

wrongs and disabilities should be so devoid of good judgment and discretion as to be constantly erecting barriers against their own emancipation.

One of the most potent arguments with which the opponents of home rule are now being supplied is based upon the evidence furnished by deeds of violence, that liberal additions of political advantage would—in creating stronger causes for local antipathies—bring about a condition of tyranny before which past outside oppressions would sink to insignificance. There is no tyranny that is greater or more dangerous than that of mobs. These diabolical factional conspiracies and frantic outbreaks of violence proceed from an aggregation of tyrants, who, unable to convince their opponents and bring them to their way of thinking, resort to the brutal means of force as a compulsory method of producing an impossible result. Ireland's worst enemies are within her own borders.

FIGHTING OVER PARNELL.

THE political faction riot which is reported from Cork, Ireland, to-day will not add any new advocates to the cause of home rule. It shows very plainly that a large number of those whose cries for a local parliament are loudest are not only seriously lacking in respect for the friends of their cause but have very little genuine respect for the cause itself. It would indicate that in the case of a large number of the citizens of Cork especially a sentimental devotion to the memory of Parnell is more to them than love of liberty.

They seem to have absorbed without modification the spirit that actuated their leader. With him the watch word of the struggle was "Parnell or ruin." They are now intent upon snatching this infamous sentiment from his grave stone and making it an epitaph for the general cause of their country.

It has been the hope of Ireland's friends in the United States that with Parnell out of the way the strife of factions would cease and that every Irish heart would again unite in a patriotic devotion to the welfare of Ireland. These messages of partisan warfare after the real cause of division is removed, makes one feel as though they are determined to make their enslaved condition perpetual.

There is little use to help a people in securing liberty whose worship of a political leader could, under any conditions, be stronger than their patriotism. We do not believe the people of this country are disposed to do any-

thing at all to assist the cause of home rule till not only the shades of Parnell but all the other representatives of personal glorification, retire from the field.

BEARING FALSE WITNESS.

THE Boise *Statesman* informs the public that

"The dispatches announce that Utah has increased during the decade from 1880 to 1890 63,957, a percentage of 45. And the Mormons in their recent convention pointing to these figures ask why Utah should not be admitted to the sisterhood of States, particularly as the Mormons have renounced polygamy, and the church no longer exercises any political influence, the members of that church having divided among the Republican and Democratic parties, and expressing an intention of hereafter acting independent of each other in all matters of political opinion."

The *Statesman* has never been reliable on the "Mormon" question. There are several errors in the foregoing extract. The "Mormons" have not held any "recent convention." If by that is meant the General Conference, no reference was made on that occasion to the increase of population as reported in the census. Neither was any argument made in favor of "the admission of Utah into the sisterhood of States." Therefore the comments of the *Statesman* which follow its statements are as vain as its assertions are false.

It is to be hoped that with a new editor that paper may mend its ways and give more facts and less fiction when treating on the affairs of its southern neighbor.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

A DISPATCH from Brussels says that a decree of Pius the Ninth has been found which confirms the exclusive right of the cardinals to elect the Pope. It says that with the cardinals also rest the authority of determining where the election shall be held.

There is nothing new in this. The cardinals have for ages been the sole electors of the Pope. When the number is complete, the college, as it is called, consists of seventy. Of these, six are cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons. They form the Pope's high council, and are divided into committees or congregations for the quicker dispatch of business. Some of them make part of the Pope's household.

Immediately on the demise of a Pope, the cardinal-chamberlain becomes virtually acting Pope. He is assisted by the first cardinal priest and first cardinal deacon. Catholic kings are notified of the Pope's death. Foreign cardinals are summoned to

Rome. The body of the dead Pope is taken to St. Peters, where it lies in state for nine days, and the cardinals attend the ceremonies every morning.

Preparations are being made, meanwhile, for the election. The place in the Vatican selected is called the Conclave. A series of numbered cells leading to a large hall make up the conclave. Bits of papers containing numbers corresponding to the cells are placed in an urn, and each cardinal draws one. Then he repairs to the cell the paper calls for.

After the balloting commences, the cardinals are cut away from all intercourse with the outside. Their meals are brought by attendants, and they must not leave the Conclave on any account until the election is over. Physicians, druggists and surgeons are also in attendance, so that even sickness cannot furnish an excuse for leaving.

Two-thirds of the cardinals present must vote for the same person before he can become Pope. An election often lasts for months. There are four modes of procedure in the election. They are known as "scrutiny," "acclamation," "compromise" and "inspiration." Scrutiny means a simple form of balloting, and if one person gets two-thirds of the ballots cast, he is elected. Acclamation means that if a candidate gets within one or two of the required two-thirds, and when the announcement is made, one or two present signify a desire to change their votes to him, the election is complete. Compromise means that if there are two distinct parties in the field, and both agree on a candidate, then the election is finished. Inspiration simply means acclamation. A cardinal openly nominates a candidate, and the whole body immediately ratify it. Pius IX was elected in this way.

Election by cardinals was first adopted in 1059. Previous to this, the Pope and even the bishops were elected by the priests and people, but great disorder attended the elections.

TROUBLE IN CANADA.

CANADA undoubtedly has a situation of her own in the political line. A dispatch from Montreal states that Secretary of State Chapleau has sued the *Toronto Globe* for libel. That paper asserted that he offered to sell his contingent of the Conservative party to the Liberals during the recent crisis.

Another dispatch, from Ottawa, says that Chapleau has resigned.

In the province of Quebec the situation is really critical. The royal commission which is now investigating the charges made against Premier