

## ROME'S REAL RECORD.

### Her Greatness Compared With Her Dastardly Con- duct and Sayings.

**She Has Degraded, Debased and Ruined  
Every Country Over Which She  
Has Held Unspiced Sway—  
She Murdered Lincoln.**

A Romish priest was invited to address the Grand Army men of Duluth, Minn., and as usual he made the best use of his opportunity to insult Protestants and patriots, and to glorify and to exalt to the very heavens his own church, that is the synonym of despotic cruelty the world over.

For years we have been hearing from the lips of knavish bishops, priestly deceivers and lay biather-skites, the great things that Catholics did for America.

Columbus, a man without character or genius, an adventurer, pirate, liar and deceiver, who deserted his wife and family, blundered on to an island in the Antilles just as Satan blundered into the Garden of Eden, seeking plunder, prey and spoils, yet bearing his polish cross, while doing the devil's work. And because of that fact the whole continent must bow down to Romanism, though it is Protestant grit and enterprise that made this republic what it is. A Catholic monk aided Columbus, and a "Catholic" queen pledged her jewels—something they keep everlastingly dangling in our ear. A Catholic signed the Declaration of Independence—wonderful feat; a Jesuit priest accompanied an embassy to Canada—so much the worse for the embassy; Catholics fought in the war of the Revolution. Phil Sheridan was a Catholic, though a very poor one; so was Rosecrans. Sherman was greased when unconscious, yet they claim him now. Catholics made great discoveries. Lafayette, DeKalb, Pulaski and others were Catholics.

When we hear a popish priest open his mouth to boast about what Rome has done for this fair land, claiming as he does that popery was the mightiest factor in the discovery, building up and preservation of this republic, we are forcibly reminded of the little boy, who after hearing of the great things his projector did during the late civil war, remarked thus: "Father, was there no one helping you put down the rebellion?"

Let us hear the other side: Who imprisoned Columbus and permitted him to die in the most abject poverty, after he had made such wonderful discoveries? A Catholic monk.

Who was the inventor of the damnable inquisition? A Catholic monk.

Who carried on the relentless war against the Albigenses when tens of thousands of innocent people were slain? A Catholic monk.

Who told us that if the liberties of this country were ever destroyed, Romish priests would be the malefactors? A Catholic named Lafayette.

Who says that the public school system is a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century? A Catholic, Bishop Hughes.

Who says that the public schools are devouring fires and pits of destruction; that they ought to go back to the devil, from whence they came? A Catholic—*Freeman's Journal*.

Who says that education must be controlled by Roman Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed? A Catholic—*Catholic World*.

Who was it that gave his blessing to Jeff Davis and was the first sovereign to recognize the Southern confederacy? A Catholic pope.

Who was it that murdered our innocent Lincoln? A Catholic.

And what was the religion of the rest of the conspirators? A Catholicism.

Who was it that murdered our World's Fair mayor? A Catholic.

Who hung the negroes on the lamp posts during the war of the rebellion? Irish papists.

What was the religion of 72 per cent of the deserters during that same war? Romanism.

What church has cursed every progressive step that the nations have made? The Church of Rome.

Who said the day will come when Roman Catholics will take this country, and will build their institutions over the grave of Protestantism and then religious liberty is at an end? A Catholic—*Father Hecker*.

Who discovered North America? Cabot, while sailing under a British flag.

What has made this country what it is, in spite of popish hate and priestly intrigue? The open Bible.

What has sunk South America in ignorance and degradation? Romanism.

What church has extinguished the lamp of knowledge by keeping her people illiterate? The Romish church.

What is the religious belief of the most corrupt organization on the face of the civilized world? Romanism.

And who is at the head of the Jesuit organization called Tammany Hall? The son of a drunken Romish rum-seller, who is called Archbishop Corrigan.

Who fills our prisons, penitentiaries, pauper institutions, asylums, reformatories and protectories? Romanists.

Who are the rum-sellers, the street loafers, the pugilists, the gamblers, the thieves and the burglars? They are largely Romanists.

What church has permitted theft and canonized murder? The mother of harlots and abominations of the earth.

What institution feeds upon sin and fattens upon crime, robs the widow and fatherless, debauches our politics and is a trouble of the people's peace the world over? Romanism.

What church has degraded, debased and ruined Ireland, Italy and Spain? The Romish church.

Priest Corbett boasted of the ten millions of Romanists that are fettered and manacled by priestcraft in America and of the \$2,160,389,000 Romanism represents; but he failed to tell us how many of these people would put the flag of our country before the yellow rag of popery, or how much of this great amount of wealth was fished from the public coffers, under pretense of educating the Indians, feeding the poor, taking care of the orphans and ministering to the sick.

He failed to tell us how much of that was fished from the weak-minded when alive and terrified when dying.

Here is an extract from Priest Corbett's speech: "Did you ever hear of a crowd of Catholic priests coming together on a public platform and taking among them a fallen-off Methodist minister or a fallen-off Episcopalian minister, and asking him to tell how bad the Methodists of the Episcopallians were? I defy the world to produce such an instance."

Here is another question we would like to put this sanctimonious hypocrite and sacerdotal liar: Did you ever know the Romish church to say a good word about any man or woman who dared to leave her?

Jesuit Priest Sherman said, in a speech delivered in Chicago: "The man who shoots an anarchist at sight, is a public benefactor. These extremists are anarchists of the worst stamp. I for one say better free bullets than free speech."

This deceiver knows, if he is not a fool, that the Church of Rome teaches in the catechism that ministers make liars of Jesus Christ and His apostles, and consequently go to hell and are damned.

We have known Romish papers to call Methodist ministers "hell's guinea hens," and to characterize Presbyterians as "the old maid offspring of ecclesiastical bastardy," and the Episcopal church as the offspring of lust.

The extermination of Protestants is made a duty in their theology. The most cruel ostracism and hellish hate is sanctioned, taught and practised in that church; and yet after shedding innocent blood in every land and robbing and ruining people everywhere, after filling her cup of iniquity to the brim in Europe, she masquerades in America as the spouse of Christ and the friend of freedom.—*Chicago Sentinel*.

### GIVE HER THE PRIZE.

**Miss Kate Rider Tells How She Came to  
Win an A. P. A. Prize.**

Miss Kate Rider, a well-known young lady of Des Moines, has been made to appear in a false light by certain accounts published in Chicago papers concerning an A. P. A. picnic held there last Saturday.

According to the statements of those who had the picnic in charge—statements upon which the published articles were based—a seventy-five yard race was run, all contestants in which were required to be members of the A. P. A. Miss Rider won this race, but was declared disqualified because she was a Catholic.

Her name was given, for some unknown reason, "Miss Kate Riley," and it was claimed that she was of Irish descent. Miss Rider's family are German. That is one side of the story.

The other, in support of which there is an abundance of evidence, is that the seventy-five yard race was declared a "free-for-all," and that Miss Rider was personally solicited to enter by a member of the committee. She entered and won the race, and did not know for some time after that she had

been protested because of her religious belief.

Of course it is not a question of winning the prize that annoys her. It is the stigma attached to the insinuation that she entered under false colors.

When seen yesterday by a reporter she requested that the whole matter be dropped, but finally complied to a request for her statement of the case. She said:

"I attended the A. P. A. picnic purely as a spectator. When the races began a friend of mine, who was on the committee, asked me to enter the race. There was no announcement that it was intended only for members of the A. P. A., or I never should have entered. I am a Catholic, and have never made any effort to hide that fact. I shall not take the lamp now, of course. In fact, I ran simply for the fun of the thing and without a thought of the prize."

Miss Rider is as fair a specimen of an American girl as one could meet within a day's journey. She is of about medium height, with eyes that novelists would call "laughing," and a complexion that proves her devotion to outdoor sports. She is scarcely 20 and looks even younger. Once before she tried her ability as a runner, winning a little souvenir.

An effort was made to see Mr. Rayhorn, president of Council No. 66, but he could not be found.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

### Planks From the Platform of Pius IX. and Leo XIII.

On July 18th, 1870, the following dogmatic decree, concerning the infallible teaching of the Roman pontiff was given at Rome. Omitting all preliminary matter, and turning to the language of the decree itself, we have the following:

"We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed: that the Roman pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedra*, that is, when in the discharge of the office of pastor and doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority, he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals (1) to be held by the universal church, by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that His church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman pontiff are irreformable (2) of themselves, and not from consent of the church. But if any one—which may God avert—presume to contradict this our definition; let him be anathema."

Pius IX., who in the 25th year of his pontificate Vatican council pronounced this dogma, had on December 8, 1864, issued a Syllabus of errors in eighty propositions, which by this decree must now be regarded as infallible and irreformable, and the following are among its propositions and constitute in so far the platform of Romanism in the United States:

"Prop. 55. It is an error to say that 'The church ought to be separated from the state, and the state from the church.'"

"77. It is an error to say that 'In the present day, it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the state, to the exclusion of all other modes of worship.'"

"78. It is an error to say that 'It has been wisely provided by law in some countries called Catholic, that persons coming to reside therein shall enjoy the public exercise of their own worship.'"

"45. It is an error to say that 'The entire direction of public schools in which the youth of Christian states are educated, except (to a certain extent) in the case of Episcopal seminaries, may and must appertain to the civil power, and belong to it so far that no other authority whatsoever shall be recognized as having any right to interfere in the discipline of the schools, the arrangement of the studies, the taking of degrees, or the choice and approval of the teachers.'"

"47. It is an error to say that 'The best theory of civil society requires that popular schools open to the children of all classes, and, generally, all public institutes intended for instruction in letters and philosophy, and for conducting the education of the young, should be freed from all ecclesiastical authority, government and interference, and should be fully subject to the civil and political power, in conformity with the will of rulers and the prevalent opinions of the age.'"

"42. It is an error to say that 'In the case of conflicting laws between the two powers, the civil law ought to prevail.'"

"80. It is an error to say that 'The Roman pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself to, and agree with, progress, liberalism and civilization, as lately introduced.'"

## ROME MUST SANCTION.

### No Civil Law is Binding on Romanists Which the Church Does Not Approve.

**She Says That Where the Laws of the  
State Conflict With the Laws of the  
Church, the Laws of the Church  
Are to be Unhesitatingly  
Obeyed.**

We are indebted to J. A. Lansing for the following very able article:

Abraham Lincoln, at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg on November 15th, 1863, in a single sentence, called upon the people to dedicate themselves anew to saving the nation, that government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth.

Thirty years and more have passed since that memorable hour and the nation is united and saved. But other foes than those who meet in the clash of arms are upon the republic, and the foremost, if not the only organized one we have to face is that ancient enemy of liberty known to history and prophecy as papal Rome.

That we may be helped to know her exact attitude to our civil institutions and dearly-bought liberties, this article is written; for we believe it to be as true of the American people, as of the bird that the sportsman would lure to destruction, that "in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird."

Leo XIII. is a so-called liberal pope; his predecessor, Pius IX., during a pontificate of many years, made conspicuous the claims of the papal system, and in him it reached its culmination. Both these pontiffs belong to modern times, and their claims are modern claims; but never, in the history of the papacy, have the popes more boldly, brazenly or blasphemously asserted their exclusive prerogatives than in the persons of these two men. It is time the American people as a whole knew what press and pulpit, platform and magazine, public leaders and political parties have so largely, for various reasons, ignored or mimicked.

Leo XIII. was separated from his family, according to his biographer, at eight years of age, and was trained in Jesuit schools at Viterbo and Rome. [O'Reilly's Life of Leo XIII. and other accredited Roman Catholic authorities furnish the data we use.] This infamous order, the bane and curse of all the peoples where it has temporarily obtained a foothold, which was suppressed by Clement XIV. in 1773 and re-established by Pius VII. forty-one years later, had therefore the moulding hand in forming the views of the present pontiff. It would consequently be expected that the most extreme views as to the relation of the temporal to the spiritual power would characterize the present pope, and this judgment his course and utterances fully vindicate. Previous to his election to succeed Pius IX., according to O'Reilly, the cardinals assembled in conclave February 17th, 1878, and as their first official act entered into an agreement among themselves to confirm and maintain all the protests made by Pius IX. against the Italian government.

They "renewed all the protests and reservations made by the deceased sovereign pontiff, whether against the occupation of the states of the church, or against the laws and decrees enacted to the detriment of the same church and the apostolic see," all unanimously declaring themselves "determined to follow the course marked out by the deceased pontiff, whatsoever trials may happen to befall them through the force of events."

This document properly signed was transmitted through the secretary of state to all the great powers, and Cardinal Pecci, who was in the "foremost place at the head of his brethren," was elected pope on this general platform. Leo XIII. was thus fully and formally committed, from the very first, to the policy of his predecessor, and this fact, together with his Jesuitical training goes far to explain his entire course as pope.

### The Policy of Pius IX.

That policy had been the policy of the dark ages, so far as it related to the claims of the papacy, and can in no wise, or at any point, be mistaken in its relation to the civil power. Its ripe expression is in the following propositions of the Syllabus of Errors, so-called, in which Syllabus of eighty propositions we have the modern sum-

mary of papal claims. [See Inside View of the Vatican Council, 250 pages, 50 cents].

Prop. 23. It is an error to say that "The Roman pontiffs and ecumenical councils have exceeded the limits of their power, have usurped the rights of princes, and have even committed errors in defining matters of faith and morals."

Prop. 24. It is an error to say that "The church has not the power of availing herself of force, or any direct or indirect temporal power."

Prop. 25. It is an error to say that "In addition to the authority inherent in the Episcopate, a further and temporal power is granted to it by the civil authority, which power is on that account also revocable by the civil authority whenever it pleases."

Prop. 42. It is an error to say that "In the case of conflicting laws between the two powers the civil law ought to prevail."

Prop. 55. It is an error to say that "The church ought to be separated from the state, and the state from the church."

These are but samples of the dogmatic teaching of this infallible Roman pontiff, in relation to civil matters, and they affirm propositions utterly subversive of all our liberties and in direct antagonism to the letter and spirit of our constitution.

The twenty-third proposition brings us face to face with all the declarations of the ecumenical councils and Roman pontiffs.

And what has history recorded of them? Let the following be illustrations. It would seem folly to quote from such far-gone times, were it not that the two latest pontiffs are irrevocably committed, as are all their obedient followers, not only to these dogmatic utterances, but on pain of anathema to all therein implied. Said Boniface VIII., in his famous constitution, *Unam Sanctam*.

"Either sword is in the power of the church, that is to say, the spiritual and the material. The former is to be used by the church, but the latter for the church. The one in the hands of kings and soldiers, but at the will and pleasure of the priest. It is right that the temporal sword and authority be subject to the Spiritual power. Moreover we declare, say, define and pronounce, that every human being should be subject to the Roman pontiff, to an article of necessary faith." This was the pope who commanded all persons of whatever rank, to appear at Rome, when personally cited, "since such is our pleasure who, by divine permission, rule the world." We stand in amazement before such assumption; consider that we are in the world's past, and are told that all this has gone with the dark ages. But it was at "St. Peter's, Rome, June 20th, 1894, in the 17th year of our Pontificate, that Leo XIII. issued a letter thus entitled, 'Apostolic Letter to the Princes and Peoples of the Universe, Leo XIII., Grace and Peace in the Lord.'"

The opening sentence of the third paragraph of this epistle is as follows: "Now, therefore, since we hold on the earth the place of God Omnipotent, who desires that all men may be saved, and come to the knowledge of truth, etc., etc. We rub our eyes, awake in astonishment, and find that Boniface VIII., in the 13th century, and Leo XIII. in the 19th, as representing the papacy, stand side by side, and are equally brazen and blasphemous in their assumptions. If there be any difference, Leo leads, for Boniface only claims, "by divine permission, to rule the world," while Leo, not content with such tame and common language, claims omnipotence.

And this is in the letter of the Liberal pontiff, calling us to Christian unity; the pope whose praises are so constantly in the religious and secular press. Verily it is time that Americans awakened to the kind of domination that their fellow Roman Catholic citizens are under, and did what they could to deliver them from their thrall-dom.

### Two Historic Illustrations of Papal Assumptions as to the Civil Power.

Pope Paul III., in 1535 and 1538, excommunicated, cursed, deposed and damned Henry VIII. of England, and all who adhered, favored or obeyed him, absolved his subjects from their oaths of allegiance, commanded them all, under pain of excommunication, not to obey him or any magistrate or officer under him; nor to acknowledge the king or any of his judges or officers to be their superiors. The same bull further declares King Henry, his accomplices and favorers, with their children and descendants, to be infamous, incapable to be witnesses, make wills or to be heirs to any; incapable to do any legal act; and that in any case of debt, or any other cause, civil or

criminal, none should be bound to answer them, and yet they be bound to answer everybody, etc., etc.

This, too, we are told, is in a dismal and dreadful past, and should never be brought forward, though historic fact fraught with gravest consequences to generations of men, women and children—it would not be done to-day, says our friendly apologist.

But it is within the memory of men not 50 years of age, that Pius IX., in an allocution full of wrath against the laws passed in Austria, said: "Let it be understood that the Roman Catholic church declares such laws as these, wherever they may be enacted, to be null and void."

And what were the laws that the pope held in such disrepute? It was after the terrible overthrow of Austria at Solferino and Magenta, that Francis Joseph, the emperor, under the guidance of Count Von Beust, conceded a degree of civil and religious liberty, and following are the "odious and abominable laws," to use the pope's own words and give his own epitome, that where ever passed, are "null and void."

1. Laws establishing liberty for all opinions, liberty of the press and liberty of faith and worship.

2. Laws granting to the members of all denominations the right of establishing schools and colleges.

3. Laws permitting the intermarriage, on terms of religious equality, of Catholics and Protestants.

4. Laws permitting civil marriage.

5. Laws permitting the burial of Protestants in Romish lands where Protestants have no cemeteries of their own in which to bury.

6. Laws establishing public schools for secular education that shall be free from the control of the priesthood.

These laws in the 19th century, were as repugnant to the spirit and practices of Romanism to-day as were the struggles of Englishmen for freedom from her absolutism in the 16th century, and her curse fell alike upon Henry VIII. of England then and Francis Joseph of Austria now.

Pius V. and Queen Elizabeth, Pius IX. and Victor Emmanuel.

"He who reigneth on high," says Pius IV. in his introduction to his bull against Queen Elizabeth, "to whom is given all power in heaven and earth, hath committed to the one holy Catholic church, out of which there is no salvation, to one alone on earth, that is, to Peter, the prince of the apostles, and to the Roman pontiff, the successor of Peter, to govern with plenitude of power. \* \* \* This one he hath constituted prince over all nations, that he may pluck up, overthrow, disperse, destroy, plant and rear. \* \* \* We derive the queen of her pretended right to the kingdom, and of all dominion, dignity and privilege whatsoever, and absolve all the nobles, subjects and people of the kingdom, and whosoever else have sworn to her, from their oath, and all duty whatsoever in regard of dominion, fidelity and obedience."

In 1870, after Victor Emmanuel had entered Rome and it had become by the vote of the people the capital of United Italy, Pius IX., in an encyclical issued in November of that year, said:

"But since our admonitions, expostulations and protests have been without effect, by the authority of Almighty God, of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, we declare to you, venerable brethren, and by you to the whole church that all those who have perpetrated the invasion, usurpation and occupation of any of the provinces of our dominion and this our beloved city, or have done any of these things, of whatever dignity they may be \* \* \* and in like manner all their agents, abettors, assistants, counsellors, adherents, and all others, either obtaining the execution of those things, under whatever pretext or in whatever manner, or executing them themselves, have incurred, according to the form and term of our letters apostolic, recited the 26th of March, 1860, the *major excommunication*, and the other censures and ecclesiastical penalties published by the holy canons, apostolical constitutions, and the decrees of the general councils, and particularly of the Council of Trent."

By this encyclical all persons concerned in the liberation of Italy and the freeing of Rome from the papal yoke were cursed in every way conceivable and known to the papal power. And in doing all this with peoples and princes, nations and municipalities, individuals and great masses of men these popes have never exceeded, according to Pius IX. and Leo XIII., "the limits of their powers, neither have they ever committed errors in defining matters of faith and morals."

Transfer all this now to the United States and call to mind the utterances of Leo XIII., addressed especially to

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