

It will not be known how the men died until the bodies are found.

The damage to the mine is estimated at \$25,000 and the expenses of getting the bodies out may reach \$20,000. The company is censured for sending the men into the mine when it was in a dangerous condition. In answer it is said the company either had to do this or close the mine, which would have meant the loss of all the capital invested.

Water began pouring into the slope and threatens to drive out the rescuers. It is thought to be surface water and will soon cease to flow. Others think the water comes from the Suquehanna river. If it is river water, the whole mine will be flooded in a short time and it will be months before the bodies can be got out.

### POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29.—Cardinal Gibbons has received from Rome the advance sheets containing the following comprehensive abstract of the Pope's encyclical on the reunion of the Christian church. It has very probably some bearing on Mr. Gladstone's recent letter, which has attracted so much attention. The pope says:

"The holy father, intent upon the work of bringing all to the one fold of Christ, considers that it would conduce to that end were he to set before the peoples of the Christian world the ideal and exemplar of the church as divinely constituted, to which church all are bound by God's command to belong.

"In scripture, the church is called a body and the body of Christ. It is visible as being a living and organized society, and is animated by the invisible vital principle of supernatural life. Those, therefore, who either deny that Christ's church is a visible body, or refuse to allow that it has 'the perennial communication of the gifts of divine grace,' are equally 'in a grievous and pernicious error.'

"A church which should embrace all men everywhere and at all times was clearly foretold by the prophet Isaiah, and was typified as our Lord's mystical body, a body united to himself as head, a mystical body, the members of which, if separated one from the other, 'cannot be united with one and the same head.' And so another head like to Christ. That is, another Christ must be invented if, besides the one church, which is his body, men wish to set up another.

"As a necessary consequence, 'in his divine wisdom he ordained in his church of faith a virtue which is the first of those bonds which unite man to God, and whence we receive the name of the faithful.'

"Christ endowed his apostles with authority like to his own, and promised that the spirit of truth should direct them and remain with them forever, and because of this commission it is no more allowable to repudiate one iota of the Apostles' teaching than to reject any point of the doctrine of Christ himself. This apostolic mission was intended for the salvation of the whole human race, and consequently must last to the end of time.

"The magistratum instituted by Christ in His church was by God's

will perpetuated in the successors appointed by the Apostles, and in like manner the duty of accepting and professing all that is thus taught is also perpetual. There is nothing which the church founded on those principles that it has been more careful to guard than the integrity of the faith. The fathers of the church are unanimous in considering as outside the Catholic communion any one who to the least degree deviates from even one point of the doctrine proposed by the authoritative magistratum of the church.

"The church is a man's guide to whatever pertains to heaven. This is the office appointed to it by God, that it may watch over and may order all that concerns religion, and may, without hindrance, exercise according to its judgment its charge over Christianity. Wherefore they who pretend that the church has any wish to interfere in civil matters or to infringe upon the rights of the state, either know it is not or wickedly calumniate it."

"As there is no true and perfect human society conceived which is not governed by some supreme authority, so Christ of necessity gave to His church a supreme authority, to which all Christians may be obedient. For the preservation of unity there must be unity of government jure divino, and men may be placed outside the one fold by schism as well as by heresy.

"The nature of this supreme authority can be ascertained from the positive, evident will of Christ in the matter. As He willed that His kingdom should be visible, Christ was obliged to designate a viceroy on earth in the person of St. Peter. He also determined that the authority given to him for the salvation of mankind in perpetuity should be inherited by St. Peter's successor.

"It cannot be doubted from the words of holy writ that the church, by the will of God rests on St. Peter as a building upon its foundation. St. Peter could not fulfil this duty without the power of commanding, forbidding and judging, which is proper to be called jurisdiction. It is by the power of jurisdiction that nations and commonwealths are held together. A primacy of honor and the shadowy right of giving advice and admonition which is called direction, could not give unity or strength to any society of men.

"Metaphorical expressions of the 'keys' and of 'binding and loosing' indicate, 'the power of making laws, of judging and of punishing—a power which our Lord declares to be of such amplitude and force that God would ratify whatever is decreed by it.' Thus the power of St. Peter is supreme and absolutely independent, so that having no other power upon earth as its superior, it embraces the whole church and all things committed to the church.

"As his governing authority belongs to the constitution and formation of the church as the very principle of unity and stability, it was clearly intended to pass to St. Peter's successors from one to another. Consequently the pontiff who succeeded him in the Roman episcopate received the supreme power in the church jure divino, and this is declared fully by general councils and is acknowledged by the consent of antiquity.

"For the preservation of unity in the Christian church it is above all things necessary that there should be union between the Roman pontiff, the one successor of St. Peter, and the bishops, the many successors of the apostolic college. 'It is necessary to bear in mind that no prerogative was conferred on the Apostles in which St. Peter did not participate, but that many were bestowed upon St. Peter apart from the Apostles'. He alone was designated by Christ as the foundation of the church. To him he gave the power of forgiving and retaining, and to him alone was given the authority to feed.

"As the divine founder of the church decreed that his church should be one in faith, in government and communion, so he chose St. Peter and his successors as the principal and, as it were, the center of this unity.

The Episcopate order is rightly judged to be in communion with St. Peter as Christ commanded, if it is subject to and obeys St. Peter, otherwise it necessarily becomes a lawless and disorderly crowd. For the due preservation of unity of the faith it is not sufficient that the head should have been charged merely with the office of superintendent or should have been vested solely with the power of direction, but it is absolutely necessary that he should have received real and sovereign authority which the whole community is bound to obey.

"Holy writ attests that the keys of the kingdom of heaven were given to St. Peter alone, and that the promise of binding and loosening was granted to the Apostles and to Peter, but there is nothing to show that the Apostles received supreme power without Peter or against Peter. Such power they certainly did not receive from Jesus Christ. Wherefore in the decree of the Vatican council as to the nature and authority of the primacy of the Roman Catholic pontiff no newly conceived opinion is set forth, but the venerable and constant belief of all ages.

Deming, New Mexico, Headlight: The colonies in the republic were first inaugurated by the Mormons some eight years ago. In various colonies, of which there are half a dozen, there are some 2,000 people. They are situated in the valleys of San Miguel, Piedras Verdes and Boca Grande rivers, in each of which there is an abundant flow of water the entire year. The principal colonies are Juarez, Dublan, Diaz, Pacheco and Oaxaca. The latter colony is in Sonora, the others are in Chihuahua. Oaxaca is about 100 miles away from the nearest colony in Chihuahua, and the latter are eighteen to forty miles apart. The colonies raise great quantities of fruit and vegetables and find their principal market in the mining camp at Corralitos, although they ship a great deal to the city of Chihuahua and the City of Mexico. They have a canning factory, which cans a great deal of the fruit grown and produces a quality which equals the best from American establishments. The last two years the output has been limited by the short crops of fruit, owing to the severe frosts, but this year the prospects are especially bright. Deming is receiving a great deal of trade just at present from colonists.