

THE AMERICAN.

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

JANUARY 14, 1898.

POPEY is tottering.

It takes more than wind to make a real serviceable patriot.

The pope still sighs for the restoration of his temporal power.

WHEN the pope flees from Italy what country will be foolish enough to offer him refuge?

WONDER whether Count Creighton went to Chicago to get drunk, hire a shug, or to attend to business?

UNCLE SAM should look up his old guns. The indications are that he will have use for them in the near future.

NEXT week Rome will know how to appreciate a fearless opponent. We shall make her feel the weight of facts.

THERE is a movement on foot to defeat the Lodge immigration bill. The opposition comes from the Romans, and is headed by W. Bourke Cockran.

YOU see, friend, you are not the only man in America who admires THE AMERICAN or who is opposed to the exercise of priestly influence in our affairs of state.

YOU who have been crying that the A. P. A. was dead could learn something by reading last week's AMERICAN and also something by reading each issue that succeeds it.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, the distinguished Roman citizen, who is also nominally a citizen of the state of Minnesota and of the United States, will wed his typewriter.

OUR good friend Judge Baker, it is said, is being groomed by Rosewater for the Republican nomination for governor. Ben has not done anything that we are aware of to deserve that affliction.

JUDGE SCOTT'S decision in the Fire and Police Board case is generally conceded by attorneys with whom we have talked as the equal of any that has ever been handed down from the Supreme bench of the United States.

JUDGE SCOTT should have a care. If Rome could find a man who would offer him a bribe, she can find one who will assassinate him, if she gets an inkling that his decision in the Shelby-Creighton case is against her interests.

GUESS Chief Detective Cox knew what he was talking about when he declared that the Police Commissioners wouldn't have jobs, reputations or anything else when he got through with them. Things are coming Mr. Cox's way quite rapidly.

YOU can get a good idea of Socialism by reading The New Time of Chicago, so don't expect us to stop our fight against an evil we know exists, to assist in bringing about reforms that are not possible while the Roman hierarchy is so active in politics.

THE man who reads and thinks and then brings into play reason, must admit that if the Bible is God's word and is a true prophecy of what is to transpire in the latter days, that we are nearing the time when the great battle of Armageddon will be fought.

By an unpardonable bit of carelessness we failed to mention last week the death of Hon. John L. Carson at Lincoln, January 1st. Mr. Carson was one of our most esteemed friends. When we were a small boy he was the head of the leading bank in Brownville, and when we left home to come to this city nearly twenty years ago, we carried with us a letter of recommendation, that was signed by John L. Carson, that any person would have been proud of. He was a good and kind man, but

of late years a great sufferer. While not a politician he was elected and served one term as Regent of the State University. His family have our sympathy in their bereavement.

ONE of our friends asks what we consider the difference between anarchy and socialism. Anarchy seeks to effect a change in existing conditions by force; socialism by lawful and pacific means. Socialism is primitive democracy; anarchy is Romanism.

JUST think what a deep plot Rome laid to destroy a San Francisco minister when she sent Durant into a Protestant church and, after he had tried to fasten the murder of the two young girls onto the preacher, died on the scaffold an acknowledged Romanist.

OUR contention is not so much that the lay members of the Roman church are at heart disloyal to either God or country, but that they obey blindly every command of their father confessors without allowing their conscience to decide whether it is right or wrong.

MR. HARRY FISCHER has composed a very fine national hymn which Mr. Lee G. Kratz has set to music. It is entitled "Oh Land of Freedom." We have been favored with a copy of the words and music, which our trusted critic pronounces "grand." Price 15 cents.

GENERAL WEYLER characterizes the Cuban patriots as "those rebellious hordes of bandits who are unworthy of ordinary and humane treatment." If that remorseless bigot, King Philip II of Spain, and his chief assassin, the Duke of Alba, were living, they would regard Butcher Weyler with feelings akin to envy.

THE People's Atlas of the World is without doubt the greatest book ever offered for the same amount of money. Up to date. Authentic maps of Cuba and the Klondike. Maps alone sell for 25 cents each, and the book and the maps are both being sold for 50 cents. Your children should have one of them.

EVEN the pope has his troubles. The Italian government is going to cut off the bulk of the appropriations to Roman Catholic church dignitaries, and that means a big deficit in the pope's Italian income. There is but one way to overcome this and that is for the Irish too-kissers to go down into their pockets and make up the difference.

NOW that the most efficient, honest and fearless county clerk which this county has ever had has stepped down and out of office, this paper wishes him an exceptionally large share of the prosperity that is due in this section. Mr. Redfield proved himself every inch a man and leaves the public service with the knowledge that he did his whole duty by the taxpayers who in turn love and respect him for the enemies he has made. At some future time the public may again call him into its service.

THAT grand old patriot and uncompromising foe of popery and Jesuitism, Colonel Richard W. Thompson, is engaged in writing the last volume of his "Recollections of the Presidents." He has already written two volumes of the work, and the third, "From Lincoln to McKinley," will be completed in the spring. Colonel Thompson is the author of "The papacy and the Civil Power," "Footprints of the Jesuits," etc. He is a vigorous and an instructive writer. He is 88 years old, and lives in Terre Haute, Ind.

JOHN McCULLAGH, a Protestant Irishman and a Republican, has been made chief of police of New York by the Tammany administration. The new chief is a member of the Presbyterian church, is about 50 years old, and has been on the New York police force for 28 years. Gotham's police commission desired a Democrat for the place (which probably would have meant a thoroughbred Roman Irishman), but by a new law they were restricted in the choice of a chief from among the captains of the police department. McCullagh is the first Protestant in many long years to attain to the position of chief of police in New York.

CARL SCHURZ, who contributes regularly to Harper's Weekly, apparently considers the Irish welcome and useful immigrants in this country. He places them on an equality with those who come to us from Germany and from Scandinavian countries. But we know it is the consensus of opinion among those competent to judge that of all the foreign immigrants who have come to these shores since the foundation of the American government, the Irish have proved themselves the most prolific in mischief and in recreancy to the trust reposed in them. When we speak of the Irish in this connection we of course mean the pro-papal Irish, for the anti-papal Irish are among the best citizens we have. No, the Irish, owing to the prevalence of papalism among their race, are really a very undesirable acquisition to the citizenship of the nation. The Roman Irish are dishonest, tricky and treacherous in political affairs and in their business dealings.

ings with their non-Catholic fellow-men.

Do you not wish to have some good reading the coming winter months? See our great offer on another page.

ALL of our readers will sympathize with the citizens of Fort Smith, Ark., whose homes and places of worship and of business were destroyed by a hurricane Tuesday night. A private letter from Mr. E. C. Hinde says that his son, Hon. H. H. Hinde, lost his entire stock. The dispatches give a long list of killed and wounded, and place the damage at nearly \$1,000,000.

ROME's nuns have held up Protestant business men for millions of dollars for the upbuilding of their institutions, and to counteract that influence we suggest that the wives and daughters of all loyal Americans band themselves together and individually and collectively solicit those same business men the same day and the same hour the nuns solicit them. They won't dare to give to Roman and to Protestant women. The money raised by our loyal friends could be used to build up Protestant hospitals, found and maintain libraries, buy and circulate freely pure American literature and ere many years Rome would be bankrupt.

LAST Sunday morning one of the pope's own was on his way to mass and stopped to look at the picture of the first flag which we display in our window. He had a string of beads in his hand and as he gazed at the picture he clenched his fist and said, "I'd like to tear that!" "Well, tear it; and you'll have to tear me, too," said J. O. Pearson who was passing and heard the remark. "What've you got to say about it, if I did?" "I've got this to say about it; I'm not an A. P. A., but I'm a good American citizen, and if I ever catch one of you Irish—tearing that flag you'll have to tear me too. Now get along to Ninth and Howard, where you belong." And yet the Roman's say they love that flag.

MICROGRAPHS.

The principal cause for the success of the Jesuits in China, in the seventeenth century, was the fact that they let the heathen keep a part of their idolatrous worship. And this is the cause of the condition of the Roman Catholic church at the present time. It is a union of the "form of Christianity" with heathenism.

It has been seen, in so many different ways, that the Jesuits of the Roman Catholic church were pitting unmasses against the few who are rich. Many do not see this scheme, but it is "roping" many into the service of this society of the said church.

What have the Jesuits to gain by having the poor people to fight the wealthy in the United States? It might destroy the nation. If it would, it is one thing desired by the Jesuits. Most of the Roman Catholics are poor, and they would overthrow many men of wealth who were supporting Protestant institutions. The poor Roman Catholics would have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Beside this, the Jesuits want to ride to success upon the most popular scheme that will not do any injury to the heretical Roman Catholic church.

The Jesuits say there is no such thing as a crypto-Jesuit, but that does not establish the fact. There might be a mental reservation somewhere, which we do not see on the surface. In the seventeenth century Robert de Nobili went to India from Italy and said he was a Bramin from a distant country and had come to reform the religion. The "scheme" "worked," and he collected a large number of followers. The other Jesuits followed the same plan and at the end of the century about 150,000 had accepted the improved Braminism, or the Braminized Jesuitism. And yet they say, "We are not crypto-Jesuits."

In the last part of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries the Jesuits were very successful in Japan, even princes were among the followers. But this success came to a sudden end. The government found a letter in which they saw a plot was formed to overthrow the government. Now, the question may be asked, "Have any of those letters been found in this country?"

Nicon, a patriarch of Moscow, wished to improve the condition of the clergy of the Greek church and therefore arrested the drunken priests and put them in prison. He studied the scriptures and tried to cause others to study them. For this he was sent to Siberia. And the church of Rome would do the same thing if they had a Siberia to send such a man to.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

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HE CLAIMS AMERICANS

Continued from last page.

not discourage people with the thought that as a nation we must again attempt the experiment of democracy, and that though it has failed once success will come with patience.

In those colonial days national democracy was impossible. There were no railroads. There were but imperfect means of communication. It was a three months' journey from one end of the country to another. There were few newspapers and fewer books. There were no telegraph lines. It was impossible to educate the people to an intelligent understanding of public questions. The great mass of the people were woefully ignorant. No other condition was possible. They had a vague idea of democracy, but could not give it expression. They were used to being governed, and though the sceptre of the king had been withdrawn, its imprint yet remained. And yet it was to these people that we are told to look to for our wisdom and for our ideals.

Beware of the man whose eyes are fixed on the past, and who searches for wisdom among the catacombs. True wisdom studies the past for its rocks and shoals, but not for the open sea which stretches away to the "foie of Truth." The truth lies around us, and beyond us. Truth is the east in which the sun is rising, and not the west beneath whose horizon the glorious orb of night has descended. Study the past for its mistakes, but not for its ideals.

For obvious reasons the proceedings of the convention which in 1787 framed our constitution were suppressed for more than half a century. The sessions were secret. Not a word of the debates was made public. Washington was made the custodian of these records. In 1839, under Andrew Jackson's administration congress published Madison's Journal of the Constitutional Convention, and for the first time the people learned how that famous document was drafted. It is as yet a secret document so far as the mass of the people is concerned. But few have the slightest knowledge of these debates. They imagine that the session consisted of a series of fervid orations on the rights of the people, and that the delegates labored earnestly to secure an instrument which for all time should guarantee to the nation "a government for, by and of the people." In order to demonstrate the kind of democracy which actuated the founders of the constitution and to show how far we have progressed since, then, I will repeat few of the expressions made by the leading delegates during the convention, which expressions are selected at random from thousands of a similar tenor. These selections do no injustice to the opinions of their authors.

Among the delegates from the thirteen states there were but two who evinced any love for democracy. One of them was Benjamin Franklin, the grandest man America has ever produced. The plutocratic historians of this country have done his fame scant justice, and have passed him by preferring to deify those whose leanings were on the side of aristocracy. He was then old and feeble, and never lifted his voice except to plead for justice for the common people. The other delegate was Wilson—James Wilson, also of Pennsylvania, and what a democrat he was! Yet neither his name or his speeches have been emblazoned on the scroll of popular fame. Modern Tories and monarchists found clubs in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the American patron saint of legislative corruption, bond steals and worship of royalty, but the day will come when the name of James Wilson will occupy its proper place in the temple of fame.

These are some of the expressions used in the five months' debate on the adoption of our constitution.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut—"I oppose the election of members of the national legislature by the people. The people, immediately, should have as little to do as may be about the government."

Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts—"The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy. The people do not want virtue, but are the dupes of pretended patriots."

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina—"An election by the people is an impracticable mode."

John Randolph, of Virginia—"In tracing these evils to their origin, every man finds it in the turbulence and follies of democracy."

Mr. Dickinson, of Delaware—"I consider a limited monarchy as one of the best governments in the world."

Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, said "he was afraid to submit the proposed constitution to the people. In his quarter the people had the wildest ideas of government in the world. They wanted to abolish the senate of Massachusetts and give the powers to the legislature."

In these days we know how to sympathize with the people of colonial Massachusetts. We would like to abolish the senate and send the house of representatives to night school.

FRIENDS!

BROTHERS!

PATRIOTS!

"God moves in a mysterious way
 His wonders to perform."

As if to emphasize the truthfulness of this sentiment we have this week, just before going to press, come into possession of the details of the most damnable conspiracy that has ever been hatched in this country, and after careful inquiry, and earnest and thoughtful consideration of each section of the plot we are firmly convinced that our information is reliable, that the liberties enjoyed by Protestants in this country today are tottering, and that before the country is placed beyond the reach of those who are at the bottom of the conspiracy to wreck the government, there will be hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed, of homes made desolate and of treasure spent.

Today there is but one living man who keeps the plot from being in full operation. His death may occur at any moment; it will occur when the Jesuits are ready to strike.

To the end that the country may be duly warned of the impending calamity, which we shall make so plain that he who runs may read and understand, we will publish the week ending January 22, a large extra edition with an exposure of the plot to overthrow this government and subvert our liberties by the sword.

We have started detectives on the scent and have written to different points for additional information, and shall have everything ready for a most startling but reliable article by the end of next week, but too late for publication in the issue of the 14th inst.

That edition of the 21st will be sent to any address in bundles containing from 10 to 100 papers or mailed direct from this office to addresses that may be furnished.

We expect to distribute a large number at our own expense, but the question is

of such vital importance to each citizen that we urge upon you the need of freely circulating that issue in your immediate neighborhood.

At least one million men should read the issue of January 21st.

If you desire to help arouse the sleeping Americans send in your order for as many copies as you can use to good advantage. Order early so we may know how many to print.

We have lead in this fight in the time of peace in the hope of bringing about a pacific settlement of the questions involved, but the men in charge of the affairs of state have continued to get farther and farther from the truly loyal American people, and nearer and nearer to the standard of Rome, until the hierarchy makes bold to plot and plan the overthrow of the government by force of arms. When she strikes some one will have to lead. We propose to be that one. Now who will dare to follow?

But it is not enough to be willing to follow; your friends and neighbors must be apprised of the danger. That special edition will point it out.

Councils should order in thousand lots. Subscribers should order as their means will permit. Those men who are wealthy should not hesitate to back this movement with their funds for war would leave them as poor as their neighbors. A few hundred dollars judiciously expended now may save our liberties in the near future.

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On June 6 Mr. Gerry "admitted that it was necessary that the people should appoint one branch of the government in order to inspire them with the necessary confidence." Mark that utterance. It is the keynote to the proceedings and outcome of the convention. They gave the people the shadow of legislative authority and then stabbed to death with the senate, executive, veto power, supreme court and other checks the actual substance of popular rule. It was a month before the convention consented to a popular election for the dummy house of representatives.

Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, answered Mr. Gerry. He said, "He wished for vigor in the government, but he wished that vigorous authority to flow immediately from the legitimate source of authority. The government ought to possess not only, first, the force, but, second, the mind or sense of the people at large. The legislature ought to be the most exact transcript of the whole society. Representation," he said, "is made necessary only because it is impossible for the people to act collectively."

There was a democrat. If alive to-day he would be for direct legislation. In that convention he stood practically alone, none but the aged Franklin beside him. He was probably regarded as a dangerous character and certainly made no apparent impress on the convention.

Mr. Madison was afraid the majority would oppress the wealthy minority. "In a republican government," he said, "the majority, if united, have always an opportunity. The only remedy is to enlarge the sphere, and thereby divide the community into so great a number of interests and parties, that in the first place the majority will not be likely, at the same moment, to have a common interest separate from that of the whole, or of the minority; and in the second place, that in case they should have such an interest, they may not be so apt to unite in pursuit of it."

That was Madison's idea of "majority rule" and popular government. He wanted to distract the people that they could pass no measure, however popular. And he succeeded in doing so. Do you want to go back to James Madison for guidance and inspiration?

Mr. Dickinson "wished the senate to consist of the most distinguished characters, distinguished for their rank in life and their weight of property, and bearing as strong a likeness to the House of Lords as possible." There was a sterling old Democrat of the Grover Cleveland school.

Mr. Gerry wanted "to provide some check in favor of the commercial interests against the landed." He was accommodated. Mr. Randolph said "the democratic licentiousness of the state legislatures proved the necessity of a firm senate." Mr. Madison said he feared a seven-year term for a senator was not enough. His fear was that the popular branch would still be too great an overmatch for it.

Alexander Hamilton addressed the

convention on June 18. In part he said: "In his private opinion he had no scruple in declaring, supported as he was by the opinion of so many of the wise and good, that the British government was the best in the world, and he doubted much if anything short of it would do in America. The members most tenacious of republicanism, he observed, were as loud as any in declaiming against the vices of democracy. Let one branch of the legislature hold their places for life, at least during good behavior. Let the executive also be for life." He was strongly in favor of a king. He then submitted a plan incorporating his ideas. Much of it was practically adopted. Hamilton is now the patron saint of the Republican party.

Mr. Mason said "the convention, though composed of so many distinguished characters, could not be expected to make a faultless government. He would prefer trusting to posterity the amendment of its defects rather than to push the experiment too far." And yet we are assured that the constitution is perfect.

Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, had no faith in the people. With fine egotism he said: "If this convention had been chosen by the people in districts, it is not to be supposed that such proper characters would have been preferred." This calls to mind the fact that the people were not consulted, even in the selection of the men who framed a constitution for their government. It was not even ratified by a popular vote. It was never adopted by the people of the United States.

Alexander Hamilton defended corruption. He said "It was known that one of the ablest politicians (Mr. Hume) had pronounced all that influence on the side of the crown which went under the name of corruption, an essential part of the weight which maintained the equilibrium of the constitution." There is no record that any delegate rebuked Hamilton for this frank avowal in favor of bribery and official corruption.

Mr. Sherman uttered a truth when he said: "Government is instituted for those who live under it. It ought therefore to be constituted so as not to be dangerous to their liberties. The more permanency it has the worse, if it be a bad government." Mr. Mason wanted a property qualification for senator. Later it was suggested that no man should be elected senator unless he was worth \$100,000. Gouverneur Morris wanted a life senate, "so as to protect the rich against the people. He thought the rule of representation ought to be so fixed as to secure to the Atlantic states a confined supremacy over the states which would be formed in the west. Mr. Rutledge said "property was certainly the principal object of society. If numbers should be made the rule of representation the Atlantic states would soon be subjected to the western." He wanted representation based on the taxes paid by the respective states and not on the number of citizens or voters. Morris said "there never was, nor never would be a civilized society