

ROSEBURG PLAIN DEALER.

VOL. XXXV

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1903,

No. 52

ELECTING
A POPE.CARDINALS ARE MADE
PRISONERS.HOW THE POPE IS SELECTED
AND PROCLAIMED TO THE
FAITHFUL CATHOLICS.

The selection and crowning of a Pope is a very ceremonious affair, and an event that concerns the Catholic church throughout the world. From the moment a Pope dies until his successor is crowned, the Vatican may be said to be in a state of fervid excitement.

On the death of a Pope it is the duty of the Cardinal camerlingo to formally ascertain that fact. He does so by knocking thrice on the door of the Pope's bed-chamber. Getting no answer, he enters and taps thrice with a silver mallet on the dead man's forehead, and thrice calls his name. No response coming, the camerlingo declares to the world that the Pope is dead.

The body is then embalmed, and after mass has been said over it in the presence of the Cardinals it is removed to St. Peter's, where it lies in state for nine days, when the funeral proper takes place. The next step is the selection of a new Pope. He is chosen by the conclave, a body or committee composed of Cardinals and other high church dignitaries.

They occupy special quarters in the Vatican, isolated from the rest of the building and from the outer world by the walling up of every door and window and aperture. Each Cardinal has a separate room, which is drawn by lot. With their servants they muster about 200 souls. All these men are sworn to secrecy. While the gathering lasts they are forbidden all intercourse with the outside world. They even cook their own food in a common kitchen.

One of the first duties is to choose three scrutators to count the ballots. The canons really define three kinds of election—by inspiration, by compromise and by ballot. Election by inspiration takes place when "all the Cardinals, as if by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, proclaim one candidate." As they never do this the Pope is always chosen by ballot or vote.

The ballots, when open, are about four inches long and three inches broad. In the first or upper section the Cardinal writes his name; in the middle the name of the candidate whom he proposed; in the lower section some motto from the scriptures. Two ballots are taken daily, in the morning and afternoon, until some candidate receives the requisite two-thirds vote of the members present. The duration of the conclave depends on many considerations—personal ambition, political intrigues and factional jealousies. That of 1800 lasted 104 days; that of 1878, when the present Pope was elected, only three days.

The moment the decision is declared the lucky Cardinal dons the papal robes, the masons tear down the plaster wall before one of the balconies from which the Cardinal dean proclaims the selection to the expectant throngs beneath, as, for example, in the case of the present Pope: "Cardinal Pecci has been chosen, and he takes the name of Leo XIII."

CORONATION CEREMONY.

Then comes the coronation ceremony. It takes place in the morning, commencing with a procession, headed by the Swiss guards, and ending by the new Pope, wearing a golden mitre, carried aloft on the sedia gestatoria, with a silver damask canopy borne above his head, flanked by the flabelli (the great fan of ostrich and peacock feathers), the whole surrounded by noble guards with drawn swords.

As the Pope enters St. Peter's, or the Chapel Sistine in the Vatican, where the coronation takes place, as the choice remains with the pope, he is stopped

three times by one of the clerks of the chapel, who, kneeling, sets fire to some flax on the point of a three-pronged stick, exclaiming, in loud and mournful voice, "Holy Father, thus passes away the glory of the world."

Having descended from the sedia gestatoria, the Pope proceeds to the altar and, after a brief prayer, commences the introit of the mass, which on this occasion is celebrated by himself. At the end of the confession he takes his place on the throne on the left side of the altar, while the first Cardinal bishop recites the three customary prayers over him. Then the Pope returns to the altar, kneels on the step, and while the first Cardinal deacon removes his gold mitre, the second Cardinal deacon invests him with the pontifical pallium. This garment is adorned with three black silk embroidered crosses, and constitutes the most sacred and important token of his office.

But to enumerate the ceremony at all fully would be too tedious. Needless to add, it is much more lengthy than the crowning of a temporal sovereign. The most interesting part of the whole proceedings, probably, is the placing of the tiara upon the Pope's head by the first Cardinal deacon. It weighs three pounds and is adorned with no fewer than 19,000 precious stones, of which 18,000 are diamonds.

As the deacon places the crown upon the supreme pontiff's head, he exclaims: "Take this tiara, adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art the father of all princes and sovereigns, the ruler of the globe, and on earth the viceregent of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to whom all honor and glory for ever and ever, amen." The Pope then rises and, wearing the tiara, delivers a benediction which completes the ceremony of coronation.

Selling Negroes.

The United States court at Montgomery, Ala., is trying several men for holding or owning slaves and last Saturday was a star day for the government prosecutors. Fletcher Turner is charged with holding Glennie Helms, a negro, in slavery and some very sensational testimony was brought out, telling how Helms was sold into slavery. The sensation of the day was the testimony of J. F. Dunbar, formerly night marshal of Goodwater, but now a policeman of Columbus, Ga. He testified he arrested several negroes, and after trial carried them to Dadeville, tied together with ropes. He thought he could sell them to better profit there. He saw Turner, and Turner said: "What are they worth?" He said: "Fifty dollars." "I don't want them; too much," said Turner. Then I said: "Forty-six." He again said: "No; too much," but said he would give me \$40. I accepted, and he gave me a check.

"He talked to the negroes, came back and told me to make a contract with them. I told him I would not sign or make any contract. I had no commitment papers."

On cross-examination he was asked what right he had to charge \$40 for the negroes. He said he made \$8 clear above expenses, which he acknowledged he kept.

Reduced Summer Excursion Rates.

The Denver and Rio Grande, popularly known as the "Scenic Line of the World" has announced greatly reduced round-trip rates from the Pacific Coast points for the benefit of teachers who will spend their vacation in the East, and of delegates to all the prominent Conventions—N. E. A., at Boston; A. O. U. W., at St. Paul; B. P. O. E., at Baltimore; Woodmen of America at Indianapolis; Eagle, at New York; Mystic Shrine, at Saratoga Springs; K. of P., at Louisville, and T. P. A., at Indianapolis.

Tickets at the reduced rates will be based upon one fare for the round trip, but will be sold only on certain days. These tickets will carry stop-over privileges on the going trip, giving passengers an opportunity to visit Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs and Denver; and will be good to return any time within ninety (90) days. Passengers going via the Denver and Rio Grande are given the privilege of returning via a different route.

For the rate to the point you wish to go, and for dates of sale and other particulars, as well as for illustrated pamphlet, write

W. C. McBRIDE, General Agent
124, Third St., Portland.

ILLUSION OR
PRESENTIMENTTHE POPE TO DIE NEXT
THURSDAY.THE OLD GENTLEMAN IS NEAR-
ING THE BRINK OF
ETERNITY

ROME, July 13.—Pope Leo is credited with having said:

"If I am destined to die from this illness, I feel I shall expire on Thursday, the feast day of the Carmelite Madonna, whom I especially worship."

This presentiment is remarkable, because in a certain way it coincides with the prophecy made in the 12th century by St. Malachy, the Bishop of Armagh, who predicted that Pope Leo would be succeeded by a Pope symbolizing the motto "Ignis Ardens" (burning fire). The Carmelite Madonna is the patroness of the Carmelite order, which attributes its origin to the Prophet Elijah, who ascended to heaven in a chariot of fire. Besides, being a member and protector of this order is Cardinal Gotto, who is looked upon as the most likely successor to the pontificate.

When Mgr. Angeli, one of the Pope's secretaries, described to the Pope the enthusiasm called forth by his illness, declaring that it had reproduced a revival favorable to the Catholic Church unexampled in its history, the Pontiff exclaimed "blessed illness."

Rome, July 13, 12:25 P. M.—The condition of the Pope has become worse. The dizziness has become pronounced and is accompanied by fleeting hallucinations.

Rome, July 13, 12:55 P. M.—The dizziness from which the Pope was suffering was a kind of mental confusion, during which he seemed to lose consciousness of his surroundings while he saw a vision. He explained afterwards that he thought he saw an undefined shadow moving about the room and slowly approaching his bed, whereupon the Pontiff became agitated and called for his valet, saying: "Pio, who is it? Who is it?" Dr. Lapponi and Pio Centra rushed to the patient's bed, and soon succeeded in tranquilizing him.

Rome, July 13, 7 P. M.—The Pope's condition is becoming worse. Contrary to the arrangements made for a daily reception to three cardinals, none was permitted to enter the sick-room today.

Rome, July 13, 8:40 P. M.—Hypodermic injections of salt and water have been administered to the Pope.

Rome, 13, 8:35 P. M.—The following bulletin has just been issued: "The depression in the Pope's strength persists. The frequency of perspiration is slightly augmented. Respiration, 36; pulse, 92, weak; temperature, 37 centigrade. General condition always grave. No immediate danger."

"MAZZONI,
"ROSSINI,
"LAPPONI."

Wanted.

20 tiers oak stovewood, 30 tiers grub blockwood. D. S. K. Buick 48tf.

A Test For The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army has decided to begin a campaign in the feud-ridden counties of Kentucky and test the efficacy of the Gospel to cure the peculiar condition existing there. The movement will start late in August, when a series of meetings will be held in Jackson, Breathitt county, the scene of the Marcum murder and trial. It will not be an ephemeral effort, as permanent stations are to be established, through which a systematic and persistent work will be carried on.—Says the Philadelphia Press.

This will be the most exacting test to which the Salvation Army and its methods have yet been subjected. Heretofore the efforts of this organization have been directed chiefly to the reformation of the dwellers in the slums of cities. The poor, the vicious and the ignorant are the classes that have engaged the army's attention—classes whose intellects have become dulled by want, by crime and by environment. In dealing with these the Salvation Army has achieved some notable triumphs and proved the worth of the organization's methods and persistence.

But an entirely different class will be met when the Salvationists begin to deal with the Kentucky mountaineers. As far as book learning is concerned, they are probably more ignorant than the dwellers in the slums. But in other respects they are vastly superior. Their free and unrestricted manner of life and constant contact with nature have sharpened their intellects and disciplined their faculties in a way that city people can hardly appreciate. Their code of morals is also entirely different from that held by the residents of slums. The latter rarely go to church and acknowledge no form of religion. But the Kentucky mountaineers is a strict attendant at church. He may have no conscientious scruples about assassinating a neighbor who belongs to the opposite faction, but he would believe that his eternal salvation was imperiled if he did not appear regularly in his pew on Sunday.

It will be interesting, then to watch the contract between the free mountaineers and the Salvation Army and see whether results as fruitful follow as have appeared in cities. The movement can hardly fail to benefit the mountaineers. It will place them in touch with a new element, and their active minds must respond to the new conditions. And if these efforts of the Salvationists are seconded by the introduction of the conveniences of civilization an encouraging change may soon appear in the backward situation now existing in the mountains of Kentucky.

Christian Endeavorers

A telegraph dispatch from Denver of last Saturday's date says: A movement of signal importance in the religious world has been launched by the Christian Endeavor Convention, now in session here. It is a tentative proposal to work for the amalgamation of the Christian Endeavor Society, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Union, and it will be presented in the form of a petition from the Endeavorers to the other two National bodies.

In taking the initiative in the advocacy of such union, the Christian Endeavor Society points to its priority of establishment as justification.

"To evangelize the world!" This is the keynote of the pleas of the noted ministerial orators of this county and of England, who by their zeal and eloquence are stirring the souls of the large audiences which attend the sessions of the International Christian Endeavor Convention, and the numerous auxiliary meetings. That a definite plan for carrying on the work will be adopted before the convention adjourns is probable. Complete registered returns of accredited delegates have not yet been compiled, but at the lowest estimate there are now fully 8000 in the city, and the total number of visitors is not less than 20,000.

Two pleasant inopportunities of the convention have been the presentation by Champlain Robert E. Steel, of the United States Navy, to President Francis E. Clark, of a small American flag, said to be the first raised by American troops over Cavite, and the expression given by Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London, to the sentiment of unity growing between Great Britain and the United States.

AFFRONT TO
THE KINGDURLIN REFUSES TO EX-
TEND WELCOME.THE COUNCILMEN ACT LIKE A
LOT OF POT-HOUSE
POLITICIANS

DUBLIN, July 13.—Wild scenes today marked the second day's debate by the Municipal Corporation on the question of presenting an address of welcome to King Edward on his arrival in Dublin. The public gallery was filled with people long before the meeting. Lord Mayor Harrington made a violent speech against the address and compared the Nationalists who favored it to men "who had sold the Irish people."

Maude Gonne was among the demonstrators, who continued the uproar until the Lord Mayor finally called in the police, who cleared the hall.

After a stormy sitting of four hours, the motion in favor of the address was defeated by 40 to 37 votes.

To Boom Oregon.

A L. Craig, general passenger agent of the O. R. & N., is pleased with the result of the conference of the passenger agents of the Harriman lines, held at Chicago recently, from where he returned yesterday. One important result of the conference was the granting of the largest appropriation to the immigration bureau ever made, that is solely for immigration work. Mr. Craig feels the basis upon which the bureau is now able to continue the labors cannot fail to produce the finest results.

He believes the coming season will see a gigantic movement westward, and especially this state. So far as the O. R. & N. is directly concerned the bureau will devote its efforts to populating the district west of Huntington and Spokane, and south of Portland to Ashland. With the extension of the limit of home-seekers' tickets, low rates for the Portland convention of the National Livestock Association and Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Seattle, which also apply to Portland, it would seem the "family gathering" of the Harriman lines was indeed fraught with good.—Oregonian.

Mr. Stanley L. Kidder's many friends here will regret to learn that he was taken ill on May 6th, six days out from San Francisco enroute to Manila to resume his duties in the postal service there, continuing ill through the entire trip. Mr. Kidder was removed to the hospital from the ship, and his condition is such that he has resigned his position and will return home as soon as he is able to travel.

Parker, McNeil, Miller, Leatherwood, Ramp, H. Conn, A. Conn, Hull and Page comprising the Roseburg "Outlaws" returned Saturday morning from their Coos County tour. They played four games while on the trip winning one. The scores were as follows:

Myrtle Point	7	Jackson Sprats	9
Bandon	15	Jackson Sprats	0
North Bend	7	Jackson Sprats	3
Marshfield	15	Jackson Sprats	5

The boys say that the weather was good, and they enjoyed their trip very much.