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AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

The Illinois state council of the A. P. A. meets in Bloomington next week.

There are about ten entertainments on tap for the evening of February 22, in honor of Washington's birthday.

There is a law against commerce between the sexes, yet Roman priests and Roman nuns have been repeatedly proved guilty of that crime.

POPULISTS and Democrats in the Kentucky legislature seem to have combined to prevent the Republicans from electing a United States Senator.

We would state that the best mode to abolish the "green" from the Irishman's eye would be to show that it is the most unlucky color on earth. Superstition would do the rest.

We have made the rounds of the A. P. A. in this city, and find that each meeting averages about one-half more members in attendance than was the case before the last election.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., is the home of the newest patriotic paper. It is managed by I. N. Simpson. Its name is the Cripple Creek American. It is eight pages in size and sells for \$2. It will certainly prosper.

SENATOR VILAS in a recent speech declared that the silver-mine owners were entirely responsible for the agitation of the silver question. Strange to relate, the people and the mine owners seem to be of one mind so far as the money question is concerned.

ONE would think Americans, of all people, would be awake to the dangers of Romanism, yet they do not seem to be. Some are too deeply engrossed in business, others in politics, and still others in the money question, to realize that Rome is the insidious foe that is encroaching upon their liberties.

CLARA BARTON will have no trouble in entering Turkish territory. The American minister at Constantinople has obtained the Port's safeguard, which guarantees herself and her assistants protection while distributing relief in the distressed provinces of the empire.

UNDER the recent order of the Treasury Department the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans will coin silver dollars at the rate of \$1,500,000 per month. It is the intention of the department to continue this rate of coinage until at least 20,000,000 of silver dollars have been coined.

THE revenue law provides for the payment of a license by manufacturers and vendors of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors. Nuns and priests of the Roman church violate this law with impunity. The former beg wine and vend it without license, and the latter have been known to brew and distill liquor in their monasteries in violation of said law. How much better is a Roman priest or nun, who defrauds the public in that way, than a West Virginian or Kentucky moonshiner?

A LETTER from Peoria says: "Last Saturday night Council 99 of the A. P. A. had a splendid meeting. At no recent time has there been such an enthusiastic assemblage. Over three hundred members were present, and nine candidates were initiated. There were present many visitors, members from Council 97, and other councils of

this city, all of whom listened attentively to an address given by the president of Council 104. Since the beginning of the new year, it seems that all the councils in this city are taking on new life and new vigor to fight the battles of 1896."

THERE is considerable unanimity on the part of the various European powers in the matter of strengthening their navies. And while this is going on they sit quietly watching each other. The steady increase in population of these countries has brought about conditions of unrest which nothing short of war or pestilence can allay. It is the belief of some of the best scholars of the world that the whole of Europe will, in time, be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon race, which will finally become the ruling race of the whole world.

ONE of the dirtiest tricks on record is laid at the door of a Kansas City daily paper. It was not the Journal, World or Star. A representative of the vile sheet in question went to the meeting place of Council 31, Jr. O. U. A. M., before opening, put on the regalia of the order and sat in the hall until he was called upon for identification. Not being a member, and consequently unable to give the desired information, the regalia was taken from him and he was requested to retire. This act has caused much displeasure among the members, and from the talk, it might pay the paper he represented to prepare a carriage and have it waiting to carry off the fragments of the next representative who makes such an attempt.—Kansas City American.

GOOD WORK IN PEORIA.

A Friend of That Live American City Writes About the A. P. A.

PEORIA, Ill., February 17th, 1896.—EDITOR AMERICAN: This city, like others towns, has a class of croakers (Protestants I mean) who are continually crying about the A. P. A.—its un-Americanism. They remind me of a flock of buzzards hovering over a dead carcass. If these croakers are not devouring one thing they are devouring another. Just now these harpies are busy circulating reports regarding the order and its councils, calling it anything but nice names. Among other things they aver that the American Protective Association is not a constitutional representative body of legal voters, and its candidates elected to office are not representative men. This is horrid if true, and if true 'tis a pity! But if I mistake not, the very class of men who are now crying down the A. P. A. are men who have had—and some of them now have—an axe to grind and we have refused to turn their grindstone, and because we would not we are not a representative body of legal voters. Ah, how sad! The A. P. A. does not claim, however, to be an organization of any partisan political party. It claims to be an organization for the salvation of these United States from ring rule and Romanism. It is or will be, the protector of all just men of the land. Its membership is composed of the rich and the poor, and the poor are treated within the councils with the same consideration as the rich. It is no respecter of persons. It does not seek to be an organization of any class, sect or creed. It only asks that its views be accorded with as its logic and American principles justify. When any class of men seek to make the members of this organization their henchmen, they get left. They may, if they see fit, declare that it is not a representative body of legal voters. That does not matter to us. Our field of political work is peculiarly our own, and we have, in the face of all opposition in the past, gained victory after victory over our enemy, even in Peoria. The A. P. A. is out of its swaddling clothes. It feels its oats. It is quite able to go it alone. That is just what it is going to do in the future. All the brayings, all the slurs, all the chin-music and all the backbiting that can be done by these mean, skinned and dried-up old Romanist sympathizers, who are too stingy to buy a patriotic paper and inform themselves, cannot deter the A. P. A. from moving onward and upward, boom and boom, until at last it will reach such a stage of efficiency that it will shed light unto all the heathen in the most remote corners of these United States. Yours in F. P. and P. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

Party Fealty Must Abdiccate.

We have received a large number of letters recently from friends in various parts of the city asking us to call upon all Americans, and particularly upon all the members of the patriotic orders in this city and county to come out to all open meetings and identify themselves with the movement now making for a more pronounced Americanism. They argue, and justly, too, that Protestants cannot hope to win a permanent victory in this city, until they follow the tactics which Romanists have practiced for so many years—that is, get together, stay together, work together and vote together, wherever an Americanized Protestant is nominated, regardless of the ticket he is running upon. American principles cannot be triumphant so long as partisan feeling controls your acts. Party fealty must abdiccate in favor of fealty to

America. Unless this happens there is no hope of success, no chance to win a victory. Public sentiment weighs not with Rome or her tools, and partisanship will be the ruin of this nation unless the Protestants awake to a realization of the fact that they are blindly allowing the papal power to gain control of this government. The proper way for Protestants to remedy this evil is to let the party bosses crack their whips; let them howl for protection to our infant industries, for a tariff for revenue only, or for whatever they please, while they keep their mind on the ultimate object to be attained—the Americanization of America by the aid of the ballot, and in spite of partisanship. Unless this is practiced universally Rome will do as she has boasted: Take this country in 1900 and keep it. Americans! Do you want to see that realized? Do you want the worst enemy civil and religious liberty has ever known to gain the ascendancy in this country? Do you want your liberties subverted? Do you want your free school system ruined? Do you want your fortunes, your homes and your lives jeopardized, by placing the affairs of this country within the control of an arrogant and oppressive priesthood? If you do not, buckle on your armor, go out in the world and preach the gospel of Americanism and arouse every man to a full realization of the danger in which his and our liberties are in even today. Rome's minions are working as they never worked before, and it is your duty, as true, loyal, patriotic citizens, to join hands with the men who are fighting the cancerous growth from which this body politic is now suffering through the machination of the Roman priesthood in local and state affairs. There must be unity of action on the part of Protestant Americans; nothing can be accomplished by dividing our forces or by working at cross purposes, and the only way we can see to keep from doing that is for the patriotic orders to devise a way to keep this city out of the control of the corrupt and unscrupulous gang that has for years tried to dominate it and the county. To this end we ask every A. P. A. council, every camp of the P. O. S. of A., every council of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and every lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution in this county to send us, under seal of their lodge a poll of their attending membership, showing the number of men who can be depended upon to get out and work to rid this country of the detestable clique that misrepresents American sentiment as often as it controls a convention. As a member of every one of the above named associations we urge upon our friends and brothers the need of prompt and vigorous action. We ask them to take up this question and discuss it, and ascertain whether it is not time that we became truly American, by refusing to bow before any man, or any set of men who may set themselves up as dictators. When you have discussed it, take a rising vote and send the result to us, and if the result justifies it, we will help organize a fight against the notorious gang that has brought disgrace upon this fair city and this great state by their unfair and un-American acts. But if we are to organize, we must be up and doing. No time is to be lost. It is not long until election day, and it will be useless to fight after the polls are closed. Therefore we ask every brother to go to his lodge, state this case clearly and ask the opinion of the members as to the advisability of cutting loose from party ties and becoming a free lance? After they have expressed an opinion, ask the lodge to instruct the secretary to inform us officially as to what proportion of their membership favors making a determined fight against Roman aggression. If the friends of true Americanism will take hold of this matter and work in unison, we will help them win a victory from Rome—and it will be done without the use of a single dollar, and on the principle endorsed by our orders—purity in politics. No subscriptions to a campaign fund will be asked, and no donations will be accepted. The fight will be made upon the plan adopted in Omaha. Every patriot will be given something to do, and no one will be paid for what he does. The fight will be prosecuted for the good of the city and the county, and not for personal gain. It will be a fight for liberty and equality, and against usurpation and fraud. Are you with us? This is the only way to defeat Rome. It must be done honestly and without the use of money. Right and truth are bound to win.—Kansas City American.

A New Law Firm.

Attorneys C. C. Wright and B. F. Thomas have formed a partnership. The firm name will be Wright & Thomas, with offices in Suite 517 New York Life building. Mr. Wright stands at the head of the legal fraternity in this city, and Mr. Thomas has for the past five years been employed as the legal adviser of the Bates-Smith Investment Company, whose business he still retains. Messrs. Wright & Thomas will, on account of their capability and trustworthiness, make a strong law firm; and THE AMERICAN wishes them unbounded success.

UNION PACIFIC.

"The Overland Route." City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam Street.

ROMAN THUGS STRIKE.

They Assault Fred Carew, an American Employe, While Selling Papers.

The Attack Occurred Saturday Night, and Would Have Resulted in Carew's Death Had Not a Lady Interfered.

(Chicago American.)

Rome has struck another blow! She has spilled the blood of another patriot, and while she did not cause his death, that certainly was her game.

Her plan was well laid, but God defeated her through the agency of a woman.

From what we can learn, Fred Carew, as has been his custom for more than a year, was selling THE AMERICAN on the streets last Saturday night.

He was standing on the corner of Madison and Clark, and things were "coming his way" in a very short time—particularly Roman things.

Probably the success he was having tended to stir the ire of the Romanists as much as the cartoon on the first page; at any rate they descended on him and were beating him in a shameful and shocking manner, when a lady ran to his rescue.

There were six papists in the assaulting party, and their hideous cries and shouts, as they hammered and kicked poor Carew, frightened the passers-by so that they increased their speed to get away from danger.

One Roman struck Carew in the face with either a pair of brass knuckles or a bill, mashing his nose and face into a pulp. The others tried to wrest his papers from him, kick him, and struck him from behind—and no doubt would have left him seriously injured, if not dead, had it not been for some unknown woman rushing in and placing herself between him and his assailants.

All the time they were pounding Carew they were emitting a regular stream of oaths, vile and indecent language, settling beyond a doubt whose agents they were.

For years Rome has tried to keep this paper from reaching the public. Her minions have often assaulted our newsboys; they have purchased the papers, set them on fire in public, and tried to incite a riot, so that her thugs might murder the boys they could not intimidate. But we are still doing business at the same old stand, and will be, if the Lord is willing, when the power of the papacy in our affairs of state has been completely broken.

Until that hour arrives, we ask every patriot to do what he can to increase the demand for this paper. Hand the one you get to a friend. Come to the office and get some sample copies and make yourself a committee of one to get at least two of your friends and acquaintances to send in 50 cents and get the paper until January 1, 1897.

How many of you will do that before the first of next month. Think of our eight-page paper being sent to any address for ten months for 50 cents. Who will not want it?

When we get a circulation of 25,000 in the city of Chicago Rome will not assault our newsboys. Public sentiment will quickly tell her she is in the wrong.

POPE LEO WAS FOR PEACE.

His Efforts to Induce England to Arbitrate the Venezuelan Dispute.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The pope has taken an extraordinary interest in all the phases of the recent conflict between England and the United States with regard to Venezuela. As you know, Venezuela last year proposed to England to submit the pending question to the arbitration of the pope. But the English government refused to act upon the suggestion, fearing, perhaps, that it might give umbrage to English sentiment, which has never been particularly favorable to what it calls papistry. There is no doubt that Leo XIII. was very much hurt by this attitude of England. The holy father attaches great importance to arbitration, which he regards as one of the traditional functions of the holy see. Bismarck was well aware this when he invited the meditation of the vatican in the matter of the Caroli Islands.

Although no steps may have been taken by Leo XIII. to induce the English government to reconsider its rejection of his good offices, unofficial action was undoubtedly taken, unhappily without success.

The last few weeks have been full of disappointment for the pope. When war between the United States and England seemed imminent he remarked: "And yet, if England would but have consented, this quarrel would have been settled long ago."

After England's refusal of the proposed mediation President Crespo wrote the holy father a letter expressing his regret.

At the vatican there seems to be no doubt as to the justice of the Venezuelan cause. Considerable satisfaction was therefore felt there when the United States took up the defense of the South American republic.

On the occasion of Cardinal Satolli's investiture at Baltimore the pope received a long telegram from the pro-delegate fully describing all the im-



All honor to thee, thou glorious man, Who led the hosts in Freedom's van To Liberty! All hail to thee, our country's sire— Who helped give man his heart's desire, Pure Liberty! For this thy name on hist'ry's scroll Will live until the death-knells toll For Liberty! So rest, dear soul; thy work is done, And millions have thy praises sung, George Washington!

pressive details of the ceremony. His holiness was much delighted to learn how much significance and pomp had been attached to the solemnity, and in conversation with several persons at the vatican he gave expression to his feelings on the subject. It was the first time on which an official representative of the pope in the United States had been so honored, and great importance was attached to the occurrence, which was considered as a triumph of the papal policy.

One of Cardinal Satolli's compatriots, a distinguished prelate who enjoys the confidence of the pope, with whom THE World correspondent had occasion to discuss the investiture, said that he regarded the Baltimore ceremony as the closing episode in the history of an important period. Referring to the hostility with which the delegate was met by a majority of the American Episcopacy on his arrival in Washington, and recalling Mgr. Satolli's attitude in various matters affecting Mgr. Ireland and Dr. McGlynn, he echoed the views of the pope by declaring that the strength of the delegation must necessarily lie in the assumption of a neutral and independent position. How true this was, he continued, Mgr. Satolli had been quick to see himself. He had understood that it was the part of the papal envoy to Washington to avoid partisanship and prefer the character of a peacemaker or arbiter, for which Mgr. Satolli had shown himself to be eminently suited. The long conflicts and disputes by which Catholicism and the United States had been disturbed, had caused, at least temporarily, thanks to his diplomacy and zeal. The work of harmony had made great progress. The delegation was no longer combated, while those who, at the outset, were the bitterest enemies of Mgr. Satolli—the Jesuits and the Archbishop of New York—were now his most devoted advocates. In conclusion, the prelate declared that there was every reason to rejoice at the success of the new cardinal's mission.

It is now rumored here that Cardinal Satolli may after all not come to Rome to receive his "hat" at the next consistory. The wish, however, may in this case have prompted the thought which gave birth to the report.

In addition to Ab. Mgr. Averardi, who has been supposed to have a chance of being appointed the next delegate, Roman ecclesiastics are again talking of the possible despatch to Washington of Mgr. Lorenzelli, inter-nuncio to the Hague. He is supported by the Jesuits, who of late have constituted themselves lord-protectors of the delegation and who have at this moment a great deal of influence at the vatican. For many years, indeed, they have not enjoyed such power as now. Leo, however, refuses to allow the Jesuits to sway him in his attitude towards the Washington University. Their repeated onslaughts on that institution have had no effect. The holy father looks on the university as peculiarly his own creation, and a continuance of his favor seems assured.—N. Y. World.

Patronize those who advertise in the American papers. By doing this you will greatly assist the cause.

DAMAGES FROM A PRIEST.

Father Nowicki's Estimate of Frank Powelski Costs Him \$1,500.

Judgment for \$1,500 was entered in Judge Tutthill's court recently against Father Adolph Nowicki, a Polish priest of South Chicago, for alleged slander. Father Nowicki was sued by Frank Powelski, one of his parishioners, for \$15,000. When the suit was called for trial the defendant did not appear and a jury passed upon the case. Father Nowicki was the pastor of St. Michael's church at South Chicago last November. Powelski was president of a benevolent society connected with the church, known as St. Martin's Society. Dissension arose and the organization split into factions. The president and the pastor were on opposite sides. Powelski told the jury that, on November 24, the pastor, in the hearing of several persons, accused him of perjury and called him a drunken bully. Finally he was expelled from the organization and he declared the pastor was mainly responsible for it.

JR. O. U. A. M. ITEMS.

The Junior Order of the United American Mechanics has been enjoying quite a boom in this state during the past few months. Several new councils have been organized in the twin cities recently, and the older lodges have received new acquisitions in membership. The state organizer, A. G. Bainbridge, of Minneapolis, instituted Mayflower Council No. 9, at Hayfield, Minn., last Wednesday evening; and Saturday evening Twin City Council No. 10 was instituted at Hamline. About 150 members from both cities were present at the latter ceremonies, including the Lincoln Council Glee Club, the Washington Council Mandolin Club and the Ryder Mandolin Club, of St. Paul. A new council will be instituted in Bismarck this week.—Minneapolis Times.

Last evening the officers of the several councils and the representatives to the state council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, at a meeting in Snyder Bros.' art studio, decided to make an effort to secure the meeting of the national council in 1897 for Minneapolis. The national session this year will be held in Denver, Co., next June. Owing to the rapid growth of the order, Minnesota will be entitled to seven representatives. The object of the meeting last night was to devise some way of raising money for the expenses of the delegates to Denver. It was decided to give a union ball, of all the councils in the twincities, on February 28, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

Omaha, Nebraska, has spent over ten millions on public improvements such as pavements, sewers, etc., during thirteen years. Omaha is one of the model cities of the country.—Mobile Herald.

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