

# HOW THE POPE IS CHOSEN

## Story of How Successor of Leo XIII Will be Elected.

### SELECTED BY COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

Now Constituted of Cardinal Bishops, Cardinal Priests and Cardinal Deacons—Who the Cardinal Bishops Now Are—Grave Scandals in Time of Gregory Xth Led to the Change, in 1872, Etc.

From the Chicago Chronicle.  
Drifting across the ocean from the noisy city comes hints and rumors, vague and unauthoritative, but none the less disturbing that ere long the college of cardinals will be called upon to elect a successor to Pope Leo XIII. The health of the pontiff has for some time been failing, and this fact, combined with his advanced age, has led to the belief that the days of the head of the church are numbered.

The cardinals were originally the priests of the Roman church and centuries ago, when the people of Rome elected their bishops, the cardinals declared their right to elect the pontiff. Pope Nicholas, soon after his accession in 1058, ratified this demand of the cardinals, but declared that the laity and clergy of the city should ratify the action of the cardinals in choosing a pontiff. This led to such grave scandals and charges of bribery and intimidation that Gregory X, in 1272, cut off the priests and people of Rome from participation in the election and left it entirely to the college of cardinals.

As constituted then and now, the college is composed of cardinal bishops, cardinal priests and cardinal deacons. The cardinal bishops are the bishops of Ostia, Porto, Albano, Tusculum, Sabina and Palestrina, the former states of the church. The Cardinal Bishops enjoy certain prerogatives not accorded to cardinal priests and cardinal deacons, but even these are not absolute, as laymen who could serve the church better with the rank of cardinal than in any other capacity. In the eleventh century the number of cardinals was twenty-eight, but it has since been increased until now, when full, the college has seventy members. It is, however, never full, there being always a certain number in reserve, at the disposal of the pope, to be conferred when deemed advisable. At present the college, as to nationality, stands as follows: Italian, twenty-nine; Spanish, seven; Austrian, five; Bohemian, two; Portuguese, two; German, two; Belgian, one; Polish, one; Irish, two; Hungarian, four; English, one; Canadian, one and one American. The preponderance of the Italian element is thus seen to be very decided, and although the Italians have not the requisite two-thirds to elect a pope, they have enough to prevent a combination of the foreign element against them, and can, if they choose, control the election. It has been so far over 300 years, Adrian VI, in 1522, being the last pontiff of foreign birth.

### ARE MANY FORMALITIES.

The formalities attending the election are numerous and must be complied with to the letter. When the reigning pope is believed to be in a dying condition, witnesses are assembled to be present at his death, several cardinals among them, and as soon as the melancholy event occurs the papal chamberlain takes charge of the vatican, makes an inventory of the property in the pope's private apartments, views the body, writes a certificate of death, which he summons the witnesses to sign, orders the papal chapel and the bells to be tolled, and the bells to be tolled. All the cardinals are immediately notified of the pope's death and requested to attend the services at the vatican chapel. The funeral of a pope usually lasts nine days, the body, after being embalmed and three pontifical vestments, lying in state three days in the Sistine and then in the Cathedral of St. Peter.

One of the most peculiar things about the election is the precautionary measures taken to secure absolute secrecy in regard to the ballot until the election is over, and as it lasts often for several days the cardinals and their attendants are obliged to live in their apartments in the vatican. After the funeral the cardinals gather in the vatican, masses are said, a sermon relating to their duties is delivered by one of their own number or by some distinguished prelate chosen for the occasion, and the cardinals retire to a private wing of the vatican to hold the election. Formerly none but cardinals were admitted to this conclave, but of late years the rule has been greatly relaxed. The cardinals are mostly old men, some of them very aged, in some cases unable to help themselves to the extent desired, so that within the wing of the vatican set apart for their use there are now admitted barbers, waiters, valets, doctors and other attendants, all of whom take the same oath as the cardinals, to divulge nothing of what passes within the conclave. After those who should be there have entered the apartments every entrance but one is walled up; brick-layers with material and tools being in readiness. One door, however, a small private entrance, is not included, for it has happened that a cardinal died during a conclave, and some means of access to the apartments is deemed desirable, in view of an extraordinary contingency. The little door is locked within and without, and an attendant waits on each side, no one being allowed to pass in or out except by special permission from both the cardinals and the papal chamberlain.

### EACH HAS A CELL.

Formerly all the cardinals lived and slept in a common dormitory, but now a private cell is set apart for each. With the plainest furnishings, these little apartments more closely resemble the cell of a monk than a habitation fit for a prince of the church. The cells are draped, those for the cardinals created by the last pope in red, all others in green, so that the distinction between a red cardinal and a green cardinal is marked during the election if at no other time.

There is little change in the routine life of the cardinals during these days they are confined here waiting the final vote. An official wakes each cardinal at 6 o'clock every morning, and the college immediately assembles at mass before a temporary altar. After mass a ballot is taken, and if there is no choice they retire for breakfast. In

discussion, possibly electioneering, exercise and other ways, they pass the time until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when another ballot is taken, and if without result they dine, all resting at dark to wait the next day's events. There are four acknowledged methods of electing a pope: 1. By inspiration, 2. By compromise, 3. By popularity, or ballot, 4. By access. Popes have often been elected by inspiration, when upon entering the conclave one candidate is obviously the choice either of the entire body or a majority, some one, viva voce, proposes his name, the other cardinals accept, and the inspiration of the act is recognized. By the compromise method the cardinals, finding it impossible to agree upon a choice leave to one of their own number the task of nominating a pope.

### SYSTEM OF BALLOTTING.

The system of balloting which has been in vogue in the conclave for several hundreds of years is a curious premonition of the Australian system. Sheets of paper are carefully folded so that when opened by the tellers the latter see nothing but the name of the candidate who has been voted for, while in one of the folds is recorded also the name of the cardinal voting. When a ballot is to be taken these sheets are distributed by the attendants among the princess of the church, each records his vote, and in the folded corner his name or initials, the latter being done for the sake of identifying the ballot in the event of any controversy should arise as to the number of votes or their validity, then advances to the altar, kneels, repeats a prayer and in the sacred chalice deposits his ballot. All must vote, otherwise there is no election, and this is a tradition that on one occasion in the last century a cardinal, wise in his generation, prevented the election of a rival by concealing his ballot in his sleeve instead of depositing it in the chalice. When the ballots were counted of course there was one short and no election, and here the cardinal, in a very tricky manner, had won over enough votes to his own side to insure success. After the ballots have all been deposited in the chalice three cardinals are appointed tellers, who open the sheets, read and record the names of the candidates voted for, and then announce the result. If no election has been attained the ballots are burned, to be burned with the record of the vote made by the tellers. This part of the procedure is so well understood in Rome that as soon as the cardinals are locked up in conclave a particular chimney in the vatican palace is watched by everybody knows that an unsuccessful ballot has been taken.

When the ballot is successful the new pope is attired in the vestments of his office and escorted to the vatican, where he occupies the apartments just vacated by his predecessor. His name is chosen and a cardinal selected for the purpose hastens to the balcony facing the public square outside the vatican and there announces to the great assemblage awaiting the name of the new pope.

### BUDS OF DIXIE.

#### How the Debutante Fares in the Sunny South.

There is a great deal of talk nowadays concerning the rivalry between matron and maid in the social whirl. These foolish comparisons stop sharply when we cross Mason and Dixon's line. In the South mother and daughter never cross swords combatting gallant's sugared favors. In the Southern home the daughters of the house—once having made her bow as a debutante—is treated as a young queen. In her the mother renews her own youth; her father adores her, and her brothers are her knights errant. The servants think their young "missy" the fairest creature of any land, to wait upon whom is a privilege.

Down in Atlanta, for instance, the buds find no rivals; every mother who has a Southern daughter, through her own home welcomes and blesses the young girl standing with eager eyes looking out into the future. A Southern girl's "coming-out tea" is a thing never to be forgotten or soon seen. It is literally a "flow of soul." Women in the most elegant carriage costumes come in—alive, gracious, overflowing with good humor. In that most musical of patois they are "so delighted to be asked," but, above and beyond all, they are pleased to welcome The Bud to the circle of beauty. The lot of a daughter of a wealthy father in the South is hardly any better than she were a queen; for she has not a care. Only to love and be loved seems to be her vocation.

It is not easy to get right into the heart of a Southern home—Southern men are careful who they introduce to their own wives and daughters, though the entre, and your welcome will be less in hospitality compared with which there is no equivalent in its line.

### Cotton at \$1.20 Per Pound.

Wilmington Review.  
We can remember when cotton sold at \$1.20 per pound, right here in Wilmington. This was in 1865, directly after the close of the war. It had been hidden in various places, some of them very secret and out of the way. The late James Dawson had 65 bales bricked up in a vault in a building on South Water street, the building in the rear of Messrs. James C. Stevenson & Taylor's wholesale grocery house and now owned by Mr. Stevenson. We saw this cotton brought to light and helped to weigh it. We were told that Mr. Dawson got \$1.25 per pound for it, but in this we may have been misinformed, as from a table before us we find the highest price quoted in New York was \$1.20 and therefore we adopt these figures. But in one year, 1864, it did go beyond \$1.20. In that year it got up as high as \$1.90 per pound, against 93 cents in 1863.

The table we allude to is sent out by Price, McCormick & Co., of New York. There was a big drop, however, towards the latter part of 1865, when it ranged down as low as 35 cents. From that time the descent was gradual, but sure. As late as 1891, seven years ago, it sold for 12 1/2 cents. In 1896 the maximum was 8 1/2 and the minimum 7 1/2. These figures, be it understood, were for middling. Today this grade is worth in New York 5 1/2-16.

### Broad Tires.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer says: "There has been introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina a bill to compel the use of broad tires on road vehicles, under penalty for the use of narrow tires. We should like much to see it become a law—to see the broad tire experiment made in a State so near by as South Carolina. There are expert roadbuilders who declare the broad tire a necessity to good roads and who declare that without them even macadam roads cannot be kept in repair except at abnormal expense."

## ABOLITION OF MARRIAGE.

### Efforts to Form a League in This Country Meet With Poor Success.

Mr. Steed, who has given up the business of an editor to devote himself to the cultivation of ghosts, undertook to carry out a social reform in Chicago. After eight months he returned to England in disgust, asserting that Americans are far more conservative and less democratic than Englishmen. This appears to be true of another radical movement, the abolition of marriage. Some three years ago the Lanchester girl who denounced the institution of marriage and announced her purpose to live with a Mr. Sullivan out of wedlock, was forced into an insane asylum. The excitement resulted in the formation of a society to abolish marriage with a large membership.

In 1893 a young Englishman and his wife, Oswald and Gladys Dawson, tried to form a branch of the society in Boston, but without any sort of success. A few months ago another effort was made in Boston, the most active agent being a young English girl, who had attended the meetings of the English Legitimation League, as it is called. She succeeded in gathering in twenty-five members, all of them persons of socialistic, anarchistic, or other radical tendencies. There seems no reasonable prospect of its growth on American soil. How people in this country think about it was shown at Kansas City, where a man and a woman—Lillian Harman a daughter of the former editor of Lucifer—announced their purpose to carry out the idea of the league. They were arrested and sentenced to prison, where they served out their sentence in spite of the protests of her father.

It is not the first and ostensible purpose to do away with the marriage ceremony, though that is the end. The members state it, the purpose is "to create a machinery for acknowledging offspring born out of wedlock and to secure for them equal rights with legitimate children." Mr. Dawson, the first to attempt to form a Legitimation League, denies that the State has properly any concern in the relation between the sexes; and if it must concern itself that the contract should not be binding for life. As long as it does interfere, divorce should be as easy as marriage. Under English and Scottish law a woman who has been divorced is free to marry, but under the French law it is so qualified as to be virtually ineffective. The first idea of the society is to have the State recognize the right of an illegitimate child to the same share in the property of father or mother that a legitimate child has. Mr. Dawson says he has found a majority of the people with whom he has talked opposed to the marriage laws of civilized society, but that they are not willing to face the obloquy which an open statement of their views would impose. It is much to be regretted that the happiness of married people springs from the sense of their impotence to free themselves; that, but for this feeling many who are now wretched would not find the state so intolerable. He does not expect to do more than ripen public opinion in this generation.

### Electing United States Senators.

From the Buffalo Courier (Dem.).  
The objections to popular elections of Senators are baseless. It has been said that Senators represent the States and that the Legislatures are the organs of the States. But a State may also act through its people, the entire voting population by which Governors and other elective officers of the State Government are chosen. Representatives are elected by the people, but always in districts. There are differences in the terms of office, the number and the functions of the members of the two Houses, as well as in their constituencies and accordingly, there is no reason to fear that the distinction between Senators and Representatives will be obliterated.

But we cannot amend the Constitution of the United States, at least not at this time in this matter. A change will be effected only through party machinery, and it must be a change of the same nature and must be brought about in the same manner as the virtual change in the Presidential election system from the indirect to the direct method. The Legislatures as electoral bodies for the choice of Senators should be restricted to party duties. In this respect there will practically be no change in some States, including New York. But by transferring to State conventions the power of nominating Senatorial candidates, which has passed from the legislative caucus to the machine party bosses, the people would obtain influence upon the choice of Senators through their votes for members of the Legislature. This would have beneficial results in New York, Pennsylvania and other States.

### Reflections of a Bachelor.

It is only the innocent who are afraid in the dark. A woman never appreciates how lonesome she has been for some one to love her till she gets him.

A specialist is a doctor who can always find that a man has some form of a particular disease if he examines him long enough.

When a girl is in love with a man she always tells him that it's funny, but she has always been considered so cold by the other man.

A woman can never understand why the bugs will persist in crawling up on her plants from underneath when she washes the leaves so carefully on top.

As soon as a woman begins to say how much she would like to meet a certain literary man her husband says: "You! she probably wouldn't like him a bit if she did know him."—New York Press.

### Force of Habit.

"What did the telephone girl say, Chumpley, when you asked her for her hand?"  
"Busy now!"—Detroit Free Press.

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## ASKING SENATORS TO RESIGN.

### An Instance Where a Legislature Set a Precedent for Kentucky's Action.

Washington, Cor Baltimore News.  
The Kentucky Legislature has adopted a resolution calling on Senator William Lindsay, of that State, to resign his seat in the United States Senate. It will be transmitted to the Senate and be laid before that body by the presiding officer, and thus become a part of its official records. In the Senate it will be ordered to lie on the table and to be printed. That will be the end of it. Senator Lindsay will hardly pay any attention to it. This is precisely what happened in 1867, when the Legislature of Wisconsin passed a resolution instructing Senator James H. Doolittle, of that State, to resign his seat in the Senate. The Journal of the Senate for Monday, February 4, 1867, recites the following facts:

"The President pro tempore (Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut), presented resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin instructing the Hon. James H. Doolittle to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

"Ordered, that they lie on the table and be printed."

The Wisconsin Legislature took this action because Senator Doolittle voted against the submission to the States of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He paid no attention to the resolution, but served his term out.

Levi Cass, of Michigan, opposed in the Senate the adoption of the Wilnot proviso, in spite of instructions from the Legislature of his State to support it. He said that in the event of a conflict between his duty and his principles he would resign his seat. In opposition he would resign in the face of instructions from the Legislature of his State to support it, it would not believe that any conflict between his duty and his principles had arisen. At any rate, he retained his seat. In 1848, when Senator J. Hannan's Cabinet as Secretary of State.

An instance of a somewhat similar nature occurred in the Congressional career of the celebrated Henry Winter Davis. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in 1858 as a Know Nothing. There was a long struggle over the election of a speaker, John Sherman being the Republican candidate. Finally the contest was ended by the election of Mr. Pennington, a Republican member from New Jersey. Mr. Davis voted for him, and for so doing was degraded by the floor of the Congress with the endorsement of the Maryland Legislature. He declared to his constituents that if he would not allow their representative to exercise his private judgment as to what were the best interests of the State, "you cannot send me."

The right exists nowhere in law or good policy which authorizes or empowers a State Legislature to call upon a duly chosen United States Senator to resign. If it did, the Republican Legislature could call on Senator Gorman to resign, for a majority of the people of Maryland at the present, as is fully demonstrated by the elections in that State in 1894, '95, '96 and '97.

### Flour Not Adulterated.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Investigation by the Chicago Health Department as to the causes of the dark color of bread shows no adulteration of flour in the market. No corn or other foreign substance reported to have been used for adulteration was discovered in any of the samples analyzed.

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By virtue of authority conferred by a certain Deed of Trust from Anderson Benn and wife to Ernest Haywood, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N. C., in Book 125, page 17, I will on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1898, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, a certain house and lot on the South side of Lane street, in the Northwestern portion of the City of Raleigh, N. C., as shown on a map of the City of Raleigh, N. C., filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N. C., and as described as follows:

Bounded by a line beginning at a stake on the South side of Lane street, in the Northwestern portion of said city, said stake being the old Johnson Northwest corner; runs thence West along the South side of Lane street to a wooden culvert; thence South along the McClellan lot to the J. M. Betts line; thence East along the J. M. Betts line to the Clay Johnson line; thence North along the Johnson line to the beginning, containing about one-seventh (1/7) of an acre. Time of sale 12 o'clock, county court house door, Raleigh, N. C. ERNEST HAYWOOD, Trustee.

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