

THE NATION,

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

It will be Devoted to Questions
National in Character,
Both Social and Political.

IT HAS now been four years since we engaged in the publishing business, and, as everything which has issued from our presses has met with the hearty approval of the reading public, we have conceived the idea of giving to the world a monthly magazine. Its name will be THE NATION, and its principles will be such as the light which God has given us convinces us is right. We have no promises to make for THE NATION, but shall depend on the Supreme Architect of the Universe for strength and courage to tell the truth, and point out the way to a more complete realization of a free government, as was contemplated by the framers of our national Constitution.

Should this platform meet your approval, and should you be in such circumstances as would enable you to become a constant patron of THE NATION, we shall be pleased to place your name upon our subscription list and enroll you among those who love their country, desire to see it prosper, and become, in fact, the greatest Nation in the world. Its Subscription price will be

\$1.00 a Year in Advance,

10 CENTS PER SINGLE COPY.

And will be for sale by Newsdealers generally. Ask your newsdealer for it and if he does not have it request him to order it for you, or, send 10 CENTS to

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

1615 Howard Street,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

protection any un-American ecclesiastical power can claim absolute control over the education of children growing up under the stars and stripes.

Directly in line with our position on the school question is the bill introduced in the last congress by Mr. Hainer, of Nebraska, for establishing the University of America at Washington. This bill provides for an institution with both undergraduate and postgraduate courses of instruction, which shall be open to persons of either sex. Its scholarships, like the cadet ships at West Point and Annapolis, carry with them not only free tuition and textbooks, but also the sum of \$500 a year for the support of the student; and are to be obtained through competitive examinations held in the several congressional districts annually; each district being entitled to two scholarships for every year, and each scholarship being limited in duration to the term of four years; so that there may be eight students from each district in attendance every year.

The indorsement proposed for this university consists of the proceeds of sale of the public lands still owned by the government, and is sufficient to meet every demand which may be made upon the institution.

This great scheme is but a return to the plan suggested by Washington in 1795.

"It is with indescribable regret," said he, "that I have seen the youth of the United States migrating to foreign countries in order to acquire the higher branches of erudition and to obtain a knowledge of the sciences. Although it would be unjust to many to pronounce the certainty of their imbibing principles not congenial to republicanism, it must nevertheless be admitted that a serious danger is encountered by sending abroad among other political systems those who have not well learned the value of their own."

"The time is therefore come when a plan of universal education ought to be adopted in the United States. Not only do the exigencies of public and private life demand it, but if should ever be apprehended that if prejudice should be entertained in one part of the Union against the other, an efficacious remedy will be to assemble the youth of every part under such circumstances as will, by freedom of intercourse and collision of sentiment, give to their minds the direction of truth, philanthropy and mutual conciliation."

The necessity for a truly national university at Washington is even greater today than it was when the father of his country so earnestly pleaded for one. The papists have erected two universities there, besides three colleges, three convents and numbers of other educational establishments, where doctrines are taught which are calculated to injure the character of American citizenship—the very doctrines, in fact, which Washington so much dreaded. We believe that the proposed University of America is a patriotic necessity, and as such I appeal to all patriotic persons to support the scheme.

In my brief visits to the national capital I have noticed that the Jesuit lobby there is not only extremely fortunate in securing appropriations for Indian missions and so called charitable institutions, but that it is also able to obtain the lion's share of federal patronage for its adherents. Its permanency, its great corporate wealth and commanding influence enables it to wield irresistible power in the different departments of the government. Its members are rapidly attaining the position occupied by the cardinals in the early days of the church of Rome. Always on the ground and in readiness to act, they are courtiers rather than priests—advocates who have the ear of the court. Hence they have been able to place in lucrative offices a number of their retainers in the District of Columbia exceeding the entire number of persons from the southern states holding similar positions. Regarding this pernicious practice as inimical alike to good government and fair dealing, our order has declared against it; and a bill for a just and equitable distribution of federal patronage among the people of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia in proportion

to their respective population introduced in the last congress by Mr. Hicks, has been approved by us. If adopted it will break up the worst ring of vampires and frauds that ever existed outside of Rome itself. This ring would be replaced by a body of American citizens coming from every congressional district in the United States. The salaries now received by Roman and Irish adventurers would be turned over to those who are in letter and spirit true Americans. The freezing out process which has so long been practiced against non-papists would cease, and the assertion of Jesuit Richards, in his recent address to Satali, "we are all Romans and all Irish," would no longer be true of the District of Columbia. A few Americans, at least, would be able to enjoy the advantage of living for a time in the capital of their own country, which has been embellished at their expense with so many treasures of art and science—with so many magnificent edifices, parks and streets. Why should foreign papists monopolize all these advantages? They do not accept this government, or hold it to be any government at all, or as capable of performing any of the proper functions of government. On the contrary, they hold that if the American government is to be sustained and preserved at all, it must be by the rejection of the principles of the reformation (that is, the government by the people) and the acceptance of the papal principle, which is the government of the pope. We are metaphorically nurturing cuckoos when we allow such people to force concessions in the form of subsidies and patronage from our statesmen, and we should not forget that such a course must prove suicidal. "The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long, it had its head bit off by its young."

I have endeavored thus briefly to give the reason for the existence of the American Protective Association. Its objects are political, but non-sectarian. In the legislation proposed it will be found that there is one essential proposition to which all the rest is incidental. The separation of the church from the state is the root and kernel of our contention. To effect this we propose not only an amendment to the constitution, but also a series of bills covering a wide range of subjects indispensable to our primary object. It will be noticed, too, that all this proposed legislation is national in its scope. As we have a supreme council, state councils and local councils we expect the order in the different states and municipalities to unite only upon national issues and to act independently upon subjects fit for state or municipal legislation or administration. For this reason I have not touched upon the subject of direct taxation at all. Neither have I spoken of the demand of our order for the inspection by public authority of a monastic or institutions where persons are confined with or without their own consent.

There are so few papists among you that in many places you have no home missionary work to do on our line, except to teach your congressmen that concessions to Mgr. Satali and the Jesuit lobby in Washington are not to be made with impunity by any southern statesman; that, though you have not centuries of experience behind you, like the pope, yet you know enough of diplomacy to set a proper value alike upon the threats and promises of Italian and Irish mountebanks, and will repudiate any representative who does make concessions to them. In order to do this successfully you should see that counsels of our order are organized in every county and city and that none but good men are put into them. Then when your representatives go to Washington they will serve you and not the pope. We of the north and west have need of your assistance in the work of bringing the ship of state back to its original moorings and keeping it there. That we shall not look in vain for such assistance I feel assured by the warm welcome I received at the hands of many of your best people in my recent journey through your sections, as well as by the Protestant predilections of your population. For all the legislation proposed by us, the votes of the southern representatives will be needed, and since the fate of Protestantism, so far as America is concerned, may be determined by the adoption or rejection of such legislation, our order expects every patriotic man in every section to do his duty.

W. J. H. TRAYNOR,
Supreme President A. P. A.
DETROIT, Mich., April 16, 1895.

WHILE Friend Carew was selling AMERICANS on Clark and Madison streets, Saturday, a man came up and called him a S—of a B—Carew just stepped to the box of a newsboy and grabbed up one of the weights and smashed him. A policeman came up and asked the man hit, "Did you call him that name?" "Yes," and ripped out another oath. The policeman remarked, "Well, now, go on; you got what you was after." Covered with blood, he wended his way, and Carew went on selling THE CHICAGO AMERICAN as usual.

Flags for Schools.
Both branches of the legislature of Michigan has passed the following law, which has been signed by the governor: A bill to provide for the purchase and display of United States flags in connection with the public school buildings within this state.

SECTION 1. The people of the state

of Michigan enact, that the board of education or the board of school trustees in the several cities, townships, villages and school districts of this state shall purchase a United States flag, of a size not less than four feet two inches by eight feet, and made of good flag bunting, flag staff, and the necessary appliances therefor, and shall display said flag upon or near the public school building during school hours, and at such other times as to the said boards may seem proper; and that the necessary funds to defray the expenses to be incurred herein shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as moneys for public school purposes are assessed and collected by law.

The Manitoba Nuddle.

Every true American who believes in "states rights" must sympathize with the people of Manitoba, Canada. The legislature of this Province passed a law forbidding the use of public funds for the support of sectarian schools. The Roman Catholics—the only church that drew from the public treasury for the support of their schools—opposed the measure tooth and nail; they appealed to the Dominion Government, but that body assumed that they had no right to interfere with the rights of the Province of Manitoba. The appeal was then carried to the Privy Council of Great Britain, who affirmed that the Roman Catholics had a grievance, and that some remedial legislation was necessary. The Dominion government sent this order to the legislature of Manitoba, commanding them to enact a law to remedy the assumed grievance of the Roman minority. After reading the message—which was signed by the governor general of Canada—the house adjourned to meet again in May. Feeling now runs very high in Manitoba, as might be expected, and the Provincial parliament seems determined to ignore the interference of the Dominion government. We hope they will "stand by their guns," and insist that they have "provincial rights" which may not be trampled in the dust by the federal government.

What would we in Pennsylvania think of the United States congress if they should send us an order interfering with the school laws passed by our own state legislature? Would there not be a fuss; might it not lead to rebellion? Surely it would; and yet this is precisely the situation in Manitoba. We mistake the free enlightened people of that Province if they tamely submit to this unwarranted and high-handed act of either the Dominion government or the British Privy council. And while we have no right to interfere or trouble ourselves with British affairs, we hope the people of Manitoba will rebel, and dissolve the act of confederation, before they will allow their rights to be trampled upon. Here is a case where all Irish home rulers, and those who sympathize with that movement, can give vent to their feelings. Is home rule not just as good for Manitoba as Ireland? But just wait and see how the Irish Catholics at home and abroad will treat this question. See how they will swallow their own words and trample on their own avowed principles when it is Protestant Manitoba that demands home rule. Already the Romish American press are full of condemnation of the Provincial legislature and call it by the old name of "intolerable bigotry." Yes, it is "intolerable bigotry" according to these American (?) sheets for the people of Manitoba to govern themselves and abide by their own Provincial (state) laws! Home rule only means the right of Roman Catholic Ireland to govern herself, and ride rough-shod over the great and intelligent Protestant minority; that is home rule, pure and simple, in the estimation of these fellows. And yet what Manitoba is contending for is simply what every patriotic American endorses and believes—the right of each state to pass her own laws and govern herself. These Romish-Irish in our midst stand opposed to this principle, and are un-American in this as in everything else where the "holy church" is concerned. Truly they are Catholics first and Americans afterward. We have not a single Romish paper in this country that has yet taken the side of Manitoba in her heroic struggle, nor will we; and yet we hear a great deal about their loyalty to American principles! Why not show it brethren of the Romish press? You have now a fine opportunity of proving your loyalty to the question of Irish home rule, and also to that of American "states rights." But you dare not take your stand nobly, the fear of "holy church" stands in the way. Come out squarely on the side of Manitoba in her great struggle for liberty and independence, and then people will believe you when you contend for Ireland's rights, or when you say you are lovers of American government. If you take the other side, with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, in coercing the province, you will condemn yourselves in the eyes of all true, loyal Americans. The present conservative government of Canada is sustained by the Catholic vote throughout the Dominion, but they will fine themselves "out in the cold" when the next election takes place, unless they let Manitoba alone. This is a late day to try coercion on the American continent, and the people of Manitoba will shoulder their muskets before they will submit

to be deprived of their God-given rights to govern themselves. Their blood is up, and it is good blood too. We wish them complete success, though it takes a resolution to accomplish it.—*Protestant Standard*

Does Rome Boycott?

Uninformed people are crying out loudly against the A. P. A. and all other bodies that are organized to protect American institutions and American people, and are taking up the cudgel in the defence of what they term "poor persecuted Romanists" but if we may judge from occurrences taking place in our community daily, it is time some one defended Protestants and Americans.

A clear case in point has come under our notice.

At No. 10 City Hall avenue, Mr. Wedlock keeps a restaurant which in times past, has been quite a popular resort for young Romanists.

Wishing to secure all the patronage he could, he very wisely advertised in the *American Citizen*.

One day his Romanist customers asked him why he advertised in such a paper. "Purely as a business matter," was the reply.

He was urged to withdraw his advertisement, being told that the articles against Romanists in that paper were offensive.

He replied, "I am willing to advertise in the *Pilot*, but I shall not withdraw my advertisement from the *Citizen*."

A few days later one hundred and fifty Romanists withdrew their patronage, and so influenced others to boycott the restaurant, that there were not customers enough left to even pay the running expenses.

Let us be sent to parties who were thought to be Romanists, and one of these letters can now be seen at Mr. Wedlock's restaurant. It is framed, and envelope and letter are appropriately placed on a green back ground.

We herewith print a copy of the letter verbatim. The spelling itself is a curiosity but only shows what ignorant tools the Roman Catholic church uses to accomplish its ends.

COPY OF LETTER.

Addressed to Charles G. Curran and Co., No. 15 Court Square, City.

BOSTON, Jan. 18th, 1895.

Charles T. Curran & Co.,
The A. P. A. dining saloon, that you take your dinner at, is boycotted by the Nights of Columbus, you must not take your dinner there no more. If you love Holy Catholic church. We think you air with us.

An Irish man and Italian every time.
JACK DONHUE.

A more perfect boycott than this was never proven.

Finding his business falling off so rapidly, Mr. Wedlock informed some of the patriotic men and women of the facts, and they have rallied round him in such numbers that his restaurant now begins to look in the busy hours, as in former times. Mr. Wedlock has not receded from the position he took in regard to the *Citizen*, but he has now placed his advertisement in the *Woman's Voice* to further show his determined intentions to conduct his business as he pleases, not allowing himself to be dictated to by Romanists.

Protestants have now an opportunity to show their loyalty to Americans by flooding this restaurant at the noon hour and by standing loyally by Mr. Wedlock.

A singular circumstance connected with this affair was that spies were placed outside the building near the entrance to take down the names of all Romanists or possibly also Protestants who patronized the place, but since the old city officials have been bounced, some Irish patronage has been given Mr. Wedlock, doubtless with the hope that through Mr. Wedlock's influence, positions might be retained at the city hall.

Americans should learn a lesson from all these events and stand as loyally by Americans as does one Romanist merchant on Washington street who, when asked to contribute to a good cause replied, "I must do for my own church," and yet at that very moment his store was flooded with Protestant women.

An example of how these people should be treated was given them by one of the *Woman's A. P. A.* not long since, who was waiting for a bundle to be delivered to her, for which she had not paid, and the Roman Catholic salesman informed her when solicited to help a Protestant fair, "I help only my own church," whereupon the patriotic woman coolly pocketed her money and refused to purchase the goods, remarking, "That's a good plan for one to follow." A few incidents like this will teach the Romanists a bitter lesson.—*Woman's Voice*.

Better Save Their Breath.

The Roman Catholic papers are vainly trying to vindicate Mrs. Surratt from the charge of conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, and her execution is now styled "America's disgrace." Like all other Romish miscreants she is now "a martyr." We are now asked to believe that the war department sent for Rev. Father Walter the day before the execution, and made him promise that he would not allow Mrs. Surratt to protest her innocence after he had administered "extreme unction"—the last rites of the church. He kept the promise; hence on the scaffold she was silent.

If there is any shadow of truth in this then Father Walter was a villain. But the whole thing is a trick of the jesuits, and in order to learn the truth of this sad event, read "Assassination of President Lincoln," by General Harris.—*Standard*.

Irish Roman Catholic Intolerance.

Yesterday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock while Herman Carlson, a perfectly harmless and inoffensive man who is well known in this city, was en route to his home, 338 east Broadway, and just before reaching the Clarence hotel, corner of East Park and Ohio streets, he stopped to talk to Police Officer Mike Topey and William Page, Mr. Carlson having a package of *Examiners* under his arm, in which papers there appeared a letter written by him on "Foreign Birth." He asked Officer Topey if he had seen it, when at this moment two fine specimens of Irish Romanism appeared on the scene and one of them proceeded to make some offensive remarks to Mr. Carlson concerning the *Examiners*. The other fellow asked Carlson to walk down to the hotel with him. He led Carlson back to the washroom, and on entering, the big, burly, Irish tough struck him two or three times; when Carlson had time to recover, he tried to run, but on reentering the office he had to run the gauntlet of several others of the pope's own, each and every one taking a blow at him as he passed. When the gentleman succeeded in reaching the sidewalk, he was one battered piece of humanity. At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Carlson was home and in bed, with both eyes completely closed and his face having the appearance of a piece of raw beefsteak.

Topey says that he does not know the Irishman who is so full of American liberality and religious tolerance (?) and also states that he does not know whether he could find the fellow or not.

If it had been an A. P. A. that had thumped an Irishman it would be no trouble to catch him.—*Butte Examiner*.

The AMERICAN, of Omaha, Nebraska, lies on our table. It is bright, newsy and spicy, and is American more than in name. Its motto is: "America for Americans;" and so say all of us. We wish the AMERICAN success and long life.—*Protestant Standard*.

SPLENDID NEW PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES.
Some illustrated with fine engravings of Washington and Lincoln. Fine letterhead and prohibition envelopes, printed in colors. Illustrated—many styles—30 for 10 cents. 50 for 15 cents. Fine motto letter paper, illustrated in colors, beautiful pictures, fruits, etc. Address: THE FAITH TRACT HOUSE, 20 Elm street, Ulica, N. Y.

THE WESTERN TRAIL
is published quarterly by the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free.

JOHN SEASTON, G. P. A.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

JENNIE S. SCOTT,
vs.
JOSEPH D. WAMPLER, et al.

In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

To Joseph D. Wampler, Lucinda Wampler, Marcus C. Patrick, Her C. Patrick, Benjamin F. Clark, non-resident defendants: You are hereby notified that on the 6th day of March, 1895, the plaintiff, Jennie S. Scott, filed her petition against you in said district court, implored with others, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by said Joseph D. Wampler and Lucinda Wampler to the Kincaid-Champ Investment Company, the latter having sold and assigned the same to the plaintiff; and which said mortgage was given to secure a certain promissory note of one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,250.00), and interest, and a deed of property described in the plaintiff's petition, to wit: Lot No. twenty-six (26), in block fourteen (14), in Walnut Hill addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska; said note was made due and payable five years from date; that there is now due and payable upon said note the sum of one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,250.00) and interest, and the plaintiff prays of the petition, is that on default of the payment of said note and interest by the defendant that said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due by said note.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 23rd day of May, 1895.

Dated at Omaha, Neb., April 12, 1895.

JENNIE S. SCOTT, Plaintiff.

By John W. Lyttle, her attorney. 4-12-95

FOR RENT CARDS—11x14 inches, at 7 cents per dozen; smaller size at 50 cents per dozen, at 1615 Howard Street, Omaha.

FOR RENT—Seven room house; bath, 3509 Jackson street.

"J. M. P." Lincoln.

Nothing here. Address Denver American. They have just what you inquire for in Denver.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

CARO A. TRIMBLE, Plaintiff.

vs.
ROBERT T. MAXWELL, Defendant.

In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

To Adel P. Crapner, Non-Resident Defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 1st day of December, 1894, Caro A. Trimble, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Robert T. Maxwell and Anna M. Maxwell, et al., and prays of the petition, which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants, Robert T. Maxwell and Anna M. Maxwell, to Daniel H. Smith, one (1) block fifteen (15), in the city of South Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded. Said mortgage was given to secure a promissory note for the sum of seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) due on said note and mortgage the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$765.00), with interest on seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) at seven (7) per cent. per annum, and on sixty-five dollars (\$65.00) at ten (10) per cent. per annum, all from the 1st day of February, 1890, for which an order of plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due; that said defendants be forever barred of said land and all equity of redemption in said mortgaged premises.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of May, 1895.

Dated Omaha, Neb., April 15, 1895.

CARO A. TRIMBLE.

By B. F. Thomas, her attorney. 4-15-95

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of George A. Bennett, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the county court room, in said county, on the 19th day of June, 1895, on the 19th day of August, 1895, and on the 19th day of October, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims and adjusting and allowing same. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 8th day of April, 1895. This notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 15th day of June, 1895.

IRVING F. RAXTER,
County Judge.

4-13-95

WONDERFUL CURE FREE. Malaria, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Constipation, etc. Send for free trial bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will cure you. Address: Hood's Sarsaparilla Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Mrs. Ensign R. Smith
Etna, Cal.

Like Other Women

I have suffered for 25 years with a complication of troubles, with continuous, almost unbearable pain in my back. The Grip also prostrated me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures
me of all my troubles, and I cannot speak too highly of it. Mrs. E. R. Smith, Box 59 Etna, Cal.

Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion.