

Get Your Friends to Subscribe For
THE AMERICAN.
50c to Jan. 1, 1897.

THE AMERICAN.

THE AMERICAN
Cheapest Paper in America.

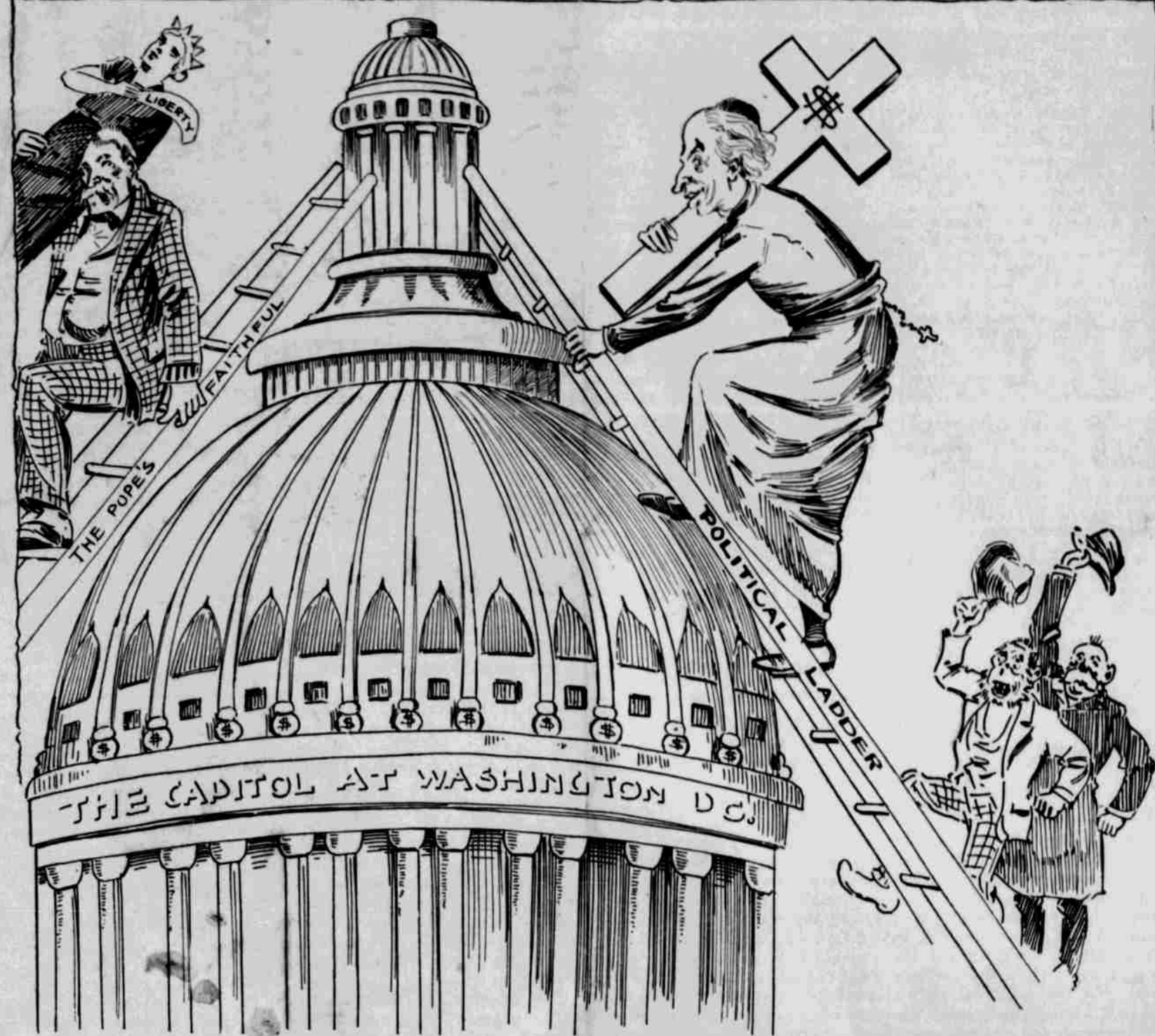
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. "AMERICA FOR AMERICANS"—We hold that all men are Americans who swear Allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation in favor of the Pope. PRICE FIVE CENTS. VOLUME V. OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896. NUMBER 13.

YORKE-ROSS DECISION

Final and Important Proceedings in the Great Controversy in San Francisco.

Court Commissioner and Referee Edwin A. Sherman's Findings and Conclusions Fully Set Forth.

We publish below the full text of the concluding paper of the Yorke-Ross controversy, says the American Patriot. The document is the report of the court commissioner appointed by the people at Metropolitan Temple to render a decision on the proofs adduced by Donald M. Ross in support of the four propositions which he was challenged by Peter C. Yorke to prove. As it is the culmination of the widely published issue between the Jesuits and the Romish hierarchy on one side, and the constitutional American citizenship on the other, through their respective representatives, Yorke and Ross, this decision of Commissioner Sherman takes high rank in the contest, and should be carefully read and preserved for future use and reference. It includes an examination of authorities cited, a comparison of the quotations made with the original text, and the evidence of the same. And, finally, in the deductions and conclusions of the instrument, pointed reference is made to the preamble of the constitution of the United States and to amendments of Articles I and II. This decision possesses the merit of being perspicuous, concise and authoritative, and cannot be discredited by the linguistic buffoonery of any priestly mountebank: Court of American Citizens duly convened on February 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1896, in Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, Cal., Edwin A. Sherman acting as court commissioner and referee, after being duly sworn by W. B. Benchley, a duly commissioned notary public in and for the city and county of San Francisco and state of California.



Off With the Old—On With the New.
Now that Jesuit Marquet's Statue is in the Capitol, it will be in order for His Holiness to replace the figure of Liberty upon the Cupola with something more fitting, from the Roman Point of view.

PROCEEDINGS.

HISTORY AND STATEMENT OF THE MATTERS PRESENTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF SAID COURT.
1st. It appears from the facts presented, that on the 27th day of November, 1895, Rev. Peter C. Yorke of San Francisco sent to the Rev. Donald Ross of said city a challenge (which was also published in the daily press) to prove the affirmative of the words, or the substance of them, of the following four propositions, as occurring in any Roman Catholic publication as statements of Catholic teachings, to-wit:

- PROPOSITIONS.**
Proposition I.—"The Roman church has the right to exercise its authority without any limit set to it by the civil powers."
Prop. II.—"The pope and the priests ought to have dominion over temporal affairs."
Prop. III.—"The Roman church and her ecclesiastics have a right to immunity from civil law."
Prop. IV.—"In case of conflict between ecclesiastical and civil powers the ecclesiastical ought to prevail."

It is unnecessary at this point to consider the financial terms mentioned in connection with the production of the proofs of these propositions, or the plan and mode of arbitration by chosen judges selected to decide upon the proofs, argument and evidence to be presented. The declaration of the Hon. W. W. Foote, selected by Mr. Yorke, and the action of the latter, necessitated a change in [the original design of a reference to a board of arbitration, to that of a court of the people, with a commissioner and referee to examine the authorities to be cited, and compare the quotations made with the original text, to see if they were correct, to report the evidence of the same, together with his findings, deductions, and conclusions.

That, there might be some form of regularity in procedure, your commissioner and referee was duly sworn by an officer of the law to faithfully perform this duty, the same as if he had been regularly appointed by a court of regular jurisdiction.

With a strict regard for his oath, and the duty which he owed to his fellow-citizens and to his country upon the momentous questions involved in the four propositions presented, a most careful and thorough examination was made of the Roman Catholic works published and approved by the papal authorities of that hierarchy as standard authorities in the Roman Catholic church, from which the extracts were taken by the Rev. Donald Ross. Each sentence and paragraph cited by him has been closely scanned, read and compared with the original text in the

works examined, and found to be correct in every respect; and in his argument and proofs, he has used scarcely five per cent of the amount of this kind of evidence available to sustain his position.

FINDINGS.
Question.—Has the Rev. Donald Ross successfully proven from the authorities cited Proposition I—"The Roman church has the right to exercise its authority without any limit set to it by the civil powers?"
Answer.—Yes.
Ques.—Has he successfully proven Proposition II—"The pope and the priests ought to have dominion over temporal affairs?"
Ans.—Yes.
Ques.—Has he successfully proven Proposition III—"The Roman church and her ecclesiastics have a right to immunity from civil law?"
Ans.—Yes.
Ques.—Has he successfully proven Proposition IV—"In case of conflict between ecclesiastical and civil powers, the ecclesiastical ought to prevail?"
Ans.—Yes.

CONCLUSIONS.
Mr. Ross, having successfully proven the affirmative of these propositions from the highest papal authority, the American people find themselves confronted by a foreign power, claiming absolute sovereignty over them—an invader of their soil, usurping their powers and hostile to their free institutions. The vital principles of human liberty set forth in the Declaration of American Independence are threatened with destruction. "All men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and when any government becomes destructive of these ends, then it is the duty and the right of the people to throw off such government and to establish new government upon such foundation as will best secure their rights, their happiness and prosperity."

The affirmative of these propositions so thoroughly presented by Mr. Ross is a direct contravention and a violation of the constitution of the United States, and of the constitution of every state in the union—a menace to free government and the rights and liberties of the people.
The preamble to the constitution of the United States reads as follows: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common de-

fense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."

Article I.
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.
If congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, this power being denied to even the immediate representatives of the people, then any approaches of encroachment, even in the spirit, by any hierarchy or sovereignty, either at home or from abroad, is an invasion of the rights of the people and a violation of the constitution, either direct or implied.

Article II, as amended in relation to the right of the people to keep and bear arms and not be infringed, has direct relation to the organization of the regular militia for the security and protection of a free state; and for that purpose alone, to aid in the maintenance and support of the constitution and laws, are the people permitted to keep and bear arms, and make themselves familiar with their use. Therefore, the unlawful organization of a society which is composed of armed men for military and religious purposes, and of foreign birth and descent, as is the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," which in its Constitution, Article IX, Section 1, says: "No person shall become a member of this order who is not Irish or of Irish descent through either parent, and a practical Roman Catholic * * * and no person connected with any secret society which is detrimental to the Catholic church, shall be admitted." Such religious and military organization should at once be declared by the governor as an enemy and treasonable to the state and by him disbanded and its arms confiscated to the state, that the sovereignty of the people may be preserved and maintained.

The arming of any religious sect within our borders is destructive of domestic tranquility, dangerous to the welfare of the people, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the state. If, however, such a state of affairs is to be continued by the negligence of the authorities in power, then

it not only becomes the duty but the right of every American citizen to provide himself at once with the necessary arms for his self-defense.

The affirmative of these four propositions having been successfully proven, then to maintain the absolute sovereignty of the government of the people of these United States, the spirit of the naturalization laws should be rigidly enforced, that the applicant for naturalization and citizenship who swears "that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly, by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application. Therefore, any foreign power or sovereignty attempting to exercise jurisdiction over these United States, as has the Roman pontiff in creating the cardinals and bishops of a house of lords and a nobility, and conferring titles of knighthood and nobility upon citizens of these United States, is an invasion and usurpation of the constitutional rights and liberties of the American people; and every citizen accepting such title should forfeit all rights and privileges of American citizenship.

The affirmative of the aforesaid propositions having been so thoroughly and successfully proven, this court of American citizens of San Francisco herein assembled hereby pronounces its decision and declares that the sovereignty of the people of these United States is within their own borders absolute and supreme over all, and will tolerate no other authority that dares to infringe or take away any of their rights, liberties and privileges as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and secured forever by the Constitution and laws of our great and free republic received by us from our fathers, to be transmitted unimpaired to future generations that may be born.

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
Court Commissioner and Referee.

The Little Horn.
"His look was more stout than his fellows." Dan, 7:20.
This Scripture marks a point in the character of the "little horn," an emblem of the papacy described in this chapter and is the same as the "man of sin," mentioned in II Thess. 2:3. We have said some things about the "little horn" in former articles, but wish to call attention to what this Scripture suggests, viz., the bold and

outrageous demands which the Church of Rome makes and has ever made upon the civil government, for special favors in money and political place, and she would monopolize every place of honor and profit if she could.

We have no protest to make against men as citizens, seeking by honorable means, places of honor and profit; but when they demand special favors as a religious sect and on the ground that the highest place in church and state belongs to them by right, we demur.

It is un-American, it is an outrage, a shame and a disgrace, that presidents and politicians yield to these impudent demands. Suppose that Presbyterians, Methodists and all Protestant churches should be continually tugging at the presidential skirt and high officials for a place in the cabinet, and for every lucrative position in the government, and for appropriations for their various sectarian institutions, and it would result in disorder, a babel, a politico-sectarian pandemonium, such as prevails in papal countries. The constitution of the United States is unsectarian and forbids the establishment of religion and appropriations for the support of sectarian institutions. In fact, for congress to make such appropriations, is virtually to establish religion and violate the constitution. To ask for a division of the school fund is an attack on the constitution, a protest against equal rights and a demand for special favors to a sectarian corporation. The attack upon our free schools is a part of a conspiracy and the first step in a deep laid scheme for the utter destruction of our free institutions. If Rome could furnish all the teachers, draw all the public money, have the control of education and teach her damnable idolatries to American children, she would be pleased, but not satisfied, for that would be only one of her schemes to reach and monopolize every place of honor, power and profit in the United States.

Her theory is, that no man shall buy or sell, save he that has the mark of the beast. Every move of Rome is on this line. Are our statesmen and politicians blind to papal intrigue, or are they ready, for political ends, to betray their country into the hands of a foreign foe? Who is so blind and ignorant of history as not to know that Rome is the implacable enemy of civil and religious liberty? Who is so indifferent and stupid as not to see that Rome's highest ambition is the conquest of the United States? Every move she makes points in that direction and she will succeed unless Americans awake from their slumbers and defend their liberties. We have

reached a point where we will have to fight the battle of freedom over again. To maintain our freedom the masses must be properly educated.
CALVIN.

Didn't Want an A. P. A.-ry.
This amusing skit is going the rounds of the press:

Upon a tidy little farm not many miles from Chico, dwells the owner, a Hibernian by race and a Roman Catholic by creed, whom we shall call Finnegan, because that is not his name. Not long since an agent in search of a purchaser for an improved bee-hive called at Finnegan's.

After an extended conversation, during which the drummer extolled the merits of his new hive and Finnegan discussed poor crops and poor prices, the former thought he saw a chance for an entering wedge, and proceeded to drive it.

"See here, Finnegan," said he, "I'll let you have a couple of hives now, and that will give you a starter; next year you can buy a couple more, and so on, and I will not present the bill until times get easier. Better do it, old man; you'll never get another such chance to purchase a first-class apairy."

"O'll git a what?" asked Finnegan.

"An apairy," replied the agent, blissfully unconscious of the storm-signals in the old man's eyes.

"It's an A-P-A-ry you're wantin' me to buy, is it?" blazed out Finnegan. "G'wan out of this; g'wan now, before I hit yer ugly mug wid my fist. An A-P-A-ry—an' me a good Catholic fifty years come Christmas!"

The agent vanished, and when last seen was trying to sell an A. P. A. neighbor of Finnegan's a new clock that had Arabic instead of Roman numerals on its face.

Some More History.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24, 1896.

—Dear Sir: Allow me to call your attention to what might be called an error in your published article under the heading "Church History," viewed from an unbiased standpoint, the following from Chambers' may be of interest to your readers. The world's population of one and one-half billion in religions is divided approximately as follows:

Buddhists	500,000,000
Hindus	160,000,000
Mohamedans	155,000,000
Confucians	80,000,000
Adherents of Shintoinism in Japan	14,000,000
Jews	7,000,000
Roman Catholics	152,000,000
Greek	75,000,000
Lutherans	35,000,000
Anglican Church	15,000,000
Calvinists	15,000,000
Methodists	5,000,000
Presbyterians	4,000,000
Baptists	2,500,000
Congregationalists	1,500,000
Universalists	650,000
Quakers	300,000
Unitarians	185,000
Mormons	180,000
Moravians	150,000

In other words, there are in all 1,169,000,000 so-called unbelievers in any established religion. There are 227,000,000 Roman and Greek Catholics; 7,985,000 Jews, Universalists, Mormons and Trinitarians; 78,450,000 Protestants, which makes a total of 1,422,435,000. Deduct the 78,450,000 Protestants and we have 1,343,985,000 of the world's population, whom orthodox would have the world believe will be cast into eternal punishment. The question in the light of history, which company will you join, the majority or the small minority? Christianity, in its present form, has been before the world for almost 2,000 years. Have we not outlined its fundamental principles? Where are the evidences of the wide-spread of the gospel. The figures are mute—still your article is timely. Would there were more of it, so far as the Roman Catholic church is concerned. The following human lives charged up to papal tyranny in authentic history will furnish food for reflection:

Killed under Pope J. d. lan	300,000
By the French Massacre	100,000
By the wars of Waldenses	150,000
By Jesuit mobs and tortures	600,000
By Duke of Albas orders	100,000
By tortures of inquisition	150,000
By Irish massacre	150,000
By wars of Moors in Spain	1,500,000
By wars of Jews in Europe	1,100,000
In Mexico, S. America and Cuba	15,000,000
Under Queen Mary	23,000
East Indies, Europe and America	50,000,000
In Mexico in the year 1895 by torture and fire	14

Total loss of human lives credited to papal tyranny, 70,559,014—more than the entire population of the United States of America. Do you think the star of Bethlehem still shines?

The crime statistics of America show an alarming increase in 1895 over that of 1890, among church-going people.

WE have, by the aid of our friends, doubled our subscription list since the first of the year. Won't you help us double it again?

—OBSERVER.