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THE AMERICAN

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Protestant and the Roman Catholic.
This claim can be substantiated in any
court of justice at any time.AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
By JOHN C. THOMPSON, President.

JUNE 26, 1896.

MARK our great offer, then send the
paper to a friend.ECCLESIASTICAL utility deals death
to personal liberty.THE offices of the supreme president
and secretary will be moved to Wash-
ington this week.THE Colorado senator, Mr. Teller,
has always stood by the cardinal prin-
ciples of the A. P. A.THE school question in Manitoba has
been settled. The election Tuesday
witnessed the overthrow of the Tupper
government.TRUE patriots are not measured by
the length of their speeches or the
pretensions set forth in their writings,
but by their works.THE A. P. A. who allows some other
fellow to do his thinking is no better
than the Roman Catholic who allows
his priest to do his thinking for him.THE patriotic editors did not have
time to read the Republican platform
before they issued their papers last
week, or they could not have been so
mum. They will all be shouting this
week.IN spite of the opposition of his
church Hon. Wilfred Laurier was re-
elected. He is the Roman Catholic
who fought openly against coercing
Manitoba. May he remain true to his
convictions and to his country.THE Democratic state conventions
will continue to be run by the Irish
Roman Catholics who force anti-A. P.
A. resolutions down the throats of the
other delegates. Won't the Demo-
cratic party ever learn anything?A GENTLEMAN by the name of
Fisher, was taken to the Cook County
Hospital, who was supposed to be dying
of rheumatism. Since he came out he
says he was asked all manner of ques-
tions, among them what his religion
was. After telling he was a Protest-
ant he could hardly get enough to eat,
while right along side of him were Ro-
man Catholics who received the very
best of treatment. This is Catholic
Chicago for you.A YOUNG patriot living in Hot
Springs, Ark., writes us to cite him to
some place where he can find out the
strength of the A. P. A. To find out
how many men have been initiated is
in itself a hard thing to do, but to find
out the strength of the A. P. A. would
be absolutely impossible. We believe
there are as many men outside of the
order as there are inside who always
vote the A. P. A. ticket. However,
he can get some information by writ-
ing to Mr. Farmer, 603 Association
Building, Chicago, Ill.

IS IT AN A. P. A. FIGHT?

Just at present all interest centers in
the fight for the congressional nomi-
nation in this district.How much that contest affects the
A. P. A. outside of Republican lines
we shall undertake to discuss.To do so we shall have to admit that
we attended a Republican ward meet-
ing last Thursday night and listened
to what the several speakers had to
say.Mr. John L. Kennedy made the first
speech, in which he laid down some
good, wholesome Republican doctrine
and set up specifically certain charges
against Congressman David H. Mer-
cer. Among those charges was one to
the effect that David H. Mercer had
proved disloyal to the Republican
party last fall, when the arch enemy
of everything pure, good and noble
was trying to foist upon the people of
this city some of the most corrupt men
morally, socially and politically, who
ever had the audacity to run for an
office. He also charged Mr. Mercer
with holding back the exposition bill
for political effect, and with being the
candidate of the Omaha Bee.We have set these charges out in
full that we might consider the rela-
tion of the A. P. A. to this campaign.
To these charges Mr. Mercer entered
a specific denial, which appeared to
satisfy a majority of those present.Then came Mr. Cornish, with a very
credible, if not in reality, an able
speech showing the absolute unfair-
ness of the Rosewater organ; inasmuch
as it did not give due credit to the men
opposed to Mr. Mercer. Mr. Cornish
set up charges similar to those set up
by Mr. Kennedy, and these additional:
That Mercer, to get the A. P. A. sup-
port, agreed, in case of his election, to
join that order (Here Mr. Mercer said:
"I did not."); that he combined with
Count Creighton and the Roman Cath-
olics (Another "I did not."); with the
Rosewater Republicans and with the
good Republicans, and with some other
elements equally as antagonistic.Then Mr. Burbank spoke—and it
was a good speech—and, while he did
not mention any names, he said if
there was a Republican running for
congress who had not shown his fidel-
ity to the party during the last cam-
paign, such a party should be taught a
lesson.The remark made by Mr. Cornish
about the A. P. A. was the only direct
reference to that association. There
was an insinuation that Rosewater and
his crowd were after something last
year. That was when Billy Kierstead
injected himself into the meeting in
Dave's behalf, and declared that if you
read all the people out of the Republi-
can party who supported the citizens'
ticket last fall, you would have to read
out every man who was at the head of
a wholesale business in this city, as
they were trying to rid themselves of
an element that had control of things.
You all know the A. P. A. had control
of things.As this was all that was said, how
shall we determine whether or not the
A. P. A. is to be a factor in this cam-
paign?What do our published principles
teach? What does the ritual lay down
as the proper rule of action?Both are silent upon this question.
Then it resolves itself into a very
simple question: "Are any of the
candidates Roman Catholics or are
they in sympathy with the damnable
practices of the Church of Rome, and
antagonistic to the A. P. A.?"You all know that John L. Kennedy
is not; that E. J. Cornish is not; that
Jas. W. Carr and C. O. Lobeck are not;
but what do you know about Mr. Bro-
me and Mr. Burbank? Have they ever ex-
pressed, publicly, an opinion? Where
do they stand as to the published prin-
ciples of the A. P. A.? And Dave
Mercer, what do you know about him?
What has been his record in con-
gress? With a single exception, it
has been right in line with A. P. A.
wishes—that single exception was
when he got married and went on his
wedding tour, just when the bill ap-
propriating money for the support of
sectarian institutions came up for con-
sideration, but even then he called the
bill up in the house and made a speech
opposing it, and scoring Holman, who
had charge of the bill, for breaking
faith by bringing it up in his absence
after agreeing to let it rest until his
return. Since then he has always
voted right—against Rome.What else, then, should we examine
into in order to ascertain whether or
not Mercer is opposed to the great
American order? His vote and his
public utterances. Does he vote for
the members of the order and work for
their election when they are assailed
by the enemy? Mr. Kennedy and Mr.
Cornish have not questioned his voting
for the ticket. They have and do
question whether he worked for it or
uttered a word in its behalf; and he
asserts that he voted for the ticket and
spoke in its behalf up until he re-
ceived a telegram stating that his wife
was sick—was bedfast—and demanding
his immediate presence.Another thing to examine would be
his friends—who are they? On one
side is his one-time—and the A. P. A.'s
present—bitter and malignant enemy,
the Omaha Bee, and such lesser lights
as Tom Blackburn, Tom Swobe, AndyWiggins, Seth Cole and others of that
 ilk. On the other side, his force em-
braces such men as ex-County Judge
Eller, who, with one single exception,
contributed more to the upbuilding of
both the A. P. A. and this paper than
any other single individual; L. R. An-
drews, an open and avowed A. P. A.;
E. P. Davis, chairman of the last city
Republican committee; R. W. Brock-
enridge, and a host of other men who
are known to be either members of the
American order or in hearty sympathy
with it.After such an examination, we can
see no reason why any one should say
this is an A. P. A. fight. It is not.
Nor is it an anti-Rosewater fight. It
is a Republican contest, and the best
man must win.Whether that man be Mr. Kennedy or
Mr. Carr, or Mr. Cornish or Mr. Mer-
cer, you must decide. From our watch-
tower we can see no injury to the
American Protective Association by the
selection of either; and, while
we shall go to the polls and cast
our vote for the man who lives in
our ward, we shall do so as a
Republican and not as an A. P. A.
Ordinarily, we would go as an A. P. A.,
but to-day, there is no antagonist of
A. P. A. principles in the field.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Before another issue of THE AMER-
ICAN is out the Republican state con-
vention will have met and passed upon
the claims of the various aspirants for
the nominations. This paper voices
the sentiment of the people of Nebraska,
regardless of party, when it insists
that General Churchill should be re-
turned to the office of attorney-general.The condition of the maximum
freight rate case in the United States
supreme court, where a rehearing has
been had through his efforts is of itself
a most cogent and sufficient argument
for his retention in this position. An-
other of equal force is the statement of
our state supreme bench that the work
of the office has never been so ably and
thoroughly brought up as during his
term of office. Why then should the
state suffer the inevitable detriment
that must result from a change, even
though as good an official were put in
his place?—which result is by no means
certain. So much for the people of the
state at large. More especially does
all this apply to the people of Douglas
county, regardless of party. Here at
home we have in addition to the maxi-
mum freight-rate case which will affect
primarily this city, the metropolis of
the state, the Union Depot question.
Mr. Churchill is an Omaha man. All
his interests are here. Together with
the State Board of Transportation,
whose authoritative and legal director
and advisor is the Attorney-General of
State, he has entered the order for the
New Union Depot. The enforcement
of this order depends upon the attorney-
general of the state. With whom can
Omaha and Douglas county more safely
leave this work than to one of her own
citizens, who has demonstrated his
ability and earnestness in obtaining
and entering this order.So much for the people of Douglas
county generally. Now a word to the
Republican party of the county and
state. Two years ago Douglas county
unanimously presented Mr. Churchill
to the Republican state convention for
this nomination and office. That state
convention inquired into his qualifica-
tions and claims to the office; endorsed
them and presented him to the electors
of the state. In that election he led
his ticket in this county by hundreds
of votes, and confessedly added great
strength to the ticket which was here
so bitterly assailed by the alleged Re-
publican organ which to-day opposes
Mr. Churchill, and the head of which
ticket was defeated.After these two past years of effec-
tive services for the people of the state
and of his county, Douglas county will
give Mr. Churchill a largely increased
support, and his name on the state
ticket will add greatly to its strength
in this city and county where it is
most needed.Republican delegates of Douglas
county; upon what grounds can you go
into the coming state convention and
there say that you do not this year de-
sire to present his name for renomi-
nation? When he was named two years
ago the state convention accepted him.
When that convention named him as
their candidate the people accepted him.
The record of his services dem-
onstrates that no mistake was made.
The cordial tribute of the supreme
bench certifies that it was not a mis-
take. Evidently no mistake was made.
Do not now make the serious mistake
of failing to register at the coming
state convention the will of the Republi-
can party and of the people of Douglas
county, who insist upon his renomi-
nation. Every one knows that in resist-
ing Mr. Broatch's demand for the ex-
clusive support of the Douglas county
delegation in his candidacy for the
gubernatorial nomination, it was Mr.
Churchill's name and his claim to this
renomination, which defeated Mr.
Broatch in every ward in the city of
Omaha, where just six months previous
as a candidate for mayor Mr. Broatch
had carried every ward, over the most
dangerous combination ever made
against the Republican party organi-
zation.Not one delegate to the recent Dou-
glas county Republican convention was
elected on the ground of hostility or
unfriendliness to Mr. Churchill. Not
one of them could have been elected if
avowed or known to be unfriendly to
Mr. Churchill. And although in that
county convention a combination was
made by the few Balch men on the city
delegations with the county delegates,
who numbered within two of one-half
the entire convention, and had a pre-
ferred candidate in Mr. Williams for a
minor state office, and although their
combination was successful in rushing
through a resolution favoring Mr.
Balch for state treasurer and Mr.
Williams for commissioner of public
lands and buildings, yet it was and is
a fact evident to all that neither one
of these gentlemen could have been
named if standing alone, and that Mr.
Churchill was and is the preferred
candidate of a large majority of the 110
delegates named by that convention
to go to the state convention. This
will be demonstrated in the election on
next Saturday morning of the six dele-
gates at large who are to be elected by
the delegates already named. No one
doubts that it will result in the choice
of the six men selected by Mr.
Churchill. And it should be so.To the Republican state convention
the Republicans of Douglas county
send greeting and by more than two-
thirds voice vote say this: The
Republican party of this state can
never—and especially in this year of a
national election—afford to go before
the people of the state and say: "We
named you a good attorney-general for
the last election—You elected him—He
has ably done his whole duty—You
have greatly profited by his services
and are entitled to retain him, but we
cannot name him now and give you the
opportunity to elect him again because
a political combination in Douglas
county has united on two other men
for two other offices in your gift, and
you must bestow them accordingly and
dispense with the effective services of
this tried, true and able defender of
your legal interests." How, then, you
will the people of this state brook such
an announcement or such action by a
Republican state convention?The sovereign people of Nebraska
will not accept the dicta of a bare ma-
jority in the tumult of a Douglas
county convention. That small ma-
jority has already vanished with the
sober second thought on the situation.
Mr. Williams' friends have long since
realized that there was and is no fur-
ther use, interest or concern for them
in the plans of the Balch adherents
who are claiming the right to trade
them absolutely to further his candi-
dacy alone, and are doing so wherever
they can gain credence.Again we say: "Gentlemen of the
Republican state convention, make no
mistake! The people and the Republi-
can party of Douglas county insist
upon and demand the renomination of
Mr. Churchill, and will be content
with nothing else so far as candidates
from this county are concerned. They
favor the renomination of the four able
and efficient state officers who are can-
didates for renomination, viz: Mr.
Churchill, Mr. Russell, Mr. Piper and
Mr. Corbett, and with these names
upon the ticket promise your entire
ticket a largely increased vote at the
election in November.

ARE SOME A. P. A.'S INTOLERANT?

The Denver American editor says he
presumes the change in our paper was
made to secure Romish support and to
enable us to turn an honest penny in
politics. Our experience has been that
in politics is the poorest place in the
world for a man to turn—we suppose he
means receive—an honest penny. A man
must sell something, either principle
or a vote. And that is what the Den-
ver American insinuates we have done.
But that paper is in error. We can
say what few newspaper men can say
truthfully and that is that no man, be
he friend or foe, ever paid for THE
AMERICAN'S support. It has been as
free as water. But we have found it
almost impossible to collect money
honestly earned for job work ac-
tually done. The average politician,
and some of the fellows who get
office, never pay for the job work
they have done, although they are
patriotic Americans. Our books show
this to be so, and were we looking for
a chance to turn an honest penny we
would not go into politics.As to our expecting to get support
from Rome we will say we are not fool-
ish enough to expect Roman Catholics
to support us even if we should become
disgruntled and leave the A. P. A.
fight. We realize that there is no
peace between us and Rome and that
there never will be any peace. When
we assailed popery, when we exposed
Jesuitism, when we opposed political
Romanism, there was placed upon our
trail an uncompromising, a relentless
and a tireless nemesis that will follow
us while living and heap slander and
abuse upon us when we are dead. This
we know. But we fear not Rome,
neither do we fear the petty jealousy
that would prompt a man to libel a
fellow-worker by insuendo simply be-
cause the fellow-worker saw fit to say
he would teach patriotism without con-
stantly referring to the past short-
comings of a part of our citizens.

Are we to conclude from the Denver

American editorial that the A. P. A.
editor would be as intolerant toward a
man who might change his views as to
the loyalty of Roman Catholics, as the
Roman Catholic church is toward the
priests who leave its fold? Are we to
conclude that they will take up Rome's
cry and make the world believe that
nothing good can come out of them? Are
we to hear coupled with a man's
honorable name an insuendo, such as
the Denver American slyly coupled
with ours, if he has the manhood to
say "I have modified my views?" If
we thought A. P. A. doctrines would
breed such intolerance, such bigotry
and such papal characteristics we
would wash our hands of the whole
thing and say we had been most grievously
deceived. But we do not believe
those principles breed such sentiments,
we do not believe they even suggest
such intolerance and such bigotry.
What is more, we do not believe the
hardships, the privations or the unre-
quitted toil connected with the editing
of a patriotic newspaper breeds such
characteristics. We know our disposi-
tion has not soured, and ours has been
a struggle such as few men carry
on successfully. When we began the
publication of THE AMERICAN we had
a great deal to contend with. We be-
gan the fight with the princely sum of
\$50, and in the early months of THE
AMERICAN'S career we saw many a day
when there was nothing to eat in the
pantry, and when the little children
had hardly sufficient clothing to cover
their nakedness. To keep the fight up
our wife left her home duties—left the
little ones, one babe yet in arms—and
went to the office daily to slave and to
sacrifice for right, for truth and for lib-
erty. Yet during all these years who
ever saw in these columns a complaint
because we found thousands of mem-
bers of the A. P. A. too poor or too
dishonest to pay for their paper? Who
ever read a complaint when we cut off
the name of one, two or three thousand
men who were each owing us more
than three dollars each, and whose ac-
counts were balanced and carried to
profit and loss? Nor do we complain
now. To do so would be the act of an
ingrate, for in spite of the indifference
or dishonesty of the men who sub-
scribed but never paid for their paper
we have built up a magnificent busi-
ness; have a most complete plant,
operated with electricity and in which
are employed twenty people most of the
time. Like every other business man
we have found collections hard to
make and have now an indebtedness of
\$3300, but 350 of our readers will raise
that for us one of these days by each
buying a share of stock in our company,
so we do not worry very much about
the future of THE AMERICAN.We believe God has been with us
and for us. Apropos of this we will
say we had a great deal of fun poked at
us by certain papers when we started
THE AMERICAN because we said we
would trust in God for aid and courage
to scatter the truth. They had never
known a newspaper man to trust in
God for anything, and they thought it
was a huge joke, but we're still trust-
ing and still scattering the truth, and
will continue to do so in our own way
until we feel patriotism does not need
us as a champion.SOME curious stories are told the gul-
lible public during a campaign. They
are never all against one candidate.
The most absurd and inconsistent are
those told with a view to injuring the
chances of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Mer-
cer. Of the former, it is alleged the
Junior Order United American Me-
chanics are opposing and will oppose
his nomination. As individuals, some
of them may; as an order, they will
not—and we know what we are talking
about, for we are a member, and we
have never failed to give loyal support
to every foreign-born nominee on the
Republican ticket, and never will fail
to do so when the nominee is a Protes-
tant. The story told against Mercer is
that the Bee is supporting him. This
is true; but is it consistent for the men
who patronize the Bee—such fellows as
run the sheriff's office—to object be-
cause the paper they support booms a
man for congress whom they are fight-
ing?It is a lamentable fact that the daily
newspapers of this city do exactly as
Mr. Cornish charges. That is, they
never praise a man for any good he
does during or immediately preceding
a campaign unless he is their favorite
candidate for a position. In this way
they often injure both the public and
the individual. Fairness would not
hurt even daily newspapers. The can-
didates for congress are all able, re-
spectable men and good Republicans
and should have an equal show one
with another in the columns of the
daily papers.The Republican State Convention
will be called upon to nominate two
more judges of the supreme court, and
one of them should come from Douglas
county. At this time there is but one
aspirant from Douglas and he is the
man who has been twice elected county
judge of this county. Judge Baxter
has made a competent and painstaking
official and would lend grace and dig-
nity to the supreme bench. We should
be pleased to see him elevated to the
supreme bench and hope he will suc-
ceed in securing the nomination.SOME time ago during a primary
election in the Seventh ward in Omaha
a Roman Catholic named Walsh went
to the polling booth to vote. When
the ticket was handed him he saw
there was but one set of delegates, so
he inquired whether he should put a
cross opposite the first name and then
ditto the rest. Mr. G. S. Ambler, who
was sitting as challenger and who is
somewhat of a wag replied: "No
crosses go here. Put an X opposite
each name." The judges saw the point
and roared with laughter.The Juniors had a harmonious ses-
sion in Denver. Perry A. Shanor was
elected national councillor. The dele-
gation from this state were among the
most active in attendance.EVEN the most bitter enemy of Illi-
nois would not have wished her any-
thing worse than the nomination of
John P. Altgeld.

THE POLITICAL LANCE.

The ratio of coinage of silver in the
United States at the present time is
15 08-1000 to 1. Yet our Populist friends
desire to increase the ratio by adding
the other 902 parts.In Mexico you can exchange a United
States silver dollar for one dollar's
worth of goods and receive in return
as change 44 cents. Why? Because
our standard American silver dollar
has the government at its back and
can be exchanged for gold at any Mexi-
can bank.There was an "impromptu" audience
at the front entrance of the New York
Life Building Wednesday evening,
when Judge Scott and Senator Thurst-
on happened to meet in discussion of
the financial platforms of the senator
and that of the Republican party. Over
a hundred people had congregated to
listen to the argument in less than five
minutes, and most of those present
were free-silverites.There is a pretty little fight going
on in this congressional district for the
Republican nomination, and every one
of the candidates thinks he has the
best chance to win and thus save the
country from everlasting bankruptcy.
Nobody questions their honest convic-
tions—as candidates.If the Republican leaders imagine
they are going to get Nebraska, Kan-
sas, Illinois or Minnesota this year
without some good hard fighting, they
are liable to get left, in spite of their
great protective policy. The people
want more money and less surplus
labor.There is said to be enough silver ore
stored in British Columbia awaiting a
market, which if smelted and taken to
the United States to be coined would
keep our mints busy for the next ten
years making our standard silver dol-
lars.

Fire or Feul?

"Everywhere in the United States,"
Father Chiniquy says, "the children of
French-Canadians as soon as they ac-
quire the English language at school
give up the use of French, except to
speak to their mothers. By this pro-
cess the French must rapidly disappear.
It is the same here. A little girl came
to me this morning"—he was staying
in Montreal—"sent by a parent who
had heard me preach and had promised
to come and see me. She spoke to me
in English for some time, and when I
said to her, 'Mais ne pouvez-vous par-
ler Francais?' she replied, 'O mon Dieu,
est-ce que je parle Anglais?' There is
a reason for this," the old Frenchman
continued."I recently read an article in a maga-
zine about 'English the Universal Lan-
guage,' but the writer did not know the
true reason. I am in the midst of it
and I know. It is because they can ex-
press themselves with greater ease in
English than in French."And M. Chiniquy went on to make
the startling avowal—"When I wrote
a book, and I have written many, I
wrote it in English and then trans-
lated it into French. I find it more
easy to do it in that way. Your ex-
pression is more direct, your syntax is
more simple, and the sounds of your
language are more forcible. Listen!"
And springing to his feet the old man
shouted "Fire." "There is some sound,"
he added; "what can we say in French?"
"Feu." It is lost. You can say "Ready!"
again in a most sonorous sound. "All
aboard!"—with us it is "embarquez," but
you cannot hear it at ten feet. Yes,
sir, the English is bound to become the
universal language."—The Contemporary
Review.

Another Lie.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20.—State
President C. E. Sapp of the A. P. A.
was a delegate to the Republican na-
tional convention under McKinley in-
structions. The A. P. A. national ad-
visory board had decided against Mc-
Kinley, and as an A. P. A. member,
Snapp was oathbound to oppose him to
the last. As a result of Snapp's action
in voting for McKinley, charges are
being prepared which will be pre-
sented at the coming meeting, seeking
to depose him. He is prepared for the
fight. He says that he expects the
Louisville councils to vote against him,
but is confident that the councils over
the state will decide in his favor.