

LEOHEROUS WHELP.

Priest Quigley Charged by a Bishop With Attempted Adultery.

What a Husband Has to Say About a Band of Women Known as Blessed Creatures.

Bishop J. V. McNamara, last Sunday afternoon in Memorial Hall, at Toledo, Ohio, delivered the following:

"I have to contribute, in this way (referring to the 'devotional exercises at the beginning of the meeting) to the religious sentiment of the different classes of people who attend my lectures, because I know the spirit actuating them in coming here. The lectures are religious in character and are intended to be educational. I desire to open the eyes of Protestant people to the corrupt practices of the Roman Catholic priesthood. They are an adulterous class of people. There is a woman in this assembly today with whom a priest tried to commit adultery in the confessional box, and the priest who was guilty of this criminal act was none other than Father Quigley, of the church at the corner of Superior and Cherry streets. I have made the charge publicly, now let Quigley take out a warrant for me if he dare. I am here to open the eyes of these poor, deluded people, and to induce them to leave that damnable institution—the Catholicechurc. I am too wise and too careful to recklessly place myself in jeopardy of the law; but let it be distinctly understood that I make this statement that Quigley attempted to commit adultery in the confessional box with a young woman who was on the eve of matrimony, and that woman is here today with her husband, thank God, converted from Catholicism, because of the approaches of Priest Quigley upon her virtue.

I do not charge that this lecherous priest committed the act of adultery with this woman, but I do charge that he made the proposal to her in the confessional, to be carried out later in another room, and the woman is here to testify that what I have said is true. This young woman was on the eve of marriage and went to the confessional. The Catholic priests make a special effort to rob of their virtue young women about to become wives. They do not, as a rule, make any attempt against the virtue of young girls, because the fact that they had had unholy and unlawful intercourse might become apparent in a very natural way, and involve them in trouble; but the church gives them the right to approach married women or women on the eve of marriage.

To return to the charge I have just made. Father Quigley made an indecent proposal to the woman I have referred to, who admonished him that it was a sin to make such a proposal to her. The priest replied that it was not, as "my church allows me to do so." After the marriage she informed her husband of what the priest had said to her, and subsequently came to me and related the story. Quigley met the wrong woman this time, and I would not be surprised if the husbands of the women whom this priest attempts to seduce will get after him some of these days.

I am not inventing this thing, and bear in mind that I do not charge that Quigley committed adultery with this woman. Remember this. But I do say he made an indecent proposition in the confessional box, and urged her with all the eloquence he could employ to submit to him. To her credit, be it said, she resisted his advances and left his church.

I recognize that Quigley could put me in a bad position if I were unable to prove the charge I make.

tioned the establishment of one of the most appalling institutions of immorality and wickedness ever countenanced under the form or garb of religion; virtually adding another plague spot in that vile body, the mother of harlots, paganism, and thus giving to his clergy the right (which they had already taken in various ways) to use this substitution for marriage.

"So great had been the immorality of his clergy in all parts of the world, that he deemed himself justified in establishing these societies, so as to prevent heretics from discovering, if possible, the rotteness prevailing among them, from the lowest in office to the highest old gray-headed wolf in the fold.

"Accordingly, the best, safest and most expedient plans were thought out and adopted for the enslavement of women by making them 'Blessed Creatures,' or consecrated prostitutes, to be used as vessels of election by the 'Reverend Fathers in God.'

"Thus, in many cities in the United States and Canada, there are these flourishing societies, having the sanction of the pope.

"The facts and proofs in connection with this monstrous institution of infamy are abundant, the first evidence coming through the confessional from some of the women who had been members, and who had left their former homes to get rid of the burden of such a life. In all cases examined the badges, pictures, instruments and printed matter, were invariably the same; also the statements made were identical (in substance) throughout. There are now in safe keeping three copies of the book which is used as the guide or manual of the confraternities.

"The female members must, if not sick, go at every call to serve the father or any of the fathers who hold office. She must submit to any father who may visit at her house, unless the act would be in danger of becoming known to any not members.

"If she be a married woman when she is admitted to this order, she promises to be faithful to her pastor, and to consider him, if a member, and to serve him in all things as her only and lawful husband, blessed before God and His church, and she also agrees to abstain from serving her ostensible husband, as the laws of the church are more binding than the laws of man. She agrees to get what money she can from her apparent husband for the support of the priest and church, and to persuade him that she, though living in the same house with him, and receiving support as in former days, can no longer be a wife to him, but has to consecrate her whole being to the service of God and His holy church, by trying to live a life of virtue and holiness.

"Some husbands have actually believed all this, and out of respect for the apparent religious wishes and scruples of their wives, have lived, and are now living in the same house, supporting and caring for them, supposing that God, conscience, purity and religion are the only motives actuating their once loved and faithful companions, whom they wedded in all confidence and love." Many arguments from the scriptures are introduced to persuade these women as to the propriety and godliness of this institution, and it will be seen by the following examples how they pervert certain passages to their destruction, and the delusion of many, but if the blind follow the blind, then surely they will fall into the pit of papal corruption.

"Now these fathers and their church teach these deluded women that Jesus used, in this peculiar manner, Mary Magdalene and other women, and that he pardoned the sins of many women, because they had loved and served him in this manner during his earthly sojourn.

"They quote the words from the eighth chapter of Matthew as found in their testament: 'And when Jesus had

cording to the desire of the flesh,' purified by the blessing of the spirit, accepted by the angels, made known to many who had been so long deprived of the favor, embraced and practiced by the elect on earth, and was crowned with honor and 'glory' in heaven.

"In confirmation of all this they set forth the fourth and fifth verses of the fourth chapter of the same Epistle: 'Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be rejected that is received with thanksgiving, for it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer.'

ANOTHER HUSBAND.

SATOLLI'S ABSOLUTE POWER. Recognized by the Converted Catholic as a Danger to the Republic.

The compulsory submission of Archbishop Corrigan to the authority of Monsignor Satolli, the papal delegate, is the most striking manifestation of the power of the Roman church in this country that has yet appeared.

The pope of Rome is lord and master of all who believe in him as the vicar of Christ, and Satolli is the pope's alter ego in the United States—lord and master of every Roman Catholic in our great republic. Until he forced Archbishop Corrigan to cry for pardon and mercy people were at liberty to question that extent of Satolli's power. Now all must admit that his authority in the United States is supreme.

Nothing like this manifestation of the Roman power has ever before been witnessed in this country. To find a parallel we must go to Europe and to the middle ages when emperors as well as bishops bowed beneath the yoke of the popes. History is full of instances where the supreme rule of the popes was manifested from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries. The Emperor Henry IV, at Canossa, kneeling before Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII, and in penitential garb craving absolution and mercy, is only one of many striking pictures illustrating this formidable power. The right to depose kings and other rulers and release their subjects from all allegiance has not only been claimed by the popes and embodied in the canon law of the Roman church, but it has been exercised many times, and the civil power had to yield to the authority of the pontiff. The canon law of the church is as binding today as it ever has been, and the execution of its decrees is suspended only in cases where through adverse circumstances it cannot be carried out. If the pope of Rome should issue a decree releasing his subjects—all the Roman Catholics—in this country from their allegiance to the republic, he could enforce it by excommunication and interdict, and compel them at the peril of eternal damnation to execute his orders. That is the

canon law and theology of the Roman Catholic church. Such an order, however, will not be issued until the Romans are so entrenched in power that they will seem to be the defenders of the liberties of the country. The work will be done in secret when Americans are unprepared.

Archbishop Corrigan is the son of a saloon keeper who made much money in the business of dispensing "Jersey Lightning" for many years in Newark, and who thus was enabled to send his son to Rome to be educated for the priesthood. He is, therefore the high priest of the saloon keepers.

Archbishop Corrigan is not a great man, but he is bright, smart and cunning. The wealth he inherited from his father was used to good purposes among the cardinals at Rome who have itching palms, and while yet a young priest he was appointed bishop of Newark, and after a few years coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York; and on the death of the latter he became the archbishop of the lord spiritual and temporal of the chief city of the great republic. He has more Roman Catholics—subjects, he calls them—under his jurisdiction than any other bishop in the world, except possibly the archbishop of Paris.

By the aid of Tammany Hall he

To The World's Fair.

Save time and avoid the crowd in the city by buying tickets over the "Great Rock Island Route" and stop off at Englewood near the World's Fair gate. Electric line from the "Rock Island" depot direct to the gate. Time, ten minutes. Fare, five cents. You can check your baggage to Englewood and avoid trouble and save expense, as Englewood is in the great suburban hotel district near the fair, and you can have your baggage sent to your quarters at once.

Remember, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the World's Fair Line for reasons given above.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

COUNTY COURT RULES.

OCTOBER TERM, 1893.

The call will be made commencing at 9 a.m. sharp.

1st. All cases not answered to by attorneys or parties at the call, will stand continued by agreement of parties.

2nd. In all cases which are set for trial, it is desirable to have the attorneys give a short statement in order to inform the court as to about the length of time it will take to try the case.

3rd. Cases in which issues are not joined will not be set for trial, unless for special reasons it is ordered otherwise.

4th. All cases will be set for hearing within the term, unless for special reasons it is otherwise ordered.

5th. All cases will be set for trial in the order in which they appear on the call docket, unless the parties agree upon a time when the case is called, or for special reasons the court shall order otherwise. Default cases will be set for the morning hour.

6th. The business each day will commence at 9:00 a.m.

7th. The morning hour will be from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

The morning hour will be devoted to (1st) motions, demurrers, and default cases set for that day. (2nd.) To motions, demurrers, and default cases which have previously passed on its regular day and transferred on the calendar to this day.

8th. After a case, a motion or a demurser is passed the time for which it is set, it cannot be called up until a motion is filed and docketed by leave of the court, and such notice to the opposite party as the court may order at the time leave is given to file the motion.

9th. Business set for a certain time, cannot be transferred to another day or hour, unless the transfer order is made at the hour the matter is set for hearing, except under Rule 10.

10th. Each day at 9:00 a.m., the business of the hour will be called.

11th. The matters will be heard in the order in which they are entered on the calendar unless all parties present and interested consent to a different arrangement, or in case of urgent necessity.

TRIAL OF CASES TO-DAY.

12th. The trial of cases will commence at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., and continue until 5:00 o'clock p.m., with a recess from 12:00 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Each case is entitled to be called at the time set or within ten minutes thereafter; either to be proceeded with, or a further order to be made. For this purpose no party will be required to wait longer than ten minutes for the opposite party or other business, except for urgent reasons. The trial of a case will be suspended at any time for this purpose. In case the court finds that any rule hereinafter will work an unforeseen hardship, the court reserves the right to suspend the rule for the special case.

13th. The trial of cases will commence at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., and continue until 5:00 o'clock p.m., with a recess from 12:00 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Each case is entitled to be called at the time set or within ten minutes thereafter; either to be proceeded with, or a further order to be made. For this purpose no party will be required to wait longer than ten minutes for the opposite party or other business, except for urgent reasons. The trial of a case will be suspended at any time for this purpose. In case the court finds that any rule hereinafter will work an unforeseen hardship, the court reserves the right to suspend the rule for the special case.

14th. The matters will be heard in the order in which they are entered on the calendar unless all parties present and interested consent to a different arrangement, or in case of urgent necessity.

TRIAL OF CASES TO-DAY.

15th. The trial of cases will commence at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., and continue until 5:00 o'clock p.m., with a recess from 12:00 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Each case is entitled to be called at the time set or within ten minutes thereafter; either to be proceeded with, or a further order to be made. For this purpose no party will be required to wait longer than ten minutes for the opposite party or other business, except for urgent reasons. The trial of a case will be suspended at any time for this purpose. In case the court finds that any rule hereinafter will work an unforeseen hardship, the court reserves the right to suspend the rule for the special case.

16th. The matters will be heard in the order in which they are entered on the calendar unless all parties present and interested consent to a different arrangement, or in case of urgent necessity.

TRIAL OF CASES TO-DAY.

17th. The trial of cases will commence at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., and continue until 5:00 o'clock p.m., with a recess from 12:00 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Each case is entitled to be called at the time set or within ten minutes thereafter; either to be proceeded with, or a further order to be made. For this purpose no party will be required to wait longer than ten minutes for the opposite party or other business, except for urgent reasons. The trial of a case will be suspended at any time for this purpose. In case the court finds that any rule hereinafter will work an unforeseen hardship, the court reserves the right to suspend the rule for the special case.

18th. The matters will be heard in the order in which they are entered on the calendar unless all parties present and interested consent to a different arrangement, or in case of urgent necessity.

TRIAL OF CASES TO-DAY.

19th. The trial of cases will commence at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., and continue until 5:00 o'clock p.m., with a recess from 12:00 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Each case is entitled to be called at the time set or within ten minutes thereafter; either to be proceeded with, or a further order to be made. For this purpose no party will be required to wait longer than ten minutes for the opposite party or other business, except for urgent reasons. The trial of a case will be suspended at any time for this purpose. In case the court finds that any rule hereinafter will work an unforeseen hardship, the court reserves the right to suspend the rule for the special case.

20th. The matters will be heard in the order in which they are entered on the calendar unless all parties present and interested consent to a different arrangement, or in case of urgent necessity.

TRIAL OF CASES TO-DAY.

21st. The trial of cases will commence at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., and continue until 5:00 o'clock p.m., with a recess from 12:00 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Each case is entitled to be called at the time set or within ten minutes thereafter; either to be proceeded with, or a further order to be made. For this purpose no party will be required to wait longer than ten minutes for the opposite party or other business, except for urgent reasons. The trial of a case will be suspended at any time for this purpose. In case the court finds that any rule hereinafter will work an unforeseen hardship, the court reserves the right to suspend the rule for the special case.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the district court for Douglas county, state of Nebraska, rendered on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1893, in a certain action wherein George W. Ames is plaintiff and Fred Hutchinson were defendants, and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing date the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1893, and to me directed, I will, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the East 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 following described lands and tenements, all situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lot number four (4), in block number two (2), in Hanscom Park addition to the city of Omaha, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska; said property to be sold to satisfy George W. Ames the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) costs, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1893, until paid, and twenty and 95-100 dollars (\$20.95) costs, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, A. D. 1893, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county at its February term, A. D. 1893, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein George W. Ames was plaintiff and Fred Hutchinson was defendant.

Omaha, Nebraska, September 26th, 1893.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.
Curtis & Shields, attorneys. 9-29-5

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, I. S.
Douglas County,

Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Durr, deceased.

Fred Durr, Jane Durr, Celia Durr, Judia Durr, Hugh Durr, Elias Durr, Mary Durr, and all other persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that on the 1st day of September, 1893, Wm. H. Butler filed a petition in said county court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed; that proofs of heirship be taken and decrees rendered thereon; that allowances be made for children under seven and fourteen years of age respectively; that a decree distributing and assigning the residue of said estate be entered; and that such other and further orders and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such cases made and provided; and to the end that all matters pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and the said Wm. H. Butler discharged.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear before said court on the 25th day of November, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., and contest said petition, the court may grant the prayer of said petition and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined, and the said Wm. H. Butler discharged.

Witness my hand and official seal this 21st day of September, 1893. J. W. ELLER,
[REAL] 9-29-4 County Judge.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the district court of Douglas county, state of Nebraska, rendered on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1893, in a certain action wherein George W. Ames is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of Joseph L. Woods are defendants, and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing date the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1893, and to me directed, I will, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the East 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 following described lands and tenements, all situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lot number thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block six (6) in Hanscom Park addition to the city of