

STEVENS VS. ROSSITER.

Another Great Meeting of Americans in Kansas City.

State President Judge John H. D. Stevens Defends the A. P. A. Against the Hiring of the Democratic Party.

The debate between the State President of the A. P. A. of Missouri, Judge J. H. D. Stevens, and J. Pennypacker Rossiter, an alleged Quaker, at the Coats Opera House, on the evening of Thursday, March 19, created a great stir and caused the house to be filled until no standing room was left.

Mr. Rossiter was given an hour to open the debate; Judge Stevens one hour and twenty minutes to respond, after which Mr. Rossiter closed with twenty minutes' talk.

The basis of the whole affair was a resolution previously agreed upon—"That the principles of the American Protective Association are un-American." Prof. Rossiter took the affirmative view of this and Judge Stevens the opposite. The audience that assembled to witness the contest taxed the capacity of the house.

In the center of the stage was a speaker's table draped with the American flag, while at either side were other tables. Here sat the seconds, John Conlon of the Thirteenth ward for Rossiter, and Marshall A. Pursley for Judge Stevens. Promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. Pursley, who also acted as master of ceremonies, announced the question to be discussed and the conditions. On behalf of Judge Stevens, and "by his special request," Mr. Pursley hoped that every one present would remember that this was to be a strictly friendly contest, and that both sides should be given a respectful, good-natured hearing.

Then John Conlon made a similar request on behalf of Rossiter to his partisans, and in a few words introduced his principal, who advanced slowly to the center of the stage and began with great deliberation, making a bow at each comma:

"Fellow citizens, members of the A. P. A., and you who are not members, Catholics and Protestants [At this point he was interrupted by applause, and took advantage of the pause to take from his pocket a small American flag, such as A. P. A.'s often wear on their coat lapels as a badge. Holding this in his hand, he continued, in his most impressive tone:] As an American citizen, not a member of any oath-bound political conclave, and out of respect to the thousands of Catholics who gave their lives for this country, I pin this emblem to my person." As he spoke, he pinned the little flag to his lapel, whereupon perhaps one-third of the audience rose in its seats and cried its approval. Then Rossiter waded into the A. P. A. platform of principles and denounced it severely.

"Take up the first plank," he began, "loyalty to true Americanism, knowing no race, sect or birthplace, is the first requisite for membership." There is not an A. P. A. broad enough to give that plank its true interpretation. The order places a restriction upon sect and birthplace."

In this way he went on the whole thirteen paragraphs.

He tried to dodge the 9th, 10th and 11th plank, but the audience would not have it so, and forced him to read them. He endorsed them.

The thirteenth paragraph declares that there shall be no class legislation. Rossiter declared he believed in that, but that no A. P. A. did. At this

Judge Stevens laughed heartily in his corner and waved his hands and pointed to himself to indicate that the statement was false as concerning himself—upon which the house cheered vociferously.

This probably fired Rossiter up, for he went back and took up the 8th plank. This provides that no one, not an actual citizen, shall be enlisted in the army or navy of the United States.

"The A. P. A. claims that Roman Catholics are not actual citizens," said Rossiter, "because they owe allegiance to another authority. [I'll prove it, too," called Judge Stevens from his corner.] A man's spiritual affiliation has nothing to do with his patriotic affiliation. Take the Union army in 1861 and 1865. Sheridan was a Catholic; so was Rosecrans, Thomas, Phil Kearney and Shields, while Sherman's whole family were Catholics, and his son is a priest. Your John C. Tarsney here is a Catholic, and he was a patriot, while your county judge, John B. Stone, was a rebel, and tried his best to tear the country asunder."

Judge Stone had a seat on the stage just behind the speaker. He drew a silk American flag from his pocket and waved it, while his friends' cheers drowned out the shouts that greeted Rossiter's rally. The latter went on:

"Mad Anthony Wayne was a Catholic; so was Richard Montgomery, John Stark, fourteen signers of the Declaration of Independence and five framers of the Constitution. Take the scales from your eyes, and ask God to forgive you—and take a larger view of Americanism. [Derisive laughter.] Let there be no North and no South, no Jew and no Gentile in this country." [Cheers.]

With this, Rossiter bowed and took his seat, and a colored quartette sang a couple of songs that drew forth great applause, after which, in the midst of long and continued applause, Judge Stevens, wearing a diminutive "Old Glory" on the lapel of his coat, stepped forward in a dignified and confident manner, and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, wolves in sheep's clothing, and thickheads—My friend and opponent made only one mistake in his argument. He didn't know what he was talking about. I accord to my Roman Catholic neighbor the right to go to church every morning, and to abstain from meat, with the conscientious discharge of his duty to his God. With the foregoing this association has no fault to find. But it stands for Americanism against offensive foreignism of any kind. A foreigner may worship a skunk, but when he brings that animal into my garden, the Constitution is broad enough to permit me to kick them both off my premises." [Cheers.]

Judge Stevens denounced the houses of the Good Shepherd as infamous institutions, and declared they should be suppressed. He also denounced parochial schools, and then said:

"My opponent spoke of Catholic teachers in the public schools. Let him show me a single Catholic school on earth where there is a single Protestant teacher. [Wild cheering.] I am willing that any Roman Catholic lady shall teach in the public schools if she love them better than the old man on the Tiber. [Cheers.] If the public schools are Godless and unholly, why should the Catholics try to break into them?"

Judge Stevens next paid his compliments to the secret societies. He extolled the Masons and Knights of Pythias—which societies were denounced by Rossiter—but said the Pope denounced them. "But," he cried, "no emissary of the Pope of Rome apologizes for the hundred and one damnable institutions which ought to be annihilated, like the Clan-na-Gael and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, whose members take solemn vows to give their undivided allegiance to the Roman hierarchy."

"I'm a Hibernian myself," came, in a rich brogue, from the parquet circle, "and that is a domd lie." This is Rome's argument. Judge Stevens ignored the interruption and spoke of the convention which the A. P. A. is to hold in Washington in May. With that announcement Judge Stevens resumed his seat, and the cheers that were sent up threatened to raise the roof.

Mr. John Conlon stated that Mr. Rossiter was a poor man and asked that a collection be taken to assist him in paying the rent of the opera house. Mr. Pursley rose and stated that the A. P. A. asked no help, as it had paid its half. Rossiter here kicked, claiming that the A. P. A. was to pay all expenses. Judge Stevens denied this, stating that delegates from the Democratic city had visited himself and Mr. Pursley with Mr. Rossiter and had agreed to pay half the expenses. Rossiter denied this, but Judge Stevens proved the assertion by Mr. Conlon, Rossiter's backer. This cooled the anti-A. P. A. man.

A collection was taken up to help pay the expenses of the meeting. It summed up \$16.58.

Then Rossiter wound up the contest with a recapitulation of his former arguments and contradictions of some of his adversary's.

For example, Judge Stevens had said that during the civil war the Pope wrote Jefferson Davis a letter, calling him his friend and brother, and promising him success; and, "within six weeks," cried Judge Stevens, "the war depart-

ment records show that 104,000 Catholics deserted from the Union army." "That's all buncombe," said Rossiter. "The statement is false and there are no such records at Washington. In the first place, the war records don't show anybody's religion, anyhow. But Judge Stevens was off the main point. I want these A. P. A.'s to keep their A. P. A. hands off the schools. The gentleman proved nothing and never once touched the subject. [Derisive laughter.] I have proved that the A. P. A. is un-American."

Rossiter then closed, cheering and hooting being indulged in by the audience as it fled out.

Baltimore City College.

Editor American Patriot.—The wise King Solomon said that "words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Such being the case, I send you a specimen of the most superb character, which ought to be hung up in every true American domicile, either rich or poor, and handed down to all future generations. It is an extract from the annual address of General Thomas J. Shuzock, of Baltimore, Maryland, the grand master of Masons of that state, delivered before the grand lodge of that jurisdiction, at its recent annual communication, in his report of the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore City college in August last. It is a perfect gem and diamond ashlar, and will shine as long as the Temple of American Independence and Liberty shall endure. It ought to be copied into every patriotic journal in the land. Wasn't a mere baby, Abraham Lincoln held him in his arms and kissed him, and prophesied noble things of him in the future. He has been repeatedly and for the tenth time elected grand master of Masons of Maryland, which proves his ability and worth, and the appreciation of his brethren; and he has recently been honored in civil life by being elected by the legislature state treasurer of Maryland. By giving the following an insertion you will have an illustrated and illuminated edition. Respectfully yours,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN.

[Extract from address of Master Workman Thomas J. Shuzock, Grand Master of Masons of Maryland, November, 1895.]

On the second day of August last, by invitation of Brother, F. C. Latrobe, mayor of the city, and the faculty of the Baltimore City College, I laid with Masonic honors, assisted by the grand officers, the corner-stone of the new City College building on North Howard street. This time-honored function of our craft was performed with more than usual appropriateness, pleasure and significance, because the seat of learning thus consecrated is the apex of a system upon which rests the future of the American republic, and, indeed, the civilization and enlightenment of the world. It is the crown of the educational system of which, the public schools form the throne and the foundation. Human liberty can only be preserved and perpetuated in human intelligence; and where there must be universal suffrage, it is necessary to enlighten and fortify it by universal education. The world was enslaved only when steeped in ignorance and superstition; and priestcraft and physical and spiritual despotism thrive best in intellectual darkness, weakness and degradation. The world cannot have too many public schools, but it is particularly blessed with those which are in touch with and accessible to the great body of the people.

The gloom of the dark ages was not penetrated, broken or dispelled until the human intellect was unshackled. Far-sighted tyrants enlisted the rack and Inquisition to prevent the emancipation of their victims, foreseeing that the enlightenment of the masses meant the downfall of the mitre and the restriction of the monarch. But the grand discovery of the art of printing let in light, and the restless unfolding of the human mind broke the bonds of hereditary servitude. When men began to read, humanity began its onward and upward march to civilization and liberty! Wise in their day and generation, the fathers of our republic, eagerly, earnestly and anxiously, exhorted us to provide a sure and safe foundation for our republic in popular education. On enlightened brains and patriotic hearts was to be built a structure that to-day is the grandest monument to human development on the face of the earth—"The American Republic!"

Here we have liberty without license; order without oppression; faith without superstition; and progress without discrimination. And this is due to popular education, which gives to the poorest genius the same opportunity that is possessed by wealthy mediocrity. Every man and every class has the fairest opportunity, and by it the nation cannot help but move on in the highest human attainment. The American citizen is a sovereign, clothed with the responsibility to conduct, through his vote, the foreign and domestic relations and policies of his country; and, as rulers must be educated to perform their particular functions, so American voters should be educated that they may perform their parts well. The public school system is the proper instrumentality to so

AMERICAN PAYS FOR THE AMERICAN FROM

Date You Pay to Jan. 1, 1897.

IN ORDER to enable every loyal American in the United States to read a patriotic paper during the most important political and commercial epoch of our Nation's history, we have decided to send an eight-page weekly two-dollar paper from now until January 1, 1897, for the ridiculously low price of 50 cents. Cash must accompany the order. Old subscribers can take advantage of this offer by paying all arrearages to date and paying the sum of 50 cents for the remainder of the year 1896.

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Add 5 cents for each Paper you receive in 1896 up to time you Remit. NO COMMISSION TO AGENTS.

We Want 500,000 Subscribers Before the Day of Election.

Interest your friends. Talk of it in your Councils. Get up clubs. Let us all work to win this next Presidential election. Now is the time to strike! Subscribers who are now paid into 1896 can take advantage of this offer. Send 50 cents and get THE AMERICAN for the rest of the year. Send your address in at once. The sooner you are in the more numbers you get for your money. No order for back numbers filled for less than 5c per copy. No samples sent except when request is accompanied by money.

Sample Copies to any address in the country at \$1.00 per 100, in one-thousand lots; \$6.50 for five hundred; \$2 for one hundred, and 2c per copy in lots of less than five hundred, post-paid.

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equip them. Therefore, as the American republic loans upon the public school system, so Free Masonry finds its extension and expansion depending upon it also.

It was peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that this Grand Lodge should lay the corner of an educational temple, which is to be the tower and crown-piece of the public school system, and it gave me peculiar pleasure to take part in so high and holy a ceremony.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., 1 Rops. Toledo, O. We are the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. L. KINNA, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

J. H. Brunner, Marshalltown, Iowa, writes: "It is with pleasure I recommend your Dr. Kay's Renovator for what you claim for it, a remedy for worn out business-men. I have had a tired and languid feeling in my limbs over a year and was growing worse. I took two small boxes of Dr. Kay's Renovator and am now entirely free from that feeling. I am confident it will cure that tired and languid feeling usually called spring fever and shall treasure it as a household panacea." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and \$1. See advt.

When down town drop in at John Rudd's and leave your watch, if it is out of repair, to be fixed, 317 No. 16 St.

THE AMERICAN is the best and cheapest patriotic paper in America. It should be in the home of every American.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

To Mary E. Beatty and William A. Beatty, non-resident defendants: You are hereby notified that on the 26th of March, 1896, James W. Dvorsky, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Mary E. Beatty and William A. Beatty, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose two certain tax certificates, dated November 14, 1895, situated in the county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block eight (8), all in boy's Addition to the city of Omaha, upon which there is due the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 75-100 dollars (\$194.75), with interest at the rate of twenty (20) per cent per annum from November 14, 1895, to November 14, 1896, and thereafter at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum and attorneys fees amounting to ten (10) per cent of the decree, for which sum, with interest and costs, plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same, and that in default thereof the defendants be debarr'd of all interest in said real estate. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of May, 1896. ANNA K. LUNSEY, Plaintiff. By Saunders & Macfarland, his attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

To Phoebe Rebecca Elizabeth Elwina Linton, Adolphus Frederick Linton, her husband, John Morris, William Morris and Frank Crisp co-partners doing business as Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Company, John Whittaker Cooper and William Isaac Shard, non-resident defendants: You are hereby notified that on the 26th day of January, 1896, Walter E. Keefer, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Phoebe Rebecca Elizabeth Elwina Linton, Adolphus Frederick Linton, her husband, John Morris, William Morris and Frank Crisp, co-partners doing business as Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Company, John Whittaker Cooper and William Isaac Shard, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose two certain tax certificates, dated November 13th, 1895, upon the real estate described as follows, to-wit: Lot four (4), in block one hundred and thirty-four (134), and lot five (5) in block one hundred and sixty-four (164) City of Omaha, said certificates being numbered 83 and 84 respectively; there is now due upon said lot four (4), block one hundred and thirty-four (134) the sum of one hundred and thirty-four and 25-100 dollars (\$134.25), and upon lot five (5) block one hundred and sixty-four (164) the sum of eight hundred and forty-nine and 25-100 dollars (\$849.25), together with interest upon each of said amounts from February 3rd, 1896, at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum to-wit: ten per cent of the decree and all costs, which amount plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same, and that in default thereof said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due and thereafter the defendants be debarr'd of all interest in said real estate. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of May, 1896. Dated Omaha, Neb. March 27th, 1896. WALTER E. KEEFER, Plaintiff. By SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND, his attorneys. Doc. 55. No. 179. 3-27-4

BARTLET, BALDRIGE & DEBORD.

Attorneys, 312 New York Life.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

Lu Williams and C. H. Williams, defendants, will take notice that on the 9th day of March, 1896, Anna K. Lunsey, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants to the plaintiff upon the west fifty (50) feet of lot number two (2) in block number six (6) in Lowe's Second Addition to Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, dated March 28th, 1888, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) and due on the 26th day of March, 1895; that there is now due upon said note and mortgage the said fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) and interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the 26th day of September, 1893. Plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the said sum or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of May, 1896. ANNA K. LUNSEY, Plaintiff. Bartlett, Baldrige & DeBord, her attorneys. 3-27-4

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Ole Olsson, 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 26th day of May, 1896, on the 21st day of July, 1896, and on the 25th day of September, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 25th day of March, 1896; this notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 25th day of May, 1896. IRVING F. BAXTER, County Judge. 3-27-4

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Crescent Land Company will be held at the Madison Hotel, Twenty-first and Chicago streets, Tuesday, April 7, 1896, at 2:30 P. M. Omaha, Nebraska, March 27, 1896. N. M. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

To Phoebe Rebecca Elizabeth Elwina Linton, Adolphus Frederick Linton, her husband, John Morris, William Morris and Frank Crisp, co-partners doing business as Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Company; John Whittaker Cooper and William Isaac Shard, non-resident defendants: You are hereby notified that on the 26th day of March, 1896, Walter E. Keefer, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Phoebe Rebecca Elizabeth Elwina Linton, Adolphus Frederick Linton, her husband, John Morris, William Morris and Frank Crisp, co-partners doing business as Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Company; John Whittaker Cooper and William Isaac Shard and John Morris, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose two certain tax certificates, dated November 13th, 1895, upon the real estate described as follows, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, to-wit: Lot five (5) in block one hundred and ninety-seven (197), and lot seven (7), block one hundred and ninety-seven (197), the sum of four hundred and thirty-four and 25-100 dollars (\$434.25), and upon lot seven (7), block one hundred and ninety-seven (197), the sum of eight hundred and seventy-two and 25-100 dollars (\$872.25), together with interest upon each of said amounts from February 3rd, 1896, at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, together with an attorney's fee amounting to ten (10) per cent of the decree and all costs, for which amount plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same, and that in default thereof said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that thereafter the defendants be debarr'd of all interest in said real estate. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of May, 1896. Dated Omaha, Nebraska, March 27th, 1896. WALTER E. KEEFER, Plaintiff. By SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND, his attorneys. Doc. 55. No. 178. 3-27-4

Articles of Incorporation.

Notices is hereby given that a corporation known as the "Union Publishing Company" has been organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska and that its principal place of business is in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska; that its capital stock is twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars, divided into shares of five (\$5.00) each; that the general nature of the business transacted is the printing, binding, publishing and purchasing and selling of magazines, newspapers, books, etc., and all business of a general publishing nature; that it has power to do all things necessary to properly conduct its business and to sue and be sued; that the management is vested in a board of five directors who are elected annually on the first Monday in January, who elect a president, secretary and treasurer; that the highest amount of indebtedness it can at any time contract is three thousand dollars; that the time of commencement of business was January 1st, 1896, and terminates twenty-five years from date thereof. Dated Omaha, Nebraska, March 27th, 1896. M. L. ZOOK, Secretary. 3-27-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

480 acre ranch in western Nebraska, improved; also stock of goods, store building and elevator; horses, cattle and implements go with the ranch. Want Omaha property or Iowa lands; 700 acre farm, 25 miles from Omaha, the best stock and grain farm in Cass county; 640 acre ranch in Merrick county, Nebraska, well fenced and plenty living water; \$8.00 per acre; 1200 acre ranch in Wayne county, Nebraska, well improved, at a bargain; 1500 acres, in tracts to suit, in Merrick county, Nebraska, at \$5.00 per acre; several quarter sections in Nebraska at from \$5.00 to \$5.00 per acre; Western Iowa farm lands, 2500 acres, in a body, in Madison county, Missouri, at \$1.50 per acre, this is fine land, the best stock and grain farm in Wayne county, Nebraska, well improved, at a bargain; 1500 acres, in tracts to suit, in Merrick county, Nebraska, at \$5.00 per acre; several quarter sections in Nebraska at from \$5.00 to \$5.00 per acre; Western Iowa farm lands, 2500 acres, in a body, in Madison county, Missouri, at \$1.50 per acre, this is fine land, the best stock and grain farm in Wayne county, Nebraska, well improved, at a bargain; 1500 acres, in tracts to suit, in Merrick county, Nebraska, at \$5.00 per acre; 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