

to him within the lines of his own immediate party, he knows full well that the split between it and the "Liberals," occasioned by his insistence in retaining the leadership, is fatal to the Irish cause. Without Gladstonian—which means "Liberal"—support the cause of home rule for Ireland is indefinitely postponed. That result would, should Parnell insist upon his position, be due extensively to him. Mr. Gladstone has stated that it would be impossible for him to co-operate with the Irish leader who has become a stench in the nostrils of decent people. Parnell has damaged the cause of which he has been the foremost exponent and supporter, even should he be forced to retire. In exasperating the Gladstonians against himself he has necessarily cooled the ardor of the followers of the "Grand Old Man" toward Irish home rule. This effect is inevitable. The insults that he has heaped upon Mr. Gladstone exhibits forcibly another fatal defect in his character—a want of proper respect for one of the greatest, most truthful and upright statesmen of modern times. He characterized this pure-minded, learned and philosophical publicist as a garrulous old man, and accused him of untruthfulness. This insulting treatment by a man whose qualities and career have won the admiration of the civilized world, can hardly be passed over. Mr. Gladstone's admirers are not at all confined to those who agree with his views either socially, politically or religiously. His life-work and marvellous talents are universally recognized among all civilized people, and the indignities thrown at him by Parnell will serve to deepen and widen the contrast between the latter and the venerable object of his insults. Beside him Parnell is a pigmy. The Irish leader sinks out of sight as a friend to Ireland compared to Mr. Gladstone, one of the most brilliant men of the age, as well as one of the most persistent in pursuing to a conclusive success any cause he espouses because he believes it to be just.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, in the issuance of a manifesto announcing that no member of that church can consistently support Parnell as leader of the Irish party, deals the arrogant politician a stunning blow from which it will be impossible for him to recover. As a rule Catholics will be influenced by the position assumed by their church, which has

doomed Parnell to political obscurity. It may be insisted that even if Parnell be deposed this would not necessitate his retirement wholly from the fight for Ireland's freedom. The character of the man appears to be such, however, that he will work at the head or nowhere. Besides this fact, made so apparent in the recent damaging situation, the next leader must, to insure the support of the Gladstonian Liberals, be one who has opposed the continuation of Parnell's leadership. The English supporters of home rule for Ireland could not be induced, we presume, to co-operate with one of his supporters in the present turmoil. The probability that Parnell would work for Ireland and liberty under a man who had stood in favor of his being deposed, is exceedingly remote. He is too selfish, haughty and conceited to take a position like that. We believe his political doom is sealed, according to the just verdict of all lovers of consistency, morality and truth.

#### THE LATE TRAGEDY IN NEW MEXICO.

In the early part of the present month we published what purported to be an account of a tragedy enacted on the Zuni reservation, near the border line between New Mexico and Arizona. The bloody affair took place on October 26th, at a late hour of the night. The victim was Joseph Lewis, aged 21. The parties who committed the homicide were J. R. P. Pipkin and Jos. W. Hatch.

We have received Mr. Pipkin's side of the story, but it is so elaborate and detailed, containing what he avers to be conversations between different persons, that it is not of a nature to make it desirable for publication in full. Its substance is that his wife had committed a grave offense against him, but the breach between them in consequence was bridged for a time by his extending forgiveness to her. Subsequently, however, she influenced her parents and other relatives, who lived some distance away, against him. Her mother, brother and sister visited his house, and during his temporary absence they, together with his wife, loaded up a wagon with his household effects, and, taking two of his children, were about to leave for the home of the Lewis family, into which he had married. At the time the shooting occurred he and J. W. Hatch were tracking the

Lewis in order to locate them that an officer might be procured to serve process upon them before they left that part of the country, as he desired to recover his goods. As Pipkin and Hatch approached the place where the family were camped—the Zuni Wash—Joseph Lewis fired upon them. The shooting was returned, resulting in the death of the unfortunate young man. Another fusillade occurred between the two men who had been pursuing the family and two others who were guarding them some distance from the camp. The horse of one of the guards was killed and that of another wounded. In searching for Joseph W. Hatch, three days afterwards, the sheriff shot and killed, by mistake, a respectable young man named Ira Starn Hatch, brother of the person wanted by the officer. This comprises what appears to be the essence of Mr. Pipkin's statement, which he concludes by asserting that he had been tried by a regular jury of twelve men and acquitted of the charge of murder. Neither Mr. Pipkin nor his wife are members of the Church.

#### AN INCONSISTENT JUDGE.

The full text of Judge Anderson's decision denying naturalization to "Mormons," will be found in another part of this paper. We have already paid our respects to the chief points in it, as set forth in the synopsis for which we were indebted to the *Herald*.

It will be seen that Judge Anderson admits that each of the applicants, according to the evidence before him, has resided within the United States for more than five years and within the Territory for more than one year last past, is a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Reference to the naturalization laws of the United States will show that these, with the fact that the applicants are of the age of twenty-one years, are all the qualifications required by statute. The fact that they are members of a particular Church is all he can allege against them, and that is not a lawful objection to their admission to citizenship.

Judge Anderson goes on to recite certain conclusions he arrived at after an investigation held in the Third District Court a little more