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

AN ABLE STATEMENT AND ESTAB-LISHED FACT.

One of the most interesting and valuable historical reviews of the Peps's tamperal power, which have been published fer many years, was the paper read by Mr. W. J. Sparrew, 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 Emperer of Rome. But from the time when Constantine removed the seat of the empire to Constantinople, there never reigned in Reme a temporal prince to whom the Pontiff owed a permanent allegiance. From that moment God liberated His Church. The donation of Constantine, as it is called, does not mean, as is generally supposed, a deed of gift, a formally signed piece of parchment, nor any other charter: it consisted in the fact that, moved by God, the Emperor Constantine, departed from Rame to Constantinophie, and removed the seat of the

Roman Empire to the latter city. THE DONATION WAS DIVINE, NOT HUMAN.

It is sometimes urged that Rome was included in the Empire of the Greek Emper-ors 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 monarche 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. A not widely dissimilar state of facts existed in the case of our own country [England]. Britain was included in the Roman Empire, and the Roman Emperors professed to regard it as part of the land over which they exercised dominion long after the last of the Roman legionaries had departed from its shores, and, nevertheless, all historians agree that from that moment Britain became independent. Why should any one then hesitate to apply the same principles of reasoning to the city of Rome? Rome itself was saved from the barbarians, both Goth and Hun, only by the fortitude of its Bishops, who turned back Attila and Genseric when in sight of its We find this fact-that is, the walls. independence of the Roman Pontiff-recognized again and again in the bistery of the world.

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. Reme and the surrounding country have, from the time when the seat of empire was removed to the East, stood clear of all have anything in common; and, lastly, to specification. Resting on a sovereignity of their ewn, they have owed allegiance to none—have been included in no Empire.

Recommendation of the East, stood clear of all have anything in common; and, lastly, to see our Church wantonly deprived of its perennial property is more than we can endure in allence. Against such tyranny we rights. He is first and earliest in the list of Christian severeigns.

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and the control of the control of

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and rest amid which the painted savages was Eloquent and pathetic as these words are, V dered and fought, the Vicar of Christ was a thing contrary to the unfitness of things in temporial prince. If there be any property the despoilers of the Cathelic Church comsacred upon this earth the patrimony of the plaining of their Church being wantonly de-Church is pre-eminetly sacred. The patriprived of its perennial property. The very mony of the Church consisted originally of thing that the Schlamatics are now doing in twenty-three distinct pertions, and wherever | Esthenia and Livonia was done by the Prothe seed of civilization, there wer slaves freed, arts and learning flourished, and order arose out of chaos. So imperfectly are Englishmen, even of the educated classes, acquainted with history that although the story of Europe teems with countless examples of the works of love and charity of the Church from which her temperal and political power arose, few of our compatriots have any knowledge of the fact, but regard the Papal power, as the in protesting against the violence done to the growth of despotism and darkness, raised by Lutheran Church; but perhaps they would the usurping ambition of a varicious Pentiffs and the exercise of what they call priest-craft. The Pene, then, claims his temperal nower and the Papal deminions by titles such as no other sovereign can show. We are sometimes told by our opponents that St. Peter had no temporal power, that the early Church possessed neither patrimony nor severeignty and this is true. The Church will flourish without the temporal power, but it will flourish in strife and persecution. The choice is between the Vatican and the catacombs.

A picture is sometimes held up to us of the Pope without any temporal dominions ruling his Church as a purely spiritual prince, fre from all earthly cares and independent of all earthly princes; and this picture has its attractions for some Catholics; but, alluring though it may be, it is quite impossible of realization. The Pope could not be the subject of any severeign, and if he resided in the deminions of any prince he must either be subject to him, or possess temporal power and be an independent sovereign. If the Pope were residing in the dominions of some monarch, perpetual difficulties would arise as to relations with that monarch, all the existing questions between the Church and the State would in his person arise in tenfold, nay, in a thousandfold greater degree. But those commonly propose to themselves the idea of the Pope with absolute independence, although with no apecial locality under his temporal deminion. Knowing what we do of the history and feelings of mankind, we can hardly think that the authors of this scheme have ever seriously considered the possibility of the realization. That earthly prince who would permit the Sovereign Pontiff to reside in his dominion without attempting to interfere with his spiritual functions, has never yet existed, and never will exist so long as human nature remains what it is. In short, it is a dilemma.

If the Pope is to be subject to the civil power of some one else, he cannot exercise his spiritual functions, and if, "assuming it to be possible, which it is not," he were not to be subject, he would be an independent sovereign. The terrible complication that poral power is the shelter, the guardian and poral power is the shelter, the guardian and protector of the spiritual. Destroy mended for a medal. A wound he had retained, causing the temporal power, and you return to the times of persecution. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombination of persecution. The Church will enterio fever, to which the poor fellow succombination of hell will not prevail ed on August 15. In a letter to his wife the sale into the shifteness of hell will not prevail ed on August 15. In a letter to his wife the sale into the

Kingdem of Italy dare not grant to the people the right of veting, their Parliament is elected by an intignificant minerity of the nation, and the reason for this minerable mockery of freedom is, as they themselves admit, the intente Onthelicity of the great mass of the commu-

nity. The real people of Italy are Cathelic to their hearts core, and were they allowed to press their wishes, were they but 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 shey are, it is probably the first time in the bistory 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 let, as indeed they had good reason to be. A revolution may be lawful under certain circumstances. If the pecple find their rulers acting insuch a way as to involve in fact the moral and social existence of the State, the people in self-defense are justified in protecting themselves. And so has the Church judged again and again; but not only was there no justification for a revo-lution 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 cleak their complicity in the manipulation of the city of Rome been in the hands of usur-evidence on behalf of the "Forger" and the pers. Thirty Popes have been compelled to leave Rome; four were imprisoned; seven But what trick or device can they find to hide resigned to exile at Avignon; four were un them from its open and apparent shame? able even to visit the Eternal city. There has hardly been a century during which the Papal dominions have not been revenged, dismembered or usurped. The Temporal Sovereignty, as history teaches us, is always being assailed, but histery also teaches us it is invariably is restored. Nowhere is the marvelous manner of Providence shown more clearly than in the story of these restorations. The hands used to do this service have often been the most unlikely, humanly speaking, for the purpose. Often has the Pope been restered by those who, judging by the world's stand-ard of reason and policy, were most interested

LUTHERANS IN RUSSIA.

in his destruction.

It Makes a Very Great Difference Whose Ox is Gored.

Russia has for some time past shown as clearly as she could that the Lutheran Church in the Baltic provinces is an eyescre to her. If a man belonging to that Church wants to become a Schlematic, he is received with open arms; but if a Schismatic joins "the grand old Church of Luther" he is trausported to Siberia for the rest of his natural life. At a pasteral conference recently held at Leipzig, Pastor Luthardt proposed a reso-When Pepin dreve out the Lombards, we lution on the subject, which was unanimously adopted by the assembled divines. The ag-

grieved paraons declare : "We protest against the violence done to our Church and the treatment meted out to S its members, who have always been the most | R loyal of the loyal. To see the Lutheran Church treated like a public nuisance ; to see its unwary members led away to apostasy from the faith of their fathers, and then fastened down to a creed with which they won't From that time the Pope has reigned as a raise our voice before God and men,

was the patrimeny of the Church there was testants of England and Germany three hundred years ago. Again, when not many years ago the Catholic Unites of Chelm were shot down in cold blood because they would not forewear their faith, the Lutheran parsons of Germany never dreamt of raising their voices either before God or men, ner did they stir a finger to prevent the perpetration of some of the most dastardly deeds of the present century. Of course they are quite right not have to do so now had they protested against the violence done to the Catholic Church filteen years ago.—London Universe.

AN IRISH SHRINE.

St. Mary's Ancient Cathedral in Limerick.

The Reyal Historical and Archæological 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. A number of interesting tembs and mural inscriptions were viewed with much interest.

These included the carved lid of the stone coffin of King Donald, the founder of the cathedral; the temb of Bishep Donal O'Brien dated 1217; the temb of Bishep O'Dea, 1427, whose croizer and miter were also exhibited, The life-sized effigies of Donough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond and President of Munster, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Kildare, dated 1624, were also to be seen, at least such portion of them as had not been broken off by Ireton and his soldiery. Adjoining the cathedral is to be seen the house in which Ireton, Cremwell's son-in-law, died of the plague in 1650. The house is a massive stone structure and is still inhabited. Also in the immediate neighborhood of the Cathedral stands King John's Castle, which dates from 1210. It has been maintained in repair since the time of Charles II, as a military barrack and is one of the finest specimens of fertified Norman architecture in Ireland. King John placed his castle in charge of a constable, whose office was continued down to 1842, when, on the death of Viscount Gort, the last constable of Limerick, the post was abolished.

MET DEATH IN THE SOUDAN.

HALIPAX, September 5.-Information has been received that Andrew Flack, a Halifax transcend description, nay, almost surpass imagination. What political intrigues! many skirmishes in Egypt. He took participated in what treachery! what confusion 1 The took participated in the streachery. three during the engagement and was recom-

against her, but she will have, as in the beginning, to exercise her spiritual power through sees of fire and waves of blood, the sees of fire and waves of blood, the death. While fighting in close quarters through constant struggle and through end-less persecutions. At the present mement, in this year of Our Lord, 1829, rulers of the memy scient Flack and a hand to hand fight ensued. Flack, however, get the best of his antagonist, and securing his right of voting, their Parliament is elected rife dealt the Dervish a blow on the head, but the property of the ration, and believed relevant to the property of the ration, and believed with one of the Dervish a blow on the head, but the word of the relevant re killing him instantly.

## ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Where the Forgeries Attributed to Parnell Originated-" United Ireland's " Dis-COVERT.

As had been previously promised by promthe 17th ult., gives evidence to show that the Irish office held 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 efficials 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 exposure the more shameful. One excuse after another was devised :procuration of perjury in convict prisons. them from its 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 auspicion 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 at the "Forger's" service as its own paid cierks. Indications that led directly to the deer of proof were not wanting. Moral certainty was not wanting. But all questions en the subject in Parliament were mot with impudent denial. We watched and waited patiently for proet 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 pink telegraph 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 s.m.; received at Broad Sanctuary, London, at 9.39

a.m., July 10.) O.H.M.S., Cork.

To Joyce, Eig., IRISH OFFICE, Great Queen-atreet, London, S.W. E  $\mathbf{R}$ H K D

C P JONES, COPE. Irish Nationalist newspaper. The constabulary ciphers are characteristically stupid. In less than half an hour we had plucked the herrt out of the mystery. We present the result to our readers. Those interested in such matters can, from cipher and transla-tion, easily find the key for themselves. We subjoin the text of the telegram :

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(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 St., London, S. W.

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

"Jones, Cerk." 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 Forgeries' Commission. The telegram was forwarded, "On Her Majesty's Service," to afford ammunition for Sir Wretched Fibster's blundering cross-examination on behalf of the "Forger." The telegram was in reply te an urgent wire from the Irish Office when Mr. John O'Connor had floored the 'Forger's' advocate. We have not yet fixed with absolute certainty the identity of the "Joyce" to whom it is addressed. But the evidence in our pessession points with almost con-clusive clearness to Removeable W.H. Joyce, known in the west of Ireland as William Hangman Joyce, from the unscrupious savagery that helped to purchase his promo-He is a promoted detective, who has the honeur to be a close connection of Recorder Henn, of Galway, and when Recorder Henn delivered his mandlin judgement confirming the sentence on Mr. Blunt, Detective Joyce was forthwith promoted to the position and eminements of a Removable Magistrate. There was no connection, of course, between the two events, but the coincidence is worth nothing. Remevable 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 "Jenes" who sent and signed the telegram there is no doubt or question whatever. He is "Divisional District-Inspector" Wm. Jones of the new-fangled "Orlmes Department" in Cork. He is the favourite and factotum of Pasha Phunkit.and the doer of all his dirty work, private and public, in the district-ne sincoure, as anyone who knows Pasha Phunkit need hardly be assured. These two men, are indeed, as fitting teels to the "Forgar's" hand as Pigott or Heusten. The public, we are sure, would not grudge to hand them over body and soul to the calumny factory in Printinghouse-square. But the all-important question remains, are they to werk for the "Forger" while

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## **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 unsqualled anywhere for magnificance of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so Life Like that one feels actually as if on the secred ground. THE CRUCHFIXION seems is a marvelious work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CHTY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand FANORAMA to be seen as the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Ostherine and St. Urbain streets, Mounted. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street care pass the door.

selves at present. It is a fair specimen of the paper and friendship are all that are required, begus information which made the creen-aximination of Sir Wretched Fibeter through supply the place of love. The belief that inent placards United Ireland, in its leave of out so Indicrous a fiasco. But the questions clamour for investigation. How comes the "Forger's" business to be transacted by Gev-ernment officials at the Irish office? How comes the "Forger's" telegrams to be de-spatched "On Her Majesty's Service?" There is yet time to bring the crying scandal before the House of Cemmon. We are ready with our proofs. We do not think that even the audacity of the Government will venture on a direct denial of the authenticity of the document we publish or of the identity of the principal performers in the censpiracy it un-masks. To explain away its damning effect is possible. The brave Mr. Ballour must not be suffered to crawl out of the responsibility through his favourite subterfuge. Once and for all, that back-door must be beited against him. He must not be allowed to shelter himself under the pitiful alternative with which he would fain bank all investigation. He will flippantly refuse to confess the authentity of the telegram. "If it is a fabrication," he will say, "it is beneath notice; if it is genuine, it must have been improperly obtained.' The excuse will not hold water for one moment. If the telegram were a fabrication it were small trouble to say so. If the telegram is-as it is-genuine it is the duty of a good citizen to expose it. In justice to our informante, it is only fair to mention that we have never paid one penny either for this or any other secret Government decument or information which it has been our duty from time to time to give to the public, and of which the genuineness has invariably been clearly established. Shall it be said that this evidence of the misconduct of Government officials, the prostitution of Government institutions, and the malversation of Government funds must be let pass without investigation or punishment because the brave Balfour is not pleased by the method of its exposure? If a conspiracy for the direct promotion of orime be detected in a Government department-no unlikely contingency, as the French incident goes to show—the same argument would secure immunity for the conspirators. The Government are in an awkward fix. If they claim privilege for this telegram as official they accept the official responsibility. The public are not fond of hide-and-seek when plain charges are publicly made, and we venture to think it would be safer for the

BURIED IN LANDSLIDES.

Coercionists even to brasen it out shameless

ly than to strive to shirk the responsibility

by cowardly evasions, by which no man is de-

Terrible Destruction Caused by Claudbursts and Floods in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 4 .- A destructive landslide is reported at Inscarnacion, state of Hidalgo. For a week previous to August 25 rain had been falling incessantly and en Sunday night it culminated in a cloud burst, which caused screams to overflow their banks and loosened the earth on the mountain in rear of the iron works of Richard Henry. At midnight the alide occurred, bringing down with it the huts of the laborers, who ware and Hudsen Canal company of Olyphant, had built in its side, and covered many others a few miles north of Scranton. The fire has An incomprehensible jumble, it seems, to the and rain fell in torrents. The many lacorers an extensive cave in eccurred at the mine and uninitiated. But skill in cipher reading is an employed in the works commenced to hunt a number of men were severely injured by the explosion of firedamp that followed. The for the unfortunates caught in the slide. They | the explosion of firedamp that followed. The managed to take out several alive, but a weman, her daughter and an infant were not found till several days after.

At 9 the same night another slide, fifty times as large as the first, rushed down over the settlement, breaking down walls, filling doorways, covering gardens, crushing huts 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 vailey and piled up one above the other and buried in the mud and stenes 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 Tetecal, state of Morelos. A large portion has been washed away, and several lives have been lost. There is danger of a great rise. Tampeca 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 sub ect of youthful marriages. It may be s question whether young people know their ewn 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 bordens of life are heavy enough to bear without adding this, the

sorest of all. Where the husband and the wife really love each other they get along well through the vicinitudes of life, because one immeasur able source of happiness always remains to them whatever disasters betide, and that is their unfailing sympathy with each other. Nothing less than this enables a young couple to endure with equanimity all the cares and anxietles and disappointments of married life. Nothing is more common than to see two young persons marry with the approval of the families and all the friends on each side. What a fortunate match for both of them ! every one exclaims. To outside appearance it is. A little time elapses-it may be a few years, or it may be enly one-when, to the surprise of their acquaintances, it is an-neunced that the marriage has turned out unhapplly. The explanation is simplethere was no love between them. There was a degree of friendship; there was a mutual

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 1 dustries 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 akilled laborers to teach the Irish people the different trades :

House of Commons, LONDON, Aug, 2, 1889. Mr. Thomas O'Flynn, Manager Irish Na-

tional Colonist, Boston, Mass. My DEAR SIR :—Owing to my imprisen-ment and other anxieties I hadn't time to reply to your kind letter. We should all welcapital and energy into our country. There are many districts—for example, Gweedore, in Donegal; Loughrea, in Galway and Youghal in county Cork—where the ten-ants' families could be utilized in factories, and the establishment of such industries among them would be of inestimable service. I cannot exasgerate the encouraging effect it would have to Youghal, for Instance, where the Ponsonby 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 laudlords 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 enterprice through the country. The establishment of an Irish-American factory at Youghal, at this moment in particular, would be a most effective blowat the syndicate whe have undertaken to depopulate the district, and I do earneatly hope that your company may see their way to some practical and well advised action in this direction. Believe me, dear Mr. O'Flynn, very sincerely yours.
WM. O'BRIEN.

ACRES OF HIDDEN FLAME.

Vast Subterranean Fire Under a Pennsylvania Town.

SCRANTON, Penn. Sentember 5 .- A fierce subterranean fire which threatens the destruction of several acres of valuable anthracite coal is raging in No. 2 colliery of the Delebeen spreading since the 21st of August, who volume of gas that had accumulated was ignited by the lamps in the men's hate, and it is thought that some of the many "blowers" which rush through the fissures in the coal veins caught fire at the same time and in turn l set fire to the coal.

ACRES OF BURNING ANTHRACITE.

Ever since then there has been a continuous caving in of the roof, until about twenty-two acres have collapsed. The men noticed fire in the place on Monday last, but thinking it was merely the wooden props used to support the rooi were burning, they paid no further heed to the matter until to-day, when it was discovered that acres of anthracite were glowing like a furnace and sending forth such an intense heat that it was not possible to go within forty feet of the nearest point at which the fire was visible. Immediately arrangements were begun to fight this formidable fire, which threatens such great destruction of property. A system of pipes will be laid at once from the surface for the purpose of pouring many streams of water against the

A PERILOUS UNDERTAKING.

Before these can be made effective it will be necessary to cut through 140 feet of solid coal. This is necessary in order to give the fire fighters a chance to battle with the fierce element that has obtained such tremendous headway, as owing to the direction of the air current the men would speedily be over whelmed by steam and gas should they attempt to throw water frem what appears to be the present point of vantage. The work of cutting through this formidable barrier will be conducted night and day under careful supervision. None but experts are employed as foremen, pipe layers and coal outters on this difficult and dangerous undertaking, and a regular watch is kept up to give warning in case gas should collect near the fire, as there is fear of another explasion.

THE NORTHWEST'S OROPS.

Encouraging Reports from all Points-No Damage Done and Ali First Class Grain.

WINNIPEG, September 5.—From Gretna, in the Mennonite settlement; from the Morden district, from Deloraine and Melita, in the Turtle Mountain district; from the Pertage Plains and the Beautiful Plains at Carberry from the centres of the wheat growing districts in Southern Manitoba, from the worldrenowned Brandon district, from Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moosejaw, Indian Head, Virden, and from far-off Prince Albert and Edmonton, comes the same encouraging reports that the wheat crop of the great Northwest has been safely harvested. The hum of the thresher is now heard all over the country, and farmers are seen busily engaged ploughing the fields for next season's orep. Neither moth nor rust has done damage to the wheat, and most of it will grade No. I hard. New wheat is being brought to market, but not yet in any great quantity. Several cars have already been shipped east.

have fairly commenced. At the present time there are twenty elevators in course of our struction in Maniteba alone, several of a capacity of from ferty to sixty theusand bushels each. There is a general feeling of satisfaction and confidence among farment and business men all over the country on tocount of the large yield and excellent quality of this season's grain. of this coason's grain.

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AN IMPERIAL GAME OF BLUFF

For Which the People Pay the Piper.

LORDON, 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 new the Emperor has given orders for the formation of a fifth, with headquarters at Bemberg, on the eastern frontier. This meve is evidently as a reply to Russis, who continues to mass her troops upon the western frentier, and in his way the Emperor William serves notice upon the Crar that he does not mean to be caught napping. The German press comments upon this movement of the Emperer as full of algorificance. It is polated out that con-trary to the usual custom, in such cases there is no attempt at concealment.

The more constitional of the Berlin papers go se far as to say that this indicates a determination on the part of the Emperer te force Russia's hand. Should Russia reply by further increasing her feroe on the German and Austrian lines, as is confidently excepted, the cries 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 sin can be forgiven for money; er that a priest can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not repent and truly propose to forsake sin and amend his life,

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

Catholics do not believe that it is allowable to break a lawful oath, or to tell a lie, or to any other wicked thing whatever for the sake of promoting the supposed interest of the Church, or fer any good, hewever 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 dectrine 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 selemn declaration and a clearer statement of what was believed, at least imrlied (that is, in an implied way, or inferentially) 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 blamelessly 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 Goa will duly reward the good and punish the wiloked; 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 sine, offended God. Catholics hold that Protestants who have these dispositions, and ho have no susn ion o 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 Catholio 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 the jare not are united to the visible bedy of the Church by external communion with her and by outward profession of her faith.

Very different is the case of a person whe, 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 con-vinced of the truth of the Cathelic 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 eight 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)-Rxchange.

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 reason able amount; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

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 empley a lighter commanded by Captain A.C. Moore, with a crew of twelve men. Two ef 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 ex-ploded and blew both men to atoms, only one toe of Moore being found. Engineer Dunn was badly wounded in the side and arm. Capt. Moore was blackened by the explosion and badly shaken up.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE SOTA AND DAKOTA

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"Where have you been?" "To my tailor, and I had hard work making him accept a little money." "You astonish me! Why?" "Because he wanted more."

Several cars have already been shipped east.

Grain merchants have completed arrange—The youngest will get £1,500, the elder £3,000, ments for handling the crop, and in a week and the eldest £4,000." "You don't happen to or two the grain business for the season will have one still older?"

The Control of the Co