PAPAL ROME. Mr. Onahan's Controversy With the Chicago Tribune.

MR. ONAHAN.

I am one with the Tribune on the question of Home Rule, that is to say, legitimate Home Rule; nor will I except even the City of Rome from this dmission.

The sovereignty of the Pope being granted as rightful and legal, I recognize the justice of the claim that the citizens of Rome shall possess authority and exercise a voice in questions af-fecting municipal life and local interests. And this privilege the Roman citizens possessed under the Popes. It is a mistake to assume that Rome under the Papal authority was governed wholly by the priests or by ecclesiastics. Not so, as the official documents will demonstrate. In the time of Pius IX. demonstrate. In the time of Pius IX the Municipal Council was composed exclusively of laymen and in nearly all the courts and departments dealing with civic affairs laymen were uni formly in the majority in each board.

The government of the Pope was benevolent, nor was the taxation burdensome, as the citizens of Rome well know by painful and suggestive com parison with the present galling sys-

The taxes in the Roman states were less in ratio and in fact than those pre vailing in any other Italian state. It is possible the administration of affairs in the City of Rome was not "progressive." But then every city cannot be like Chicago, and, least of all, Rome. Improvements were slow of introduc-tion under the Popes. True, but Rome is, or was, like no other city, and re member, most of the notable municipal modern necessities, as gas, street railways, electric lighting, and even improved water and sewerage systems, have come into general use only dur ing the last fifty years-indeed, I may say, as to Europe only within the last twenty five years. And how many visitors to Rome are there, from the continent as well as from America, who deplore and lament the innovating spirit of modern improvements in the Eternal City, which seeks to turn the venerable ancient capital, with its temples and columns, its basilicas and galleries, its Forum and Coliseum, its Vatican and St. Peter's, into a commonvulgar, modern town of flats and street cars—with greed and grab the ruling deities! But this by the

Do I claim the Popes could, in the exercise of their sovereignty, govern Rome and the provinces according to their own will and pleasure, without regard to the rights and interests of the people? Certainly not. The rule of the Popes, as the historians The generally acknowledge, was almost uniformly paternal-too paternal, perhaps, in instances, but of this the Romans had the least right to complain.

For, without the Popes what would Rome have been in the past, what would it be to day? Again and again, in memorable instances, the Popes saved Rome from destruction. But for the intervention of Popes," says a writer in one of the leading reviews, "Rome at this moment would be numbered with Nineveh and Sidon - Foxes would bark upon the Aventine, as when Belisarius rode through the deserted Forum, and shepherds would fold their flocks

If the citizens of Rome under the of certain national and civic ambitious if they could have no share in grea political movements and internationa questions which agitated their neigh bors, they, on the other hand, had cer tain paramount compensating advan The exceptional condition tages. The exceptional condition of Rome and the Papal States generally freed them from dangers of wars and invasions and from the deplorable cousequences and inevitable penalties following in the train of wars, devastation and conquests. Rome enjoyed immunity in this regard, with such exceptions in the long centuries of Papal rule as only serve to prove the value of the exception.

Through what agencies, by whom, were gathered the treasures Rome possesses to-day? Its arts, its architecture, its libraries, its museums, its hundreds of churches, its world famous temple? Not Rome, not Italy alone Christian world through all the ages, under the inspiration of religious zeal, was spurred by the initiative and urged by the prompting and exhortations of successive Popes. It was be-cause it was the seat of the Papacy, the capital and center of Christendom. that Catholic generosity—the wealth gathered from every quarter of the globe—made possible this wonderful creation. By means of this generosity the Popes were enabled to protect and preserve the monuments and architecture of the ancient city, which otherwise would have perished or remained undiscovered; and at the same time, more notably, erected to posterity the glorious monuments of Christian archi tecture and gathered the treasures Christian art, which are the delight of the scholar, the artist and philoso-

pher. The Tribune says: "The Papal abstract of title to political lordship over Rome and Central Italy is a long and curious one." It is. No sover eignty in Europe can show a title so ancient, which has safely passed through so many vicissitudes, and which has given so many striking proces of its indestructibility.

I do not claim the ".emporal pov.er'.

may not come to an end. I do not say the Pope's sovereignty over Rome is to endure through all time. It has again and again been interrupted. Some times the Romans-at other times for eign invasion - forced the Popes into exile, and, frequently, captivity; but they invariably returned — generally to the delight and welcomed by the plaudits of the inconsistent Romans.

The temporal power is not essential to the existence of the Church, nor to the indispensable action of the Pope acting as its head. It is possible the Church would flourish in a greater degree without the temporal dominion than she has done with it. This I say is possible. "The end for which the mporal power is needed," as an authoritative Catholic theologian declares, 'is the Pope's liberty and independ ence, his freedom from secular control. the opportunity likewise of possessing and working without interruption or disturbance the machinery of ecclesi astical government, and his enjoy ment of competent revenues for the due maintenance of his position as well as for the expenses incidental to his office." As Pius IX. expressed i in a few words: "That it (the Holy See) may be able to exercise its sacred powers without any impediment.

THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Onahan returns to the defense of the right of the Pope to be the polit ical ruler or king of Rome in defiance of the wishes of the Roman and Italian people, so he may be free and inde-pendent and not subject to secular control. "An authoritative Catholic theologian" has so declared, he says, and therefore Mr. Onahan has, at the request of the Pope, put up fervent prayers that the Roman people may be taken from under the government of their choice and handed over to the control of an ecclesiastic, against which they protest. The principles of the Declaration of Independence seem to him fitted for Americans and Irish. men, but not for Italians.

Mr. Onahan quotes from Gibbon this passage: "Their temporal dominion s now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years; and their noblest title s the free choice of a people whom they had redeemed from slavery. There are other passages of much pertinency in Gibbon's history not quoted by Mr. Onahan, in which the origin of the political power of the Popes is set forth more in detail-viz.: Pope Stephen III. went to France in person bout A. D. 760, and implored the aid of Pepin against the Lombards. He got it, but he soon needed help again to drive them back. Pope Stephen, apprehensive of fatiguing the zeal of Transalpine French allies, enforced his complaint and request with an eloquent letter in "the name and per son of St. Peter himself," says Gibbon

"The apostle assures his adopted sons -the king, the clergy, and the nobles of France-that, dead in the flesh, he is still alive in the spirit, and that they now hear and must obey the voice of the founder and guardian of the Roman Church."

Pepin listened to the appeal of the Apostle Peter, and "the names of Carlovingians are consecrated as th saviours and benefactors of the Roman Her ancient patrimony o Church. farms and houses was transformed by their country into the temporal dominion of cities and provinces.

In this transaction the ambition and

avarice of the Popes have been sev erly condemned. Perhaps the humilupon the hill where St. Peter's and St. erly condemned. Perhaps the humil-John Lateran now dazzle the eye with lity of a Christian priest should have rejected an earthly kingdom, which it was not easy for him to govern without Popes were required to make sacrifices renouncing the wishes of his profes Pepin possessed and might lawfully alienate his conquests and to the importunities of the Greeks (to give them back their property) he piously replied that no human consid

eration should tempt him to resume the gift which he had conferred on the Roman Pontiff for the remission of his sins and the salvation of his soul. The splendid donation was granted supreme and absolute dominion, and the world beheld for the first time a

So much for Gibbon. Without questioning the uprightness of the inentions of King Pepin and conceding that his soul was saved by reason of his generous gifts of other people and their property to Pope Stephen, the Tribune calls attention again to the principle that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent o the governed. Though Pepin did say, in 754, that the Pope should rule the Romans forever that does not bind the Romans of 1895 to obey him. The theory of servile allegiance has been smashed. Sovereignty over Rome, whether conferred by Pepin, Charlemagne, or Napoleon, counts for nothing against the wishes of the Romans hemselves and their countrymen of the Italian nation.

It is true the poor, ignorant Romans did acquiesce for a long time in Papal sovereignty. They did not know any sovereignty. better. It had been dinned into them for centuries that they were the serfs of Peter, and they believe it, though occasionally they did rise up and drive out or kill a peculiarly obnexious paternal ruler. But about the time of the French Revolution a light began to break on them - the light of liberty and the right of self-government. It shone more brightly as the years went by. Free institutions had growing charms for them, and a quarter of a century ago they renounced the Pope

as a political ruler forever. They do pay heavy taxes - heavier than of old-but there are two reasons for that. One is, the Italian government assumed the debts of all the land, and even from distant foreign states which were reunited in its con- lands, coming to this renowned fair,

struction. Another is that Italy is compelled to support a great army and navy out of fear lest France should again swoop down upon her at the request of the Pope, as of old, and dis-member her. That is why Italy joined the Dreibund alliance with Germany and Austria and spends so much money for self defensive military purposes. If the Pope would "accept the situation" it would not be necessary to tax the Romans half so heavily. But they would rather pay those oppressive taxes than suffer again under, a 'paternal government " fastened on them by French bayonets.

THE MEDIÆVAL MONK.

He is Vindicated as Against his Sland erers-Protestants now Admit They Were Wrong.

The passion of the present century for reversing the historical verdicts of its predecessors, while it has led to the indiscriminate whitewashing of black sheep of history, has in one direction at least brought about the triumph of truth over secular error. The cloud of the ignorant prejudice which made the names of monk and nun synonymous, in the minds of the people of this country, with every form of mysterious iniquity has at last been cleared away, and England is beginning to realize how much she has lost in the suppression of her monasteries by the royal renegade of the sixteenth century. An article on "The Passing of the Monk" in the last number of the Quarterly Review, reflects the change wrought in educated opinion by the publication o Dr. Gasquet's convincing vindication of the English monasteries at the time of their suppression. The organ of the old-fashioned orthodoxy of the Church of England writes in a very different spirit from that manifested in the utterances of the English pres ten years ago, and the tardy measure of justice thus rendered to a much re viled class may be looked upon almos as the utterance of a national recanta tion. The unmerited obloquy heaped upon the monastic orders, and handed on from generation to generation as a tradition of the English race for more than three hundred years, shows the efficacy of slander as a weapon of sectarian warfare. The unsifted charges fabricated by the vile emis saries of Henry VIII. have passed current down to our own day as established truths, and their refutation was left to the research of the eminent Benedictine who has at last rectified the popular reading of this chapter of history. The Quarterly Review accepts and summarizes his demonstration of the fictitious character of the evidence on which the monasteries were con demned in order to satisfy the rapacity and greed of the autocratic Tudor. The larger ones, though panegyrized in the very Act of Parliament which sanctioned the spoliation of the minor institutions, as "great and solemn monasteries in which religion is right "great and solemi well kept" were not long shielded by this declaration in their favor, and were sacrificed only five years later to the ruthless cupidity of the tyrant. The sacrilegious character of the English Reformation and the interested motives of its authors and abetters having been thus made clear, it would seem difficult for any impartial mind to continue still to acquiesce in the teaching of a religion so tainted in its

The Reviewer, having given up the case of Henry VIII. against the mon-asteries, goes on to examine another works, quiet exempt from the spicion of prejudice i which dispose no less satisfactorily of many of the remaining counts in the popular indictment of these institu-The records of Winchester Cathedral and of the great Benedictine monastery of St. Swithun's formerly attached to it, have furnished the Very Rev. Dr. Kitchin, Dean of Durham with material for two interesting vol-umes on the interior life and organiza tions of that great community. Fur ther information of the same detailed Christian Bishop invested with the prerogatives of a temporal prince."

kind is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Hunt in his "Account of the Priory of St. Peter and St Paul, Bath," and in a curious ancient record of about one hundred pages, entitled the Rites of Durham. From these and other Durham. From these and other sources the writer of the article has compiled an interesting and highly eulogistic description of the multifrom avocations and beneficent activities of those monasteries of the Middle Ages, which figure in the popular imagination as hives of drones and sluggards To Catholics indeed there is nothing novel in the recognition of their place in history as the great civilizers of a semi barbarous society, the centres from which culture, art, and all the ameliorating influences radiated forth on a world which knew no law save force, and no ideal save triumphant ferocity. To find these facts admitted, however, by Protestant authorities, argues a revolution in public feeling and a readiness to abandon timehonored errors on the subject which is full of significance. The generous candor with which the article in the Quarterly Review is written is exhibited in the following passage: "In the earlier Middle Ages it was the monks who taught Europe to practice agriculture, not to despise it and to the end of their existence in England they were ever amongst the best farmers and the most indulgent landlords. In commerce it is not too much to say that the monastic societies were the forerunners of modern trade. Dean Kitchin, in his monograph on the 'Charter of Edward III. for the St. Giles' Fair, speaks of the many strangers from various parts of Eng-

and purchasing silver or jewels or spices from the famed St. Withun's stalls belonging to the great Winches.

Facts About an Edifice Whose Very states and the state of Place. ter monastery whose monks had more than one established shop at the fair, where they dealt in wines and stuffs, as well as in spices and groceries, and in this way contributed not a little to the creation of the vast commerce of our country. In the early years of the fourteenth century we know that fourteenth century we know that there were no fewer than one hundred and eighty religious houses which supplied the Florentine and Flemish markets with wool." To the influence much abused monks is thus ascribed the foundation of commerce as well as agriculture, surely the best possible title to the grateful remembrance of this utilitarian age. On the more decorative aspects of life the effects of their teaching was not less apparent. "In Art (continues the Reviewer) during the Middle Ages Benedictines and the other orders were prominent, not only as the

chief patrons of architecture, painting, sculpture, music and embroidery, but as contributing from their ranks probably the majority of the number of the English artists. The stately and magnificent abbeys and churches, and the beautiful buildings which clustered round them, were mostly built for the monks; they were probably largely designed by gifted members of their order; they were certainly com-menced and completed under their immediate direction. Works such as the Chapel of King's, Cambridge, the Great Tower Chapel of Gloucester, the Bell Tower of Evesham, the Lady Chapel of Gloucester, carried out in the last century of their existence, show end neither the hand not that to the the brain of the monk-artist had lost its

cunning." The services of the monasteries to literature in the preservation and multiplication by transcription of ancient documents is matter of notoriety, and our author tells us that in addition to the library possessed by every considerable monastic commun ity many had a scriptorium or writing room set aside for the copyists of man uscripts. Many an artistic monk, as Dean Kitchin tells us, spent here the greater part of his life working at a single important codex, and illustrat-ing its text with those minute and glowing pictures which render its pages as precious as if wrought in gems. Some monasteries were provided in addition to this general workroom with rows of separate studies termed "carrells," the remains of which are still to be seen in their ruins. 'In Gloucester (says our author) they are specially remarkable; in the south cloister walk some twenty of them are

absolutely perfect; they remain as they were on the day of the dissolution of the monastery, save that the desks and seats have vanished; the very closets in which the books for more immediate were kept can still be seen. In these little closets or 'carrells' ing several hours of the day the monks sat and read or wrote.' education of the young was almost entirely left to the monks and nurs, and their work in this direction is recognized by the writer as part of the enormous and beneficent influence exercised by the monastic orders in a country like England during the Middle Ages." The popular view of the cloister as an asylum for indolence and sloth being thus abandoned, we shall next see what foundation there was for the charge of self-indulgence in other directions so freely brought against its inmates. "In all seasons alike (says the Rev. Mr. Hunt in his " Account of the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath ") the monks rose from their beds at mid-night, and went into a cold church-think how terribly cold it must have been in the depth of winter-and there went through a servce, or rather two services, Matins and Lauds, which were mostly sung, and lasted about an hour and a half. then crept back to bed again." the life of a monk was a hard and austere one at best, that his diet if plentiful was coarse and unvarying. and the fasts frequent and rigorous and that in a damp and chilly climate like that of England he must have suffered acutely from the cold, are some of the admissions with which the Quarterly Review refutes the older view of the monastery as a luxurious retrea furnishing good living and comfortable The only serious criticism quarters. o be found in an article which, taken as a whole, is a splendid panegyric on cloistered life, is the argument that its ideal was a narrow and selfish one, giving too large a place to the search for personal salvation at the expense wider charities of active life. But this contention can be met only by reference to the writer's own pages, in which he speaks of the monks

working primarily for the glory of their Heavenly Master and their own salvation. Aver's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon bccomes luxuriant and beautiful.

splendid record of service done to

If these great ends were

religion, to art, to letters, and, indeed. to well-nigh everything that made life beautiful and desirable in a na-

achieved by the inmates of the monas-

tery, we fail to see how they fail in

their duty to their fellow mortals while

tion.

The healthy glow disappearing from the the healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night ars sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

ROME'S METHODIST CHURCH.

Stones Must Feel Out of Place.

The handsome Methodist Episcopal Church inaugurated on Friday, Sept. 20, in Rome, at the corner of Via Venti Settembre and Via Firenze, near the War Department and in sight of the Quirinal Palace, is one of the most ambitious undertakings ever attempted in a Catholic country by American Protestantism. An interesting account of the incep-

tion of the enterprise was given by Rev. William Burt, D. D., presiding elder of the Italian Conference, during a visit paid to this country for the pur-pose of raising the \$50,000 needed for the completion of the structure. "Hardly had I arrived in Rome, in the spring of 1890," said Dr. Burt, before I was convinced of the need of a capacious central building for the accommodation of the various branches of our work. My eye soon lighted on a place where such a building could be located, a magnificent corner lot. Via Venti Settembre and Via Firenze The lot is 95 feet front by 155 feet deep, is directly opposite the War De partment and but three minutes' walk from and in plain sight of the royal palace. It is just on the line between old and new Rome, ever to be a central and commanding position. After more than a year of incessant labor the lot was purchased in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ground for the new building was broken in July, 1893. The first foundation stone was laid in the fol lowing September, and the cornerstone was put in its place by Bishop John P. Newman on May 9, 1894." In excavating for the foundations

of the new building the workmen unearthed many interesting relics of antiquity. Ten feet below the surface found an obstruction of Roman brick and pozzulano cement, forming the old walls of a church and monastery of the third or fourth century, whose former existence had been nearly forgotten. Still lower down the workmen found the walls of a heathen temple, over which the monastery and church had been built. The most valuable relic upturned by the tools of the excavators among the many which were brought to light was a faun. The figure was somewhat mutilated but it is considered of great value by archæologists. This, with the other finds, was, by the terms of the contract,

turned over to the Museo Nazionale. This new building is to be the head-quarters for all of the Methodist work in Italy. Under Dr. Burt's control are twenty-nine churches and ten other places regularly visited by Methodist preachers, twenty four ministers, who are regular members of the con ference, and seventeen other preachers who do local work or volunteer their help. The members and probationers number 1,525. Dr. Burt is also at the head of a small theological institute, which numbers six young Italians among its pupils, and of a boys' and girls' school, and there is, besides, a publishing house for the issue of Methodist literature.

Up to the present the work has been carried on in various hired halls and apartments in different parts of the city. For the future these different branches are to have a common centre of activity in the new building. It is four and a half stories in height, with square open towers on either side of he front. The basement, which is high and well lighted, will be occupied by the publishing house. On the ground floor will be the church for services in the Italian language, a chapel for services in English, bookrooms, Sunday school rooms and rooms for young people. The floors above will be occupied by the theological school, the boys' college and residences for the superintendent, pro fessors and preachers.

Throw Them Out.

The contention that the publicity given to criminal records by news papers has a deleterious effect on public morals receives many support ers. Dr. Forbes-Winslow, in a recent address before the Medico-Legal Congress, attributed the epidemic of suicide this year chiefly to the press. He holds that if the Legislature could suppress the publication of the criminal news of the day, suicide would be far less prevalent than it is at present The opinion of so high an authority as Dr. Winslow is well worth consider-ing. Every parent, however, is the legitimate ruler of his home; and if he is convinced that records of crime are demoralizing reading, he can easily banish from his fireside the papers which furnish them. - Ave Maria

Instantly Relieves TORTURES

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, single application of Cuticura (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in every form of torturing,

disfiguring skin humours.

Fold throughout the world. British depot: Nawners. London. Potter Druck Carm. Conr., Boston, U.S.



Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents Wale Mig it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago

one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigon hair was restored to its orig color and ceased falling out, occasional application has since the hair in good condition." the hair in good condition."-H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S. A Aver's Pills cure Sick Headache

-OBJECTS OF THE-

New York Catholic Agency The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this agency agency for the states of th

regular dealers prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

1st. It is situated in the heart of the whole sale trade of the metropolis, and has complete such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase it any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

Srd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a partieular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention of manacement of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN Oatholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New NEW YORK. FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND



The O'Keele Brewery CO. of Toronto, Ltd. SPECIALTIES:

High-class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales. XXX Porter and Stout. Pilsener Lager of world-wide reputation. E. 'OKEEFE, W. HAWKE, J. G. GIBSON, Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Trea

FOR CHURCHES.

Best Qualities Only.

McCAUSLAND & SON 76 King Street West, TORONTO

TRY THAT MOST DELICIOUS

James Wilson & Co. 398 Bichmond Street, London,

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS

SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRADOT & CO. Altar Wine a Speciality.

Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the Clergy, and our Claret will compare favorably with the best incorporated Bordsaux. For prices and information address,

E. GIRADOT & CO.