

Papal Delegate to the U.S.A.

A few years since Rome took the forward step of sending a papal delegate, Cardinal Satolli, to the United States. It is apparently to be a permanent office, for now a successor has been appointed, Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, who has been consecrated Archbishop of Ephesus, and comes to succeed Satolli. Other countries have cardinals and R. C. dignitaries of various ranks, but the United States is the only country which has thus far been honored with a vice-papal representative. There was a rumor a few years since, that owing to the inhospitality of Italy, the pope might himself remove his headquarters to the new world. This is not likely to happen, but he has taken the step of establishing papal headquarters in both worlds, with power to open and shut; not this world and the unseen as is claimed, but in the Old World and the New.

Mormonism Reviving.

Never was Mormonism so active, it is said, as at present, since Utah became a State. While it remained a territory the National Government controlled its legislation. A few years ago the national dishonor was realized, and polygamy, with its foulness, sorrows and cruelties, was made illegal.

Many of the people left for Mexico. A few came to Canada and founded a settlement in the North-West, where, however, they have to yield a measure of obedience to the laws. Those who remained professed to give up polygamy, and but one wife was in evidence.

It was then thought that the territory might be entrusted with the full rights of Statehood. A few months ago this was granted, and Utah has now within certain constitutional lines the making of its own laws.

The result is not hopeful. Mormonism is once more lifting its head. Prominent men in the State have several wives. Many that were not known as polygamists have brought in their families from Idaho, where they have been living, waiting for Statehood. The fact that women have the ballot makes the situation all the more serious.

Not only is Mormonism lifting its head at home, but it is active abroad. It is said that they have 2,300 missionaries in the field, both in America and Europe,—(one for re reach-

ing and visiting from house to house, teaching their doctrines, and wresting Scripture to prove them, and holding out promises of an earthly Eden to all who will come to Utah and cast in their lot with the Latter Day Saints, and paradise beyond when that of earth is left behind.

PROHIBITION AND REVENUE.

One little streak of the millennial dawn is that Parliament has prohibited the sale of liquor within the precincts of the House of Commons in Ottawa, and thus freed the country from the reproach of carrying on the drink traffic by its representatives.

Another ray is the promise by the Government of a plebiscite on prohibition, to give the people an opportunity of saying whether the liquor traffic shall be banished, not only from the Commons Building, but from Canada.

While these hints of a better day are causes for gratitude, they are calls to work. The promised plebiscite should lead every temperance worker to action. Let the opportunity be seized. Let every man and woman be won whom it is possible to win. Let every vote that is won be polled. Let societies, lodges and churches be committees of the whole for active work. Let the effort be worthy of the issue. Let the country give no uncertain sound. Let the command be so definite that the Government will have no excuse for delaying to pass a prohibitory law on the ground of a small majority.

One objection to Prohibition which will weigh with many who are friends of temperance is that more than seven millions of dollars, more than one-sixth of the total revenue of the country is derived from the liquor traffic, and if that traffic be stopped this revenue will have to be raised in some other way. How can it be done? The question is a momentous one. It will require the highest wisdom of our legislators. It cannot be answered off-hand by preacher, teacher, or temperance worker.

But this latter fact is no proof that it cannot or should not be done. It is the work of the people when satisfied that a thing is wrong or hurtful, to demand, to command, that it be done away, in so far as legislation can do it; and it is the work of the men whom we send to Parliament to make our laws, to devise the best means of carrying out that command.