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THE AMERICAN

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AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., By JOHN C. THOMPSON, President.

JULY 3, 1896.

For Our Friends

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Publishing Company, it was decided to offer for sale a portion of its Treasury Stock at the par value of ten dollars (\$10.00) per share, which is to be devoted to liquidating all existing indebtedness. The stock of this company has always increased in value, and the stockholders are well pleased with their investment. It is only on account of the necessity of some ready money that they have decided to dispose of any further stock. Friends who are interested in the success of the leading patriotic newspaper of the West, can now have an opportunity to demonstrate it for a nominal amount. It is a condition that none but subscribers of this paper and who are known to be friends of the American cause need make application for this stock. Not exceeding \$3,500 will be sold at this time, that is necessary to meet outstanding obligations. There are no liens existing against any of the property or this company, and the indebtedness cannot exceed 40 per cent of its paid up capital stock. We simply offer this to our friends as a legitimate business investment. Make all applications direct to THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1615 Howard Street, Omaha, Neb., accompanied by the cash, at the rate of \$10.00 per share.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, President.

It is reported that Speaker Reed will take the stump for McKinley in New York at the request of Tom Platt.

THE question now is, Will the Populists adopt an American platform? Will they nominate as their standard-bearer a true American?

It seems to have been demonstrated that John Ireland, through Tom Carter and Dick Kerens, had more influence over the Republican national convention than such men as Colonel Sellers, W. S. Linton and their colleagues.

ARE YOU A DOLLAR PATRIOT?

Rev. J. J. O'Connor has been able to do a great deal of good work, not only in the city of New York, but throughout the country; and wherever his magazine, the *Converted Catholic*, has been circulated, light has broken through the darkness that has obscured more than one Roman Catholic mind.

While we and hundreds of others have been busily engaged in our chosen field, that of awaking the American people to a realization of the dangers which have beset every government which tolerated in the least the direction of the affairs of state by political ecclesiastics, Rev. O'Connor has been holding a light to direct the feet of the many thousands who are annually leaving the Church of Rome. He himself was a convert to Christianity from Romanism, and knew all the baleful influences which were at the command of the priests and other Roman ecclesiastics, to compel the faithful to remain loyal to their church and steadfast in their belief, and that knowledge he has put to good use.

He knew that not alone the laity, but many of the priests and higher church dignitaries were in doubt as to the correctness of the teachings of the Church of Rome, who, owing to the laws of their church, were stepping outside the pale of Christianity into the very shadow of agnosticism; and he knew that unless something was done to aid them they would become totally separated from all the great bodies of Christians. To prevent this and to assist those honestly seeking after truth he established a home into which many priests have been received and sent forth to preach the gospel.

At the time Rev. O'Connor undertook the task of establishing "Christ's Mission" he was a poor man, but in spite of that he won the confidence and the esteem of a large and influential circle of friends who have given him sufficient capital to keep the venture afloat for a great many years. His has been a noble work; a work of sacrifice and a work of love, but we doubt if it has been more beneficial than that done by the editors of the papers which have warned Americans against the pernicious influence exerted in our affairs of state by the Church of Rome. Those papers have also won the confidence and the esteem of large circles of friends, but those friends, in the main, have been poor men, men without capital. Yet they are the most loyal of all patriots. No one has ever called on them for assistance but what they have responded liberally, nor will they ever appeal to them with any other result.

Believing this way we have concluded to ask for 350 volunteers who will each invest ten dollars in one share of the capital stock of the American Publishing Company. We want three hundred and fifty loyal friends, true patriots, of undoubted American principles, to assume the burden that we are carrying to-day. The stock may be paid for in monthly or weekly payments. Are there three hundred and fifty good, staunch, true, loyal Americans, who believe in the principles advocated by this paper, who will invest ten dollars in a business worth \$25,000, which has been built up in a little more than five years from \$50? How many will answer before the next issue? Address us at Omaha, Neb. Show Rome that you are a patriot even when it costs something. Who will be first?

DETRACTION INJURES.

Will the citizens of Omaha permit Mr. Mercer to be turned down for staying in Washington and attending faithfully to their business just because some playmate pettifogger has been deluded into the belief that he is big enough to hold down a seat in congress?—Bee.

The Bee must be shortsighted indeed if it believes it can influence a vote in Mr. Mercer's behalf by such items as the above. If the Bee had one bit of political honesty, were it not swayed by the personal likes and dislikes of its editor, it would accord to the gentlemen who are contesting with Mr. Mercer for the nomination from this district a full measure of praise for their personal and political integrity, for their professional ability and for their undoubted loyalty to the traditions and principles of the Republican party. But the Bee cannot be honest. It does allow the prejudices of its editor to outweigh its judgment, and invariably injures the man it pretends to help. We have no word of fault to find with Mr. Mercer, nor have we anything but praise for Mr. Carr, the candidate from the Eighth ward who is honest enough to say he favors the free coinage of silver even when his party declares against him. We have nothing but praise for Mr. Cornish, who fearlessly opposed the Bee in the last campaign, and we have nothing but praise for Mr. Kennedy, who ranged on the side of the A. P. A. in that memorable contest. Every one of those candidates, together with Mr. Brome, Mr. Burbank and Mr. Lobeck, are men of ability, men of standing and men of character in this community. The people know them to be such and the contemptible littleness of the Bee man, which would not permit him to say so, which would prompt him to be little either one or all of them, is so

painfully apparent and the act so manifestly unfair that people will have even less reliance in what appears in the columns of that paper than they have heretofore had. Let this campaign be one characterized by fairness, and so conducted that when the convention speaks it will be for a united party.

THE SPHERE OF LABOR UNIONS.

The Roman church is not in favor of good wages for the laboring class. To prove this, we offer: Ignorance is the foundation stone, as is proved in all nations where Romanism is the prevailing religion. Where the wage earner receives good pay for his wages, Romanism can never prosper, for the reason, when a man receives good wages his family will always receive at least a fair education. Where intelligence exists Romanism must necessarily be a failure. This theory explains why, in good times, we have so many strikes and so much trouble among the laboring classes. We seldom hear of strikes in nations where the laboring classes are compelled to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day and at a stipend which will no more than keep them in existence. Give a Roman Catholic three or four dollars per day as his wages and you will find him always complaining. Reduce the same man to a dollar or a dollar and a half per day, and he will never think of complaining; but will submit very meekly to his lot, thereby proving that his faith in his church and its teaching has influenced him to act as he has in both instances. We want unions to protect our laboring men, but we want them composed of Protestants; and then they should be organized to influence legislation and not to compel their employers to increase, or even keep their wages at a good figure. Legislation has made our rich men richer, why not legislate to place the poor men in a position where they can earn a good living for themselves and their families and also enable them to educate their children as they should be educated? This can never be done with members of the Roman Catholic church as active participants in the labor unions of this or any other nation.

This should be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, but it will never be such until the laboring classes organize for the purpose of influencing legislation, and that alone.

THE New York democracy was somewhat braver than the Republicans of Nebraska in adopting a platform in advance of their national convention. Their platform favors bimetalism and their delegates are of the "gold-bug" variety. It is also particularly noticeable that even the democrats of that state fear to take a hand in opposition opposition to the American Protective Association. They will be found unwilling to take up the Roman Catholic fight for recognition of the church as a political factor.

REV. MADISON C. PETERS, the celebrated New York preacher, has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in Chicago, and will be there for that purpose July 21. He will speak in Grace English Lutheran church, cor. Belden avenue and Larrabee street, the evening of July 21. There is no more able, patriotic lecturer in the whole country than Rev. Peters, and every American in that city should hear what he has to say. His subject will be: "Will Our Republic Live?"

THERE is no doubt that the Roman church is equally with sin on the one side and righteousness on the other. Were it not so the church could never stand. They do not wish to wipe out sin at all. The confessional would be of no use if it did not permit sin. The consequence is saloons, gambling houses, houses of ill fame and all other vices are winked at. This is the great difference between the Protestant faith and the Roman Catholic faith.

TWO Roman "fly cops," Sennell and McMahon, were able, through their most wonderful skill, to capture a gentleman kissing his wife as they parted one day last week on the streets of Chicago. But when it comes to capturing a hold-up, a Roman thug or murderer who belongs to their church, it is simply impossible. Chicago has a large number of such officers—about twenty-eight hundred of our three thousand.

THE British minister at Washington has requested Secretary of State Olney to use his good offices in securing the release of Crown Surveyor Harrison, who was recently arrested by the Venezuelan authorities while constructing a road on the disputed territory. This may be considered a departure from England's methods heretofore in dealing with American republics, and is certainly an acknowledgment of the justice of the principles set forth in the Monroe doctrine.

It would be well to know how many of the delegates to the late national Republican convention were poor men. We have heard of but one. He was a poor colored minister who was compelled to sell his ticket to secure money to pay his expenses back home. The question is, Was the poorer class

represented at that convention, and if so; by whom? It is true that the Republicans now represent the gold-bugs, Wall street, the Morgans, the bankers and the capitalists?

THE Republican party has profited by the mistakes and blunders of the Democratic party so often that it would appear really amusing to see that fossilized aggregation take advantage of the mistakes and blunders of the last Republican gathering, adopt an American platform and name an American ticket that would command the support of all loyal patriots.

THE patriots along the route of Col. John W. Eshols and Hon. William S. Linton should be making dates and completing their arrangements as rapidly as possible. They should be given a rousing reception everywhere in the whole west.

WE notice that the state convention of the Democratic party of Illinois did not adopt the customary anti-A. P. A. resolutions. Can it be possible that some of the Democrats are awakening to the turn in affairs.

THE next annual convention of the supreme lodge of A. O. U. W. will be held at Milwaukee, at which time an effort will be made to secure the session of 1898 at Omaha, and there is an excellent prospect of success.

FROM present indications the Democrats at Chicago are liable to have a "monkey and parrot time" next week. There are candidates enough, but the adoption of a financial plan will be the bone of contention.

SOME of our best American friends aver that the Democrats of Illinois have nominated a better state ticket than the Republicans.

THE POLITICAL LANCE.

THE wife of Richard P. Bland, one of the candidates for the free-silver Democratic nomination for president, is an ardent Roman Catholic. Gen. Sherman once remarked in effect that he would not accept a presidential nomination because if elected the great mass of American people would never stand to have the White House overrun with priests. Mrs. Sherman is also a devout Roman Catholic. Even the Democratic party cannot afford to nominate a man whose surroundings are not in line with American sentiment.

THE "financial plank" of the constitution of the United States is a pretty good one for all good American citizens to agree upon after all. We do not believe that there is more than an average of one voter in ten who has read that section of the constitution.

Said an attorney the other day: "I hope some party will nominate Judge Scott for congress, every attorney in Omaha will vote for him—not because they have any particular love for his political sentiments but because they are more interested in getting him off the bench." While the "Lance" has not heard that Judge Scott is a candidate for congress or has any intention other than to remain on the bench till the end of his term, we believe the sentiment of the people will be greatly in favor of keeping a good judge when they have him.

OUR friend J. C. Collins of the Sixth ward is a candidate for the house of representatives. He is a live energetic colored man and has the endorsement of the Colored Republican Club of that ward. His recent effort to get the board of education to give a janitorship in the schools to a colored man made him many friends among his race.

J. H. Van Dusen expects to be the choice of the South Omaha Republicans for state senator, and is accordingly laying his plans to secure enough help from the other wards and precincts to secure the nomination. Van was one of our loyal friends when we were sent to the Republican National convention.

When one looks over the list of aspirants for congressional honors this year he readily comes to the conclusion that they are all good men.

Can legislation fix the value of wheat and corn as a commodity? We think the supply and demand will regulate the price.

Can legislation fix the price of gold, silver or any other metal as a commodity? The "Lance" is of the opinion that the same rule applies to all commodities.

The bullion price of the silver dollar is about 59 or 60 cents. Can any act of congress make the bullion value of the silver dollar worth 100 cents?

The bullion value and the coin value

of the gold dollar is exactly the same, and gold is taken at about the same price the world over.

There is no objection to the use of both gold and silver as money so long as the value of each is the same and has the government to back it.

If the government should coin every dollar's worth of silver or gold bullion that is brought to the mints how are the great mass of the people going to get it unless they can give value received or can put up "gilt-edged" security? Does not this plan create the mine-owner a monopolist, which if successful would in time be equal to the national bank monopoly?

Men who engage in politics and make promises and fail to carry them out when elected will come pretty near losing their former friends the next time they show their heads. There will be lively times this fall and if the Lance is not mistaken it will be a fight to a finish on all sides.

A. J. Lunt is quietly conducting his canvass for councilman from the Fifth ward and we believe when the time comes that he will not have much opposition. He is clean and capable and has never been mixed in questionable politics.

It has been quietly hinted in populist circles that Hon. Paul Van Dervoort will be a candidate for congress from this district. Should he be nominated it will be a lively and interesting fight. The Democrats will probably nominate C. J. Smyth, and it is an even chance between Mercer, Cornish, Kennedy and Carr for the Republican plum, with a fighting chance for some other candidate to slide in under a compromise.

French Roman Priests.

The following extracts from *A Year in Western France*, by M. Betham Edwards, tend to show the character of the French priesthood:

"The priests appear as dirty as they are, which is all the difference, the black clothes they wear, like those of St. Hilary of Poitiers, till they come to pieces, not being set off, as in the case of the nuns, by white hood and kerchief. We must speak of things as we find them" (p 41).

"Cruelty and hardness to animals, generally arising from avarice, is indeed the one blot on these idyllic scenes of French country life. The priests, without doubt, might do something if they took up the matter, but we know that cruelty to animals is not a sin in their eyes. The priests do not concern themselves with what is out of their immediate sphere, if indeed humanity to the defenseless can be said to lie out of any one's sphere. They do not combat ignorance either, and so long as their parishioners go to mass and confession, they may jillose their animals and neglect personal cleanliness and hygiene as much as they please" (p 62).

"My friend, Madame G—, founded a lending library some years ago, and her scheme has been successful, but this was the first of the kind ever set on foot here, and was, of course, opposed at the outset by the priests. Thus it comes about that when an enlightened lady or gentleman settles down in the country, unless they consent to work with the Cure, they have an uphill path before them indeed" (p 63).

"The rural clergy of France belong entirely to the working classes. An educated married clergy, there can be little doubt, would do more than anything else to raise the moral and spiritual condition of the peasantry, and to take away that selfishness which is their worst defect. You can only touch him by appealing to his worldly interests, and alas! one looks in vain for any spiritualizing influence that may in the future make him the creature he ought to be" (p 70).

"We all know what miracles an English clergyman of tact and benevolence may effect in an out of the way district, and among an ignorant population. With a Catholic unmarried clergy it is not so. As long as their parishioners go to mass, and acquit themselves of their duty so far as to 'faire Paque,' confess once a year, and pay all the various sums required of them for birth, bridal, and burial, what does a cure care if they live in filthy habitations or not? His object is simply and purely theological, and if he does not preach domestic morality and good manners from the pulpit, will he do so in the week-time? Moreover, the cure, in his own person and mode of life, is not a shining light in his parish. He is generally of a dirty and neglected appearance, and woe betide the traveler whose evil fate it is to encounter him at a table d'hotel. Most likely his inability to eat and drink decently will drive you from the table, whilst you will do well to avoid his proximity in a railway carriage. Whatever other virtues he may possess, he is the last person calculated to improve his hearers in habits of cleanliness and good manners.

"Whatever may be said against condescension, there can be no doubt that it educates the French peasant, and does more than anything else to

sharpen his wits and open his eyes to those deadly enemies of his country, the Napoleonic Idea and clericalism" (p 296.)

Not Trading Stock.

BEAR CREEK, Mo., June 18, 1896.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN: I have taken the liberty to drop you a line in regard to the prospects of the A. P. A. I am a subscriber to your paper, and have induced several of my neighbors to subscribe for it, and have talked and worked for. Each week after I have looked it over I always hand it to my friends to read, that it may be like bread cast upon the waters, etc. But I want to say right here, that myself and a large number of my friends and neighbors have been solid converts to the A. P. A. principles, and will vote for Linton if we get a chance; but the way things are working, we are led to believe there is a dead hog up the branch somewhere, and we think it ought to be cleaned out. We heartily endorse Mr. McComas' article in your issue of June 4. We would advise the A. P. A. to come out with an independent ticket and how to the line, let the chips fall as they may. The people in this country are not trading stock, and will kick out of the harness rather than be traded to McKinley or anyone else. Now if A. P. A. means a party auction, we are not in it. Yours for patriotism, E. H. CRAIG.

That A. P. A. Plank.

The following dispatch to the Chicago Journal from St. Louis under date of June 24th will explain itself: It was stated last night that it was through the influence of Archbishop Ireland that a plank proposed by the American Protective Association was not adopted as a part of the platform of the Republican national convention in this city.

The word was given out that Col. E. H. Sellers, president of the national council of patriotic associations of the United States, was at work to get a plank into the platform indorsing the American Protective Association. On the very day Col. Sellers sent a copy of what he wanted embodied in the platform to Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on resolutions, the following telegram was received by Thomas E. Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, from Archbishop Ireland:

"ST. PAUL, June 17, 1896.—To Hon. Thomas E. Carter, National Committeeman, St. Louis, Mo.: The clause in the proposed platform opposing the use of public money for sectarian purposes and union of church and state is unnecessary and uncalled for. It is urged by the American Protective Association. Its adoption will be taken as a concession to them, will awaken religious animosity in the country, and do much harm. The Republican party should not lower itself to recognize directly or indirectly the American Protective Association. I hope the clause, or anything like it, will not be adopted. JOHN IRELAND."

Col. Sellers in an interview said he gave a copy of the platforms of the patriotic societies to Mr. Foraker and also to Senator Gear of Iowa. He was told by the latter that the paragraph declaring against the appropriation of money from the United States treasury for sectarian purposes would be incorporated, and that the committee had taken favorable action upon it. Later in the day he was surprised to learn from a member of the committee that its action had been reconsidered, and that there would be nothing in the platform in that regard.

The dispatch was referred by Chairman Carter to Edward Lauterbach of New York, one of the big four from that state, and he with National Committeeman R. C. Kerens of this city went before the committee and succeeded in knocking out all reference to the church.

Catholicism in Denmark.

The steady spread of Catholicism in Denmark begins to attract attention. Half a generation ago there was only one Romanist place to worship in Copenhagen. To-day there are four. In several provincial towns Catholic churches are being built where none have existed since the Reformation. It is reckoned that something like two thousand conversions to Romanism takes place every year in King Christian's Kingdom, and among these many representatives of the highest families in the land. Count Ledreberg is one of the most recent converts to Rome; another is the Danish Minister in Paris, Hout Heitfeldt. It is among ladies that the movement finds most support, baronesses and countesses who "go over" receiving high positions as prioress at convents. The Catholics of Denmark are now rejoicing that the fifth child of Princess Marie is a girl, for, according to the arrangements between the Danish royal house and the House of Orleans, to which the princess belongs her daughters are to be brought up Catholics.—Christian World.

\$100 Reward.

I will give \$100 to anyone satisfactorily answering the diamond proposition on pages 109 and 110 in Coins Financial School. A. S. LONDON, 362 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.