

CANON LAW.

- The constitutions of princes are not superior, but subordinate to ecclesiastical constitutions.
- The laws of the emperor cannot dissolve the ecclesiastical or canon law.
- It is not lawful for an emperor to exact anything opposed to the apostolic rules.
- It is not lawful for kings to usurp the things that belong to priests.
- No custom of anyone can thwart the statutes of the popes.
- Let no resistance be offered to the apostolic canon precepts, but let them be submissively fulfilled.
- The yoke imposed by the holy see is to be borne, though it appear intolerable and insupportable.
- The Pontiff can neither be loosed nor bound by the secular power.
- That the Pontiff is called God by the pious Prince Constantine, and that as God he cannot be judged as man.
- That as God he is far above the reach of all human law and judgment.
- That all laws contrary to the canons and decrees of the Roman prelates are of no force.
- That all of the ordinances of the pope are unobscurely to be obeyed.
- We ought not even to speak to one whom the pope has ex-communicated.
- Priests are fathers and masters, even of princes.
- The civil law is derived from man, but the ecclesiastical or canon law is derived directly from God, by which the pontiff can, in connection with his prelates, make constitutions for the whole christian world, in matters spiritual, concerning the salvation of souls, and the right government of the church; and it necessary judge and dispose of all the temporal goods of Christians.
- A heretic, holding or teaching false doctrine concerning the sacraments, is ex-communicated and degraded, and handed over to the secular court.
- Secular princes unwilling to swear to defend the church against heretics are ex-communicated, and they are laid under an interdict.
- The goods of heretics are to be confiscated and applied to the church.
- Advocates or notaries, favoring heretics, or their defenders, or pleading for them in law suits, or writing documents for them, are infamous and suspended from office.
- The secular powers, whether permanent or temporary, are bound to swear that they will exterminate, according to their power, all heretics condemned by the church; and a temporal lord not purging his land of heretics, is ex-communicated.
- Those signed with the cross for the extermination of heretics, rejoice in the privilege granted to the crusaders for the help of the holy land.
- They are absolved from all obligations who are in anywise bound to heretics.
- Whoever dies in battle against the unbelieving, merits the kingdom of heaven.
- We do not esteem those homicides, to whom it may have happened in their zeal for their mother church against the ex-communicated, to kill some of them.
- That Catholic Princes are bound, both by civil and canon law, not to receive or tolerate heretics, and much more are not to permit their rites, or other exercise of their religion, or rather, their false sect, but are most solemnly bound everywhere, to repel and expel them.
- The following temporal punishments are to be enforced on heretics: 1st—Infamy, and the consequent disqualifications for all civil acts. 2nd—Instability, as well active as passive that is, they neither make will nor inherit what is left to them by others. 3rd—Loss of temporal power over children. 4th—Loss of dowry, and other privileges granted to women. 5th—Confiscation of all goods. 6th—That vassals and slaves and others are free from all, even sworn obligations due to their lord or another. 7th—Capital corporal punishment, especially death, and perpetual imprisonment.
- The canon law forbids all titration.
- That metropolitans and bishops are to ex-communicate him who grants liberty of conscience.
- No oath is to be kept towards heretic princes, lords or others.
- Heretics are to be deprived of all civil and paternal rights.
- The pope can absolve from all oaths.
- Every bishop is ordinary judge in a cause of heresy. The reason is because the bishops can ex-communicate, and ought to extirpate heretics, and inflict upon them the due punishments, and to this are bound on pain of deposition. Besides, are the inquisitors especially deputed by the apostolic see. Every bishop in his diocese is thought to be, and in reality is, a natural inquisitor, (literally born inquisitor, so as to have the same power with those already mentioned in a cause of heresy.
- In every promissory oath, although absolutely taken, there are certain conditions tacitly understood, amongst which are: 1st—If I can; 2nd—To save the right and authority of a superior; 3rd—When the oath supposes the honor of the apostolic see to be intact.
- That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome, decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments issued in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

ordinances, dispensations, instructions, provisions, apostolic mandata and constitutions of the Holy Father, Bishop of Rome, as to the observance of the statutes in certain prescribed times, according to the tenor of that which I have just read through. That I will seek out, and oppose, persons and right small communities of impostors, against heretics, schismatics, who oppose our lord, the pope of Rome, and his before mentioned successors, and this I will do with every possible effort.

I. Signature: then next to the page.

BISHOP'S OATH.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, elect of the Roman Church, from henceforward will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter the Apostle and to the Holy Roman church, and to our lord, the holy pope of Rome, and to his successors, essentially entering, I will neither advise, consent nor do anything that they may lose life or member, or that their persons may be seized, or hands in any wise laid upon them, or any injuries offered to them, under any pretense whatsoever. The counsel with which they shall intrust me by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any, to their prejudice. I will help them to defend and keep the Roman papacy and the royalties of St. Peter against all men. I, legate of the apostolic see, going and coming, I will honorably treat and help in his necessities. The rights, honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman church of our lord, the pope, and his aforesaid successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance. I will not be in any counsel, action or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said lord and Roman church, anything to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, rights, honor, state or power, and, if I shall know any such thing to be treated or agitated by any whatsoever, I will hinder it to my utmost, and as soon as I can, I will signify it to our said lord. The ordinance and mandates of the pope, I will observe with all my might and cause to be observed by others.

"Heretics, schismatics and rebels to our said lord or his successors, I will to my utmost persecute and oppose."

"Heretics, schismatics et rebelles eidem Domino nostro vel successoribus predictis prosequar et oppugnabo."

"I will come to a council when I am called. I will visit the threshold of the apostles every three years and give an account of our lord of all my pastoral office and of the things belonging to my diocese to the discipline of my clergy and people. I will in like manner humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. If I am detained by a lawful impediment, I will perform the aforesaid by a member of my chapter or a priest of my diocese, fully instructed in all things above mentioned. The possessions belonging to my table, I will neither sell nor otherwise alienate without consulting the Roman pontiff. So help me God and these holy gospels of God."

I. Signature.

Sent to the Romish Manager.

PRIEST'S OATH.

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul and the Saints and the Sacred Host of Heaven, and to you, my lord, I do declare from my heart, without mental reservation that the pope is Christ's vicar-general and is the true and only head of the universal church throughout the earth, and that, by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his holiness by Jesus Christ he has power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments, all being, illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of the Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and church in England and all adherents, in regard that they be usurpal and heretical, opposing the sacred mother, the church of Rome.

"I do denounce and disown any allegiance as due to any Protestant king, prince or state or obedience to any of their inferior officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots and other Protestants, to be damnable and those to be damned who will not forsake the same.

"I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, and to do my utmost to extirpate the Protestant doctrine and to destroy all their pretended power, regal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I may be permitted by dispensation to assume any heretical religion (Protestant denominations) for the propagation of the mother church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstances whatsoever, but to execute all which shall be proposed, given in charge or discovered unto me by you, my most reverend lord and bishop.

"All of which I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed Sacrament which I am about to receive, to perform on my part to keep inviolably, and do call on all the Heavenly and Glorious Host of Heaven to witness my real intentions to keep this my oath.

"In testimony whereof, I take this most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my consecrated hand, in the presence of my holy bishop and all the priests who assist him in my ordination to the priesthood."

EXTREME OATH OF THE JESUITS.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the archangel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy apostles St. Peter and St. Paul and the saints and sacred host of heaven, and to you my ghostly father, the superior general of the society of Jesus, founded by Saint Ignatius, Loyola in the pontification of Paul the Third, and continued to the present, do, by the word of the virgin, the matrix of God, and the rod of Jesus Christ, declare and swear that his holiness, the pope, is Christ's vice-gerent, and is the true and only head of the Catholic or universal church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his holiness by our Savior, Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths, and governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his holiness' right and custom against all usurpers of the heretical or Protestant authority whatsoever, especially the Lutheran church of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the now pretended authorities and churches of England and Scotland, and branches of the same now established in Ireland, and on the continent of America and elsewhere, and all adherents in regard that they be usurpal and heretical, opposing the sacred mother church of Rome.

I do now renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state, named Protestant or Liberals or

obedience to any of their laws, magistrates or officers.

I do further declare that the doctrine of the church of England and Scotland, of the Calvinists, Huguenots and others of the name of Protestant or Liberals, to be damnable, and they themselves to be damned who will not forsake the same.

I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Ireland, or America, or in any other kingdom or territory. I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant or Liberal doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, regal or otherwise.

I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I am disposed with to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the mother church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels from those in trust, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstances whatsoever, but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me, by you my ghostly father, or any of this sacred covenant.

I do further promise and declare that I will have no opinion or will of my own or any mental reservation whatsoever, even as a corpse or cadaver (peride as cadaver), but will unhesitatingly obey each and every command that I may receive from my superiors in the militia of the pope and of Jesus Christ.

That I will go to any part of the world whithersoever I may be sent, to the frozen regions of the north, the burning sands of the desert of Africa, or the jungles of India, to the centers of civilization of Europe, or to the wild haunts of the barbarous savages of America, without murmuring or repining, and will be submissive in all things whatsoever, communicated to me.

I do furthermore promise and declare that I will, when opportunity presents, make and wage relentless war, secretly or openly, against all heretics, Protestants and Liberals as I am directed to do, to extirpate them from the face of the whole earth, and that I will spare neither age, sex or condition, and that I will hang, burn, waste, boil, flay, strangle and bury alive these infamous heretics; rip up the stomachs and wombs of their women and crush their infants' heads against the walls in order to annihilate their execrable race. That when the same cannot be done openly, I will secretly use the poisonous cup, the strangulating cord, the steel of the poniard, or the leaden bullet, regardless of the honor, rank, dignity or authority of the person or persons, whatever may be their condition in life, either public or private, as I at any time may be directed so to do by any agent of the pope or superior of the brotherhood of the holy father, of the society of Jesus.

In confirmation of which I hereby dedicate my life, my soul and all corporeal powers, and with this dagger which I now receive, I will subscribe my name, written in my blood, in testimony thereof; and should I prove false or weaken in my determination, may my brethren and fellow soldiers of the militia of the pope cut off my hands and my feet, and my throat from ear to ear, my belly opened and sulphur burned therein, with all the punishment that can be inflicted upon me on earth and my soul be tortured by demons in an eternal hell forever.

All of which I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed sacrament which I am now to receive, to perform, and on my part to keep inviolably; and do call all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness that my real intentions to keep this, my oath.

In testimony whereof, I take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the eucharist, and witness the same further, with my name written with the point of this dagger, dipped in my own blood, and seal in the face of this holy covenant.

[He receives the wafer from the superior and writes his name with the point of his dagger, dipped in his own blood, taken from over the heart.]

STARCH VERSUS HEAT.

There is a warm place in the hearts of his fellow Americans for any statesman who shall secure the adoption of a permanent internal revenue tax of say \$10 a pound on starch in all forms not edible. A device of this sort has driven the Louisiana lottery out of business, and it is an open question whether starch as used in clothing, at least men's clothing, is not a more subtle, pervasive and pernicious evil than lottery tickets. From an aesthetic point of view it is, of course, a cardinal sin for which no penance is in this life adequate. From the moralist's point of view the offense is nearly as great, for the sum of wickedness, superinduced by starched linen through the irritation of the nerves when the linen is stiff and the utter loss of self respect and self control when the linen is "broken down" by the infernal heats of our incalculable climate, is not easily calculated.

Add to this the proved hygienic ill due to clothing the human form, and especially the important organs of the thorax and neck, in fabrics that alternate between rigidity and pulpy humidity, and the inherent unworthiness of starch for the use of intelligent human beings is established. —Harper's Weekly.

London Bridges and Their Cost.

From evidence taken before the committee on the metropolitan bridges it seems that Southwark bridge, with its approaches, cost \$266,000. Before the opening of the new London bridge in 1831 the income of this bridge was as much as \$7,000 annually. Waterloo bridge cost, with its approaches, \$367,591 11s. 4d. Old Battersea bridge lasted over 100 years. Its original cost seems not to be known.

Old Putney bridge, built in 1739, cost about \$30,000, the capital consisting of 30 shares of \$1,000 each. Hammersmith bridge, built in 1824, cost \$85,000. Kew bridge is a private one, and its cost is not stated. It was bought by a person some years ago for \$30,700, subject to an annuity of \$230 on a life of 70.

Richmond bridge was built in 1774 at a cost of \$20,000. Kingston bridge was built about 60 years ago and cost \$48,000.—London Tit-Bits.

Colors That Last Longest.

As twilight approaches a garden filled with brilliant flowers, the red flowers will first lose their gorgeous color as the light diminishes, and then the grass and leaves will appear grayish. The last flowers to part with their distinctive color—white flowers being left out of the account—will be the blue or violet ones. This fact is useful to such insects as, in order to avoid their enemies, visit wild flowers in the twilight.—Youth's Companion.

The Truth About Some Orations.

"There is a great deal of satisfaction," she said sweetly, "in delivering your commencement address in Latin."

"Why?"

"Because if you happen to forget any of it you can go in and improvise without anybody's knowing the difference."—Washington Star.

Booth's Fondness For Tobacco.

"A good deal of nonsense is written about Edwin Booth's destruction by tobacco," said Dr. Hugh Blake Williams the other day. "Tobacco didn't kill him, and I don't think if it ever killed any grown man. On some men, of course, it has a bad effect, but there are few recorded cases of actual tobacco poisoning. Many of the brightest and strongest men we have are confirmed smokers, and I know of at least a score who smoke as much as Mr. Booth did. He was a heavy smoker, but his pipes and his black cigars had a soothing effect on him. Tobacco was to him a sedative narcotic, and it seemed to still his otherwise turbulent nature. What do I consider the cause of Mr. Booth's death? Well, you must remember that he was 60 years old, and that at that age all of us, no matter how even our life has been, must face the constant threat of death.

"Mr. Booth's life was not an even life. It was turbulent and irregular, and it was overcast by the melancholy that arose from his brother's acts and from the other misfortunes of his family. He was dreadfully careless of his health. When I first knew him, he would venture out of his hotel insufficiently clad, he would sit up late smoking, he would eat irregularly.—In short, he conducted himself with as little regard for his health as a man could show. All these things cut the ground from beneath his feet. In addition, I never knew a man who suffered so harshly in a physical sense from what might be called sentimental grief. It pervaded his life and made his system, although he was naturally strong, less able to withstand disease. He was always the melancholy Dane.

"I have been behind the scenes when he was playing Hamlet. When all the other actors were chattering after the play, he would arise with his chin sunk on his chest and his arms crossed and stalk gloomily into the flies. As deep a sorrow as ever the prince felt had seized the soul of this actor. I believe he knew his death was coming swiftly over five years ago. When he was here with Mr. Barrett, I commented on the fact that he looked better than ever. 'Yes,' he said, shaking his head, 'but this appearance of health is a mere false bow of promise. It signifies nothing.'—Chicago Post.

Five Kinds of Paper Money.

"How many kinds of money are there?" repeated Assistant Treasurer Sam Bailey when asked the question. "Five, and if you'll wait an instant I'll show you samples of them all."

Returning with five crisp slips, he scaled off the first at random and held it out at arm's length. "That's a United States treasury note or greenback, the government's note of hand, legal tender at its face value in payment of all debts—all means all, doesn't it?—public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. That is to say, the government sometimes makes a contract to pay in gold, but if not then this note is a legal tender for all purposes.

"Here is a \$50 gold certifi-". That rep-

resents 50 gold dollars deposited in the United States treasury. Gold cannot be legally paid out for any other form of paper money. The silver certificate represents so many dollars deposited in the treasury. Gold cannot be claimed upon it. The coin certificate is not, as many think, payable in gold or silver. It represents the silver coined each month, under the billion purchase act of 1891, and is payable only in silver. If gold were demanded for it, I should be obliged to refuse. The fifth kind of paper money is the national bank note. It displaced the old state bank notes, and is secured by United States bonds purchased by the bank issuing it and deposited with the United States treasurer. It is legal tender for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and customs duties. All these moneys are, I believe, coined in all denominations, from \$1 up, except the gold certificate, which is not issued for sums under \$20.—Cincinnati Tribune.

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dustry among its members, and is proud to boast that Orangemen seldom become a public charge or accept pauper bread.

It believes in the restriction of immigration and the extension of time for the naturalization of citizens, and that the public lands shall be held for actual American citizens who become settlers.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America has certain requirements for membership:

That a man shall be an actual American citizen, having complied with the laws of the United States with regard to naturalization, and without a mental reservation.

That the applicant shall be a Protestant, and also that his parents and wife shall be Protestants.

That he shall be thrifty and successful in his business; honorable and truthful in his dealings with his fellowman, and shall be known as a law-abiding citizen.

That he will endeavor to give his children or any children under his charge at least a good common school education, being careful to avoid all popish doctrines, and

That he shall be in sound health at the time of making application.

It makes no difference where a man was born, so long as he meets the foregoing requirements.

These are the qualifications required of every applicant to the order, and we do not think that any patriotic American order can offer a better array of principles and teachings.

AMERICAN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.

No. 221, meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock. M. L. ZOOK, Secy.

Jr. Order United American Mechanics.

Instituted May 17, 1853—Eligibility For Membership.

Any white male person born in the United States of North America, its territories, or under the protection of its flag, who shall have attained the age of sixteen years, who is of good moral character, a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the universe, in favor of free education, opposed to any union of church and state, shall be eligible to membership under the provisions of the law in the state and subordinate council to which the application is made; provided, that no person shall be received to beneficial membership who is over fifty years of age.

A person shall not be permitted to this order who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, nor shall he be under sixteen years of age.

Subjects of a sectarian or partisan character shall not be introduced into any meeting of this council, nor shall any member make use of the name of this order at a political meeting.

THE OBJECTS ARE:

First—To maintain and promote the interests of Americans, and shield them from the depressing effects of foreign competition.

Second—To assist Americans in obtaining employment.

Third—To encourage Americans in business.

Fourth—To establish a sick and funeral fund.

Fifth—To maintain the public school system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therewith, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA:

S. C. W. A. HOWARD, Lincoln.

S. V. C.—R. P. DOLMAN.

S. S.—H. L. DAY.

S. T.—C. H. ALLEN.

Sonnetts—W. E. COPPELAND.

Guard—P. S. MEATLEY.

Sentinel—W. M. TURNER.

Delegate to National Convention—FRANK KNAPP.

Warden—R. A. BAYLISS.

The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in July at South Omaha, Nebraska.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Friday evening in Goodrich hall, 24th and Paul streets. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. C. PAGE, Sec'y.

LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Patterson block, 17th and Farnam streets. A. H. FLINT, R. Sec'y.

WINONA COUNCIL No. 4, meets every Monday evening in K. P. Hall, Paxton block. W. M. PARDEE, Sec'y.

GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha. WILLIAM FARR, Sec'y.

BLUFF CITY COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

A. P. A.  
ARE LINCOLN COUNCIL NO. 16, AMERICAN Protective Association meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in I. O. O. F. hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting members are welcome. F. P. BROWN, Sec.

Patriotic Oder Sons of America.

WASHINGTON CAMP No. 1, P. O. S. of A., meets each Thursday evening at Red Men's Hall, Fifteenth and Douglas Sts.

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