

Garden, the Agricultural department with botanic and experimental adjuncts and a museum, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the capitol building filled with paintings and statuary, the navy yards with its workshops, and many other institutions in which the government has invested hundreds of millions of dollars. So far as their great educational value extends, these vast resources are practically a part of the endowment of the two papist universities, for they are by act of congress at the service of educational institutions.

From the sermon of Bishop Gilmour delivered November 13, 1889, on the occasion of opening the Catholic university of America, we may gather the two-fold object of that institution as well of Georgetown university. "Civilization" says he "is limited only by education. The civilization of this nineteenth century is but the accumulated results of the world's history. The serpent tempted Eve with the offer of knowledge, and the limit was: 'Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil.'"

"The motive that has brought here today the chief magistrate of this great republic and these high dignitaries of church and state, and this distinguished audience of the laity, is worthy of deepest thought. Kind friends, you are not here to assist at the dedication of this fair building—classic in its lights and shades of art—to the more cultivation of the arts and sciences, valuable though they are. A higher motive has brought you here, and a higher motive prompted the first munificent gift and subsequent generosity that have rendered this institution possible. This building has just been blessed and forever dedicated to the cultivation of the science of sciences—the knowledge of God. It is well to have begun with the divinity department, if for nothing else than to teach that all true education must begin in God, and find its truth and direction in God. \*

There is a widespread mistake, a rapidly growing political and social heresy, which assumes and asserts that the state is all temporal and religion all spiritual. This is not only a doctrinal heresy, but if acted on would end in ruin to both spiritual and temporal. No more can the state exist without religion than can the body exist without the soul, and no more can religion exist without the state, and, on earth carry on its work, than can the soul, on earth, without the body, do its work.

The morality of the citizen is the real strength of the state, but the teaching of morality is the function of religion, and in so much is religion necessary to the state. \*

In the light of the above fundamental all-important truths, it is not difficult to see how valuable christian education is to society. Education refines society, elevates man, and directs all to the higher goods. No nobler mission than that of a teacher; by office a leader, by talent an inventor, and by genius an originator and director of power. \*

The end, then, of a university is to gather within its walls the few who are brighter in intellect and keener in thought, and to expand and vivify within them knowledge; then send them forth leaders to instruct and train the masses. \*

The tendency of the age is to level down; to make smatterers instead of thinkers. Perhaps not since the days of Plato and Cicero has there been less depth of thought than at present. Education has increased in quantity, but lessened in quality. \* To break away from the past is the monomania of the day, and he who does that most recklessly is the star in the east. And this general leveling down and breaking away we have but faint echoes and fewer voices standing for the truth or giving sturdy blows to error. \* \* \* Much has been done, much is doing; but much remains to be done to train the few to be leaders. \*

Now, if the Jesuits alone are to teach the few who are to become leaders of thought in this nation, and if their theory of civilization is to prevail in this capital, the republic is a failure. Its life, therefore, depends upon the establishment here of some institution calculated to counteract Jesuitical influences here and throughout the nation. Let us not rest ourselves, nor let the country rest, until such an institution has become a part of our national policy. Let the Hainer bill and the sixteenth amendment be made political issues.

**THE TWO-HORNED BEAST OF REV. 13.**

This subject will be more readily understood if divided into two parts. This first part will treat on the mark of the beast.

In verse 11 John tells us he saw "Another beast rise up out of the earth which had two horns like a lamb, and spoke as a dragon." Horns represent heads of governments, such as kings, etc. When John saw this beast it had two horns like a lamb, or a government with two heads. But they were small—in their infancy as it were; and they were of equal size.

Our South Dakota friends tell us this symbol represents the United States. Did the United States have two heads when they sprang into existence? We find by examining history, that the men who made the first laws to govern this republic were very particular to so formulate the laws as to give each person liberty to serve God according to the dictates of his or her own conscience, but, notwithstanding this fact, our South Dakota friends claim the two horns of this beast symbolize the civil and religious powers of this country. They further tell us that the religious party was founded in 1863 when the National Reform party was started. But this view involves a serious blunder, as it makes one of the horns come up nearly 100 years after the other, while when John saw the beast come up—come into existence—it already had the two horns. Here we have one mark that the United States does not have.

"And he spake as a dragon." Pagan Rome was represented by a dragon. Rome persecuted the Christians and put them to death. Rome did this as a government. Did the United States by the direction of the government ever do this? Any school-boy who has studied history ever so little, will say no. Nor has the United States ever deceived the people with false miracles, such as pretending to make fire come down from God out of Heaven. We all know that such a thing never was done by our government.

The last verse of this chapter tells us what the number of this beast is. It says it is the number of a man, and his number is "six hundred three score and six." The claim is made by the Sabatarians that the pope has inscribed on the mitre which he wears on his head the following Latin words: "Vicarius Fili Dei." The numerical value of which is 666.

Thus we see that by their own figures and interpretation they destroy that which they wish to build. For if it is the pope who, as they claim, is thus numbered, then certainly it cannot be the government of the United States. For the pope hates the free and liberal institutions which are upheld and provided for by this country. Neither can it be the National Reform party, for it did not spring into existence with the civil power or government, but nearly 100 years later. Nor is it both of these together, because they are not as the horns of a lamb which would grow together.

We see by this that the claim that the United States is this two-horned beast cannot be correct, because they do not have the marks. In our next we will show when this two-horned beast exercised his power.—*J. Bauman in Dreamlight.*

**Ecclesiastical Amalgamation.**  
Leo XIII. is making every attempt to close his pontifical reign by the union of all ecclesiastical sects which have been some time dis-membered from the mother church into one body, and under the authority of the papal see. This will take in the Armenians, the Greek church, which is the state church of Russia and the Episcopal church, the established church of England, as well as independent bodies of Catholics everywhere. Owing to their helpless condition and need of protection the Armenians are nearer the point of union than any other body. The Russian state church, at whose head is the czar, by virtue of having in his hands the appointment of the governing power, will require his majesty's order and sanction, while the established church of which Queen Victoria is head, will necessitate the action of parliament. Leo proposes to make unheard-of concessions to these various bodies, permitting in the main each to retain their ceremonial peculiarities. Priests of the schismatic bodies are not enjoined to celibacy while the native language of the people is allowed in services except the sacramental. In details the pope has gone farther than any of his predecessors and is manifesting a subtle diplomacy of the most skillful order. But the various nations who have escaped the thralldom of the papal yoke are too wise, both in past experience and present indications, to voluntarily bind on themselves the chain of old time slavery. England is more Protestant than Catholic; the czar will not divide his power with a foreign potentate. Insuperable objections arise: the danger of universal power; the ghost of past Romish su-

premac; the fallacy of claim to the keys of heaven and hell and the preposterous assumption of infallibility. These cannot be entirely hidden by a sugar coating of soft words. Many days will pass before the progressive civilization of today, in its various ecclesiastical bodies, will invite the aspring despot on the Tiber to again assume supreme rule. Behind the messianic purring are the lacerating claws of the tiger, and concealed by the fawning tongue are the devouring fangs. Rome must surrender her fallacious dogmas of absolutism and purge her customs of their pagan rites if she expects to gain the confidence and affection of this enlightened age.—*Omaha Christian Advocate.*

**Right of Free Speech.**

It is to be deplored that any attempt should be made to deprive the right of free speech to any citizen of this republic. Free speech is one of the constitutional rights of this nation, and any man or party of men that denies or attempts to deny any one of this right is committing a disgraceful and criminal act.

When Mr. Slattery, an ex-priest, attempted to deliver a lecture in Savannah, Ga., a few days ago, on the subject, "Romanism," a howling mob of upwards of 4,000 threatened the speaker with death and his auditors with assault if he dared speak on such a subject. Mr. Slattery was no coward and determined to speak. A delegation waited on the mayor and requested him to prevent Slattery from speaking. Mr. Meyer, the mayor, with the bravery and characteristic justice of a true American, said: "I cannot prevent Mr. Slattery from speaking, but I can and will prevent rioting." The police were called into action, but were unable to cope with the ruffianly mob. The hall was stoned and the windows broken. The militia was called upon to prevent murder by the Roman Catholic mob. Such an outrageous act might have been perpetrated in Spain or in the Province of Quebec, Canada, but to attempt anything of the kind in this free republic is a dastardly outrage upon all self-respecting citizens. The prompt and heroic action of Mayor Meyer, in protecting the speaker and his hearers from the violence of an ignorant and bigoted mob, deserves the approval and good will of every respectable and patriotic person in the country.

Mr. Slattery had a right to speak if he chose to, and it was the duty of the mayor and chief of police to protect him in the exercising of that right, even if it necessitated the calling into action of the entire United States army. The dignity and honor of this republic was at stake and the glory of this country would have lost its prestige as the defender of free speech, if that principle had been sacrificed to the howling cry of a hoodlum mob.

Mr. Meyer realized his duty as an American mayor, and like a brave, conscientious and patriotic man that he was, determined to defend the principle of free speech.

The hoodlum element was not obliged to listen to the lecture if they disliked it. There was no law to compell them to attend the lecture or to remain, if they did attend and disliked the sentiment expressed by the speaker, but there is a law which punishes a person for committing an assault upon another, or of destroying property, and this law should be strictly enforced when ever a mob attempts to prevent a man from exercising his constitutional right of free speech.

It is a weak and pernicious cause that requires anarchy and murder as arguments. If the Roman Catholic doctrine cannot exist before free speech and discussion without the use of violence and murder, the sooner it gives place to something better that will and can endure such things the better. Truth will prevail and require only common sense and reason.—*Craig Times.*

**Pat's Opinion.**  
We're to have a big to-do on St. Patrick's day. The grandest that ever was seen. Them A. P. A. divils will all run away. When we puts on our ribbins av green. Bad luck to that day when the domd' A. P. A. The church an' the state kem between. For, so that very year we had all the power, 'Tough we still wear our ribbins av green. St. Patrick he did a pritty good job. When he banished the snakes, 'stick an' 'clean. An' 'we'll do that same thing with the A. P. A. mob. When we puts on our ribbins av green. But there may be too many of that murderin' crew. A lot that we never have seen. So when we begin business, we may never git through. 'Tough we all wear our ribbins av green. I think their's plenty of toime yit begob. 'Till our prais' Father Mullin we've seen. For without his advice we might make a bad job. 'Tough we all wear a ribbin av green. So at our next mavin' we'll settle their hash. For it's now very plain to be seen. We'll have to git rid of this botherin' trash. Or stop wearin' our ribbins av green. HARVEY W. MILLER. MISSOURI VALLEY, IOWA.

**Invitation Masque Ball.**  
Success Council No. 3, W. A. P. A., are sending out some neatly printed invitations announcing a masque ball in Wolf's hall on the evening of March 22, 1895. The editor of THE AMERICAN desires to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Mrs. M. A. Hertzman.

**THE MISSOURI A. P. A. Meets in State Convention in St. Louis—Elected Officers—Other Business.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5, 1895.—The state council of the A. P. A. of Missouri, assembled in St. Louis, Monday, March 4, in annual session. Since the organization of the order in the state, it has never had such a prosperous outlook as it has today. Every member present brought with him new light and ideas for the work, causing a compact outline for the coming year.

The session of the state council was a great success. The "boys" did their work creditably and enjoyed themselves throughout the two days of the council. No representative body could be truly called together which could present a more gentlemanly body of men. Harmony was the watchword, and was never lost as a first consideration. Over 300 members were in attendance from all parts of the state, making a large legislative body to handle under strict parliamentary rules, but was guided easily by the presiding officer. When it is stated that all of the leading officers were elected in the course of an hour, it will demonstrate how well in accord all the work was completed.

The following list of those elected to serve for the ensuing year, shows that Dr. Dearborn, Secretary Allen, and Treasurer Ketzler were re-elected.

All the officers received the highest praise for the faithful performance of their duties.

President Dearborn was elected by a unanimous vote, amid a thunder of applause.

State Secretary Allen's election was completed by a withdrawal of all of the nominees and a unanimous vote.

State Treasurer Ketzler shared the same honor, as well as the other proficient and honorable elected officers.

The St. Louis members deserve great praise for the noble manner in which they entertained the visiting delegates. The session will be long remembered. From the reports brought in by the delegates, one easily recognizes the growth of the order throughout the state. If all signs of the times do not fail, the A. P. A. will double itself before 1896.

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. J. A. Dearborn. Vice President—F. H. Julian. Secretary of State—J. A. Lyons. Chaplain—Isaac Cunningham, (Col.) Secretary—E. H. Allen. Treasurer—J. A. Ketzler. National Delegates—Gifford, Campbell, Peacock, King, (Col.) and Julian.

At the close of the session the following resolution were adopted: WHEREAS, We, the members of the A. P. A., have seen the many good deeds performed by the W. A. P. A. in perpetuating American principles, and

WHEREAS, We deem that the American woman can lend great assistance to the end that the A. P. A. seeks to cultivate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the members do all in their power to assist in building up the W. A. P. A. in Missouri; also that a copy of these resolutions be tendered the daily and patriotic press for publication, as a proclamation of esteem from the state council of Missouri to the noble American women of our state.

**Petition.**  
OMAHA, Neb., March 6th, 1895.—To every generous and liberty-loving citizen of Omaha and vicinity—Gentlemen: As we have suffered great injustice and unjust treatment by our spiritual and moral advisers, the Catholic priests and bishop, and have been kept in darkness and superstition by them for ages past, and bore the heavy yoke of Romish despotism forced upon our necks by the anti-Christ, the Roman pontiffs and bishops, and as we have been beaten out of our hard-earned money invested in a church property in the southern party of this city by a certain depraved human being called Rev. T. Jankiewicz, a Roman Catholic priest. We desire to shake off the yoke of despotism, free ourselves and forever break away from Rome and its diabolical teachings. The Jesuit equips himself in arms of money, goes before a bar of justice, and in this free, independent and liberty-loving country, gains a law-suit, from which the best legal talent of this city advises an appeal. We deeply feel the American liberty and freedom in our once Roman hearts, and to get justice we must go to some higher court and have this matter decided. An appeal must follow, and as our treasury is drained and our financial standing sucked out of us by the Roman tyrants, we therefore apply to you, gentlemen, to aid us in our undertaking with some donation, no matter how small. Our law-suit expenses have been quite a burden upon us, and the heaviest burden is coming, and unless we will get help from the American people, we shall not be able to accomplish our purpose and to gain a point to which we are aiming, i. e., free ourselves from Rome. We therefore, in the name of our Polish congregation, most humbly ask you for help. Yours respectfully,

ANTON INDA, AUG. RYNARZESKI, AUG. KRAKOSKI, Committee.

**Making Light of Pat.**  
The Chicago Record of March 9, said: "For a dime yesterday the spirit of mutiny was abroad in the wheat pit and corn crowd on the board of trade. President Baker and the board of directors came in for a scolding and some of the more impulsive brokers denounced them 'for closing up the board on every possible excuse.' Shortly after noon a bullet in appeared announcing: "For the first time in many years the board of trade will hold no session on St. Patrick's day. The stock exchange and banks will also be closed. The New York stock exchange will hold no session on that day." "The bulletin was promptly telegraphed to New York and from there to Boston and Philadelphia. Then the "kicks" began to come in. First an indignant denial came from the New York stock exchange which closed with 'this exchange is no city hall.' Boston and Philadelphia jeered at Chicago and New York for closing on that day, and Chicago brokers became excited. Some of them were for holding an indignation meeting and engraving their protests in large red letters, and the agitation was approaching the point of action, when some one noticed that March 17, St. Patrick's day, came on Sunday, and the laugh was telegraphed east and came back again over the wires."

**A Christian Mirror.**

"The devotees of all religious systems deem their respective orders the sole repositories of goodness, and their formulas are the only safe means of escape from endless hell torments, says an exchange:

"In our land where christianity is the commonly received system of religion, it is the prevailing belief that christian lands are the especial repositories of civilization in its highest type, and that the world is indebted to christianity alone for so blessed a boon.

"If such is the case, it certainly is upon the principle that all wrongs right themselves.

"Such devilish cruelty was never practiced by barbarians as has been by christians. The whole study of the priesthood, who held all power in church and state, was to devise instruments by which they could torture heretics to a degree of cruelty that makes the blood curdle to read of them.

"Such extreme acts of cruelty would, despite of fear of becoming subjects of such torture, make men inquire, is it true that such a blood-thirsty, cruel God exists, as manifested by the works of the priesthood? Common sense answers NO! Thus, and thus alone, it is, on the principle that extremes right themselves, that christianity in a sectarian sense is the author of our civilization, which, by the way, is not much to boast of even now, where christian bigotry holds the balance of power.

"Read the following written by a correspondent of the Louisville Courier, and then inquire of yourself whether you have ever heard of anything that equals it in hellish atrocity outside of a christian land.

**THE INQUISITION CHAMBER.**  
About a week ago we were in Nuremberg, where we went to see the chamber of the Inquisition. As very few tourists visit these places (for they are not even mentioned in a guide-book published in the city), I thought it might not be amiss to attempt a description. First, we were conducted to a small room with the walls completely covered with torturing instruments of every description. This room was used by the regular officers of the state. There is a Spanish cloak—a barrel with the bottom knocked out and a hole in the top large enough for the neck—and above this a wire cage for the head. This cloak the drunkard was compelled to wear about the streets, thus representing a bottomless barrel. The torturing chair has high arms, with the seat, back and arm rests covered with iron spikes. The victim was strapped to this chair, weight attached to hands and feet, and then "kneaded," as it were, with a spike covered roller. Spanish collars, Spanish boots, thumb-screws, thumb-hammers, and fiddles are to be seen in any number; besides various instruments for cutting off a little at a time of the ear, nose, fingers and tongue, and for pulling out the tongue. There were also ladles for dropping melted pitch. The instrument they had for catching their man might be used, with advantage, by some of the Louisville policemen. It consists of a long stick, at the end of which is a kind of fork with spring prongs that will open when something is forced between them. In days of yore, when it was desired to catch a man, one would walk up behind him and catch his neck between the prongs. The prongs would open and his neck would be encircled by a Spanish collar, i. e., iron spikes. After examining various other instruments, among which were several used for beheading, also axes and block, we were conducted to the chamber of the so-called "Vehme Gericht." These are a series of five vaults, directly underneath the old city walls. Passing through the first we were shown the "stretcher." By this mode of punishment the victim was let down through a hole in the ceiling; his feet were attached to iron rings in the floor, and his arms to a yoke suspended from a block. By means of a windlass he was thus slowly torn limb from limb.

**Cleaning POND'S Extract**

**cures Cuts, Burns, Catarrh, Sore Throat and ALL PAIN.**

A good thing is always imitated; poor ones never. There are many worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT. If you want to be CURED

**BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES WHICH DO NOT CURE.**

semi-cylinder, with the interior covered with spikes. As late as 1893 a woman was racked to sleep in this cradle! The husband was accused of having stolen some money, and with his wife was put to the rack. The husband survived the proof of his innocence, but the wife died in the cradle.

Next we were conducted through a long, narrow, crooked passage, cut out of the solid rock, to a small vault. There facing the wall we saw the celebrated "Roerne Jungfrau," an iron figure of a woman about eight feet high. The figure is divided all the way down from side to side, and the front half, divided again so as to make doors, attached by hinges at the sides, to the back half. On the inside of these doors are a number of iron spikes six to eight inches long—one for each eye and twenty-three for various parts of the body. To close these doors, when the man was inside, a brace from the wall was necessary. Undersneath the figure is a trap-door, through which the corpse was dropped on to a set of knives, which were worked by the water in the canal below. The bones and skulls found there show where the spikes entered.

**A Chance to Make Money.**

I saw one of your subscribers tell in your columns a few weeks ago how she made money selling Dish Washers. I wrote to the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa., and obtained one of their Dish Washers, and tried it myself first. It is just lovely; you can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without touching your hands to a dish or putting them in hot water. I made the first day \$3.00, and everybody wanted a Dish Washer just as soon as I saw me wash their dishes. Since then I have made as high as \$8.00 a day, and I believe that I can get enough money to keep my brother at school this winter and have money to the bank, too. Any lady or gentleman can do as well as I am doing. I am sure, as I had no experience. When everybody wants to buy, it is not hard to sell. Anyone can get information by writing the above first, and I am glad to add my experience, because I think it is my duty to others to help them over the hard times. VIRGINIA HEINE.

**A Novel Lecture.**

On Wednesday evening next Rev. Wataru Kitashima, Ph. D., will deliver a lecture at Unity Church, Seventeenth and Cass, on "The War Between China and Japan—What It Stands For and What Will Be The Outcome." Mr. Kitashima is a native Japanese, educated in this country. He has a brother in the Japanese army, from whom he received direct information. It will be curious and in-tructive to hear an account of this great war from the lips of a native, especially when he is so thoroughly educated and speaks so well as to receive the commendation of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Dr. C. C. Everett, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School. L. course begins at 8:15 P. M.

**STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ss.**  
LUCAS GOODY.  
FRANK J. CHERNEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERNEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.  
FRANK J. CHERNEY.  
Sworn to before me and a witness in my presence this 9th day of December, A. D. 1894.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
Halls' Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHERNEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.  
Solely by Druggists.

**Catholics Capture the Records.**

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 27.—The record of the local American Protective Association are said to be in the hands of Catholics. It is said they have obtained possession of the minutes and other literature dating back to the beginning of the movement in this city. The records are voluminous and the roll is said to contain 1,500 names, including ministers, merchants and workmen.

**Young Mothers**

Should early learn the necessity of keeping on hand a supply of Gall Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk for nursing babies as well as for general cooking. It has stood the test for 30 years, and its value is recognized.

**Legal Notice.**

To Charles Anderson, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 14th day of March, 1895, Julia Anderson filed a petition against you in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff, without good cause, for the term of two years last past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 29th day of April, 1895. JULIA ANDERTON. By W. W. SLABAUGH, her attorney. 3-5-95



**8 Boils at Once**  
Afflicted me—in fact I think no one ever suffered more from impure blood. Every plunge or scratch would spread, sometimes making sores as large as a dollar. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have thoroughly purified my blood and my skin is smooth as an infant's. I never felt better. L. O. TINKHAM, NEWHALL, CALIFORNIA.  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.