

THE AMERICAN.

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SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

THE TICKETS.

- REPUBLICAN. For President, WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey. DEMOCRATIC. For President, WM. JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, ARTHUR C. SEWALL, of Maine. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC. For President, JOHN M. PALMER, of Illinois. For Vice-President, SIMON B. BUCKNER, of Kentucky. PEOPLE'S PARTY. For President, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, THOMAS WATSON, of Georgia. PROHIBITION. For President, JOSHUA LEVERING, of Maryland. For Vice-President, HALE JOHNSTON, of Illinois. NATIONAL. For President, CHARLES E. BENTLEY, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, J. H. SOUTHGATE, of North Carolina.

We do not believe in States Rights. THIS is a good year to begin to think for yourself.

YOUR duty is plain. Always attend your party primaries. MCKINLEY'S stand on the immigration question meets our approval.

ARKANSAS was a regular hot-bed of free silver sentiment. The Democrats increased their majority nearly 30,000.

The most rabid anti-McKinley paper in the country since September 5, is the Memphis American. It makes some ridiculous assertions.

WHILE we may not be in accord with everything in the Republican national platform, it more nearly represents our idea than any other.

If you stay away from the primaries and incompetent men are chosen don't blame the men who participated, but the fellows who stayed away from the polls.

It is foolish for intelligent American citizens to say the Romans are supporting McKinley. Every observing person knows they are the loudest-mouthed advocates of both candidates.

The amount of silver currency in the United States in 1872, when we had free coinage, was \$55,000,000; the amount in 1895 was \$625,000,000—almost twelve times as much. Did the increase in the volume of silver currency raise the price of wheat? Wheat in 1872 was worth \$1.24, in 1895, 51c. Use your own thinker.

ROMANISM controlled the Democratic party of Nebraska to an extent that Constantine Joachim Smyth, the paid attorney for the hierarchy of the Roman church in that state, was named as the party's candidate for attorney-general. Smyth is reported to be a member of the Society of Jesus, whose damnable oath is published on another page of this paper. It will be in keeping with the teachings of his church and of the Society of Jesus to deny both his membership and authenticity of the oath. The good people of Nebraska should bury this Roman beneath an avalanche of good, loyal, Protestant votes.

AS TO FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Among many people the question of immigration has been one of very serious concern. They have looked upon the large influx of unskilled, unlettered and dependent foreigners during the last twenty years as one of the chief causes of the present financial distress. They argue that none have felt the effect more than American laborers and mechanics in all the various branches of industry. The American merchant has also come in for his share of the hardships resulting therefrom. Yet none of the old political parties have dared to enter a protest against it. The labor markets have been glutted and the American workman has been forced into the background in order to give place to one who has not been within our boundary long enough to rid himself of the odor of the steerage, let alone becoming acquainted with our customs, laws or free institutions. The consequence is that there is now an immense over-supply of labor.

Major McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, takes a more advanced view of the foreign immigration question than his party, as may be seen from the following extract from it: The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our laboring people are in such great distress.

I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restraining foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant, who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens.

We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

We believe those who hold to the principles of the patriotic American orders will be agreeably surprised at the stand the Republican nominee has taken and will heartily endorse the sentiments expressed, as far as they go. He would have struck a still more responsive chord had he advocated a suspension of immigration till such time as there should occur a demand for more. Congress, however, alone has this power, and we are of the opinion that the real hope of Americanism lies in a selection of congressmen who have sufficient courage to amend our laws so as to protect all actual citizens. We would also advocate not less than seven years actual residence in this country before a foreigner should be allowed to participate in the rights of suffrage, and not then unless he has adapted himself to our laws and customs and is able to read, write and speak the English language.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Now that the "gold wing" of the Democracy is in active politics, there is more or less speculation as to what effect it will have upon the present issues and the men involved. Judging from the election in Vermont, the free silver sentiment in the East is waning, although it had but little foothold prior to the Chicago convention. In the Western states—particularly in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas—if the wave has decreased, it is hardly perceptible. These states are the fighting ground of all parties, and Republicans ought to be satisfied at having withstood so well the early onslaught of the free silverites in these states. It has given them courage to prepare for the battle to come later on in the campaign.

The bitter fight being waged in Illinois inside the Democratic camp can be construed in no other way than as an indication of the complete overthrow of Altgeld and Bryan. It will solidify the Republican vote and, possibly, save the state for Tannor, and assure it for McKinley if a reasonable amount of aggressive work is done.

The nomination of another Democratic candidate for president places Missouri in the doubtful column, and the united influence of the various patriotic orders with the Republican party would, without doubt, insure the state to the Republican party. We believe the patriotic element—or those holding to the principles of the A. P. A. and other similar patriotic orders—is the balance of power in Missouri; and when they understand that Mr. Bryan is, in reality, not in strict accord with the principles they uphold, they will not endorse him for their chief executive.

The members of the patriotic orders of the country almost to a man believe in maintaining the honor and dignity of the United States under all circumstances. While many of them have been led to believe that free silver would be a benefit to the country, they are not of the kind who are not susceptible to sound, sensible argument. There was a time, immediately succeeding the convention at St. Louis,

when a feeling of resentment was prevalent among the A. P. A.'s on account of the treatment they received in the make-up of the platform; but, as time wore on, and other conventions were held, and as they met with similar treatment, they are inclined to believe that the Republican party is no worse than the others.

THE AMERICAN has placed itself in a position to carefully examine into the merits of the case, and has not entered upon the campaign without carefully weighing all matters in connection therewith, and the conclusion reached is based upon an honest conviction that the principles it has advocated for nearly six years will be best subserved by the election of Wm. McKinley and a Republican congress.

HON. RICHARD SMITH, the man who fought so nobly for the Fire and Police bill in the last legislature, is a candidate for a re-nomination as state senator. There should be no dissenting vote in the convention when his name is considered. He was too true a man to be turned down for a man who has been untried. Stand by Dick Smith.

THE Sound Money Democrats should exercise ordinary horse sense in this campaign. It will not benefit their cause to send Bourke Cockran, the Romanist, to proselittle in such A. P. A. strongholds as Omaha, Kansas City and Denver.

THE pensions of the soldiers are honest debts earned by acts of patriotism, regardless of what the World-Herald says.

FINED AND IMPRISONED.

Such Was the Fate of Ex-Priest McNamara's Assailant.

John Gould, who assaulted ex-Priest McNamara at Lancaster, Pa., has been fined \$500 and three months imprisonment. The testimony proved that Gould was very disorderly and called Mrs. McNamara vile names. He threw a two pound rock which caused an ugly wound on McNamara's head.

During the trial there were several lively passages between McNamara and J. Malone, attorney for the defendant. At one time Mr. Malone told the witness sharply not to say something. Mr. McNamara just as sharply replied: "If the court will allow me to say it, I will say it. I will not be bulldozed." McNamara said he had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years. His occupation was lecturing, preaching and writing books. He had been arrested often for trumped-up charges, but never convicted. He had been rotten-egged recently in Atlantic City by the same kind of people that had persecuted him in other places. He denied ever having trouble in money matters. He had been married sixteen years and had been lecturing on theological subjects ever since he left the Church of Rome.

Been Fooling You.

Don't forget that ours is a purely political movement—a movement to obstruct and thwart the purposes and intrigues of a vast political machine, originating at a time for and with the purpose of acquiring civil and political power and pelf under the guise of religion, all over the world, and now concentrating its forces on this continent. And you, Protestant friends, don't continue to insist that religion enters into this warfare. That is just where the enemy has been fooling you. Under this sign they hope to conquer. It is a war between America and Rome—nothing more, nothing less.—Ind. Loyal American, Altoona, Pa.

Follows Judge Scott.

A Washington judge has decided that no foreigner can be legally naturalized before he becomes acquainted with the constitution of the United States. If this action of the Washington judge is followed by judges throughout the entire United States, it will have the effect of keeping elections within the control of Americans instead of placing them in the hands of a horde of pauper Romanists.—Justice.

ROME AT HOME AND ABROAD.

This is a Good Thing—Push It Along—History Repeats Itself.

Cardinal Bellarmine said that the pope "hath a full power over the whole world, both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, and that to question it was a detestable heresy." Pope Paul the Second told the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth that "England was held in fee of the apostolic see," and Pope Pius the Fifth assumed to excommunicate and depose her. This was the Gregorian theory of the scope of ecclesiastical power. From the premises of the Roman church it is strictly logical. And although within the last century the claim has been relaxed by certain Romish universities, and was even proscribed by Pope Pius the Sixth, the order to which Bellarmine belonged, the Jesuits, has never relinquished the hope and the purpose of declaring it again; and when its ascendancy in the church was secured it called the ecumenical council and proclaimed the papal infallibility.

The essential absurdity of the declaration in view of the history of the church is shown, indeed, in this, that if the pope as pope be infallible, he has always been so, as the infallibility does not begin with Pius the Ninth. But if he has always been so, church must have believed it and taught it. Yet, as Archbishop Purcell said in the council, "Every one knows that the Council of Lyons, after the Council of Florence, examined the question of the pope's infallibility, but they did not see their way through; they could not find sufficient evidence in Scripture or tradition to define the personal, independent, separate, absolute infallibility of the pope; therefore they laid the question aside." And in 1788 the great Romish universities of the Sorbonne, Louvain, Douay, Alcala and Salamanca expressly declared that it was no matter of faith to believe the pope infallible. But the Jesuits carried their point. It might be absurd, but it was logical, and it was desirable. Moreover, when it was promulgated, absurdity would be no impeachment of it, for a true ecclesiastical faith absorbs the incredible. The papal infallibility was proclaimed, and the Roman pontiff was restored to the position which Bellarmine had claimed for him.

But the position of the Roman church is extraordinary. Within the year in which the civil power of the pope was declared he was removed from that power by members of his own communion. In his own political capital—in Rome itself—the government, composed of his fellow-churchmen, proposes the separation of church and state. In Austria the government, also of his own church, has forbidden the priests to meddle with the schools, and it rebuked the pope when he protested. The greatest theologian and divine of the church, Dr. Dollinger, and its greatest orator, Father Hyacinthe, have each protested against the decree of infallibility. The King of Bavaria, a Roman Catholic, has signified his sympathy with Dr. Dollinger; and Baron Von Stauffenberg, a delegate from Bavaria in the German parliament, also a Roman Catholic, states that the Bavarian constitution distinguishes between purely religious and purely secular concerns, and says that before long the question may be asked "Which is the true Catholic church?"

But the most striking fact of all is that, while the most vigorous protest against the action of the Vatican Council, virtually claiming for the pope the civil allegiance of every member of his church in the world, proceeds from Roman Catholics in the European monarchies, the most unanimous and servile acquiescence in it is found among the Romanists of the American republic. This acquiescence is so complete that they have, with one exception in the priesthood, and he was peremptorily silenced, bitterly denounced the peaceful revolution in Rome which has placed the government in the hands of the Romans. And still more significant and important is the fact that the political party in this country which claims by its name, Democratic, and is peculiarly the party of the people, allies itself with this Roman Catholic element, and it is because of this alliance that Father Hecker and the priests whom Mr. Parton mentions cherish the warmest hopes of the supremacy of their church in this country—a supremacy which would necessarily be the overthrow of free popular government.

In 1800 the Roman Catholics were about one-seventeenth of the whole population. In 1870 they were one-sixth. In 1900 they hope to be one-third. This population is mainly of foreign birth, or of one or two removes. It has necessarily no strong American feeling. It is, with signal and admirable exceptions, an ignorant and superstitious population. It is compact and obedient to ecclesiastical leaders. Those leaders truly say with Byron, although in another sense, "O Rome, my country!" They live for one object—the supremacy of their church. They understand the methods of acquiring and maintaining it. Their purpose is relentless; their vigilance unsleeping. A political party, therefore, which, like the Democratic, has sustained itself upon ignorance, class hatred and prejudice, steadily disregarding the moral law and the

American doctrine of liberty, finds this rapidly increasing multitude exactly suited to its purposes. It has, as a class, no American instincts, little intelligence, and all the passions of ignorance; and by pandering to its desires the party can secure its votes. Hitherto the political policy of this church in this country has been the assault upon the public school system. Wherever that has been made, it has been made by the Democratic party, and, as the consideration of that and other favors, that party has had the Roman Catholic vote.

This is a fact too conspicuous and significant to be disregarded. The success of the Democratic party would be that of the Roman Catholic policy in this country; for the party could not safely alienate the Roman vote, while it could be retained only by the strictest obedience to ecclesiastical dictation. So true is this that there can be no question if the Roman interest demanded that, pending the overthrow of the school system in this state by Democratic aid, the schools in this city, now wholly under Democratic control, should be supplied with histories satisfactory to that interest, they would be furnished. The dependence of the Democratic party at this moment is upon the Ku-Klux feeling both in the northern and southern states, and upon the Roman Catholic vote. Let every American citizen consider what that implies.—Harper's Weekly.

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 24, 1896.—

Matters around the Republican national headquarters opened up unusually brisk Monday morning, and the prominent callers were somewhat more numerous. In the early part of the forenoon came Judge McCormick, one of the old-time Democrats of Henderson, Kentucky. The judge came into Republican politics in his state through the influence of the American Protective Association, which contributed more than any one factor to the election of Governor Bradley, the present governor of his state. Judge McCormick was elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and had the management of the Bradley campaign throughout. He is now an enthusiastic supporter of McKinley, and insists that the Republicans of Kentucky will carry that state by over 30,000 majority. The A. P. A. is very strong in Kentucky, and he thinks the patriotic orders will hold the balance of power.

Another interesting caller was the great and only "Count" Creighton, who found time to cross the street from the Democratic headquarters in the "Auditorium Annex," to pay a friendly visit to Mr. Heath, the head of the Republican literary bureau. The "Count" did not remain long, as the air around the headquarters was probably permeated too much with Americanism. Some people were curious as to whether the "Count" had experienced a change of heart since he had entered so largely into the Bryan campaign, and it is reported, opened the "bung hole" of his capacious barrel with which to meet the Democratic nominee's personal campaign expenses.

A few days ago a delegation from certain Irish Republican clubs of Chicago called at headquarters in the interest of John F. Finerty, and endeavored to arrange for a series of "Republican Speeches" in various Roman-Irish localities of Illinois; but it seems that the record of the aforesaid Finerty was too well known to receive any encouragement from the National Executive Committee and the delegation was referred to the state committee. Up to this time nothing more has been heard of Finerty, and rumor says that it was suggested that he enter upon a brief period of "probation" in order that they may determine the quality of his recent conversion.

Judge W. S. Kenworthy, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, has recently returned from Kentucky, where he has been on a brief campaigning tour in the interest of McKinley. Although the judge has been a life-long Republican, he is none the less true to American principles. He expects to make several speeches in Michigan and Indiana, and will return to his Iowa home the latter part of this month, when he will actively enter state politics.

Ex-Mayor Webster Davis, of Kansas City, was a recent caller at the Republican National headquarters. The ex mayor is enthusiastic in his predictions of Republican success in Missouri, so far as the state ticket is concerned, and thinks there is an excellent fighting chance for the national ticket, should the Sound Money Democrats put up a candidate for president. Mr. Davis is billed for several speeches in Arkansas, after which he will take an active part in the campaign in Missouri.

A Word to Prohibitionists and the Members of the A. P. A.

Although the American Protective Association does not deem it wise under present circumstances to include the national suppression of the drink traffic in its platform of principles, yet we believe that the order in its individual capacity is very generally opposed to it and would be glad to see it abolished in all the land. Hence, many

thousand members of the order would no doubt very much prefer to cast their ballots in favor of straight-out and thoroughly worthy nominees belonging to the Prohibition party than for those belonging to the Democratic or Republican parties, especially in view of the fact that the order does not dictate how its members and friends shall vote, only it is expected that they will unite on the best men from the A. P. A. standpoint that can be found in any political party. We believe that in the whole range of Prohibition nominees for any office not one can be found who does not individually readily endorse the A. P. A. platform of principles, and it is well known that the American Protective Association is not a political party, but gathers in its membership and friends from all parties who are as individuals with it agreed on the one issue of political Americanism; therefore it involves no breach of good faith for Prohibitionists to be A. P. A.'s or fast friends of the order, nor for A. P. A.'s to vote for Prohibition nominees who are in every way worthy of their ballots, from Levering and Johnson down to the lowest official nominees of the party.

We believe that the greatest disaster that ever came to the American Protective Association has been because of the reception of unworthy members who have been false to their obligations, and also in electing men outside of the order to official positions by virtue of their fair promises, who have proved treacherous to their A. P. A. professions.

Now, then, we would most respectfully suggest to the great and noble A. P. A. organization that it give the worthy, patriotic nominees of the Prohibition party a good chance to be elected by voting for them and helping to elect them as true Americans all along the line, which, if successful, will greatly strengthen the political influence and power of the order and will also do much in aiding the Prohibition party in the glorious work of suppressing, by law, the national drink traffic.

We do most sincerely hope that while the leaders and nominees of the Prohibition party will remain true as steel to their party obligations, they will by correspondence and otherwise give satisfactory assurances to the A. P. A. of their warm sympathy and substantial agreement with their platform of principles. And it is also to be expected that if the A. P. A.'s find the Prohibition party nominees to be suitable men for the order to support, they will give a practical demonstration of the fact at the polls next November by helping to elect many patriotic Americans to the legislatures and congress, who are now the carefully selected Prohibition party nominees to fill the various offices in the gift of the American people. J. G. PROGRESS, DUNDEE, Ill., September 8, 1896.

What Rome Breeds.

Some years ago the Spanish rulers of Cuba awoke to the fact that educated Cubans did not bow to the will of the ecclesiastics of the Roman church. Many Cubans who had visited the United States and Canada at once saw the good effects of free education. Recently an inquiry was set on foot by the Spanish in Cuba as to the political and social effect of education. The report of this commission denounced education and stated that the only decent schools in Cuba were breeders of rebels, and demanded that none but Roman Catholic priests be employed as teachers in the schools to instruct the youth of Cuba. What a blighting curse Romanism is; what a breeder of popery it has been—rueful, superstitious, vindictive beyond forbearance of even her ignorant followers, and the persecutor, murderer and torturer of all who oppose her, with her iron heel of oppression. Rome opposes the onward march of education and civilization, and by all means in her power obstructs governments and nations in their education of the people. The Church of Rome in Canada caused the downfall of the late conservative government by demanding the enactment of laws giving Rome control of certain schools and school funds whereby they would be enabled to teach the youth of Canada to be traitors to the country under whose protection they live.—Orange Truth.

The Difference.

Policeman Howard had quite an experience in making an arrest last night. His attention was called to a man who was soliciting alms along the street. Howard went for the fellow, and the latter, seeing the policeman approach, ran for liberty. Howard chased the fleeing "vag" along Broadway and down State street. He was horrified to see the man jump across the railing of the bridge leading to the pier, into the black depths below. He met Policeman Dean, and securing a pike-pole, the two went on a search along the canal boats harbored there. After much searching, they came across the man in the water between two canal boats. They fished him out and took him to the second precinct.—Ex. A poor man, who is starving for bread and attempts to beg, is run down, whilst a lot of cowed humbugs in the form of nuns are permitted to beg daily with wagons.—Butte Examiner.