

WHICH WAY DOES IT TEND

Is Our Country Getting Pur- er and Better, or Weaker and More Wicked.

Romanism Must Be Controlled and Made Innocuous to Our Liberties or Cor- rupt Men Will Rule the Courts.

Editor The American:—The writer noticed lately in a certain daily paper an account of the municipal election in Augusta, Georgia, in which it is stated that votes were "paid for openly, some of the voters securing as much as \$10."

And the same paper alluded to gives out the statement that Judge Seaborn Reese is threatened with another "hauling over the coals" for having "been drunk on the bench and off."

And if poor sick Columbia only had the nerve to draw a wet sponge over her law-slate and write new laws to fit new conditions, which have long since arisen in her family circle, it would be a grand way in which to wind up the century so near to its close.

The writer truly believes that the establishment of an A. P. A. lodge in every town and city in the land would have as healthful influences upon the people generally, for it would be like putting up Robbie Burns' advice in plain sight:

"If there's a hole in ae yere coats, I rede ye tent it. A chiel's among ye takin' notes, an' faith he'll prevent it."

No scoundrel likes to be found out, and there must be a deal of scoundrelism where the courts are so crowded with these young law-whipper snappers, whose sole ambition is to be "a criminal lawyer."

"Better be a dog and bay the moon" than such a lawyer. And this is clear—as clear as God's own sunshine; any man who knowingly takes a guilty man's case and devotes his entire time and all his energies to prove that man innocent, is a scoundrel, for he is dishonest and a liar, no matter how "eloquent" he may be.

sible; let it stay as it is and Columbia is doomed. No nation on earth could long be a nation where freedom is on the wrong side.

How can Romanism be controlled and made innocuous to our liberties, so long as corrupt men rule in our courts? Are not all questions appertaining to "good government" shut down and put down by judicial trickery?

The Angean stable was not such a task for Hercules, in its cleaning as the American courts would be for those who might undertake the work, but it is a possible thing—it can be done.

If we are free to allow evil to work out its plots in our midst, then surely we are free to put a stop to this frightful reign of terror.

Ours is the only country on the face of the earth where crime holds such high carnival. If a man wants to kill another for any reason he does it without much fear of results.

Unrestricted immigration lands the scapagrees of many countries upon our shores, and we must either find free bread for such creatures or submit to the crimes which they perpetrate.

Certainly, but immigrants, that is the good majority of them, never intend to leave the cities. No, no, they want a field of operations ready prepared and they cling to the towns where all avenues of labor are congested, and having no kind of real work to do, what can be expected excepting that the criminal classes are reinforced by them?

Yes, we have a free country, and a glorious country, but it needs laws commensurate with its immensity and a code as simple as freedom itself; laws so simple that nine-tenths of the rascally pettifogging scamps within her borders would find themselves "out of a job."

No condition of things is a standing condition; if we do not get better and purer and stronger as a country, we get worse. Which way are we tending? Let every American go to work in earnest to help save the country he loves.

Q. What is "the man of sin, the son of perdition," mentioned 2 Thess. 2:3? A. He is a person or succession of persons who head the great apostasy, or in other words, the popes in succession.

Q. When was "the man of sin" revealed? A. When the bishop of Rome was declared "universal bishop," "the head of all churches," "Pontifex Maximus."

The "mystery of iniquity had been at work before and the elements of popery in operation, but no formal, public act had been performed by which the bishop of Rome was made supreme, but when the title of pope was asked, given and accepted "the son of perdition" was revealed.

NO. FRIENDS, the Wandering Jew is not about completed. It will last at least seven months longer, and the most telling, the most graphic description of Jesuitism is yet to come. Do not fail to read it to the end.

WASHINGTON'S IDEA. Congress Preparing to Provide for a National University.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The bill to establish the university of the United States will again be introduced in both houses of congress tomorrow.

The bill in general terms provides for an institution of the highest type for the graduates of accredited colleges and universities only, with special reference to the work of original research and investigation in all important fields of inquiry.

The university council is to have immediate charge of the work of instruction, research and investigation. It consists of the regents and other members to be appointed by them from among prominent educators, with a like impartial distribution.

Authority is given to establish with other institutions of learning such co-operative methods for learning and statesmanship, but owing to the lack of organized efforts nothing practical was accomplished.

The more modern movement in this cause may be said to have been inaugurated in 1869 by the National Educational association, when an appeal from Dr. John Hoyt of Wisconsin, at the close of his educational tours of inspection in the countries of Europe and in the American states, authorized by the government.

A bill was introduced and unanimously reported in the house of representatives in 1873. The measure continued to receive the endorsement of leading scholars and statesmen from time to time, and in 1890 a university bill was introduced in the senate by Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, and upon his motion referred to a select committee, with Senator Proctor as chairman.

The present general movement was begun at the pan-American congress of 1891 by the appointment of a committee of promotion, to be enlarged in the discretion of its chairman, ex-Governor John W. Hoyt, which committee by steady growth, became what is known as the national university committee of 100—a committee now grown to several hundred—embracing the presidents of all the state universities and some two hundred other leading institutions, and superintendents of public instruction of all the states but one and many of our most distinguished statesmen, scholars and men of affairs.

In 1892 ex-Governor Hoyt presented to the senate a memorial giving a complete history of the efforts already made for a national university, with the arguments therefor, of which several editions have been printed. In 1893 Senator Proctor's committee unanimously reported.

Senator Hunton of Virginia succeeded Senator Proctor as chairman and the committee was made the standing committee it now is. It likewise reported unanimously in 1894 and the bill was ably discussed in the senate. In 1895 the national committee of 100 formed an executive council to act in its behalf, both in the framing of a bill and in systematically promoting its passage, the membership being as follows:

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, ex-Senator Edmunds, Dr. Pepper, ex-provost University of Pennsylvania; Andrew D. White, ambassador to Germany; Oscar S. Strauss, ex-minister to Turkey; ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, General Horace R. Porter, Colonel Wilbur R. Smith, Kentucky university; ex-Senator Hunton, ex-Senator and ex-Attorney General Garland, ex-Senator J. B. Henderson of Missouri, General John Eaton, Simon Newcomb, John A. Kasson, ex-minister to Austria-Hungary; Dr. G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary Smithsonian institution, and ex-Governor John W. Hoyt.

This council, after several meetings, Chief Justice Fuller presiding, prepared the pending bill, and in due time the senate committee, Senator Kyle chairman, submitted a favorable report including letters of indorsement from some 300 eminent educators and leading public men, as well as the arguments of members of the council before the senate and house committees, since which time there has been a wide correspondence and distribution of documents from the office of the com-

mittee, with a steady increase of public interest.

With the approval of the national university committee, patriotic women of the country, under lead of Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston, have organized the George Washington memorial commission for auxiliary, though independent work, their purpose being to raise by subscription \$250,000 for the erection on University square of a first university building.

Romanists In a Quandary.

SHAWANO, Wis., Nov. 30.—Since last September, when two young girls of this city were so wrought upon, under teaching of the Catholic church, as to believe it was for the eternal salvation of their souls that they must renounce the world and separate from parents and friends, and desert happy homes to become "brides of the church" within the prison walls of a nunnery, some revelations have come to the parents and friends that put them in a quandary whether these young girls have plunged, with their sanction and encouragement, into a life of misery and suffering, if not of shame; or whether they have taken a step to enhance their happiness and welfare.

Since then, they have heard of the recent fortunate escape of seven young girls from a similar institution at South Omaha, and their tales of the horrible cruelty and shame they were made to endure, until they eluded the watchful care of their keepers and made their escape.

Since then they have heard of the recent fortunate escape of Miss Baudoin and Miss Agnes McMillan from the prison house of the "Gray Nuns of Notre Dame," at Ottawa, in Ontario, Canada, where their conscience forbids them to submit to the "obedience" required and expected from all true "brides of the church."

These events, having taken place about the time these two young girls departed to become nuns and "brides of the church," following close upon the seduction of a young girl in Illinois by a Catholic priest, through the agency of the confessional box, and landing her in a house of ill-fame in Chicago, to be kept as his mistress, had a tendency to shatter the faith of some mothers in the propriety of sending their confiding daughters too often to be quizzed in all manner of delicate questions at the confessional.

But what opened their eyes the widest on the possibilities and dangers of convent life under the influence of lustful, wine-guzzling priests, was to have placed before their attention the teaching and practices of a Capuchin priest at Carthage, when he gained the reputation of a very pious saint in the convent of the nuns to which he was "father confessor," made use of his holy influence to persuade confiding sisters, individually, to the number of thirteen—the remaining four in the flock being old and ugly—that the blessed Saviour had appeared to him in the mass and granted dispensation of their vows of chastity in his favor, as a reward for their devotion, and that they might be completely and intimately "associated with him in love," as his concubines.

Whether they were soiled doves under the cardinal teachings of obedience to the priest, and were there already doing penance, is of little consequence. The weakness of human nature in girls under bondage and in seclusion, dependent for all they have in life upon those they are taught to believe can do no wrong, is so great that a monastic prison becomes the most dangerous place on earth to send a young girl for the good of her soul.

Having learned from undoubted authority of the cruelties, immoralities and shameful acts in convents, from those who have escaped from their blighting influences, it is not strange that friends of the silly, fanatical girls who go there, often wish they could call them back to life and liberty. There is only one feature of comfort for them and that is they are not allowed to know what their fate is. They can enjoy the consolation of hope that it is well with them, but it is even a hope in the deep shadow of fear and doubt.—Clo in Wisconsin Patriot.

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THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT. "What We May Do to be Saved" is a little book, giving full particulars of a reliable cure. Free. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. B., Lebanon, Ohio.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Please continue to send your paper to my address for next year. Will write you later and send the money, as I wish to see some friends about subscribing. MRS. S. J. M.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—Enclosed you will find money order for my subscription for next year, and ten cents in stamps for sample copies. You are doing a grand and a noble work and I am willing and anxious to show the world that I am with you. O. D. T.

TRENTON, Mo., Dec. 14.—I like your paper very much, and do not want to stop it; so will send you the amount requested. Only wish I could send you more, but can't spare any more at present. I am a brakeman, and was off seven weeks with a sprained ankle; and you know that means hard times for me for awhile. Yours, very truly, H. W. G.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 14.—Enclose please find \$1.00 for American. All I have to say is "Hit 'em hard." I mean the old bachelors, Pope and priests. Yes, and the old maids. Oh! They are a lovely set, running an institution to their own taste and liking in violation of all law; and yet the Protestants that profess to be Christians and have backbone, are afraid to speak their conviction and cry aloud against the evils practiced by the Romans. Instead of having backbone, it is simply gristle. Yours in F., P. and P. J. S. F.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Enclosed find money order for next year's subscription and a book. As I am working in the shops I will hand around some sample copies, if you will send them. I have scattered as many papers as any one in this Rome-ridden city. Long life to you and may the Supreme Ruler help you to so wield the pen that it will cut great, long and deep gashes and expose the hellishness of Romanism. Happy Christmas and a prosperous new year. We are still doing business in Council No. 45. Initiate new members every night. All got work, and enough of McKinley and ready for Linton. O. W. C.

HARRISONVILLE, MO.—I am poor and my race well might run, but I feel that I cannot withhold my little mite from so righteous a cause, as you are in, one so strictly American, as well as humanitarian, and elevating and civilizing for the world over. The greater the per cent of Romanists, the lower the grade of civilization. I am with you. God bless and aid you in your work to save the nation. I am an old soldier of the late war; a lifelong Republican, but I am not pleased with Mr. McKinley's course toward the Cubans. A recognition of Cuba six months ago would have saved a hundred thousand lives, and given the cause of freedom on other impetus upward. I am as ever, yours, for the right. A. H. D.

KALISPELL, Mont., Dec. 12.—Find enclosed money order for \$2.00, for which please send me your paper, and a \$1.00 book as per "ad." I had purchased the money order before hearing from you, so will send the \$2 to you. I scarcely know which book I want, Chiniquy's "Priest, Woman and the Confessional," will do. If you have some of Fulton's books for a dollar or a little more I will pay difference. You can't send anything too radical for me. I once was a member of John A. Logan Council, 263, Dixon, Ill., but have "been going it alone," so to speak, for over two years in this state, and I can't stop fighting Romanism until I am dead.

The copy of The American that I receive is read by neighbors until it is worn out. You people have plenty of "unadulterated nerve," and I hope you will stay with your job.

I am a friend of the Populist platform, but will not vote for a Roman, nor will I vote for a sleeping, stinking Protestant that will cater to Romanism.

I will not trust a Roman dead or alive, drunk or sober. Yours in F., P., P., and F. L. T., P. E.

CENTERVILLE, Cal., Dec. 7.—Your favor of the 1st inst. was duly received and contents noted. Enclosed please find postal order to pay for The American for the ensuing year. It would afford me great pleasure to send you many more dollars, for I highly appreciate the fearless and undaunted courage you have ever displayed through the columns of your paper towards the great public enemy. The same cannot be said of the press in this state. They scarcely dare say their soul is their own, for fear they will arouse the displeasure of the enemy. I mailed to you today the San Francisco Call of the 4th inst., giving some of the views of the judicial and legal fraternity of this coast in relation to Jos. McKenna being appointed to a place on the supreme bench of the United States. Many of the remarks were very pointed and to the point. Attorney John L. Boone and

Judge Ross, of Los Angeles, in their remarks voiced the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of this coast. Nevertheless, in all probability, the appointment will be made. But will the United States senate confirm the same. Every senator should receive a remonstrance, asking for his appointment be not confirmed. Yours truly, O. B. R.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—Editor American: Well, sir, I feel much better today after reading the Rev. Johnston's Thanksgiving sermon, in which he so plainly spoke the truth in regard to the situation in this land of freedom, showing conclusively the danger we are drifting into by compromising with Rome; and that he should have the nerve to deliver such a sermon in the city of Washington, standing up for America and all America means! Just think of it, and think, also, that our President looked upon his remarks as not being suitable on such an occasion, after he, the President, had taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States. He rather favors Rome. I feel so disappointed in the President of our beloved United States. He has been, and is yet, using the great power conferred upon him by the American people. I delight in such a man as the Rev. Johnston and hope and pray that the sleepy Protestants will awake to their plain duty and speak fearlessly for Christ, the Bible and liberty, and work and vote together for the good of the cause of Christ and the welfare of our country. In other words, take Christ and the Bible for our example, rather than the Pope and his gold. I believe every true American ought to write the Rev. Mr. Johnston a letter of thanks for his sermon on Thanksgiving Day in the Capital of the United States. Methinks I see the light dawning! A true and uncompromising friend of all America's free institutions, I remain and etc., W. C. R.

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W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

To George J. Paul, Mrs. — Paul, his wife, first and real name unknown, George E. Christie, the Harrison National Bank of Omaha, Neb., non-resident defendants.

Take notice that on the 10th day of November, 1897, James L. Browne, the plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, against George J. Paul, Mrs. — Paul, his wife, George E. Christie, the Harrison National Bank of Omaha, Neb., and others, defendant, the object and prayer of which which are to foreclose one certain county treasurer's tax certificate, No. 7421, dated November 26, 1894, and covering lot eight (8), in block three (3), Stock park, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, upon which there is now due the sum of \$23.90, with interest from September 27, 1897, at the rate of ten per cent per annum. The plaintiff prays that it may be decreed that he has a first lien upon said premises and that the same be sold to satisfy the amount due thereon, with interest, attorney's fees amounting to ten per cent of the decree, and costs, and that upon sale the defendant may be deemed of all interest in said real estate.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of December, 1897.

JAMES L. BROWNE, Plaintiff. W. A. Saunders, Attorney for Plaintiff. Dec. 11, 1897.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

To Nora Erpenbeck (formerly Nora Donohue) and Hermann Erpenbeck, her husband, non-resident defendants.

You are hereby notified that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1897, William B. Brervoort, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Nora Erpenbeck (formerly Nora Donohue) and Hermann Erpenbeck, her husband, and other defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 26, 1894, upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot twenty (20), block twenty-eight (28) of westside, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, upon which there is now due the sum of \$50.00, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from November 26, 1897, for which sum, with interest and costs, together with an attorney's fee amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in default thereof that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that upon sale thereof the defendant be deemed of all right, title and interest in said real estate and of all other equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of December, 1897. Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 15, 1897. WILLIAM B. BRERVOORT, Plaintiff. W. A. Saunders, His Attorney. Dec. 6.