

IN SESSION.

The Supreme Council of the A. P. A. at Work in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—[Special Telegram to THE AMERICAN.]—The Supreme Council of the American Protective Association convened in Liberty hall, this city, Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, with 400 delegates present. Every state in the union excepting Mississippi is represented, and its failure to send delegates lies in the fact that the order only last month obtained a foothold in that state. There are also a number of delegates from Canada who will be seated before the council adjourns, and probably before the election of officers takes place, as the committee which was appointed to formulate plans looking to the formation of an international association has agreed upon the details and has submitted its report, which has been discussed and will surely be adopted. Upon its adoption the delegation from Canada will be admitted, and will be accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the American delegates.

Supreme President Traynor delivered his address today. It was a voluminous document, but vitally interesting to every member of the association. It told of the increasing membership in the south and east upon the Pacific slope. It stated that from reports in the hands of the supreme secretary the membership was shown to be 3,000,000, and that it was increasing at a phenomenal rate.

Probably the question which will draw out the greatest amount of discussion will be that touching the formation of a new party. The supreme president's message contained propositions—or arguments—both for and against such a move, but left the settlement of the case solely with the council. Mr. Traynor said neither of the old parties had fulfilled its pledges to the order, when it had been trusted. Hence, future political action and affiliation should receive the most careful, thorough and impassioned consideration. As he saw it, there were two courses, one of which must be pursued. One was to remain practically as at present and persistently continue the effort to purify politics through the instrumentality of the old parties, or to encourage the formation of a new party, not inside, but outside of the order, which would embody its principles in a platform and which could be depended upon to maintain those principles whenever and wherever it ascended to municipal, state or national control.

He advised, in conformity with the expressed wish of the last supreme council, that national headquarters be opened in Washington, D. C., and that the work of reformation be pushed vigorously forward. He declared in favor of taxing all property, for the abolition of contract convict labor, for the inspection of monastic edifices, and dwelt at length upon the Burtell labor propaganda. He advocates the substitution of the ballot for strikes, and warns laborers against papalized labor organizations. He urged united and positive action as opposed to negative action in every move that affects a member of the order.

The council today sent telegrams of encouragement and sympathy to the Manitoba parliament.

Members of the A. P. A., male and female, are tendering a brilliant reception to the delegates in Liberty hall this evening.

There has been no election of officers yet.

Nebraska has but three representatives here—the state president, state secretary and W. B. Howard—but they will do some good work before they return.

There are no slates being made, and but little contesting will be noticed when the election of officers takes place, as everything is peace and harmony now.

The Natural Rights of Man.

The natural rights of every creature are paramount to ecclesiastical laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, usages, customs, politics, policies, traditions, mandates, opinions, and requirements.



Mrs. Viola Emery

Indigestion, Cramps

In the stomach, dyspepsia and catarrh of the bowels, caused my wife great suffering. She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures some of these symptoms, has improved in looks and weight. I have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for Scrofula and General Debility with much benefit. I am satisfied Hood's Sarsaparilla is a splendid tonic and blood purifier. HENRY T. EMERY, 348 Sixth St., Portland, Ore. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness.

I have a natural right to air, water, sunshine, food and raiment, life and liberty, and to reap the fruit of my hands, and an opportunity to attain honorable distinction among the sons of men—whether I be a disciple of Confucius, Zoroaster, Plato, Gautama (the Buddha), Socrates, Jesus, or Mahomet; whether I be a worshiper of the planets, of the sun, moon, stars, or fire, or of plants or animals, or of deified human beings, or an adorer of images, pictures, statues, or phantasmagorias; whether I be agnostic, atheist, altruist, gnostic, deist, infidel, rationalist, materialist, theist, theosophist, trinitarian, unitarian, utilitarian, parsee, polytheist, pantheist, or pagan.

I agree with Matthew Arnold, that "conduct is three-fourths of life." A man should be judged by his conduct, and not by his creed. The natural man is amenable to the natural laws of right and justice. The citizen of the world is amenable to those laws which have the natural rights of man for their basis. The inhabitant of a free state is amenable to those statutes which the people in their sovereign capacity have adopted and pledged themselves to uphold.

That any foreign king, prince, potentate, pope or power should have any power or authority in American secular affairs is an abridgement of the liberties and an impairment of the rights of the sovereign citizens of the United States. Free man is the glory of the great republic.

Such a political despotism as that of Russia is abhorrent to the sons of liberty. Neither the Czar of Russia nor the Pope of Rome respects the natural rights of man. The will of the czar is the supreme law of Muscovy, as the will of the pope is the supreme law of the Roman Catholic world. The theory of government in Russia is that the czar reigns by divine right. The czar is God Almighty's deputy. The papal theory of government is that all emperors, kings, princes, potentates, governors, judges and legislators can legitimately exercise their functions only with the consent, blessing and benediction of the Pope of Rome.

Practically a republic may resemble a monarchy more closely than we are apt to think. Thus the United States is not a pure democracy, but a representative government. We do not vote in person upon every law that is enacted. We delegate certain powers and concede certain prerogatives to the President of the United States during the space of four years, and intrust certain powers and privileges for fixed terms to members of Congress, state judges, legislators, governors and other officers, and suffer United States judges and United States army officers to hold office during life, unless they shall at any time prove themselves recreant to the trusts reposed in them.

It was a very wise provision which our fathers incorporated in the Constitution when they fixed the term of members of the lower house of Congress at two years. Recent events and tendencies have shown that United States senators, too, should be chosen by a direct vote of the people, instead of by the state legislatures.

It behooves the American people to carefully watch for and guard against, so far as lies within their purview, symptoms and manifestations of arbitrary power and despotic authority, particularly upon the part of alien officers and alien hierarchs whom we have quartered upon us. No subject of the Pope of Rome is fit to hold any office within the gift of the American people. Unless the loyal people are watchful and vigilant, an orgiastic and sacerdotal oligarchy will gradually and stealthily gain control of the state and general government, of our imperial cities, of the fountains of justice and of the springs of legislation. Ideal government is not force. Government by hierarchy is always despotic. Hierocracies and oligarchies have had their day.

If we are to have an aristocracy in this country, let it be an aristocracy of brains. Establish the fact that men shall administer, legislate and judge by virtue of their imperial intellects, by virtue of their special fitness to fill certain posts of honor, trust and responsibility. The mental and moral caliber and quality of loyalty of statesmen should determine their standing and fix their place in American history.

The natural and acquired rights of man are violated every day in this country. A Kansas City paper notes a case originating in Chicago. It said: "We have read nothing from the bench, or rather from those who occupy judicial places, with more satisfaction than the letter of Judge Tukey, of Chicago, to the Personal Rights League. He refers to the case of a citizen arrested and confined for eight days without being allowed to see any friend, on a letter from an 'unknown party.' That such a thing could be in our boasted 'free America' would, abroad, be resented by an American as an insult to his country. Do our people understand the fact that practically there is no personal liberty in this country outside the will of the police? Yet such is the fact. We talk about the common law, but the dominant common law of this country is police law. A man is arrested at will; he is clubbed at the pleasure of the arrester, and he is confined when 'wanted' and as long as 'ordered.'"

No inhuman alien should be intrusted with police powers in America. They are too prone to subject the inoffensive citizen to disgraceful espionage. No inhabitant of the republic must be illegally arrested, unlawfully confined or unnecessarily annoyed. Personal liberty is too precious to be jeopardized by the police. The state is made for man, not man for the state. This is the American idea. Educate, exalt and ennoble the individual, and you transmute the community of which he is an integral part.

"America for Americans" is a cry that has justice, mercy and truth in it. Every consistent Roman Catholic in America is an alien and an enemy of civil and religious liberty. Therefore, none but true Protestants can safely be clothed with authority.

Liberty and the Lateran are at variance. Reason and Romanism cannot coalesce. Veracity and Vaticanism do not harmonize.

The curule chair should be reserved for a true Protestant.

Put none but Americans on guard, that the natural and acquired rights of all our people may be duly respected and faithfully preserved.

ADALBERT BEACH.

Is the Papal Church a Christian or Pagan Church?

Before we finish this writing we will honestly declare our belief whether the papal church is a christian or pagan church.

In the year 325, Constantine the Great, having previously ascended the throne of the Roman Empire, felt himself called upon to decide what should be the religion of his empire. Paganism at this time was on the decline and was not popular, while christianity, though it had lost much of its primitive spirituality, was making great progress in spite of its former persecutions, sufficiently so to induce Constantine to give it his imperial sanction. Consequently, at the great council of Nice, of which he was president, he sided with the christian fathers, and christianity, in name, at least, became the state religion of the Roman Empire, probably for the reason that by it he could best govern his subjects; and as a shrewd manager of his empire he incorporated into his code of laws very many pagan rites and usages, which laid the foundation for a more rapid decline of morals and true christian principles, and practices, which had been increasing in development all through the centuries.

In 350 idolatry was practiced in the church in the worship of the Virgin Mary, the saints, images and angels. In 691 worshipping in an unbroken tongue was instituted, which opened the way for increased corruption in the church. In 609 the dogma of papal supremacy was added to the church, which was really the beginning of papal rule. In 786 pagan idolatry was more fully established in the worship of images and relics. In 1000 the celibacy of the Roman priesthood was instituted, which prepared the way for untold priestly corruption and licentiousness. In 1180 the sale of indulgences was added to the already overloaded superstitions of the papal church. In 1215 the shocking dogma of transubstantiation was officially declared, which included the very worst form of idolatry, and also a peculiar kind of cannibalism. The priest has his servants girl bake thin flour cakes, he cuts them into little pieces about an inch square, called wafers, and at the eucharistic consecration, by repeating some Latin phrases, pretends to actually change them into the literal bones, flesh, blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ, calling him "the good god," whom he places in a silver box, carries him in his pocket wherever needed, compels him to obey him, and then [eats him! Merciful God! Was there ever such shocking impiety and profane insolence rendered to Thee as this? Surely its like cannot be found in all heathenism. If the priest is sincere in these mock ceremonies, it only shows the depth of superstition into which he has plunged, and if he is not sincere, he is then a hypocrite, which explains the reason why so many priests and bishops are infidels, and work on this line only for the power it secures and for the money there is in it. In 1215 the confessional was officially established, which is probably, all things considered, the worst and most pernicious in its character and influence than any other papal dogma, and its parallel in wickedness and debauchery cannot be found in any heathen country. In 1215 the sacramental cup was withheld from the laity in the papal church. In 1430 the Roman purgatory was officially recognized, which has all along been a fruitful source of superstition and robbery by extorting money under the false pretense of rescuing the souls of the departed from the flames of purgatory. In 1540 the traditions of the papal church were made of equal authority with the scriptures, and practically of more importance, for the priests are required to interpret them according to the traditions of the church, and the laity are forbidden to read the Bible or to have it in their possession. In 1854 the immaculate conception was proclaimed from the vatican. And in 1870 the dogma of papal infallibility was officially proclaimed, which is today a popular

dogma in the papal church, and which makes any reform hopeless and impossible; and in some respects this is the most senseless and ridiculous of any dogma that has been added to the papal church during all the centuries. And now we would ask the readers of THE AMERICAN to read, in connection with the foregoing statements, the canon law published weekly in this paper, and then see if they will not agree with me in declaring our firm belief that the papal church in its government and usages has no legitimate claim to be called a christian church.

But the question arises, has not the papal church rights that all are bound to respect? We unhesitatingly answer, it has; and we cheerfully accord to it all the rights and privileges, under the constitution, that we accord to each and all the Protestant churches, and the same rights that we accord to all classes of religionists in the land, be they Jews, pagans or infidels; no difference who; this is fair and honorable, and the principles of religious freedom being so plain, we need not take up space to further discuss this point.

And it is also true that the state or civil government has rights, too, that should be equally respected by all its citizens, and by all aliens residing in our midst, rights which cannot be ignored or infringed upon without disastrous consequences. If any branch of the Protestant church should so far forget or overreach its legitimate ecclesiastical obligations as to attempt, by secret or open intrigue, to use the state in its legislative or judicial departments for selfish purposes, to promote its political influence or power, the patriotism of the whole country would be aroused by speech and ballot to put down such unconstitutional interference with the rights of the state. The same principle would be equally applicable to all classes of religionists of the country should they attempt to thrust their religious or irreligious opinions upon the state for political purposes.

Now, then, what is the present political relation of the papal hierarchy to this country? It ought to be precisely the same as that of other churches, just referred to, and if this was actually the case there would be no trouble with the papists, and there would be no use for the American Protective Association. But does not the pope claim by right to be the supreme temporal and spiritual ruler of the whole world, including, of course, the United States, and is he not shrewdly laying his plans and prosecuting his work to accomplish his purpose in this country as soon as possible? Is not the papal canon law an eye opener as to its character, objects and aims? Is not the papal hierarchy, both secretly and publicly, plotting to break up our public schools as an entering wedge to the destruction of the republic? And if space would permit, we might raise fifty more questions equally pertinent.

The general government not only has the right to protect itself against the terrible political encroachments of Rome, but it will enforce that right, too, by speech, by ballot and by the sword, if it must be, rather than to surrender all our civil and religious institutions and submit to the cruel yoke of papal despotism.

If the Roman Jesuits are so bad that they could not be endorsed even in papal states, but have been expelled at different times from every country in Europe and from Mexico, surely the state should, for self-protection, expel them from this country as deadly political foes, plotting and shrewdly working to destroy the republic.

If the papal nunneries now established all over the land are conducted under the false pretense of imparting educational instruction, but are really gloomy prisons of immoral practices, as ex-priests and escaped nuns say they are, then the state not only has the right, but is in duty bound to open them to public inspection, or if need be, suppress them altogether.

If the confessional is so vicious, so demoralizing and debauching to our youth; especially to our girls, young ladies, married women and even to the priests themselves as reliable ex-priests and others believe it to be, then this infamous dogma of the dark ages, being so injurious to American civilization and the best interests of the state, should no longer be tolerated in this country. And as it is a crime against the state to extort money from any person under false pretenses, just so it is a crime equally injurious to the state for Roman priests to extort money from their poor, ignorant and deluded devotees, under the false pretense of rescuing the souls of their dead from the flames of purgatory, and this robbery of the people under these painful circumstances, should be prohibited by the state.

These great moral and political crimes against the republic are now being considered by the thoughtful, and especially by the patriotic citizens, as never before, and may all those who are loyal to our glorious flag, embrace the present opportunity of co-operating with the A. P. A., which has done so much of late to rescue the nation from the clutch of Rome, and may all hope and pray that it may continue to press forward its work to a finish that it now has in hand, in the best possible way, either as a secret order or as an open political party.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

Member of the Association in La Crosse, Wis., After Father Phelan.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 30.—Editor of THE AMERICAN: Will you kindly publish in your paper the inclosed newspaper clipping and its answer? MRS. A. M. PAUL.

OUTVIE THE SATURNALIA.

Catholic Priest Attacks Christian Endeavor Conventions.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Father Phelan, pastor of a Roman Catholic church in North St. Louis and editor of the Western Watchman, printed an editorial in his paper Saturday attacking the Christian Endeavor conventions, and saying, in part:

"The associations of Christian Endeavor and the Epworth League number over 100,000 young men and women. Every one of them expects, hopes and labors to get married. They are actively engaged in courting when not most actively busy in singing and praying. These two associations go off from home thousands of miles and stay weeks away from the parental roof, with no one to protect them from the wiles of the vicious.

"The corrupting tendency of such heterogeneous gatherings of young people cannot be overestimated, and for downright viciousness and depravity they have never been equaled since the horrid Saturnalia of Greece and Rome. The history of these general conventions will never be told, but chapters without end could be written in the heart's blood of afflicted mothers."

Sir—In a recent issue of your paper you printed an editorial attacking Christian Endeavor conventions. May I ask you if you knew even the A B C about that which you attempted to write? Because, let me inform you, you don't. You surely lost sight of the old but true proverb: "Evil doers are evil thinkers" and "Do not judge everybody by yourself." In writing such an article you but judged Christian Endeavorers from a Church of Rome standpoint. It isn't worth while to argue the case in point, nor do I wish you to understand that it hurts me any to see such nonsense in print, for the reason that any person with even a little common sense (unless it be one of your own kind, and he does not count) will disbelieve your allegations. I would, however,

ever, give you a piece of advice. First and foremost, before you attempt to write about anything, read up on it, and know whereof you write. You know you cannot inform others concerning those matters of which you know nothing yourself. Second, read article "History of Endeavor" in paper which I send you, and print it in your paper, to give your subscribers a rare treat—a glimpse of truth. It will also show them how very far behind a christian church the Church of Rome is. Thank God, there is no reason why christian endeavor should be hidden; and, in fact, it will not be hidden behind black veils, celibacy, nor high walls. Another thing: At those same conventions spoken of by you, the saloons are not the headquarters of the delegates, as they were here in this city at a Catholic convention some time ago. God said, when he created man at the beginning of the world (I thought I'd tell you when and where, as I do not believe the Church of Rome teaches even that about religion): "It is not good for man to be alone." So he gave him woman. But of course a Catholic priest is not human, nor even God-created. In fact, quite the reverse—an emissary of the devil.

An Endeavorer who was married before the Society of Christian Endeavor was born. MRS. I. S. C. PAUL.

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, County and State aforesaid, 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. 1898. 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.

Pleasant to Take.

The NORTHWESTERN LINE fast vestibuled Chicago train that glides east from the Union Depot every afternoon at 5:45, and into Chicago at 8:45 next morning, with supper and a late breakfast. Every part of this train is RIGHT.

Other trains at 11:05 a. m. 4:50 a. m. daily—good, too.

City Ticket Office, 1401 Farnam street.

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.

Have You Read

IF CHRIST CAME TO CONGRESS?

BY M. W. HOWARD.

The Most Sensational Book Ever Written!

It eclipses all other erotic efforts! The wickedness of the Capital City exposed and its disorderly houses mapped out. Has been read by President Cleveland and his cabinet, and by Senators, Congressmen and their families. It is the boldest exposure of vice and corruption in high places ever written. Read it and learn about your high officials, your senators and congressmen and their mistresses, and the desecration of our National Capitol. Startling disclosures made known for the first time! Read and learn. Over 15,000 copies sold in Washington in 3 weeks. The best seller out. Now in its third edition. Price 3 Cents. 94 pages, illustrated. Sent postage prepaid upon receipt of price.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 20 Park Row, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

IN THE CLUTCH OF ROME

BY "GONZALES."

Bound in Paper, Price 25 CENTS. Sent on Receipt of Price.

This Story Was Published in Serial Form in the Omaha American, and had a Very Wide Circulation.

Order From THE AMERICAN,

1615 Howard Street,

OMAHA, NEB.

Notice for Publication.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a corporation under the statutes of the state of Nebraska; that the name of said corporation is "The Admore Company." The principal place of business is the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the buying and selling and trading in Fuel, Lumber, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, Produce, Flour, Feed, General Merchandise and real estate. To collect rents or money on own account or for others. To manufacture any merchantable article, either for self, on commission or royalty. To borrow or loan money, either on own account or commission. To build houses or improve lots or lands for sale or trade, or to hold permanently for income investments. To mortgage real estate when necessary as well as personal property, and to make such investments as will assure profits to said corporation. The amount of capital stock shall be one hundred thousand dollars, and must be fully paid up at beginning of business, and to have power to increase capital stock at any time to two hundred thousand dollars, which must also be fully paid when capital is increased. The time of commencement of the business of said corporation shall be on May 1st, 1898, and shall continue for fifty-five years thereafter. The highest amount of indebtedness to which said corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed sixty per cent of the amount of the paid-up capital stock. The affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Board of Directors, who may appoint a General Manager and such agents or helpers as the business may require. Omaha, Nebraska, May 4, 1898. A. WILLIS, F. C. CHAPMAN, E. A. HAMMOND, Incorporators.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

CAIRO A. TRIMBLE, Plaintiff, vs. ROBERT T. MAXWELL, Defendant. In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska. To Abel P. Crasper, Non-Resident Defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 31st day of December, 1894, Cairo A. Trimble, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Robert T. Maxwell and Anna M. Maxwell, Chas. J. Nobes, Margaret J. Elliott and John Elliott, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants, Robert T. Maxwell and Anna M. Maxwell, to Daniel H. Smith, and by him assigned to plaintiff herein upon the following described premises, to wit: Lot 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 one promissory note for the sum of seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) dated September 17, 1889. That there is now 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 10 per cent per annum, all from the 15th day of February, 1895 for which said 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 any and all equity of redemption in said mortgaged premises. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of May, 1898. Dated Omaha, Neb., April 18, 1898. CAIRO A. TRIMBLE, By R. F. Thomas, her attorney. 4-19-4

American Ladies!

When Needing the Assistance of a

First-Class Dress Maker

Should not forget to call on MRS. JAMES GILLAN, 218 North 25th Street.

CHRIST. HAMAN

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

512 South 16 Street. OMAHA, NEB.