THE POPE IN POLITICS.

DR. McGLYNN TALKING TO THE ANTI-POVERTY PEOPLE.

Hundreds failed to gain admission to the Academy of Music last night, where Dr. Edward McGlynn spoke before the Anti-Poverty Society about "The Pope in Politics." The speaker was very much in earnest, and for over three hours held his audience spellbound by his invective and sarcasm. This was his first appearance in New York and created a conviction in his gestures, and he handled Pope and pretenses, figuratively, without gloves.

"The Pope in politics, What is the Pope to politics, and what is politics to the Pope? What are the Pope's men to politics, and what is politics to the Pope's men? Many hundreds of years ago there was a man named Octavian, who said, 'I am the Great I Am.' The cold and the power of earth could not tempt him from the Father's work and he refused to have anything to do with temporal power. The Pope, if he is anything, is but the successor to the man who smote the servant of the Lord, his name being Gethsemane and cut off his ear. And his office is satiary in the world only as it fulfills the mission for which it was created. As the Pope is the father of the faith he shall be carried to heaven; rather than that all other men shall surpass Peter in meekness and humility and in truth and spirit."

"One of his successors in the last three centuries did fulfill their proper office. They loved the sheep for their own sakes, and not for the sake of the office. Was it not St. Boniface between the Pope and the Emperor? [Wild applause.] We hear of no scheming for temporal power in Boniface's days. He was in bitter vain for any of the clerico-assertiveness in Peter that characterizes the latest of the Popes. Mon never did the thoughts of the Pope not belong to his shoulders, but they carried him in their hearts. And it is preposterous for an old man, already tottering, to think of the gate to himself the triumph of the Christian church throughout the world. And the success of the Pope in politics during the last sixty years will continue to be modest in their high office. When the church began to gather power and clerical course were clothed with civil power, then power came to be more esteemed than religion. This mistake should not be permitted to occur in this new virgin empire. As the church grew, wealth increased and ecclesiastical and temporal, were lavished upon the officials of the church, until ecclesiastical and temporal power became so mingled together it was not possible for them to be indistinguishable. This was the second great mistake. And this is the mistake which republics ought to guard against."

The beneficence of the Pope in politics, Dr. McGlynn said, had been well illustrated in the last year, when the Pope had been in arms against him, and in no country was his authority recognized. True, there was an attempted revival of his temporal dominion, but it was only an opera bouffe revival. Bismarck, the great humorist of Europe, had lately been amusing himself with the Pope by asking his Holiness whether the Pope had lost an opportunity of an international dispute with Spain over one of the little Caroline islands. And the whole room was overcome by a host of animated clapping of hands at this bit of recognition and explained. Did you hear our lion roar?"

The movement of the Pope in politics once became a politician—a partisan. And the example set by the Pope was emulated with increasing rapidity. He saw the success of his country in the last war, and he had bequeathed the principles of other nations as he has those of Italy. Only recently, at the instance of the Pope, and he had sent two Italian priests to investigate Ireland for the purpose of exercising a police authority over her landowners.

The Pope's very influence was a blunder that was worse than a crime. Every man should stick to his own business, and every ecclesiastical cobbler should stick to his last."