

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.

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.

Cardinal Baronius in his "Ecclesiastical Annals," speaks thus of the tenth century: "It is usual to denigrate 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."

the public these sickening details? Because we believe that the majority of the Roman Catholic laity are totally ignorant as to the common facts of history.

A short "character sketch" of some of the pontiffs will not, perhaps, be out of place here.

John XII. ascended the papal throne in 955, at the age of 18. Piatina (R. C.) says he surpassed all his predecessors in debauchery.

Boniface VIII. (A. D. 1274) was another booby. Baronius calls him a thief, a murderer, a notorious robber, etc.

Gregory VII. (A. D. 1073) was elected through force and bribery. Cardinal Benno accuses him of simony, sacrilege, magic, sorcery, treason, impiety and murder!

John XXIII. exceeded, if possible, all his predecessors—in "sanctity," according to Father Ryder; in enormity, according to history.

These are but a few specimens, taken at random. To put it in a nut-shell, all the crimes of the Newgate Calendar can be proved to the hilt against a large number of the popes—and proved, too, from the works of Roman Catholic historians.

Why do we Protestants place before

Father Ryder makes another admission. He tells us (p. 244), "Various inaccuracies have crept into the catalogue of the Roman pontiffs, and it may be fairly maintained that one or two [one or two] amongst them have been accredited with a title of sanctity to which they had no right."

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.

Sunday School Work in Italy.

It is a fact of wonderful significance that there are regularly constituted Sunday schools in the kingdom of Italy. The Roman church never intended that any such institutions should exist where she had ruled with undisputed sway for so many centuries.

In the presence of such an enemy one can easily imagine how difficult our work becomes. As missionaries we realize the importance of the Sunday school in relation to the future of our work.

The confessional is freely used, so that what the priest cannot do directly he does through others. Hence the people are often confronted with the dilemma either not to let their children attend our schools or to be themselves excluded from society, deprived of employment, or in some way injured in person or estate.

every art and device is employed to allure with promises and rewards. In order to know who come to our schools, spies are often placed near the doors of our chapels and halls to note the names of all who enter, and a report is made to the priests.

Sometimes an opposition school is started by the priests at the same hour, and the children gathered for a brief exercise in the Romish catechism, and special rewards of little pictures and images, and sometimes of food and clothing, are given to those who will promise not to enter the Protestant school.

Still another difficulty is in the utter disregard of Sunday. The morning is given up to business about as on other days, while the afternoon is a holiday when both children and parents go together for a good time.

In spite, however, of all these and many other difficulties, we have prospered Sunday school in this papal land. The Sunday school workers in Italy may be divided into four general groups:

1.—Waldensians; 2.—Methodists (Wesleyans and Methodist Episcopalians); 3.—Free, or Italian Evangelical; 4.—Baptists (American and English). In addition to these there are a few independent schools which are doing good work.

In studying the Sunday school work in Italy I am greatly encouraged by the following indisputable facts:

- 1. During the past few years there has been a decidedly growing interest in Sunday schools among all the denominations, and an earnest co-operation for the furtherance of that work. 2. There is also a growing appreciation of the improved methods and organization in Sunday school work, such as have been adopted in the best managed schools in America.

3. The growth and improvement of Sunday school literature is decidedly encouraging. All the Sunday schools study the International lessons. The Teachers' Quarterly, published by us, is adopted by all denominations.

4. The children are being taught to help themselves and become a blessing to others. In all the schools of our mission the children contribute one 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 combat Romanism as it is to lead the scholars to Jesus.

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.

7. It has been very difficult to make out Italian workers understand that the Sunday school was not only for small children, but also for young people and adults. Hence the young people no longer frequenting the school would wander away and be lost, not only to school, but also to the church.

8. The last fact I would mention is the steady growth of public sympathy in our favor. Our schools are being judged by the results wrought on the 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 hope for the redemption of Italy, except through the christian education of the children and young people.

ROME, Italy.

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ONE IN SYMPATHY.

Advices the Public to Get Information From the Fountain Head.

DUNDEE, Ill., Dec. 4, 1894.—Editor THE AMERICAN: Although I am not a member of your noble order—the A. P. A.—still I am in full sympathy with its aims and plans of work, as far as I can learn them from your paper, THE AMERICAN, of which I am an annual subscriber.

The following cardinal principles of the order commend themselves to my judgment as worthy of general acceptance:

- 1. No prety dictation in politics. 2. Restriction of immigration. 3. One ballot fairly counted. 4. Taxation of all property. 5. 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.

Another thing pleases me much. In THE AMERICAN of November 24, I see an editorial stating that "equal suffrage will be the next great question that will confront the American people,"



SMASH' EM!

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.

\$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 fraternity.

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:

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

By Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, his attorneys. Doc. 45. No. 346. 11-23-94

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:

You are hereby notified that on the 27th day of July, 1894, Harry J. Twining filed a petition in the District court within and for Douglas county, Nebraska, in an action wherein Harry J. Twining was plaintiff and wherein Margaret Blackmore, Herbert Blackmore, Ida E. Blackmore, Thomas Frederick Blackmore, Mrs. Blackmore, first 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 six (6), block "D," of the city of Omaha, original plat 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.

By Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, his attorneys. Doc. 45. No. 346. 11-23-94

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale in decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the District court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to us directed, I will, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 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, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale, as follows, to-wit:

The west half 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 improvements and 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 25/100 dollars (\$891.25) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 17th, 1894.

Special Master Commissioner. DEXTER L. THOMAS, Attorney. Francis I. Thomas vs. John W. Latham et al. Ex. S. Page 82. Doc. 41. No. 347. 11-30-94

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale in decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to us directed, I will, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 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, 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 (17), in block number one (1), in Monmouth Park, an addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, together with all improvements thereunto belonging, all situate in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy John Bassett, plaintiff in the action, in the sum of judgment, with interest thereon from September 17th, 1894, and twenty-eight and 3/100 dollars costs herein, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 17th, 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 plaintiff and George S. Weeks and others were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, November 15, 1894. CHARLES L. THOMAS, Special Master Commissioner. Dexter D. Thomas, Attorney. Bassett vs. Weeks et al. Doc. 8, Page 44. 11-14-94