles to which they are closely related.

In this struggle between the people and the papacy, some fundamental truths must be kept ever in mind. This struggle is undoubtedly in the nature of a war; and our friends must not forget that it is not as necessary to know how to provide subsistence for an army as to lead them to battle. Our enemies are acting upon this principle. They always act upon it. Their monastic orders are built upon it. Such societies as Tammany are built upon it. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions is built upon it. In fact, the papal force in all its branches, secular and ecclesiastical, is grounded upon this elementary principle of military science. It labors continuously to accumulate capital. It enlists vast numbers of celibates who are really slaves, working for a bare subsistence and contributing all their gains to the common fund of the order to which they belong. It levies tribute upon every one of its adherents in the form of fees for absolution, dispensations, indulgences, masses for the dead, etc. Wherever it is possible to do so, it places its adherents in positions of profit and honor, so that it may secure the larger revenue from them, and derive greater benefit from their social and political influence. As a quasi-military organization it possesses the finest system ever devised for gathering, storing, and distributing the means of subsistence. It would be impossible to contend successfully against the inroads of this power, unless its

sources of supply were cut off entirely, and this can never be done without destroying its monastic system root and branch.

But let us realize that this will be very hard to accomplish. For Rome knows well the art of bribery, and even Protestant christians do not always act agreeably to their real principles. The present life marks a stronger impression upon them in general, than the life to come; so that many of them will tolerate anything which seems to offer political or pecuniary advantage.

"For Geh, mankind is unco weak. And little to be trusted."

Our great party leaders are almost to a man, mere opportunists, ready to barter anything for votes, and Rome has many votes, as well as many dollars.

But suppose we should be able to elect a president and a congress who could be relied upon to pass laws for securing our country against Romish domination; still there would arise a difficulty in enforcing such laws. For, though laws may be just, yet every man is more or less partial, and while laws should be our remedy upon all occasions, still they are such a remedy as may easily be converted into deadly poison, whenever he who has the power to interpret and administer them is so inclined.

So long, therefore, as the monastic orders and the hierarchy are permitted to remain among us, in the undisturbed exercise of their functions, I can see little hope of any change for the better in the public administration, or in the prospects of Protestantism, for, according to the pop's latest encyclical, his bishops may interpret our laws, and say which are just and which are unjust; and his subjects are to obey only just laws.

I am thoroughly persuaded that this country must be either a Protestant country or a papist country, that its entire policy, civil and religious, must be built upon the Roman method, or upon the American method, in such a way as to exclude every principle of one or the other of these irreconcilable systems.

Two religious systems embodying two antagonistic theories of sovereignty can not possibly exist side by side in one and the same territory. This idea of sovereignty is the essence of politics. And since every religion recognizes the temporal sovereignty as existing somewhere, either in the government of the nation, or in the supreme pontiff, religion, therefore, inevitably becomes a political issue. As Judge Stephen, the great English jurist, said in his famous reply to Cardinal Manning: "Every country is necessarily called upon at some time or other to deal with this religious question, and it should be dealt with as all other questions are dealt with." I believe that the "Roman Question," as Satoll calls it, is now the chief political question in this country, as well as in Europe. I believe that it must be settled again, as it was settled at the time of the reformation.

The character of the foes we have to meet should not be overlooked. The Jesuits are in the saddle, and a more unscrupulous and insidious set of vampires never existed. They are not priests, as many suppose, but there is among them a regularly organized band of spies, Cathcart, in his work on the papal system, says: "The spies constitute a fifth order of the Society of Jesus, known only to the general and a few friends. They are men of all ranks, and ladies of all positions in society. Though bound by no vows, they belong to the order. They are rewarded by good positions where the Jesuits have influence by great liberality in pardoning their sins, or by money, if it is needed. This class, mixing with all conditions of men, report the affairs of the world to the followers of Ignatius.

"The Jesuit is a man of several characters. The brethren have been very extensive merchants; and some of them probably are still engaged in the business.

"Possevin, a celebrated Jesuit, thinking that a blow could be successfully inflicted upon Protestantism in Sweden through the popish tendencies of John III, son of the great Gustavus Vasa, instead of a papal legate, which he really was, entered Sweden under an assumed name, and as the ambassador of the widow of the Emperor Maximilian.

"Christiana, the daughter of the renowned Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was visited in her palace by two handsome young men, Italian noblemen, who stated they were traveling for their improvement. These aristocratic young men were Jesuits, who led the apostate and unmarried daughter of a glorious father into the embrace of Rome.

"In his 'History of the Jesuits,' Nicolini relates that at the siege of Rome, when Pius IX. fled from his loving children, one day a fine looking man, with beard and mustache, was observed going from place to place praising the soldiers for their valor, encouraging the citizens not to desert their walls, and cursing the French, the pope, and especially the Jesuits. One day some national guards perceived a kind of telegraph in a house almost over the walls of the city, belonging to the Jesuits. They burst in and found three men making signs to the enemy. They

were Jesuits, and one of them was the unknown man, who was so full of apparent patriotism when in the company of brave men who were defending old Rome against the pope and Oudinot.

"A Jesuit might be a leading Protestant, a prominent politician, the wife of a cabinet officer, a servant in a family—anything, anywhere. They are everywhere, in every guise."

Let us be careful about trusting politicians whose record has not placed them above suspicion. They may be Jesuits. Some of them have been Jesuits. Indeed, few party caucuses have of late years been free from the machinations of Jesuit spies. It is possible that even the secret sessions of the United States senate have not been secure from their presence and influence. Nay, more, it is possible that even the blessed Gridiron Club may have had them at its wonderful dinners. Reed, Satoll and Weedcock have not always stood squarely up for American principles.

Hon. L. P. Gray, United States minister to Mexico, has died, and Senator Gray, of Delaware, is engaged in circulating in the senate a recommendation to the president that Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, be appointed as minister to Mexico to succeed him.

From what I can learn, this is very unfortunate—Ransom being a henchman of the Jesuits. It is to be hoped that every senator who feels an interest in the issues raised by the patriotic orders will go slow in "advising and consenting" to the appointment of such a man.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Mexico. Its government is a liberal government, and it would be only fair to send them a minister in sympathy with their policy. Ransom was defeated by Mr. Marion Butler in the contest for the senatorship in North Carolina, and is dead timber strictly. Why he should represent our nation abroad because his own people repudiated him is a question for Mr. Cleveland to answer.

W. J. H. TRAYNOR.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Ousted a Roman.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 25.—The influence of the American Protective Association has been felt here in a very pronounced manner. For about fourteen years James T. O'Meara has been an employe of the governor's office. He began his service to the state as a page in the legislature in 1878 and 1880, and when Baren R. Sherman was elected governor in 1884 he appointed "Jimnie" to a position in the office. He rose soon to be chief clerk, in which capacity he has served eight years, and has been regarded as indispensable by all the governors, without regard to partisanship.

But he committed an unpardonable sin in the eyes of the A. P. A., for he was born of Irish parents and has always been a Catholic. So they went after his scalp as soon as Governor Jackson was inaugurated, and they have at last secured it. He has been dismissed by the governor, and F. "Billy" Myers, of Denison, succeeds to the chief clerkship.

Marry This Girl—Somebody!

MR. EZZON: I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Lima Dish Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in ONE MINUTE. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear \$100 this year. By addressing J. H. Nolan, 40 W. Third avenue, Columbus, Ohio, any one can get particulars about the Dish Washer, and can do as well as I am doing. Talk about hard times; you can soon pay off a mortgage, when making \$10 a day, if you will ONLY work; and why won't I people try, when they have such good opportunities. MAGGIE R.

For Sale.

One-half interest in a good paying printing office. Party must be a practical printer. Address, "Printer," care AMERICAN office, 807 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

If you desire to assist the cause subscribe for THE AMERICAN.

When down town drop in at John Rudd's and leave your watch, if it is out of repair, to be fixed. 317 north 16 St.

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Every dairy supplying our condenseries is under supervision. Milk is produced under rigid hygienic rules. The company's reputation is therefore a certificate of the absolute purity of the Gall Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Edward Baumley, for livery, 17th and St. Marys Ave.

Eat Dyball's delicious Cream Candies, 1518 Douglas St.

How is this? Chiniquy's "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome," \$2.50; THE AMERICAN one year, \$2.00; Both for \$2.50.

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Special Master Commissioner's Sale. Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1895, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot six (6) in block seventy-five (75) of Dundee Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 85/100 dollars \$553.85, judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent, per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy the American National Bank of Omaha, defendant herein, the sum of four thousand, four hundred, forty five and 10/100 dollars (\$4,450.00) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent, per annum from September 19th, 1892.

To satisfy Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, defendants herein, the sum of thirty-three and 90/100 dollars (\$33.90) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent, per annum from November 3rd, 1892.

To satisfy the sum of twenty-seven and 7/100 dollars (\$27.70) costs, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action there and there pending, wherein the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, was plaintiff, and the Patrick Land Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, George A. Hoagland, Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, a corporation, and Susan K. Wheat were defendants.

Legal Notice. To Minnie Schoenfelder, Non-Resident Defendant. You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of February, 1895, William Schoenfelder filed a petition against you in the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, for a divorce from you on the grounds of desertion for over two years and adultery. You are required to answer said petition on or before the first day of April, 1895. WILLIAM SCHOENFELDER.

WAVERLY & STANDMORE SCHOOL SHOES. For Boys, Girls and Children. They are Durable, Comfortable, Cheap. Try Them. W. N. WHITNEY, 103 South Fifteenth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

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At THE PEOPLE'S BIG STORE, where your Dollars reap a harvest in good values on everything you buy. We keep no seconds; no Bankrupt Stock, everything the best for the least money:

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W. R. BENNETT CO., 1502-12 Capitol Avenue.

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This is the latest and best book published, being compiled and edited by some of the best known writers and ministers. It contains nothing of a sensational character, but is a clear and concise statement of facts which are matters of history. It points out the causes which have led to the formation of patriotic organizations and their fight against Romanism. It is profusely

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Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an execution issued out of the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I have levied upon the following described property of E. E. Overall, et al.: Lot eight (8), block "S," Lowe's addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska; and I will, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction the property above described, to satisfy the Mutual Investment Company, plaintiff herein, the sum of one hundred and fifty-one and 25/100 dollars (\$151.25) damages, and three and 30/100 dollars \$3.30 costs of suit, which by the judgment of John S. Morrison, Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on the third day of August, 1891, in a transcript of which judgment was on the 5th day of August, 1891, duly filed and docketed in the district court within and for said county; The Mutual Investment Company recovered against the said E. E. Overall, et al., with interest thereon from the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1891, until paid, and also the further sum of one dollar and sixty cents \$1.60 the costs of increase on said judgment, and the accruing costs hereon. Omaha, Nebraska, February 8, 1895.

JOHN C. DREXEL, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. W. H. Russell, attorney. Mutual Inv. Co. vs. Overall, et al. Docket L; No. 40. Special Master Commissioner's Sale. Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1895, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale, as follows, to-wit: The north twenty-three (23) feet of lot seventeen (17), block one (1), Armstrong's first addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy Howard W. Charles the sum of six hundred thirty-five and 10/100 dollars (\$635.70) with interest on six hundred dollars (\$600) thereof at seven (7) per cent per annum, and on thirty-five and 10/100 dollars (\$35.70) thereof at ten (10) per cent per annum, all from September 17th, 1894, together with costs of suit and accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action there and there pending, wherein Howard W. Charles was plaintiff, Fred Hansen and Hilda Hansen were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, February 8, 1895. Special Master Commissioner. B. F. Thomas, attorney. Charles vs. Hansen. Doc. 47; No. 239. 2-8-5 FOR RENT CARPENTERS' 11x14 inches, at 75 cents per dozen; smaller size at 50 cents per dozen, at 1615 Howard street, Omaha.