

Ayer's Cathartic
For all the ailments of the bowels, it is the most perfect medicine. It is a pleasant and safe medicine, and it is the only one that is so. It is the only one that is so. It is the only one that is so.

Ayer's Serravallo's
For all the ailments of the bowels, it is the most perfect medicine. It is a pleasant and safe medicine, and it is the only one that is so. It is the only one that is so. It is the only one that is so.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
From the Montreal Gazette.
The work of usurpation based by Nicholas in great part upon the Pseudo-decretals of Isidore, was hardly begun when evil times fell on Rome and its bishops. From the end of the ninth till the middle of the eleventh centuries all was confusion. For about sixty years the Church was enslaved and degraded, the Roman see becoming the plaything of rival factions of nobles and ambitious and profligate women. For a brief period (997-1057) Gregory VII. and Sylvester II. revived its strength. Then it sank back into utter confusion and moral impotency; the Tuscan Counts made it hereditary in their family; again and again dissolute boys, like John XII. and Benedict IX. occupied and degraded the apostolic throne, which was now bought and sold like a piece of merchandise, and at last three Popes fought for the see until the Emperor Henry III. put an end to the scandal. With Leo IX. (1048-1054) began a new attempt to weld the state of Europe into a theocratic priest-kingdom with the pope at its head. The urgent need for reform in the Church helped on the growth of the spiritual monarchy. The Holy Father Gregory VII.—set himself successively at the head of the various ingenuities of authority which were made of them by Anselm, a nephew of Alexander II., by Deusdedit and by Cardinal Gregory of Pavia. Finally all these forgeries were combined and somewhat embellished and added to in Gratian's *Decretum* issued in the middle of the twelfth century. We have not space to follow the thread of the description of these tangled falsehoods upon which the complete reorganization of a Church, and the title to a great deal of territory, has been based. One or two specimens taken at random must suffice. Pope Gelastus, writing to the Emperor Anastasius, said that the rulers of the law of the Emperors, but objected to the interference of the secular power in questions of faith and the sacraments. Pope Gregory, in a letter to the bishop of Metz, by means of omissions, and arbitrary collections makes him say just the opposite, viz. that kings are absolutely and universally subject to the Church. Isidore forged a letter from Pope John the Evangelist (about 338), in which he is made to say: "The Church of Rome, by a singular privilege has the right of opening and shutting the gates of Heaven to whom it will." Gregory argued thence *a fortiori* that he had unlimited power on earth, and on this and the power of "binding and loosing," set up the claim of detroning kings and giving and taking away kingdoms. "St. Augustine had said that all these canonical writings (of the Bible) were precipitated into the Church by apostolical churches had first received and possessed. He meant the churches of Corinth, Ephesus, &c. The passage was corrupted into—"Those Epistles belong to the canonical writings which the Holy See issued."

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.
"So much for the historical basis upon which these extreme pretensions of the papacy rest. It remains for us to glance briefly at their compatibility with some established facts of history, and the effect likely to be produced by their acceptance by the council and promulgation.
Of course the infallibility cannot be with Pope Pius IX. if he is deemed to have been a heretic, and must have been handed down through all Peter's successors in the See of Rome till this day. Unless the settled rule laid down by St. Vincent, that that can only be decided a dogma of the church which has been held always, everywhere, and by all the church, be set aside, it seems difficult to understand how the historical facts already stated can be reconciled with the acceptance of the same by the council or with the solemn oath the bishops have taken to interpret scripture according to the Fathers. Not less difficult is it that any man can be found to declare or believe that John XII. and Benedict IX. were rendered infallible by the possession of the Holy Spirit. Had we an epistle by Judas Iscariot to day we should have had it placed among the inspired Scriptures. Again, the ignorance of many of the Popes either of the Scriptures, or of the copious history, was such to provoke doubts and comments. One Pope who achieved much as a ruler—Innocent III.—declared that Deuteronomy, as being the second book of the law, must bind the Christian church, which is the second church! He was apparently quite unaware that it contained ceremonial decrees and laws about sacrifices, &c. Another Sixtus V. undertook to provide a Latin edition of the Bible for the church. "His bull declared that this edition, corrected by his own hand, must be received and used by everybody as the only true and genuine one, under pain of excommunication every change, even of a single word, being forbidden under anathema." It was soon found to be full of blunders, over two thousand having been introduced by the Pope himself! Now, although a pious Jesuit father has put in a plea for ignorance as a barrier to a divinely granted infallibility, seeing that God has spoken even through the mouth of an ass, yet in any work or decree, it surely must be looked for in the dealings of the church with the Scriptures. This bible was withdrawn, corrected, and reprinted.
"For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. F. B. Mearns' Throat and Lung Remedy is certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by Druggists.
1214-5

DR. F. B. MEARNS' THROAT AND LUNG REMEDY
For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Sold by Druggists.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER
Will restore the hair to its natural life, color and beauty. It is a most delightful hair dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING. Contains in One Bottle, BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown, You Must Cultivate It, GRAY HAIR, Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.
New Style, Impassioned Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING. Contains in One Bottle, BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown, You Must Cultivate It, GRAY HAIR, Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER, another preparation for the hair, color and beauty. It is a most delightful hair dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.
Dr. J. P. Kennedy of Chittenden, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Allen's Hair Restorer for several years, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth. It is a most delightful hair dressing, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth. It is a most delightful hair dressing, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth."
Dr. A. W. Baldwin of Knoxville, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Allen's Hair Restorer for several years, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth. It is a most delightful hair dressing, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth."
Dr. J. P. Kennedy of Chittenden, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Allen's Hair Restorer for several years, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth. It is a most delightful hair dressing, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth."
Dr. A. W. Baldwin of Knoxville, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Allen's Hair Restorer for several years, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth. It is a most delightful hair dressing, and in all cases of falling hair, it has produced a luxuriant growth."

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.
"The work of usurpation based by Nicholas in great part upon the Pseudo-decretals of Isidore, was hardly begun when evil times fell on Rome and its bishops. From the end of the ninth till the middle of the eleventh centuries all was confusion. For about sixty years the Church was enslaved and degraded, the Roman see becoming the plaything of rival factions of nobles and ambitious and profligate women. For a brief period (997-1057) Gregory VII. and Sylvester II. revived its strength. Then it sank back into utter confusion and moral impotency; the Tuscan Counts made it hereditary in their family; again and again dissolute boys, like John XII. and Benedict IX. occupied and degraded the apostolic throne, which was now bought and sold like a piece of merchandise, and at last three Popes fought for the see until the Emperor Henry III. put an end to the scandal. With Leo IX. (1048-1054) began a new attempt to weld the state of Europe into a theocratic priest-kingdom with the pope at its head. The urgent need for reform in the Church helped on the growth of the spiritual monarchy. The Holy Father Gregory VII.—set himself successively at the head of the various ingenuities of authority which were made of them by Anselm, a nephew of Alexander II., by Deusdedit and by Cardinal Gregory of Pavia. Finally all these forgeries were combined and somewhat embellished and added to in Gratian's *Decretum* issued in the middle of the twelfth century. We have not space to follow the thread of the description of these tangled falsehoods upon which the complete reorganization of a Church, and the title to a great deal of territory, has been based. One or two specimens taken at random must suffice. Pope Gelastus, writing to the Emperor Anastasius, said that the rulers of the law of the Emperors, but objected to the interference of the secular power in questions of faith and the sacraments. Pope Gregory, in a letter to the bishop of Metz, by means of omissions, and arbitrary collections makes him say just the opposite, viz. that kings are absolutely and universally subject to the Church. Isidore forged a letter from Pope John the Evangelist (about 338), in which he is made to say: "The Church of Rome, by a singular privilege has the right of opening and shutting the gates of Heaven to whom it will." Gregory argued thence *a fortiori* that he had unlimited power on earth, and on this and the power of "binding and loosing," set up the claim of detroning kings and giving and taking away kingdoms. "St. Augustine had said that all these canonical writings (of the Bible) were precipitated into the Church by apostolical churches had first received and possessed. He meant the churches of Corinth, Ephesus, &c. The passage was corrupted into—"Those Epistles belong to the canonical writings which the Holy See issued."

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.
"So much for the historical basis upon which these extreme pretensions of the papacy rest. It remains for us to glance briefly at their compatibility with some established facts of history, and the effect likely to be produced by their acceptance by the council and promulgation.
Of course the infallibility cannot be with Pope Pius IX. if he is deemed to have been a heretic, and must have been handed down through all Peter's successors in the See of Rome till this day. Unless the settled rule laid down by St. Vincent, that that can only be decided a dogma of the church which has been held always, everywhere, and by all the church, be set aside, it seems difficult to understand how the historical facts already stated can be reconciled with the acceptance of the same by the council or with the solemn oath the bishops have taken to interpret scripture according to the Fathers. Not less difficult is it that any man can be found to declare or believe that John XII. and Benedict IX. were rendered infallible by the possession of the Holy Spirit. Had we an epistle by Judas Iscariot to day we should have had it placed among the inspired Scriptures. Again, the ignorance of many of the Popes either of the Scriptures, or of the copious history, was such to provoke doubts and comments. One Pope who achieved much as a ruler—Innocent III.—declared that Deuteronomy, as being the second book of the law, must bind the Christian church, which is the second church! He was apparently quite unaware that it contained ceremonial decrees and laws about sacrifices, &c. Another Sixtus V. undertook to provide a Latin edition of the Bible for the church. "His bull declared that this edition, corrected by his own hand, must be received and used by everybody as the only true and genuine one, under pain of excommunication every change, even of a single word, being forbidden under anathema." It was soon found to be full of blunders, over two thousand having been introduced by the Pope himself! Now, although a pious Jesuit father has put in a plea for ignorance as a barrier to a divinely granted infallibility, seeing that God has spoken even through the mouth of an ass, yet in any work or decree, it surely must be looked for in the dealings of the church with the Scriptures. This bible was withdrawn, corrected, and reprinted.
"For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. F. B. Mearns' Throat and Lung Remedy is certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by Druggists.
1214-5

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.
"The work of usurpation based by Nicholas in great part upon the Pseudo-decretals of Isidore, was hardly begun when evil times fell on Rome and its bishops. From the end of the ninth till the middle of the eleventh centuries all was confusion. For about sixty years the Church was enslaved and degraded, the Roman see becoming the plaything of rival factions of nobles and ambitious and profligate women. For a brief period (997-1057) Gregory VII. and Sylvester II. revived its strength. Then it sank back into utter confusion and moral impotency; the Tuscan Counts made it hereditary in their family; again and again dissolute boys, like John XII. and Benedict IX. occupied and degraded the apostolic throne, which was now bought and sold like a piece of merchandise, and at last three Popes fought for the see until the Emperor Henry III. put an end to the scandal. With Leo IX. (1048-1054) began a new attempt to weld the state of Europe into a theocratic priest-kingdom with the pope at its head. The urgent need for reform in the Church helped on the growth of the spiritual monarchy. The Holy Father Gregory VII.—set himself successively at the head of the various ingenuities of authority which were made of them by Anselm, a nephew of Alexander II., by Deusdedit and by Cardinal Gregory of Pavia. Finally all these forgeries were combined and somewhat embellished and added to in Gratian's *Decretum* issued in the middle of the twelfth century. We have not space to follow the thread of the description of these tangled falsehoods upon which the complete reorganization of a Church, and the title to a great deal of territory, has been based. One or two specimens taken at random must suffice. Pope Gelastus, writing to the Emperor Anastasius, said that the rulers of the law of the Emperors, but objected to the interference of the secular power in questions of faith and the sacraments. Pope Gregory, in a letter to the bishop of Metz, by means of omissions, and arbitrary collections makes him say just the opposite, viz. that kings are absolutely and universally subject to the Church. Isidore forged a letter from Pope John the Evangelist (about 338), in which he is made to say: "The Church of Rome, by a singular privilege has the right of opening and shutting the gates of Heaven to whom it will." Gregory argued thence *a fortiori* that he had unlimited power on earth, and on this and the power of "binding and loosing," set up the claim of detroning kings and giving and taking away kingdoms. "St. Augustine had said that all these canonical writings (of the Bible) were precipitated into the Church by apostolical churches had first received and possessed. He meant the churches of Corinth, Ephesus, &c. The passage was corrupted into—"Those Epistles belong to the canonical writings which the Holy See issued."

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.
"So much for the historical basis upon which these extreme pretensions of the papacy rest. It remains for us to glance briefly at their compatibility with some established facts of history, and the effect likely to be produced by their acceptance by the council and promulgation.
Of course the infallibility cannot be with Pope Pius IX. if he is deemed to have been a heretic, and must have been handed down through all Peter's successors in the See of Rome till this day. Unless the settled rule laid down by St. Vincent, that that can only be decided a dogma of the church which has been held always, everywhere, and by all the church, be set aside, it seems difficult to understand how the historical facts already stated can be reconciled with the acceptance of the same by the council or with the solemn oath the bishops have taken to interpret scripture according to the Fathers. Not less difficult is it that any man can be found to declare or believe that John XII. and Benedict IX. were rendered infallible by the possession of the Holy Spirit. Had we an epistle by Judas Iscariot to day we should have had it placed among the inspired Scriptures. Again, the ignorance of many of the Popes either of the Scriptures, or of the copious history, was such to provoke doubts and comments. One Pope who achieved much as a ruler—Innocent III.—declared that Deuteronomy, as being the second book of the law, must bind the Christian church, which is the second church! He was apparently quite unaware that it contained ceremonial decrees and laws about sacrifices, &c. Another Sixtus V. undertook to provide a Latin edition of the Bible for the church. "His bull declared that this edition, corrected by his own hand, must be received and used by everybody as the only true and genuine one, under pain of excommunication every change, even of a single word, being forbidden under anathema." It was soon found to be full of blunders, over two thousand having been introduced by the Pope himself! Now, although a pious Jesuit father has put in a plea for ignorance as a barrier to a divinely granted infallibility, seeing that God has spoken even through the mouth of an ass, yet in any work or decree, it surely must be looked for in the dealings of the church with the Scriptures. This bible was withdrawn, corrected, and reprinted.
"For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. F. B. Mearns' Throat and Lung Remedy is certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by Druggists.
1214-5

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Continued.