### SOME INFALLIBLE POPES

### Elected Through Force, Fraud, Bribery and the Influence of "Scarlet Women."

One of the characteristics of the majority of the nineteenth century Roman Catholic controversialists is their utter disregard of the truth. Whether it be in oral or written discussions; whether it be by private or newspaper correspondence, we find the same lamentable failing. In the face of reliable authorities, even against the record of history written by Roman Catholies, our present day Romish apologists will contradict anything and everything that is authentic. Should a Protestant speak to a Romanist about the immoral lives of the popes, he is blandly told that the blemishes he mentions are invented by Protestants, who never have a good word to say in favor of the "holy and apostolic Roman faith"-"out of which there is no salvation."

The evidence is so overwhelmingly strong, however, that now and again a Roman Catholic writer is forced to admit that there is a modicum of truth in what we heretics assert, touching the exemplary lives of the so-called successors of Peter. For Instance, Father H. I. D. Ryder (of the Oratory), author of "Catholic Controversy," a "reply" to that unanswerable work of Dr. R. F. Littledale, "Plain Reasons Against Joining the Church of Rome," says (and it is a splendid admission-will our Roman Catholic readers make a note of it?) "No doubt there have been bad popes and grievous disorders of one kind or another in the Roman church. \* \* \* And yet Rome, under the popes, has produced a continual succession of brilliant examples of sanctity; has been ever foremost in the interests of religion, charity, and education." Oh! Father Ryder! Let us see how far these statements are supported by authentic history.

Cardinal Baronius in his "Ecclesiastical Annals," speaks thus of the tenth century: "It is usual to denominate it the iron age, on account of its barbarism and barrenness of all good; also the leaden age, on account of the abounding wickedness by which it was deformed; and the dark age, on account of the scarcity of writers." This is in direct opposition to what Father Ryder has advanced. I prefer the finding of Baronius to that of the priest "of the oratory." But this is not all! The "prince of controversialists" goes on to say: "One can scarcely believe, nay, absolutely cannot credit without ocular demonstration, what unworthy conduct, what base and enormous deeds, what execrable and abominable transactions digraced the holy (?) Catholic see, which is the pivot on which the whole Catholic church revolves; when temporal princes who, though called christians, were most cruel tyrants, arrogated to themselves the election of the Roman evils did they perpetuate. What horrible tragedies ensued! With what
pollutions was this see, though itself
without spot or wrinkle, then stained;
what corruptions infected it; what
filthiness deflicd it; and hence what
filthiness deflicd it; and hence what
marks of perpetual infamy are visible
upon it!" This cardinal should have
been excommunicated for writing so

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Sometimes an opposition school is
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filthiness deflicd it; and hence what
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to the priests and the definition of young people's societies, and
in our own church by the Epworth
League.

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paper, l'Ecanqelista.

8. The last fact I would mention is
they read are unreliable, and it means
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the printing been excommunicated for writing so or two!' amongst them have been ac-

A short "character sketch" of some of the pontiffs will not, perhaps, be out Mr. Ryder!-A. L. Lieore in Protestant of place here.

John XII. ascended the papal throne in 955, at the age of 18. Platina (R. C.) says he surpassed all his predecessors in debauchery. And they were bad enough! He constituted a boy 10 years old a bishop. He lived in public adultery with the Roman matrons, and committed locest with Stephania, his father's concubine. He converted the Lateran Palace into a sink of infamy and prostitution. Fear of violation from Peter's successor deterred female pligrims from visiting the tomb of Peter. When summoned to attend a synod to answer the numerous charges against him, he had the audacity to excommunicate the council in the name of the Almighty! He was deposed; but afterwards regained the holy see. Being caught in adultery, he was killed, says Luitprand, by the devil, or more probably by the injured husband.

Boniface VII. (A. D. 974) was another beauty. Baronius calls him a thief, a murderer, a notorious robber, etc.

Gregory VII. [A. D. 1763] was elected through force and bribery. Cardinal Benno accuses him of simony, sacrilege, children. The priests are equally aware are not large, but they are very sig-

his predecessors-in "sanctity," accord- parents with the most horrible stories ing to Father Ryder; in enormity, according to history. "His Infallibility" was accused of heresy, deism, infidelity, send their children to our schools. This etc. The council of Constance found threat is sometimes carried so far that has been a decidedly growing interest him guilty of simony, piracy, exaction, people are forbidden to give our teach- in Sunday schools among all the denombarbarity, robbery, massacre, murder, lying, perjury, fornication, adultery, them, on penalty of the severest pen- for the furtherance of that work. incest and sodomy, and to finish the ance. climax, declared that he was nothing better than an incarnated devil!

at random. To put it in a nut-shell, all people are often confronted with the managed schools in America. They the crimes of the Newgate Calendar dilemma either not to let their children are no longer content with a mass Suncan be proved to the hilt against a attend our schools or to be themselves day school preached to by the minister. large number of the popes-and proved, excluded from society, deprived of em- The larger schools are now organized too, from the works of Roman Catholic ployment, or in some way injured in with superintendents, secretaries and



SMASH'

credited with a title of sanctity to which they had no right." Thank you.

#### Sunday School Work in Italy. BY REV. WILLIAM BURT, D. D.

It is a fact of wonderful significance

Sunday schools in the kingdom of Italy. stroy Romanism, they would also crush The Romish church never intended out all religious sentiment, even in the that any such institutions should exist tender hearts of their little ones. where she had ruled with undisputed sway for so many centuries. She did disregard of Sunday. The morning is all in her power to prevent the realiza- given up to business about as on other tion of the facs, and her opposition was never more active than at the present when both children and parents go tomoment. Thank God she cannot now gether for a good time. imprison, torture or burn at the stake as in former years. But she anathematizes, ridicules, ostracizes, boycotts, deprives of employment and cruelly The Sunday school workers in Italy slanders. She does all she dares to do. and would do as she did if she could, 1-Waldensians; 2-Methodists (Wesfor the spirit is the same.

work becomes. As missionaries we tion to these there are a few independent magic, sorcery, treason, impiety and of the importance, as far as they are nificant for Italy. They represent the They are diligent, give attention to concerned, of keeping the children new recruits of that little army destined John XXIII. exceeded, if possible, all away from us. They will terrify the to redcem the nation. about Protestant teachers, and threaten with excommunication all who dare to following indisputable facts: ers to eat or drink or even to recognize inations, and an earnest co-operation

The confessional is freely used, so tion of the improved methods and that what the priest cannot do directly organization in Sunday school work, These are but a few specimens, taken he does through others. Hence the such as have been adopted in the best person or estate.

Why do we Protestants place before! When threats will not avail, then as in the schools at home.

pontiffs. Alas, the shame! Alas, the the public these sickening details? Be- every art and device is employed to 3. The growth and improvement of children, but also for young people and mischief! What monsters, horrible to cause we believe that the majority of allure with promises and rewards. In Sunday school literature behold, were then raised to the holy the Roman Catholic laity are totally order to know who come to our schools, encouraging. All the Sunday schools longer frequenting the school would see, which angels revere!(?) What ignorant as to the common facts of his-spies are often placed near the doors of study the International lessons. The wander away and be lost, not only to evils did they perpetuate. What hor- tory. The controversial works which our chapels and halls to note the names Teachers's Quarterly, published by us, is school, but also to the church. The

images, and sometimes of food and greatly need some illustrated leaflets judged by the results wrought on the

Materialism and religious indifference follow in the wake of Romanism, so that we find difficulty also in reaching the children of those who are bitterly opposed to the papacy. With the that there are regularly constituted same hand wish which they would de-

Still another difficulty is in the utter days, while the afternoon is a holiday

In spite, however, of all these and many other difficulties, we have prosperous Sunday schools in this papal land. may be divided into four general groups: leyans and Methodist Episcopalians); In the presence of such an enemy one 3-Free, or Italian Evangelical; 4-Bapcan easily imagine how difficult our tists (American and English). In addirealize the importance of the Sunday schools which are doing good work. school in relation to the future of our The total statistics in the various miswork. In order to found a growing, sions in Italy are: Schools, 190; teachprogressive church we must reach t e ers, 564; scholars, 7,280. The figures

In studying the Sunday school work in Italy I am greatly encouraged by the

2. There is also a growing apprecia-

promise not to enter the Protestant for Sunday school libraries, which as yet do not exist.

4. The children are being taught to help themselves and become a blessing hope for the redemption of Italy, exto others. In all the schools of our mission the children contribute one of the children and young people. quarter of the price of the Sunday school papers furnished them, and in nearly all there is a regularly constituted missionary society, and in many a society for helping the poor.

5. There is a growing desire for the conversion of the scholars as the only means of permanent success. The aim of teaching is not so much now to com- member of your noble order-the A. P. Modena, read at the quarterly confer- AMERICAN, of which I am an annual ence, I quote the following: "The Lord subscriber. has verily blessed me during this quarter. He has given me health, so that I have not only been able to attend to my work in the school, but also to make my visits to the homes of the scholars. I can only do a little, but that little I do with a glad heart. I work in the Sunday school because I love the children, and am so happy when I can lead one of the precious lambs to Christ The children themtheir lessons, and contribute their little to the general work. I have been fortunate, too, in securing the co-operation of the parents, who help prepare the children during the week and ask them questions about the lessons when they return from school."

6. The sixth encouraging fact is that for the most part our present workers in the Sunday school are being furnished by the Sunday school, and this will be more so in the future. It is also true, with few exceptions, that to be prosecuted with vigor until it is the younger pastors have a truer ap- completed and our country saved from preciation of the importance of Sunday school work and, as a consequence, are reaping larger results among the child-

is decidedly adults. Hence the young people no

special rewards of little pictures and given to the children each Sunday. We in our favor. Our schools are being clothing, are given to those who will and Scripture cards, as well as books children who attend them, and the people are beginning to appreciate these results and send their children to us. I frankly confess that I have no cept through the christian education ROME, Italy.

## ONE IN SYMPATHY.

Advises the Public to Get Information From the Fountain Head.

DUNDEE, Ill., Dec. 4, 1894.-Editor THE AMERICAN: Although I am not a bat Romanism as it is to lead the A -still I am in full sympathy with its scholars to Jesus. From the report of aims and plans of work, as far as I can our lady (Italian) superintendent at learn them from your paper, THE

The following cardinal principles of the order commend themselves to my judgment as worthy of general accept-

- 1. No pr estly dictation in politics. Restriction of immigration.
- One ballot fairly counted.
- Taxation of all property.
- The public schools. 6. Free speech, free press and liberty of conscience.

Now, how much these principles have been defended the past year by the A. P. A. is known in part to all who read the published statements of its doings. Therefore I would strongly recommend THE AMERICAN as a good and reliable paper from which to obtain the desired information. It is true that the gigantic work which the A. P. A. has in hand cannot be accomplished in a single year, yet from what we know it has already done is presumptive evidence that the good work will continue the political dictation of the Roman priesthood.

Another thing pleases me much. In ren and youth.

7. It has been very difficult to make out Italian workers understand that the Sunday school was not only for small Sunday school was not only f teachers, while the lessons are taught out Italian workers understand that the will be the next great question that

etc., and I have no doubt but success will crown its efforts whenever it shall choose to take up the question.

Right here let me say that while the American Protective Association is engaged in protecting the state and nation by electing suitable legislators, congressmen and other officers of trust who will enact good laws, and enforce them, I hope and believe that just at the right time and in the right way the noble order will include the protection of the home in its list of patriotic principles. And it is possible, and I may say quite probable that this will be the agency in the hards of God by which the liquor power in this country shall be destroyed, and this great nation entirely protected from the murderous drink traffic. God , rant that it may be even so, and let all the people say Amen.' J. G. PINGREE.

### \$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraterity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional the medical frateralty. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, mereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its currative powers that they offer One Hundred Iboliars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

# Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

To Margaret Blackmore, Thomas Frederick Blackmore, Mrs. Blackmore, wife of Thomas Frederick Blackmore, E. C. Bates, first name unknown, John H. Bassett and James B. Dickey, defendants:

unknown, John H. Bassett and James B. Dickey, defendants:

You are hereby notified that on the Tth day of July, 184. Harry J. Twinting filed a petition in the District court within and for Douglas county. Nebraska, in an action wherein Harry J. Twinting was plaintiff, and Margaret Blackmore, Herbert Blackmore, Ids E. Blackmore, Herbert Blackmore, Ids E. Blackmore, Thomas Frederick Blackmore, Mrs.

Blackmore, Girst name unknown, his wife, James B. Dickey, John H. Bassett, E. C. Bates, first name unknown, Louis Levi and the Collins Gun Company were defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax deed upon lot eight (8), block "D." of the city of Omaha, toriginal plaid Douglas county, Nebraska, and to also foreclose a certain tax deed upon lot eight (8), block "D." of the city of Omaha, toriginal plaid Douglas county, Nebraska, and to also foreclose a certain tax certificate upon said lot, which said deed and certificate are now owned and held by the plaintiff. Plaintiff asks that in default of the payment of the amount found due that the defendants be debarred and foreclosed of all interest in said premises and that they be sold to satisfy the sum so found due. Plaintiff claims that on September 17th, 1894, there was due upon said tax deed and certificate the sum of three hundred and eighty-one and 54-160 dollars (2815.54) with interest at the rate of ten (40) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and an attorney's fee equal to ten (40) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and an attorney's fee equal to ten (40) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and an attorney's fee equal to ten (40) per cent. Per annum from September 187d, 1894.

HARRY J. TWINTING.

Plaintiff.

By Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, his attorneys.

Doc. 45. No. 346. U-23-4

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

To Margaret Blackmore, Thomas Frederick Blackmore, Mrs. Blackmore, et of Thomas Frederick Blackmore, E. C. Bates, first name unknown, John H. Bassett and James B. Dickey, defendants:

You are hereby notified that on the 27th day of July, 1894. Harry J. Twinting filed a petition in the District court within and for Dougias county. Nebraska, in an action wherein Harry J. Twinting was plaintiff, and Margaret Blackmore, Herbert Blackmore, Ida E. Blackmore, Thomas Frederick Blackmore, Mrs.

Blackmore, first name unknown, Louis Levi and the Collins Gun Company were defendants, the object and prayer of which b to foreclose one certain tax deed upon lot six (9), block "D," of the city of Omaha. (original plat) Dougias county, Ne-Omaha. (original plat) Douglas county, Ne-braska, and to also foreclose a certain tax certificate upon said tot, which said deed and certificate are now owned and held by the plaintiff. Plaintiff asks that in default

You are required to answer said petition in or before the first day of December, 1894 Dated November 25rd, 1894 Dated November 23rd, 1884.
HARRY J. TWINTING,
Plainti

By Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, his at-torneys. Doc. 45, No. 344, 11-23-4

Special Master Commissioner's Sale. Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage Issued out of the District court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed. I will, on the slist day of December, A. D. ISS, at an o'clock a. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha. Douglas county. Nebraska, sen at public auction to the highest binder for cash, the property described in said order of saie, as follows, to-wit:

The west hat of les appears to the county of the county court of the said order of saie.

follows, to-wit:

The west haif of lot number four (4), in block number "V." Lowe's addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, together with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Sarah J. Barrows, defendant herein, the sum of eight hundred, ninety-one and \$5.100 dollars (8891.25) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 17th, 1884.

To satisfy Frances I. Tomas, plainting

Ith, 1894.
To satisfy Frances 1. T omas, plaintiff here n, the sum of twenty-four gollars (\$24.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September To satisfy the sum of twenty-eight and 03-

To satisfy the sum of twenty-eight and 05100 goliars (28.53) costs herein, with interest
thereon from the 17th day of September, A.
D. 1894, until paid, together with accruing
costs according to a judgement rendered by
the District court of said bouglas county at
its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain
action then and there pending, wherein
Frances I. Thomas was plaintiff and John W.
Latham and others were defendants,
Omaha, Neb., November 26, 1894.
CHARLES L. THOMAS,
Speciai Master Commissioner.

DEXTER L. THOMAS,
Special Master Commissioner.
DEXTER L. THOMAS, Attorney.
Francis I. Thomas vs. John W. Lutham et al.
Ex. S. Page 82. Doc. 41. No. 347. 11-30-5

Special Master Commissioner's Sale. Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Ne-

decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for boughs county. Nebraska, and to me directed. I will, on the Ifth day of December, A. D. 1884, at 19 o clock a. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county cours house, in the city of Omaha, Doughas county. Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot number seventeen 177, in block number one (b. in Monmouth Park, an addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, all situate in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy John Bassett, plaining in the action, in the sum of nine hundred, nine and 80-190 (2003.50) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 17th, 1894, and twenty-cight and 33-100 (28) 330 dollars costs berein, with interest thereon from the 17th day of september, A. D. 1894, until paid, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its september term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein John Bassett was piaintiff and George 8. Weeks and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, November 15, 1894.