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OMAHA, NEB.

**UPSTART PROTESTANTS.**

**The Northwest Review Warns the Roman Catholics Against Allowing Their Children to be Contaminated by Associating with Protestants.**

There is published in this city, says the Winnipeg Daily Tribune, a journal which professes to be the organ of the Roman Catholic church. It is issued avowedly for the glory of God, and presumably for the diffusion of the meek and lowly spirit of the Master, of whose truth the Roman Catholic church professes to be the only authorized exponent. The following is an extract from that publication (The Northwest Review) which speaks for itself. The unconscious impudence of the reverend writer (we assume that the naive silliness could not have been perpetrated by any man whose common sense had been developed by an every day contact with the world) gives an insight into the difficulty of maintaining popular government in regard to education or any other matter, in a community where there is a considerable body of citizens who permit themselves to be influenced by the absurd sacerdotal pretensions of which the article is redolent.

There is a grotesque irony in the fact that this "religious family," the only one enjoying the possession of unadulterated "truth," this princely family surrounded "by upstarts," can be shown, by the criminal statistics of this and other countries, to be much lower in the scale of morality than the "upstarts" who enjoy the monopoly of "unadulterated truth." All this suggests the query: What is religion? Is it a spiritual element in man's being, by the development of which the plans of his moral nature may be raised and his life influenced? Or is religion merely an emotional superstition which is to be utilized for the protection and advancement of sacerdotal power?

By the way, it must strike one that the spirit of the meek and lowly Nazarene, who enjoined His followers, when smitten on one cheek to turn the other, is admirably inculcated by this religious journal when it eulogizes the "brave boy" who meets a taunt or a sneer with a "knock-down blow." The dogmatic erudition of the editor and the reverend contributors of the Review may be great, but their ethical notions seem to be rather chaotic.

"The honorable minister of public works gave utterance last week to some sentiments which, though they won him momentary applause, can hardly commend themselves to his Catholic brethren. He emphasized his wish—as if it were ours too—that Catholic children should associate at school with Protestant children. Now this is, most emphatically, what Catholic parents want by all means to avoid. It is all very well to talk about the supposed advantage of mingling with other people's children; but no family that respects itself ever contemplated promiscuous contact with any and every other family, and what is true on the score of manners and breeding is still more true in the realm of religion. We Catholics are a religious family, the only one enjoying the possession of the unadulterated truth; we may, therefore, be compared, without vanity (since we hold this of the mercy of God), to a princely family surrounded by upstarts; though the latter may be very worthy people in their way, the former will keep them at arms length and will be especially careful that its own children do not associate habitually with the coarser element. Grown up persons well instructed in their religion, and having acquired fixed habits of

thought and action, may often, without much danger, mingle with those whose principles of thought and action are fundamentally wrong; but the plastic and imitative mind of the child, in which the senses and the imagination overpower the will, is sure to suffer from intercourse with children whose religion is a mere matter of exterior observance founded upon imaginary history. The danger for Catholic children in public schools arises less from the teachers than from the Protestant pupils. If a teacher should indulge in any bigoted remark about "the errors of the Church of Rome," he would very likely be hauled over the coals by some one; but who can prevent the bitter taunt, the stinging insinuation, the cruel sneer, the brutal insult from a Protestant to a Catholic child on the way to and from school? Those Catholics who have attended the public schools in places where Catholics were a small minority understand what we mean. Happy is the brave boy who has met such cowardly treatment with a knock-down blow; he has probably saved himself from it in future. But many, unfortunately the great majority of boys and girls, are not morally brave, and this majority are sure to have their faith either undermined or at least tarnished by the gibes of their ignorant and prejudiced Protestant schoolmates.

It may be objected that some Catholics who have been educated in Protestant schools have come out of them scathless. We doubt very much if any Catholic educated wholly in Protestant schools ever issued from them a true Catholic. If any one did, it must have been because the high moral tone and strong Catholic spirit of a really intellectual home counteracted the subtle poison of an heretical atmosphere. But how few are so happily circumstanced! How many are the children of well-meaning but uneducated parents, whose moral influence suffers from the limitations of their own culture! Another answer to the objection is that most of those Catholics who have not suffered permanent, mental and moral injury from school intercourse with non-Catholic children, have afterwards studied in Catholic colleges or convents where supernatural thoughts and sacramental life are met at every turn. Perhaps they themselves are apt to forget how their subsequent Catholic training was an antidote to their early Protestant surroundings, but if they reflect on the difference between a public school, where even the name of God must be mentioned with an apologetic inflection, and a Catholic school, where all the children have at one time or another probed the inmost recesses of their conscience and turned really to God with their whole heart, they will readily acknowledge that their exceptional immunity from Protestant contagion is not in the least attributable to the harmlessness of the public school. Its real cause is the Catholic atmosphere in which they moved, the atmosphere of heavenly hopes and aims, of familiarity with things supernatural, of self-examination, humility, confession and holy communion; and this atmosphere, in the case of children who have nothing but a public school training, is always dangerously attenuated, and in the case of those whose home opportunities are slight, is absolutely nil."

**A Good Child**

is usually healthy, and both conditions are developed by use of proper food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant's food; so easily prepared that improper feeding is inexcusable and unnecessary.

**BUT WE SHALL SEE.**

**Archbishop Ireland Speaks at Last in Denial of Reports.**

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—Archbishop Ireland has heretofore adhered firmly to his first decision not to speak of the repeated rumors, purporting to come from Rome, stating in one way or another that he was to be called to account for some of his views or actions. An Associated Press representative, however, succeeded to-day in securing from him a statement. He said:

"In all the reports recently published as to my relations with the Vatican there is not one syllable of truth. Not one word has come to me from Rome indicating the smallest change in the kind feelings which the sovereign pontiff and his immediate advisors have been pleased to entertain toward me. It is false to say that I have been summoned to Rome. I have not been asked to give an explanation of any act or any writing of mine. And, certainly, if the sovereign pontiff had desired to approve or to blame me he would have communicated his will to myself, instead of making it known to me through the gossip of newspaper reporters of Europe or of America. What may be the sources of the reports, or the motives of the men who put those reports into circulation—whether the enemies be political or ecclesiastical—I do not know, nor do I care to inquire. The Roman paper quoted in this morning's dispatches is a bitter and malicious adversary of the Vatican and surely cannot be quoted as representing the views of the pope. Whether the report published in this Roman paper originated in Rome or in America is a matter that need not be discussed at present. The absurdity of all these reports reached the climax when even Cardinal Gibbons was reported as likely to be disciplined by Rome."

**What Constitutes a Good American.**

A good American may not necessarily be a rich man; he may not be a learned man; he may not be an influential man, and he may not necessarily be a Christian man, but he should possess certain qualifications to render him properly eligible to membership in the American Protective Association. It is quite possible that many persons have been initiated into the order without due regard to the essential qualifications of the applicants who prove to be very unworthy members, and have given the order great trouble.

The man who proposes to join the A. P. A. organization should know what he is doing, and what is implied in becoming a member, not that he can thoughtlessly join the order merely for the sake of meeting in council and having a good time; not that he has no grave responsibilities to meet in taking this step, but he must feel the full weight of personal responsibility in politics as never before, and he must, for his own good, seek for all possible light and knowledge to guide him aright, if he would be accepted by the order. And we believe that great caution should be exercised by the A. P. A., and sufficient time be given the applicant before initiation, so that the order may be fairly well satisfied that he is a true American. And every newly initiated member should have it burned into his very nature that he will be expected to take one or more American papers, with payment in advance, as a requisite help to political steadfastness and usefulness in the order.

As the state has a claim upon all the children of school age for their regular attendance at the public schools, so

that they may become intelligent and useful citizens, so the American Protective Association has a claim upon every member of the order, under ordinary circumstances, for his annual paid-up subscription to one or more American periodicals. But where there is any member of the order actually too poor to pay his dollar for this purpose, let him hunt up others in like circumstances and unite in paying for their paper, and then have an equal privilege in reading it. And we would say, let all the friends outside of the order do likewise.

But we will here say a word in behalf of the publishers of the patriotic Americans. They need the paid-up annual subscriptions of all members and friends of the order, and they have in too many instances received promises to pay instead of the cash in advance, which has greatly crippled them in their work, obliging them in many cases to suspend publication.

My brothers, have you paid for your American in advance? If so, then go to work and get at least ten cash subscribers before January, 1897. And if you have not paid for your paper, then we beseech you to do it at once, and then join with others in getting new cash subscriptions. If what we have here suggested should occur the publishers would not only stand six feet high in their boots, and their faces all aglow with smiles; but they would be able to give us a much better paper than they now do, for they would have money with which to do it. And more than this, such an increase of American literature as is here contemplated would contribute mightily to the success and triumph of true American principles in all the departments of government throughout the nation, the influence of which would soon be felt in all the world. J. G. P.

**Eminently Right.**

Too much can scarcely be said in commendation of the League of Good Citizenship which it is proposed to establish in the public schools, but the project is on such simple lines and the purpose so obviously beneficent, that it seems scarcely necessary to say anything at all except to state it at length; which the Ledger has done in its local columns. It is eminently right and proper that the children should be taught patriotism and the principles of good government, and as these subjects are quite as important as many of the branches now taught in the public schools, they should be taught there. The schools of the nation are intended for the betterment of the nation's population, by instruction in the things they need to know in order to make them good citizens, and there is nothing that they need to know more thoroughly than the principles of good government.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Yet "They" Say He Was a Roman.**

Thomas E. Sherman, Roman Catholic priest, has deeded his share of his father's (General Sherman) property to his sister, it being, so it is stated, provided in the general's will that none of his property should go to the benefit of the Roman Catholic church. "Old Tecumseh" knew what he was about when he drew his will. Like many patriots, he saw how the Roman church, by hook and by crook, was sucking the wealth of this country into its capacious maw to the manifest injury of the people. All honor to the judgment and example of General W. T. Sherman. All others should go and do likewise.—Wisconsin Patriot.

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**FORMER SLAVE WINS HIGH HONOR.**

**Isaac D. Allen Elected to Governor's Council in Massachusetts.**

Boston, Mass., Nov. 11.—The board of election commissioners finished the recount of votes in the Fortieth Council District to-night, and Isaac D. Allen, the colored Republican candidate, was declared elected over John H. Sullivan, who now represents the district, and who was the Democratic candidate. Allen's majority was only 62 votes.

There is no appeal from the decision of the election commissioners, and the Governor's council stands, for the first time in its history, solidly Republican, while Allen holds the highest political office ever given a colored man by the voters of Massachusetts.

The new councillor was born in slavery, and escaped during the war, serving with General B. F. Butler. He was with him after the war on the famous schooner America, which General Butler owned.

At the time of the Republican convention at which Allen was nominated the place on the ticket was offered to a number of prominent Republicans, but all refused it, not desiring to run in a strong Democratic district, and be defeated.

Allen's election was as much a surprise to him as to his Democratic opponent. Sullivan carried the district last year by over 5,000.

And the Springfield, Mass., Republican says of the same case:

The election of Isaac D. Allen to the Governor's council from the Fortieth District in Boston is one of the surprises of the outcome of Tuesday in this commonwealth. Mr. Allen is a negro; not of the type of Mr. Smith of Cambridge, Sumner's friend—who was so long an esteemed member of the house—of Douglass and Bruce, Revels and Quarles, and Editor Fortune—but a characteristic negro of full African feature and force—the "smart" type of the S u hern leader of the race. He was born a slave in Hampton, Va., fifty-two years ago, came north with his parents in war time, and has since been at home in Boston. He served in the army as a youth; has been steward on private yachts, among them General Butler's America; and it is only five years ago that he left that calling and opened a restaurant and boarding-house on Tremont street. He became active in politics when General Butler made his first campaign for governor, and it is said he was an efficient worker for the general in Chelsea and elsewhere among the colored population. For two years past he seems to have had no other calling than politics. Without doubt he has been an efficient worker. Through his labors Charles Hall, afterward councillorman, was elected the first colored member of the old Eleventh Ward Republican committee, and he nearly succeeded in procuring the election of Dr. S. E. Courtney on the school committee. Last Spring at the Republican state convention Allen made an eloquent speech in favor of Dr. Courtney for alternate-at-large to the St. Louis convention, and turned the convention in Courtney's favor. Dr. Courtney was the man for whom Mr. Crane, the lieutenant-governor-elect, demanded equal rights in St. Louis hotels, and thereby upheld the fame of Massachusetts.

**Many Citizens Made and Taught.**

Never before since immigration first reached great proportions was the number of non-naturalized foreigners in the United States so small as it is

now. That is one of the good results of the long and bitterly contested campaign which has just ended.

Men of foreign birth who had a legal right to citizenship, have the papers which make them Americans, to an extent never before known. In the stress of the contest the reserves have been drawn into action in every possible way, and few foreigners remain in the country who have been here long enough to become citizens.

It is well for the Republic. If men live and work in America and take an active part in all the interests and business of the American people, they ought to be clothed with the responsibilities of citizenship and given the benefits of good influences of active participation in the suffrage. Men who are in a country and not of it are seldom so useful to its government and its people as those who become citizens and steady their conduct and views of life by the weight of new and high duties and obligations.

The campaign was a great educator, and it was also a great maker of genuine Americans.—Cleveland Leader.

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**Destroying Protestant Books.**

A writer from Holland on an American paper says: "In Holland exists an ultramontane society called 'Old Paper,' which is under the sanction of the six Catholic bishops of the Netherlands, and is spread all over the whole kingdom. The openly avowed object of this society is to buy up and destroy as waste paper all the Protestant and liberal Catholic newspapers, pamphlets and books, the price of which is offered to the pope as 'Densers of St. Pierre.' Of course this society is very little known among Protestants, and many have denied even its existence; but I have been fortunate enough to obtain a printed circular issued by one of the bishops, containing statistics of the enormous mass of paper thus collected, producing in one district the sum of £1,200 in three months. I need not tell you that this work is strongly promoted by the Catholic clergy. You can have no idea of the difficulty we have now in procuring certain books published but thirty, forty or fifty years ago. Historical and theological books are very rare.

## Nerves

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