

# THE AMERICAN.

## HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)  
The colony of Maryland was simply a political act. There was on the one side of the colony founded by Lord Baltimore, another colony stronger than Maryland and Protestant, viz., Virginia. But Virginia would never be appeased with empty promises if Maryland was permitted to molest her people for the sake of religion. Leonard Calvert knew it, and held himself quiet, not from love of liberty, but fear of Virginian muskets. For a more complete treatment of the subject the reader is referred to "The Colonial Era," by Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale, and "The Principal Facts of American History," by Montgomery. There the reader will learn that the colony first to grant full and entire liberty of conscience was Rhode Island under the leadership of Roger Williams.

Some Romanists believe that without them the United States would never have existed. That there were Roman Catholics among the Revolutionary soldiers who fought for American independence is not denied. But their number was very small not to say insignificant. Was it the love of liberty which animated them? Was it the love of the soil which gave them their daily bread which led them to fight the English? Perhaps, but in all instances it is reasonable to suppose the hate of the Irish Romanists for England was the all sufficient motive which led them to fight.

As to the strangers who came from France and elsewhere to fight on the side of Washington, Putnam, Stark, Irvine, and Wayne, it is easy to know what their sentiments were. Who recognizes Romanism? What were Lafayette and other officers whom France sent to America. As to the soldiers, how much concern did they have for Rome? They were mercenaries and went where they were sent. The French hated Albion; the Irish certainly would not be behind the French when the subject was hatred of England. Ah! my good Dunne, do not blow the lyric trumpet. Do you not see that I desire to accommodate you? I grant that the French Catholics fought for the United States in 1776. But explain, if you please, how it is that the French Catholics did not find it inconvenient to declare war against the same United States if 1797?

Why make such a noise and enthusiasm? You were only a mere handful in 1784, my dear Romanists. Consult Bancroft and you will find your number 3,250. The Tablet a Roman Catholic journal of London, in its number for Jan. 3, 1885, does not fail to affirm that outside of Maryland and Pennsylvania, your church did not have more than 1,500 adherents. A handful, yes; that was declared equally by Judge Merrick at Baltimore in 1834 and your Cardinal Gibbons at Rome in 1887.

It is a fine thing to know how to manipulate history. But it doesn't always pay. If your co-religionists have done so much for the United States during the last century, how does it happen my friend Dunne, that among the signatures of the Declaration of Independence there is found only one Romanist, Charles Carroll? And that signature was not there July 4th. He signed his name during the month of August.

Still little more history. Wayne, whom the Irish call an Irishman, was born of English parents. His grandfather fought under the flag of William of Orange and received for recompense some property in Ulster. Queer Irishman that.

It is true that the parents of Sullivan were Irish. But Sullivan avowed Protestantism, and we are unable to comprehend how a "Catholic" like Dunne was able to quote his name, for Sullivan was that most odious of all things to the Romanists—an apostate—if I may be allowed to use the term which is familiar to them.

As to General Montgomery—a name equally cited by Dunne—he was an honorable man and a good Protestant. His grandfather served also under the orders of William of Orange.

Irvine and Stark were of Scotch origin and Protestants. The glorious name of Lafayette has been cited to us very often. We simply wish to say that if there were a host of Romanists like him in our noble country the "patriotic associations" which have sprung up so vigorously upon our soil would have no reason to be.

The inspired writer says: "There is a time to talk and a time to be silent." We invite Dunne and others like him to meditate seriously upon these words whenever the desire to enter into the field of history seized them. If we were rich we would send to each of these gentlemen a copy of the book of Judson's entitled, "The Sages and Heroes of the Revolution." We would go even further, if we had the means, and give each the book of Bishop Perry, of Maryland, entitled, "The Signatures of the Declaration of Independence."

A. LABERT.

command the best organized governmental machinery in the world. The hierarchy of the church is the result of nearly two thousand years of thought and experience and is as nearly perfect as such organizations can possibly be. An excellent idea of the proportions and character of the hierarchy is furnished by the official papal annual or year-book, *La Quirarchia Cattolica*, of which a new edition has just been issued by the Vatican authorities. To this source we are indebted for the following data:

Since March 8, 1878, the official head of the Catholic Church has been Leo XIII, the two hundred and sixtieth Pope, according to ecclesiastical computation. His full title is Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Head of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the Occident, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church Province, Bishop of Rome, Sovereign of the secular possessions of the Holy Roman Church.

Next to the Pope stands the College of Cardinals, the sacrum collegium, under the presidency of a dean, the oldest cardinal bishop, who is always bishop of Ostia-Velletri. This position is at present held by Alivio Orsi, Bishop of Ostia-Velletri. This college is divided into three sections, namely, the six so-called suburban bishops in the immediate vicinity of Rome, all Italians; secondly, 53 cardinal priests (with 6 vacancies at present) in which class are 20 Italians; thirdly, 16 Cardinal deacons (with 10 vacancies), five of these holding office being Italians. The nominal strength of the college is 75 members; but according to latest reports, there are only 59 actually in office at present, besides two who have been named but not yet proclaimed. In the approaching election of a new Pope the Italians would have a majority of three-fifths of the college.

In the next stage of the hierarchy, there is a distinction between the Roman and Oriental rites. The Latin rite numbers eight patriarchal seats, namely, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Lisbon, West Indies, (Archbishop of Toledo), East Indies. It also numbers 174 archbishops, of whom 19 are exempt; that is, immediately subject to the sacred seat in Rome; while the bishops number 720, of whom 83 are exempt. At present 162 archbishops are in office and 680 bishops.

In the European states, Austria-Hungary, with Bosnia and Herzegovina, has 12 archbishops and 45 bishops; Belgium, 1 archbishop and 5 bishops; Bulgaria, 1 bishop; France, 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; Luxembourg, 1 bishop; Germany, 5 archbishops and 29 bishops; Great Britain, 6 archbishops and 45 bishops; Greece, 2 archbishops and 6 bishops; Italy, 59 archbishops and 213 bishops; Montenegro, 1 archbishop; Holland, 1 archbishop; Portugal, 1 archbishop and 4 bishops; Spain, 9 archbishops; Turkey, 1 archbishop and 4 bishops.

"Asia has of the Latin rite, 11 archbishops and 23 bishops; Africa has 2 archbishops and 11 bishops; America has 42 archbishops and 177 bishops; Oceania has 7 archbishops and 20 bishops."

The Oriental rite includes those churches of the East which have been united with Rome, though formerly independent or a part of the Orthodox church. This rite numbers 6 patriarchates. The patriarchal seats of the two rites together numbers 14. Armenia by 3 archbishops and 16 bishops; and the vicar in Abyssinia; in Roumania by 1 archbishop and 5 bishops; in Greece, Syria, and elsewhere in the Orient. There are 12 together 18 archbishops and 53 bishops of the Oriental rite, of which 57 are at present occupied.

Then come the so-called "titular" bishops, appointed in partibus infidelium, that is, among dissenters. Of these there are 347, together with 29 other prelates with the rank of bishops. The total membership of the hierarchy when the year-book was issued was 1,298. Of these 218 are new seats established by the present Pope.

In addition, the hierarchy has 8 apostolic delegates, 130 apostolic vicars, 43 apostolic prefects, belonging to the congregation de propaganda fide in charge of the mission work of the church, the whole non-Catholic world being divided into so-called terra missions, or mission districts. A special position is occupied by the 8 apostolic vicars in Mexico and several South American states, these being members of the congregation for extraordinary affairs of the church."—Exchange.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is commonly credited with having at its

W. A. SAUNDERS,  
Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To John Tresay and Son, Tresay, Merchant and real estate brokers, Omaha, Nebraska:  
You are hereby notified that on the 10th day of November A. D. 1888 James L. Browne, plaintiff herein filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, against John Tresay and Son, Tresay, Merchant and real estate brokers, Omaha, Nebraska, which is to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 18th, 1886, upon the following described real estate:

Lot 6 of Tax Lot 34 in section 27, township 15, range 13 east, all situated in Douglas County, Nebraska, upon which there is now due the sum of \$112.67, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from October 1st, 1886, to date, plus costs, together with attorney's fees amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in default thereof, that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and upon sale thereof the defendants be discharged of all right, title and interest in said real estate, and for equitable relief.

You are hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of December, 1888.

Dated at Omaha, Neb. November 11th, 1888.  
JAMES L. BROWNE Plaintiff.  
By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.  
Doc. 66, No. 212.

W. A. SAUNDERS,  
Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To Kate M. Jackson, Edwin A. Jackson, her husband, and Albert Hartland, non-resident defendants:

You are hereby notified that on the 10th day of November A. D. 1888 James L. Browne, plaintiff herein filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, against Edwin A. Jackson, Edwin A. Jackson, his wife Kate M. Jackson, Edwin A. Jackson, her husband, Albert Hartland and others, defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 18th, 1886, upon the following described real estate:

Sub Lot 6 of Tax Lot 34 in section 27, township 15, range 13 east, all situated in Douglas County, Nebraska, upon which there is now due the sum of \$112.67, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from October 1st, 1886, to date, plus costs, together with attorney's fees amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in default thereof, that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and upon sale thereof the defendants be discharged of all right, title and interest in said real estate, and for equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of December, 1888.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 11th, 1888.  
JAMES L. BROWNE Plaintiff.  
By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.  
Doc. 66, No. 212.

W. A. SAUNDERS,  
Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To Daniel G. Jones and Patty A. Holton, non-resident defendants:

You are hereby notified that on the 20th day of October, 1888, James L. Browne, the plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska, against John Brubaker, Isaac G. Jones, Party of Plaintiff, and Daniel G. Jones, Party of Defendant, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose two certain tax certificates dated November 18th, 1884, and November 18th, 1886, respectively, upon the following described real estate:

Also the undivided one-half of Tax lot 16, in section 16, township 15 range 13 east, upon which there is now due the sum of \$112.67, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from October 1st, 1886, to date, plus costs, together with attorney's fees amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in default thereof, that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and upon sale thereof the defendants be discharged of all right, title and interest in said real estate, and for other equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of December, 1888.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 11th, 1888.  
JAMES L. BROWNE Plaintiff.  
By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.  
Doc. 66, No. 212.

W. A. SAUNDERS,  
Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To Ellen N. Arnold, non-resident defendant:

You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of November, 1888, James L. Browne, the plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, against Ellen N. Arnold, John F. Conklin, and George F. Conklin, his wife, Mrs. and real name unknown, defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose three certain tax certificates dated November 18th, 1886, upon the following described real estate, to wit:

Lot 16, block 1, block one 0, in Brennan Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Nebraska, plotted and recorded, all situated in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, state of Nebraska.

Said property is to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keefer, plaintiff herein, the sum paid by him for the same, and there pending wherein Walter E. Keefer is plaintiff and Alexander M. Johnston and others are defendants.

Omaha Nebraska, November 11th, 1888.  
JOHN W. McDONALD.

Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

W. A. Saunders, attorney for Plaintiff.  
Deed, No. 104.  
Ex. Docket Y, page 255.

W. A. SAUNDERS,  
Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

## SHERRIFF'S SALE.

By order of a sheriff's order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1888, 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 property described in said order of sale, as follows:

Lot 16, block 1, block one 0, in Luke & Templetown, an addition to the city of Omaha, Nebraska, plotted and recorded, all situated in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, state of Nebraska.

Said property is to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keefer, plaintiff herein, the sum paid by him for the same, and there pending wherein Walter E. Keefer is plaintiff and Alexander M. Johnston and others are defendants.

Omaha Nebraska, November 11th, 1888.  
JOHN W. McDONALD.

Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

W. A. Saunders, attorney for Plaintiff.  
Deed, No. 104.

W. A. SAUNDERS,  
Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To P. J. Monroe, first and real name unknown, and Mrs. Monroe, his wife, first and real name unknown, defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 18th, 1886.

JAMES L. BROWNE Plaintiff.

By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.  
Doc. 66, No. 212.

W. A. SAUNDERS,  
Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

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JAMES L. BROWNE Plaintiff.

By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.  
Doc. 66, No. 212.

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JAMES L. BROWNE Plaintiff.

By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.  
Doc. 66, No. 212.

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By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.  
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