

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Pope Claims His Dominions, By Titles Such as No Other Sovereign Can Show.

AN ABLE STATEMENT AND ESTABLISHED FACT.

One of the most interesting and valuable historical reviews of the Pope's temporal power, which have been published for many years, was the paper read by Mr. W. J. Sparrow, LL. D., at the Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society of England, in Hull, on Aug. 5th, before a large audience of representative clergy and laity.

The following is the most important portion of this address: For 300 years the Christians continued to be most loyal of the subjects of the empire, and in all things lawful to render obedience to the Emperor of Rome. But from the time when Constantine removed the seat of the empire to Constantinople, there never raised in Rome a temporal prince to whom the Pontiff owed permanent allegiance.

THE DONATION WAS DIVINE, NOT HUMAN. It is sometimes urged that Rome was included in the Empire of the Greek Emperors and appeared in the list of territories subject to their sway; but although it may have been so described by courtly sycophants, and although the Emperors may have called themselves monarchs of a domain which included Rome within its ambit, yet, in truth and in fact, Rome enjoyed complete independence under the Roman Pontiff from the time when Constantine departed from Italy.

LUTHERANS IN RUSSIA.

It Makes a Very Great Difference Whose Ex is Gored.

Russia has for some time past shown as clearly as she could that the Lutheran Church in the Baltic provinces is an eyecore to her. If a man belonging to that Church wants to become a Schismatic, he is received with open arms; but if a Schismatic joins "the grand old Church of Luther" he is transported to Siberia for the rest of his natural life.

When Papi drove out the Lombards, we are expressly told that he made restitution to the Church and the Commonwealth of the city of Rome of the territory that had been wrongfully taken from them by the Lombards. Again, when Charlemagne delivered Rome from its foes, he expressly declares that he restored it, not gave it, to the Pope; that he made a restitution, not a donation. Rome and the surrounding country have, from the time when the seat of empire was removed to the East, stood clear of all government, resting on a sovereignty of their own, they have owed allegiance to none—have been included in no Empire.

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and forest amid which the painted savages wandered and fought, the Vicar of Christ was a temporal prince. If there be any property sacred upon this earth the patrimony of the Church is pre-eminently sacred. The patrimony of the Church consisted originally of twenty-three distinct portions, and wherever was the patrimony of the Church there was the seed of civilization, there were slaves freed, arts and learning flourished, and order arose out of chaos.

AN IRISH SHRINE.

St. Mary's Ancient Cathedral in Limerick.

The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland recently visited St. Mary's cathedral and some other interesting historical buildings in Limerick. The cathedral, which was founded by Donald Mor O'Brien, King of Thomond, in 1179, is a plain but massive Gothic building, which is chiefly interesting on account of its antiquity and its connection with the history of Limerick.

MET DEATH IN THE SOUDAN.

HALIFAX, September 5.—Information has been received that Andrew Flack, a Halifax man, who was a corporal in the Royal Irish Rifles, died while on service with the British army in the Soudan. Flack participated in many skirmishes in Egypt. He took part in a recent battle with the Dervishes, killing three during the engagement, and was recommended for a medal. A battle became inflamed, causing several to be killed, to which the poor fellow succumbed on August 15. In a letter to his wife

against her, but she will have, as in the beginning, to exercise her spiritual power through seas of fire and seas of blood, through constant struggle and through endless agonies. At the present moment, in the year of Our Lord 1899, rulers of the Kingdom of Italy dare not grant to the people the right of voting, their Parliament is elected by an insignificant minority of the nation, and the reason for this miserable mockery of freedom is, as they themselves admit, the intense Catholicity of the great mass of the community. The real people of Italy are Catholic to their hearts' core, and were they allowed to press their wishes, were they entrusted with a constitution like England or America, they would speedily sweep out the swarm of infidels and renegades who are masquerading as the representatives of the Italian people. But even if the facts were the reverse of what they are, it is probably the first time in the history of the world that the desire of a robber for the goods of his victim was solemnly urged as a justification of the robbery. The inhabitants of the Papal States were well contented with their lot, as indeed they had good reason to be. A revolution may be lawful under certain circumstances. If the people find their rulers acting in a way as to involve in fact the moral and social existence of the State, the people in self-defense are justified in protesting themselves. And so has the Church judged again and again; but not only was there no justification for a revolution in the Papal States, but in fact there was no revolution. By force, by the guile and arms of foreigners was the Holy Father deprived of his dominions. But this is no new or strange experience. Nine times has the city of Rome been in the hands of usurpers. Thirty Popes have been compelled to leave Rome; four were imprisoned; seven resigned to exile at Avignon; four were unable even to visit the Eternal City. There has hardly been a century during which the Papal dominions have not been ravaged, dismembered or usurped. The Temporal Sovereignty, as history teaches us, is always being assailed, but history also teaches us it is invariably restored. Nowhere is the marvelous manner of Providence shown more clearly than in the story of the restoration of the Papacy. The hands used to do this service have often been the most unlikely, humanly speaking, for the purpose. Often has the Pope been restored by those who, judging by the world's standard of reason and policy, were most interested in his destruction.

Flack described a single-handed fight he had with one of the Dervishes a short time before his death. While fighting in close quarters his bayonet became detached from his rifle. One of the enemy seized Flack and a hand to hand fight ensued. Flack, however, got the best of his antagonist, and scoring his rifle dealt the Dervish a blow on the head, killing him instantly.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Where the Forgeries Attributed to Parsnell Originated—"United Ireland's" Discovery.

As had been previously promised by prominent placards United Ireland, in the issue of the 17th ult., gives evidence to show that the Irish office had the celebrated "Forger." The article is as follows:—

We have pinned the Government this time. We have caught the "Forger" making itself at home in the Irish Office and ordering the public officials about as its servants. There is no escape from the Cipher Telegram which we here unravel and present to an interested public. The conspirators are caught in the act. The succession of indignant denials of complicity with the "Forger" makes the Government expose the more shameful. One excuse after another was devised:—silly, shallow, self-contradictory excuses to clear their complicity in the manipulation of evidence on behalf of the "Forger" and the procurement of perjury in convict prisons. But what trick or device can they find to hide them from their open and apparent shame? "On Her Majesty's Service." Surely these words were never more grossly prostituted than when they were lent to the service of the "Forger," Pigott and Co. For a long time we had grave suspicion that the Irish Office was in London used as a branch establishment of Mr. Soames; that the Irish Office was in London as in Ireland as much as the "Forger's" service as its own paid clerks. Indications that led directly to the door of proof were not wanting. More certainly we had no doubts. But all questions on the subject in Parliament were met with impudent denial. We watched and waited patiently for proof absolute and undeniable. Our patience was rewarded. On Thursday evening last the following curious document arrived by a sure hand in our office. We print it from the original plink telegram forms as we received them. The official stamp is on every page. The forms themselves will be forthcoming when required for investigation:—

(Handed in at Cork Office 9.3 a.m.; received at Broad Sanctuary, London, at 9.39 a.m., July 10.)

O.H.M.S., Cork. To Joyce, Esq., IRISH OFFICE, Great Queen-street, London, S.W.

E Z E R H Q W S O
W N S I A O S
Z I K E Y Z
O S D I B F V
E Y I S Z P E
S I Z E I V X N
I A E G F Z J
R E B C V A O P
W O F I K H S R
O O S A P S I P
Y K X P S S I
Z Z K O C L S L
E Z F O S Y D
E I P W R C R O
I C S D F I S O
W K P Y K O P
Y R Z E Z I Z
E O Y E H R F
V I K P Z I

An incomprehensible jumble, it seems, to the uninitiated. But skill in cipher reading is an essential accomplishment in the office of an Irish Nationalist newspaper. The constabulary ciphers are characteristically stupid. In less than half an hour we had plucked the heart out of the mystery. We present the result to our readers. Those interested in such matters can, from cipher and translation, easily find the key for themselves. We submit the text of the telegram:—

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O.H.M.S., Cork. To Joyce, Esq., IRISH OFFICE, Great Queen St., London, S.W.

"It is fully reported in Cork Examiner, thirty-third September, eighty-six, O'Connor, M.P., called for cheers for Poff and Barrett; down with Cork Jurors. See also Cork Herald and Constitution of same date. "JONES, Cork."

It will be remembered that at the date (July 10) of the Cipher Telegram's transmission from the Crimes Department, Cork, and its delivery at the Irish Office, Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., was in the witness stand at the Forger's Commission. The telegram was forwarded, "On Her Majesty's Service," to Lord Annan's examination on behalf of the "Forger." The telegram was in reply to an urgent wire from the Irish Office when Mr. John O'Connor had floored the "Forger's" advocates. We have not yet fixed with absolute certainty the identity of the "Joyce" to whom it is addressed. But the evidence in our possession points with almost conclusive clearness to Removable W.H. Joyce, hanged in the west of Ireland as William Mangman Joyce, from the unscrupulous savagery that helped to purchase his promotion. He is a promoted detective, who has the honour to be a close connection of Recorder Henn, of Galway, and when Recorder Henn delivered his magnificent judgment confirming the sentence on Mr. Blant, Detective Joyce was forthwith promoted to the position and emoluments of a Removable Magistrate. There was no connection, of course, between the two events, but the coincidence is worth nothing. Removable Joyce was for some time employed in Star-Chamber duty in the County Galway. Thence he was transplanted to London, where his services at the "Irish Office"—services for which the public paid—were placed at the absolute disposal of the "Forger." Of the identity of the "Jones" who sent and signed the telegram there is no doubt or question whatever. He is "Divisional District-Inspector" Wm. Jones of the new-fangled "Crimes Department" in Cork. He is the favourite and factotum of Pasha Phunkit, and the door of all his dirty work, private and public, in the district—no sinecure, as anyone who knows Pasha Phunkit need hardly be assured. These two men, are indeed, as fitting tools to the "Forger's" hand as Pigott or Houston. The public, we are sure, would not grudge to hand them over body and soul to the calumny factory in Bristol question-square. But the all-important question remains: are they to be employed for the "Forger" while they are worked for the Government and paid by the public? With the body of the telegram we do not particularly concern our-

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE— CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous work, scenes such coming many miles to see from the CITY, Mass. ONLY BY MORLEY MIZZELL and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OLYMPIA, corner St. Oshers and St. Urban streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

aspect and friendship are all that are required. It is not so in marriage. Nothing there will supply the place of love. The belief that there are substitutes for it is one on which many a gay and hopeful young couple have trusted their happiness, only to find it a total wreck.—Philadelphia Record.

HOW TO AID IRELAND.

Wm. O'Brien Wants to Stimulate Her Industries With American Capital.

William O'Brien, M.P., has written the following letter to Mr. Thomas O'Flynn, who is one of the promoters of the scheme to stimulate Irish industries by sending to that country American capital and American skilled laborers to teach the Irish people the different trades:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, Aug. 2, 1899. Mr. Thomas O'Flynn, Manager Irish National Colonist, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR SIR.—Owing to my imprisonment and other anxieties I had no time to reply to your kind letter. We should all welcome with delight any infusion of American capital and energy into our country. There are many districts—for example, Greendore, in Donegal; Loughrea, in Galway and Youghal in county Cork—where the tenants' families could be utilized in factories, and the establishment of such industries among them would be of inestimable service. I cannot exaggerate the encouraging effect it would have to Youghal, for instance, where the Posenby evictions have been going on, if there was an American factory started to give employment. It is unquestionably one of our serious difficulties that, under the present system of relief to evicted tenants, the tenants remain unemployed. They would welcome one of your factories as a priceless blessing, and the landlords would receive the death blow of their last hope, which is that by increasing evictions they may exhaust our funds. Looking at the matter from our point of view, any well-considered industrial scheme such as you foreshadow would be of incalculable beneficial effects in diffusing some spirit of American energy and enterprise through the country. The establishment of an Irish-American factory at Youghal, at this moment in particular, would be a most effective blow at the syndicate who have undertaken to depopulate the district, and I do earnestly hope that your company may see their way to some practical and well-aided action in this direction. Believe me, dear Mr. O'Flynn, very sincerely yours, Wm. O'BRIEN.

BURIED IN LANDSLIDES.

Terrible Destruction Caused by Cleudburats and Floods in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 4.—A destructive landslide is reported at Inacaran, state of Hidalgo. For a week previous to August 25 rain had been falling incessantly and on Sunday night it culminated in a cloud burst, which caused streams to overflow their banks and loosened the earth on the mountain in rear of the iron works of Richard Henry. At midnight the slide occurred, bringing down with it the huts of the laborers, who had built in its side, and covered many others and their inmates. The night was very dark and rain fell in torrents. The many laborers employed in the works commenced to hunt for the unfortunate caught in the slide. They managed to take out several alive, but a woman, her daughter and an infant were not found till several days after.

At 9 o'clock another slide, fifty times as large as the first, rushed down the settlement, breaking down walls, filling doorways, covering gardens, crushing trees and depositing immense rocks which the men cannot move. This fresh slide caused great terror to the miners and workers in the mills, who sought safety in flight. When morning dawned the rain ceased, but the devastation caused by the breaking away of the mountain side was apparent. Nearly all of the huts, hundreds in number, had been swept down into the valley and piled up one above the other and buried in the mud and stones several feet deep. Houses at the base of the mountain were crushed, walls had been swept away, and the devastation was most complete. For three or four days afterwards searching was carried on in the slide, and five bodies were taken out. It is believed many others were buried.

There are heavy floods at Tescal, state of Morelos. A large portion has been washed away, and several lives have been lost. There is danger of a great rice. There is also flooded and the people have been driven from their homes. They are in a starving condition, and appeal for help.

YOUTHFUL MARRIAGES.

Some of the Mistakes Made by Romantic Young Men and Women.

There is a diversity of opinion on the subject of youthful marriages. It may be a question whether young people know their own minds sufficiently well before the age of twenty-two to hazard a final choice. Taste changes very much between the age of eighteen and the age above mentioned. Many who have made their choice earlier have carried it out from a sense of honor and not from love, because a wider range of choice has shown them, too late, alas! their mistake. The burdens of life are heavy enough to bear without adding this, the worst of all.

THE NORTHWEST'S CROPS.

Encouraging Reports from all Points—No Damage Done and All First Class Grains.

WINNIPEG, September 5.—From Grains, in the Mennonite settlement; from the Morden district, from Doloraine and Melita, in the Turtle Mountain district; from the Portage Plains and the Beautiful Plains at Carberry, from the centres of the wheat growing districts in Southern Manitoba, from the world-renowned Brandon district, from Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regins, Moosejaw, Indian Head, Virden, and from far-off Prince Albert and Edmonton, comes the same encouraging reports that the wheat crop of the Northwest has been safely harvested. The hum of the threshing is now heard all over the country, and farmers are seen busily engaged ploughing the fields for next season's crop.

TWO MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 5.—Captain R. G. Ross, in charge of the Government jetty work at St. John's bar, has been for several days blowing up the submerged wreck of the Dutch brig Neva, which has for years obstructed the channel off Mayport. He had in his employ a lighter commanded by Captain A.C. Moore, with a crew of twelve men. Two of the men, R. T. Moore, son of the captain, and G. Powell, colored, were soldering a 25-pound can of dynamite to-day when it exploded and blew both men to atoms, only one toe of Moore being found. Engineer Dunn was badly wounded in the explosion and arm. Capt. Moore was blackened by the explosion and badly shaken up.

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"Wishes have you been?" "To my tailor, and I had had you making him accept a little money." "You astonish me! Why?" "Because he wanted more." "You wish to marry one of my daughters?" "The youngest will cost £1,500, the elder £2,000, and the eldest £4,000." "You don't happen to have one still older?"

have fairly commenced. At the present time there are twenty elevators in course of construction in Manitoba alone. Several of a capacity of from forty to sixty thousand bushels each. There is a general feeling of satisfaction and confidence among the farmers and business men all over the country on account of the large yield and excellent quality of this season's grain.

AN IMPERIAL GAME OF BLUFF.

For Which the People Pay the Piper.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Little by little the German army is increasing, and one army corps after another is being added. Since the opening of the year no less than four corps have been added, and now the Emperor has given orders for the formation of a fifth, with headquarters at Bamberg, on the eastern frontier. This move is evidently a reply to Russia, who continues to make her troops upon the western frontier, and in his way the Emperor William serves notice upon the Czar that he does not mean to be caught napping. The German press comments upon this movement of the Emperor as full of significance. It is pointed out that the contrary to the usual custom—in such cases there is no attempt at concealment.

The more sensational of the Berlin papers go so far as to say that this indicates a determination on the part of the Emperor to force Russia's hand. Should Russia reply by further increasing her force on the German and Austrian lines, as is confidently expected, the crisis will be precipitated before the end of the year.

Some Things That Catholics do not Believe.

Catholics do not believe that there is any authority upon earth or in heaven that can give leave to commit any sin, even the least; or that a priest can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not repent and truly propose to forsake sin and amend his life.

Catholics do not believe that a man can, by his own good works, independently of the merits and passion of Jesus Christ, and of His grace, obtain salvation, or make any satisfaction for the guilt of sin, or acquire any merit.

Catholics do not believe that it is allowable to break a lawful oath, or to tell a lie, or to say other wicked thing whatever for the sake of promoting the supposed interest of the Church, or for any good, however great, likely to arise from it. The false and pernicious principle that the end justifies the means, or that we may do evil that good may come, is utterly condemned by the Catholic Church.

Catholics do not believe that it is in the power of the Church to add to the truths contained in the "deposit of faith," that is, to frame or enforce any doctrine which has not for its source the written or unwritten word of God or authority for the same. Nor do they believe, when the Church makes a definition on matters of faith that this definition or article of faith is a new doctrine; it is only a solemn declaration and a clearer statement of what was believed, at least in the time of the Apostles, though some private persons might have doubted it.

Catholics do not believe that Protestants who are baptized, who lead a good life, love God and their neighbor, and are blameless ignorant of the just claims of the Catholic religion to be the only true religion (which is called being in good faith), are excluded from heaven, provided they believe that there is one God in three Divine Persons; that God will duly reward the good and punish the wicked; that Jesus Christ is the son of God, made man, redeeming us, and in Whom we must trust for our salvation; and provided they thoroughly repent of having ever by their sins, offended God. Catholics hold that Protestants who have these dispositions, and who have no suspicion of their religion being false, and no means to discover the true religion and who are so disposed in their hearts that they would, at any cost, embrace the Catholic religion if they knew it to be the true one, are Catholics in spirit, and in some sense within the Catholic Church, without themselves knowing it. She holds that these Christians belong to and united to the "soul," as it is called, of the Catholic Church, although they are not united to the visible body of the Church by external communion with her and by outward profession of her faith.

Very different is the case of a person who, having the opportunity, neglects to learn from genuine trustworthy sources what the Catholic religion is and what it really teaches, fearing that, were he to become convinced of the truth of the Catholic faith, he would be compelled by his conscience to forsake his own religion, and bear the worldly inconveniences attached to this step. This very fear shows a want of good faith, and that he is not in that insurmountable ignorance, which could excuse him in the sight of God, but that he is one of those of whom it is said, "He would not understand that he might do well." (Psalm xxx., 4)—Exchange.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reasonable amount; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

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