

THE AMERICAN.

Entered at Postoffice as second-class matter.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Editor. W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1615 HOWARD STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

THE AMERICAN OFFICES: 1615 Howard Street, Omaha, Neb. 134 Powell Ave., Station "G," Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 148, Cripple Creek, Colo.

\$2.00 a Year, Strictly in Advance.

THE AMERICAN

From Now Until January 1, 1897. For the Small Sum of

50-CENTS-50

Pay Your Subscription at the \$2 Rate Up to Date, and Take Advantage of

Our Great Offer.

Any Person Sending Us Ten New Subscribers will be Favored With a Year's Subscription to THE AMERICAN.

No personal check accepted unless made for 15 cts. more than the amount of subscription you wish to pay.

Address Us at the Number Given Above the Date. Line in this Column—State Whether You Want the Omaha, Kansas City or Chicago Paper.

No Commission to Agents. If you deal with one you pay his price.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE AMERICAN is not the organ of any sect, order, association, party, clique, faction or division of the population of this grand Republic, and repudiates and brands as false all claims or charges that it is such, let such claim or charge be made by any person or persons whomsoever.

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

JULY 10, 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.

PATRIOTS RESPONDING.

The following friends have said they would help take up the \$3500.00 which THE AMERICAN owes. We want 350. Who will be next?

It is stated that the supreme president of the A. P. A., Mr. Echols, is a goldbug. Is his tour to stem the free silver tide?

ALLEN G. THURMAN might become as universally respected and loved as was the Old Roman, if he would be a Democrat—not a slanderer of the A. P. A.

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 Concerted 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.

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?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Last week we published a dispatch containing a letter which purported to be from John Ireland, the Roman Catholic archbishop of St. Paul, to Tom Carter, the then chairman of the National Republican Central Committee, wherein was expressed the hope that the clause in the proposed platform opposing the use of public money for sectarian purposes and union of church and state would not be adopted, because it was urged by the A. P. A. and would be taken as a concession to them—would awaken religious animosity in the country and do much harm.

If Ireland wrote that letter it demonstrates that he is considerable of a Jesuit. He calls attention to the fact that the A. P. A. wants those planks in the platform and that if they are placed there it will be taken as a concession to that order. He at the same time drops a hint that such a concession would "do much harm," and the convention, in order to have it appear that the party was not friendly to the A. P. A., omitted the objectionable planks.

The action of the Republican party shows how near-sighted the leaders are, and that letter shows how much of a Jesuit John Ireland is. He said just enough to trap the party—if you adopt those planks it will be taken as a concession to the A. P. A.—but not enough to show them that "if you don't adopt those planks it will be taken as a concession to the Roman church."

The contest for the insertion or the rejection of those planks was a contest between Protestants and Roman Catholics, between loyal, patriotic American

citizens and those who believe the laws of the church take precedence of and give the rule to the laws of the state, and it appears the Republican party decided against the Protestants and in favor of the Romanists.

We do not know whether Ireland wrote such a letter, but if he did and it can be proved he did, every man who believes in the principles of the A. P. A., in the doctrine of a complete separation of church and state, and who is opposed to the appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes, will feel ashamed of his party's leaders for their un-American cringing beneath the Roman Catholic lash.

We should like some authentic information on this subject. Who knows whether John Ireland wrote such a letter? Who knows whether it was his protest which induced the platform committee to change its report?

THEY BENEFITED THE STATE?

The people of the nation now know, if they did not before, that there is such a state in the Union as Nebraska. Through the magnificent personality and transcendent genius of Senator John M. Thurston and ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, who were the cynosure of all eyes at the St. Louis and Chicago conventions, this state has sprung into national prominence, and will live in history as the home of the two most eloquent, convincing and logical speakers who participated in the deliberations of the conventions of the two great political parties held in those cities during the months of June and July.

Thurston was the Demosthenes at St. Louis, Bryan at Chicago. Neither had anticipated the enthusiasm their words would produce. Probably this was due to the fact that they had both come up from the humblest walks in life; yet they were, because of their eloquence, their magnetism and their grasp of what they considered the needs and the wishes of the people they represented, we say, because of these things they were able to electrify and control while other men of national reputation failed utterly to impress or sway the same audience.

But these are not the only able or eloquent sons our state possesses. When the Populist convention meets in St. Louis we expect another Nebraskan to win new laurels for us. We expect Hon. Paul Van Dervoort to be the Populist convention what Messrs. Thurston and Bryan were to the Republican and Democratic conventions, and he will be if his health does not fail.

THE SPHERE OF LABOR UNIONS.

Last week while we were at Lincoln watching the Republican state convention an article was put in type and appeared in the paper as an editorial under the above heading, which does not meet our views on the sphere of labor unions.

There was one sentiment in the article which no friend of organized labor can endorse and which we believe the author of the article did not intend to give expression to. It was this:

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.

Had the writer substituted for the words "and not" after the word legislation, the words "as well as" and had he omitted the three last words of the article—not of the paragraph—we would be in hearty accord with the article. But as it appeared in our last issue it does not meet our approval.

MERCER'S RENOMINATION.

The renomination by acclamation of Congressman Mercer by the Republicans of this district was certainly a compliment to that gentleman which may well be appreciated. Even Dave's worst enemies concede that he has made a better record than any man who has ever represented this district in congress.

His vote in the primaries last Tuesday was the largest ever given a candidate in this city or county, and may be taken as an indication that the business men, laboring men and mechanics of all classes endorse his work in behalf of Omaha. Mr. Mercer will return to Washington and resume his duties as secretary of the national congressional campaign committee at an early date.

THERE was not any doubt in our mind but what the best interests of the schools demanded that H. J. Banker should be succeeded by some other man, but Messrs. Anderson, Bandhauer, Gillispie, Johnson, Lowe, Lunt, Tukey and Irely thought differently, and, as they did the voting, re-elected him superintendent of buildings.

THE Democratic convention nominated William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, for President, and John R. McLean, of Ohio, for vice-President. Of them and the platform we shall have something to say next week.

THE nomination of W. J. Bryan for president by the Democrats has removed Nebraska from the doubtful column.

REMARKABLE LANGUAGE

A Romish Priest Adopts the Platform of the A. P. A.

The Rev. D. J. Stafford wants a Separate Church and State—A Grand Oration.

The following stenographic oration, delivered by the Rev. D. J. Stafford before the "Association of the Oldest Inhabitants," in Washington, D. C., February 22, 1896, was made by Chase Roys:

The most momentous act, with one solitary exception, in the civil history of the world, was the inauguration of the American government. It founded a new civilization. It laid down the ideal basis of government. It placed the corner-stone whereupon was to be surmounted the most majestic structure of human liberty the world has ever seen. It started an age of progress, and it solved forever the question which from time immortal had vexed and bothered the minds of statesmen—the most perfect liberty of the individual citizen. A whole century and more has flowed from it. It stands there as it stood in the beginning—beautiful in its simplicity, forever to be commemorated by all who love liberty, and ever to be blessed by all who love man.

In this sublime act that proclaimed confidence in manhood, and launched the ships of state, Washington took a prominent part. He had led the armies of his country through all the vicissitudes of war to a happy termination, and during it all had displayed that boundless love of liberty that insured victory, and when the war was over he might well be proud of his record as a soldier.

But peace has its victories as well as war; and they are more glorious when achieved, because more difficult of achievement. But when he would have looked about for popularity and aggrandizement, or power in the world, this man, who had served his country without remuneration, who had been true to his duty—this man handed back the sword of his country, stained with the enemy's blood, but never with dishonor.

He asked that he might be permitted to remember, amidst the sylvian beauty of Mt. Vernon, that he had once served his country and merited her gratitude. Scarcely had he retired there when he was again called to the head of the government. There he met greater difficulties than he had encountered on the field of battle. A government was to be established, a constitution elaborated, a policy started, commerce extended, national credit secured; and all this could not be done without opposition.

There was serious doubt about the propriety of a popular government. Washington himself had serious misgivings, but he put them aside, and entered upon an untried sea. The result of it is before us; and all that great liberty and civilization have been, in very great measure, the result of this man's wisdom, sublime confidence, and religious trust in God.

The government established, Washington set about the administration of it, and the inauguration of what was to be in all time the policy of the government. What makes him for all time the type of his countrymen? American means man, or the rights of man in contradistinction to the rights of governments, and the rights of kings—man in his individual rights. In other words, the American idea was the liberty of every man—all his rights in the civil and religious order.

The policy, then, of Washington, was justice—justice to all parties—to all religions. No part of this country was large enough to fill his heart. He was a son of Virginia, but he loved all parts. Nothing less than the whole country and the whole people could satisfy his heart. (Applause.)

Secondly, that there should be justice done to all political parties—that every party should have the right to advocate the policy that it deemed best for the whole people, and the whole country, and that no one party should have the right to dictate to another.

The third principle was justice to all religions; and he pointed out in the most emphatic language, that of all the things that tend to perpetuate and preserve free institutions, religion and morality, are most important, and that the patriotism of that man might well be suspected, who would seek to oppose in any way the progress of religion.

Now, in discussing this religious question, Washington had in mind all religions—Catholic, Jewish, Presbyterian, Methodist, and every other that would seek to do good, and attend to the wants of humanity. The only possible solution to this religious question is absolute equality to all religions (loud applause)—absolute equality before the law.

Washington and his fellow patriots had before their minds the condition of Europe, where religions had been state religions, and he willed with a



William Jennings Bryan, Democratic Nominee for President.

supreme wisdom that no such state of things should ever exist in the United States. It had already been declared that man had a right to his religion, and a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Washington understood it, and he understood it well; and when he spoke of religion, he meant all religions, and that a man who sought to oppose all religions might well be called an enemy of mankind.

thus to come out and take his stand upon the A. P. A. platform by the A. P. A. sentiment which is everywhere in the air. If we persist in our good work, disseminating our principles of liberty, civil and religious, all Catholics as well as Protestants will eventually come to endorse them, and the Romish element in the United States will either be compelled to break away from a foreign pope, or the hierarchy will be driven to call a universal council and repeal their bigoted, blood-thirsty, anti-Christian canons, and recognize the great principles of religious liberty and the right of private judgment, as expressed in the constitution of the United States and in the platform of the A. P. A.

THE POLITICAL LANCE.

The story which has been circulated by political enemies that Mr. Peter Mangold is a Roman Catholic has been denied by several trustworthy members of the A. P. A. Let us have a fair fight for commissioner, and not beat a man by the influence of misstatements.

The Sixth ward has another energetic young man in the field for the legislature. His name is Chas. L. Hart, and he is one of those fellows who can always be counted on to get out and hustle for good Americans.

Hon. I. R. Andrews is happy. The congressional primaries were well attended by Dave Mercer's friends.

Mr. Cornish's allusion to the only Republican daily which could not stultify itself by supporting but one of the candidates for congress struck a responsive cord in the hearts of even Dave Mercer's friends.

M. F. Singleton, one of the best educated and most gentlemanly colored men living in the city, is a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Singleton is a resident of the Eighth ward and in the past has done yeoman service for the Republican party. He deserves any honor the party sees fit to bestow upon him.

Frank Burman, our Swedish fellow citizen, is a candidate for the legislature. He has been a most loyal and earnest supporter of the Republican nominees and of American principles, and would do honor to the party should it favor him with a nomination.

THE Democratic platform contains a plank which every A. P. A. man in the country will endorse. It is that one declaring for political liberty and religious freedom, and characterized by the daily press as an anti-A. P. A. plank. If anyone can find a single sentiment in it which has not been set up as part of the platform of the A. P. A. for the past four years, except the flattering endorsement of the Democratic party, we should like to have it pointed out. The Romanists are simply trying to steal some good A. P. A. thunder when they induce the Democratic party to declare: "The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution."

Note.—This priest, anxiously striving for popular favor, has been forced to celebrate the Fourth of July.