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**COERCION OR CONCILIATION.**

The exact logical position of the Salisbury Government and its supporters in Parliament, it is difficult to define. Many Conservative members are desirous of granting to Ireland some measure which will secure a certain amount of local self-government, and before their constituents advocated this. Their objection to Mr. Gladstone's bill was that it would lead to the total separation of the two countries from each other. The principle of coercion was, in the beginning, almost universally repudiated, and a conciliatory attitude towards Ireland was cultivated. Not until the Government declared that it was requisite they should have extraordinary powers in order to govern Ireland, was the coercion policy considered to be a possible contingency. But when this declaration was made, the Government supporters deemed it necessary to strengthen the Government by granting all the powers asked for.

Even then it was not supposed that the powers conferred by the Coercion Act would be used to prevent political discussion. The Government itself, in urging the passage of the bill, solemnly assured Parliament and the country, that it was their object merely to prevent crime. They did not intend to use it for the suppression of free speech or political agitation. Not at all. The record of their party would show what lovers of freedom occupied the Treasury benches! The bill, it is true, gave them exceptional powers, but they had no intention to make use of those except for the summary repression of crimes. In consideration of these fine promises, they appealed to Parliament to show appreciation of their kindness by giving them power to take the "pound of flesh," like Shylock, they asked:

"Go with me to a notary, seal me there  
 Your stage bond, and in a merry sport  
 Let the forfeit be nominated for an equal pound  
 Of your sweet flesh to be cut off and taken  
 In what part of your body pleaseth me."

It was scarcely necessary to put forward this hypocritical pretence, for the servile majority of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists were quite ready to give a *carte blanche* to have any act of oppression exercised, when only Irishmen were to be the sufferers. Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party were not disposed to barter away, so readily, the freedom of a nation. Then was the time for the virtuous indignation of the Government to overflow against the Liberals, "Whose own hard dealings teaches them respect." The thoughts of others: Pray you tell me  
 What should break his day, what should I gain  
 But the execution of the forfeiture?"

At all events the act was passed, and at once the clauses which were to be put in force only against criminals, were used to prevent the people from advocating self-government. If the object were merely to suppress crime, were there not laws already sufficient for the purpose? The fact is that there were really no crimes to be suppressed.

It had become quite a common thing for the judges at the Assizes and quarter sessions to receive a pair of white gloves, to indicate that there were no criminal cases on the docket, and so frequently did this occur, that many of the judges must have had white gloves enough to stock a small shop. The same is true still. There are few crimes except those which have been created by the "Crimes Act," ostensibly passed for "the suppression of crime," and the criminals are nearly always the police, or the authorities of Dublin Castle.

Under the operation of this law, passed under hypocritical pretences, the outlook for the cause of Ireland seems gloomy enough. Wherever a spark of patriotism is displayed among the people, the convenient "Crimes Act" is at hand to construe it into a crime. But the people will be patriotic notwithstanding. Hence Mr. Balfour is rapidly filling up all the prisons. The people are forbidden to meet to agitate for a remedy for the grievances under which they groan. If, in spite of the law, they should meet, they are liable to be attacked by a brutal constabulary force, and even to be shot down, as at Mitchellstown. They see their leaders thrown into prison, and treated worse than felons, and as in Mr. O'Brien's case killed by harsh treatment. So far the prospect is far from promising. Mr. O'Brien's health is undoubtedly much

impaired, so that even the authorities at Dublin Castle have been compelled by the force of public opinion to relax the severity with which the patriotic hero has been treated, and have placed him in the prison infirmary. The reluctance with which they did this is evident from the brutal sneer of Mr. Balfour that he had "beltered himself under the plea of ill-health." It was not on Mr. O'Brien's representations at all that the less rigorous treatment was resorted to. It was only when the visiting physician recorded on the visitor's book of the prison that his life was in danger unless a different treatment were adopted, that the authorities felt themselves obliged to treat him more humanely. The Secretary's statement, therefore, a contemptible falsehood; but this need not surprise us in one who could slander a decent woman from his place in Parliament, and, when called to account for it before the courts, could take refuge under "Parliamentary privilege" to shield him from the consequences of his acts.

Another circumstance which is a source of grief to the Nationalists, is the illness of Mr. Parnell. His physicians have warned him not to attend public meetings during this winter, as his condition will not permit this without evil consequences resulting.

In spite of all this the prospects of the Irish cause are brighter than they have hitherto, at any time, been. The Government may imprison individuals through the instrumentality of unjust and tyrannical laws, they may increase their present majority in Parliament, by imprisoning their opponents, but they cannot confine within bounds the storm of popular indignation which is gathering to overwhelm them. The Irish people will certainly not be conciliated by oppressive measures. It is the cruelty with which they have been dealt with in the past that has tended, above all things, to make them detest the foreign yoke, and aspire for Home Rule. That same policy of oppression is the chief cause why it has been impossible hitherto ever to make a treaty with the United States, which England can call favorable to herself. It is, at the present moment, the chief cause of the almost universal belief that the present negotiations of the Fishery Commission will be a total failure, unless England be ready to sacrifice her own interests, or those of Canada, for it is the commonly expressed opinion through the press of the United States that the American Commissioners dare not come to an agreement which will be really acceptable to England, without sealing their own political condemnation; and this is largely due to the fact, that the Irish, driven from their homes by oppressive laws, retain in America their memory, and are ready to retaliate when the opportunity is afforded them.

The English people, usually so much alive to their own interest, cannot fail to perceive, before long, that their best interests require that the people should be treated as friends and equals in all the rights of man, before a real friendship can grow up between the two countries. To consolidate the power and influence of the Empire, the people of both countries must be equal before the law. When this takes place, and not till then, will a friendship spring into existence which will make the British Empire truly powerful. Hence the true friends of the Empire are not they who would preserve the present relations between the two countries, not they who would perpetuate the reign of coercion, but they who would found the greatness of the Empire upon a permanent policy of amity and conciliation.

That the people of England are, at last, being convinced that this is the proper course to be pursued, is becoming daily more and more evident. The policy of conciliation has been formally adopted by the Liberal party; and though they are at present a minority in the House of Commons, their decided gains, made manifest by their recovery of seats wherever bye elections have occurred, and their increased majorities, and diminished minorities in almost every instance, are sufficient indications of the inevitable result which will come in the near future. The interest now displayed by English and Scotch members of Parliament in the cause of Ireland, which brings them over the Channel for the express purpose of identifying themselves with Irish Nationalists, has done more to obliterate all feelings of hostility between the countries, than three hundred years of coercion has done or could be expected to do. The policy of conciliation is already working like a charm, and coercion must assuredly yield before it. Mr. Gladstone has signified his intention to be present at the banquet to be given in honor of Mr. Sexton, Lord Mayor elect of Dublin. This will constitute an additional event in the history of the new policy which is already so strongly foreshadowed.

Since the above was written, Mr. Sexton was unanimously elected Lord Mayor

of Dublin, to succeed Mr. Sullivan. This is Dublin's answer to Lord Hartington and the Unionist demonstration. In returning thanks, Mr. Sexton said: "Every day develops new attacks upon the lives and liberties of the Irish people. The Lord Mayor ought to be the unflinching organ of prevalent public opinion."

**THE CARDINALS OF ITALY.**

The letter of our Holy Father Leo XIII. to the Cardinal Secretary of State, of date 15th June, 1887, has been formally adhered to by the six Cardinal Bishops of the Suburban Sees of Rome. Their letter of adhesion is dated 8th Sept., 1887. They lament the violence to which the Supreme Head of the Church has been subjected, and the insults which have been aimed against him, as being injurious to the rights and freedom of the Head of the Church. They further declare that the only safeguard of the dignity of the Apostolic See is to be found in a real temporal sovereignty, which the Pope is bound by his coronation oath to defend and maintain. The Cardinals further declare that they adhere to all the protests to which Pope Leo XIII. has given utterance since his accession to the Sovereign Pontificate, and that they share in his joys and triumphs, and his afflictions, and while they deplore the outrages that ungrateful children have heaped on him, they return thanks to God for the loyalty of the children of the Church throughout the world, who, on the occasion of the Sacred Jubilee of our holy Father, are manifesting their devotedness to the Church and to its Head by the pilgrimages which are pouring into Rome from all parts of the world to show their respect for the Vicar of Christ.

This manifestation has excited much comment. The Italian ministry rown power do not countenance the demonstrations against the Pope which have been so frequent in the past. Still they have declared that such action on the part of Bishops renders them amenable to the laws, but that they do not wish to prosecute for these utterances.

**CLERGYMEN IN POLITICS.**

When a Catholic priest presumes to exercise the franchise, or to attend a political meeting, even as a mere auditor, though he has a perfect right to do this, a howl of indignation is almost always raised that the "Church is interfering unduly in politics." But in the present contest for the Toronto Mayoralty, Alderman Rogers' candidature is advocated from Protestant pulpits, and Protestant ministers are taking a prominent part in canvassing for him, but the press and the public, which are so much shocked at clerical interference, regard it all as the correct thing. At least we fall to see the indignant protests which are so plentiful on some occasions. A meeting was held in Wesley Church, or the school-room which forms part of the church, in Toronto, on Nov. 25th to further Ald. Rogers' interests. Rev. James Cullen, pastor, and Rev. E. A. Stafford strongly advocated the cause of the alderman. The meeting also endorsed tickets for the wards of St. Mark and St. Stephen. Next day, Sunday, at the "Gospel Temperance meeting" in the Pavilion, Rev. Dr. Williams, Superintendent of the Methodist Church, said "so was glad to be present in the capacity of a representative of the Methodist Church. . . and I feel as free to talk to you this afternoon about the election that is coming for Mayor and Aldermen for this city, as about the Missionary Society."

Next, the Toronto Ministerial Association, at a very full meeting held in the parlors of the Metropolitan Church on the 28th Nov., unanimously resolved: "That we, as ministers of the Gospel, having at heart the civic interests of Toronto, rejoice in the fact that Alderman Rogers has acceded to the request of influential citizens, representing both political parties, to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, and we pledge ourselves and respectfully urge our people to give their vote and influence to secure his election, as we believe that the highest interests of the city would thereby be subserved. We also earnestly recommend them to support such Alderman as will help to carry out Temperance and municipal reforms already inaugurated, and also urge upon them the necessity and propriety of recording at the polls their votes in favor of the reduction of liquor licenses."

A more barefaced attempt at ministerial dictation has never been witnessed in the history of Canada, and as such the electors should resent it. Of course it will be said that Temperance is the issue, which is a religious or quasi-religious question. But there are other issues in the municipal contest besides the number of licenses which ought to be issued; and at all events, even in such quasi-religious questions as Temperance, it is a piece of presumption in the Ministerial Association to pronounce thus dogmatically "as ministers of the Gospel," that is to say, as interpreters of divine will, an office which they have no right whatever to assume, as they are not "called of God as was Aaron," and in the

assumption of which they are but usurpers.

**COERCIONIST ORATORY.**

Archbishop Plunkett, while opening the Synod of the Irish Episcopal Church, recognized that Home Rule will shortly be conceded to Ireland, and declared that he has no fear that Irish Protestantism will be at all endangered by it. His greatest apprehension of harm is from the growth of irreligion, and not from persecution by his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He protests against the habit which some people have of speaking of Irish Episcopalians as though they were devoid of national feeling. His hearers, the clerical and other delegates, applauded vigorously when His Grace said:

"In the Province of Limerick there are more than 100,000 Irish Churchmen who are as loyal and law-abiding as any other who are to be found in any other part of Ireland. One hundred thousand Irish Churchmen who do not desire to be looked upon as English settlers, or as a foreign garrison, who are Irish to heart's core, who love their country and desire to abide in their country, (applause), and who exercise their influence to promote, as far as in them lies, the peace and prosperity of the land, and to live in brotherly love among all classes and creeds of their fellow-countrymen in this our native land."

These noble words from the mouth of His Grace are a sufficient answer to the boasting, deceitful and insulting language of Lord Salisbury at Oxford and Lord Hartington at Dublin. It is true that the Dublin meeting seems to have been very largely attended, and that the "classes," who take no interest in the welfare of the "masses," manifested their fellow-feeling with the Cabinet who are ruling Ireland with a rod of iron. There were "hundreds of leading citizens, several bishops, and many members" of the Protestant clergy present. This only proves that the wealthy classes, in whose interests alone Ireland is misgoverned, are desirous of retaining the power which is, under the present regime, placed in their hands. It proves that a minority, a mere fraction of the population, are desirous of continuing that rule which has ground the people, and continues to grind them under intolerable oppression. It means that they wish the millions to be still oppressed for the sake of thousands. But if Lords Salisbury and Hartington read right the signs of the times, they will see that this will not last. The mystic handwriting is on the wall: "Mene, Tekel, Upharsin: . . . Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting. Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians." So it is with the Salisbury Government, and the spasmodic effort in Dublin will not save it. It needs no prophet to foretell that the Salisbury Government is near its day of doom, and its members may rely on it, few in Ireland will shed a tear over its grave.

Lord Hartington said, "Never before had he addressed such a large, enthusiastic and influential assembly. The vast gathering proved that the professional and commercial classes of Ireland are opposed to separation. . . Admitting that a majority of Irishmen are in favor of Home Rule, he refused to admit that they are necessarily as large as appeared from the representation in Parliament, because under the present electoral system it is possible that the Unionist minority, though numerically approaching the Separatist majority, might not be represented."

"Possible?" Surely, it were possible that the Unionists were nearly equal in numbers to the Home Rulers in Ireland, but possibilities count for nothing where facts are known. It were possible that Lord Hartington were a fit inmate for a lunatic asylum, but as we happen to know that he is a man of learning and ability, in the full possession of his faculties, we will acknowledge that he is still sane, though the above reasoning would almost justify a belief that he had lost his reasoning powers. He did not employ this argument under the impression that it has truth for its object; he used it for the deliberate purpose of deception. Well he knew that the 86 Home Rulers in Parliament were nearly all elected with thousands for their majorities, while the few Coercionists, for the most part, barely succeeded in securing their seats by a few votes. If ever a nation recorded its will unmistakably and emphatically at the polls, Ireland did so at the last general election. Lord Hartington was therefore guilty of the deliberate and contemptible attempt at fraud. A man may reason badly in a good cause, and may honestly think that his reasoning is good, but he who willfully attempts to deceive the public, after Lord Hartington's style, must be conscious that the cause he is sustaining has no valid reasons to bolster it up.

Lord Salisbury at Oxford made no such pretence as this of Lord Hartington. From the meagre report of his speech which has reached us by cable, we learn that he was "victrolle;" but we are not informed that he pretended to believe that Ireland is with him. The expression of Ireland's will he set at defiance. He declared virtually, that Ireland is not worth listening to. He is reported to have

said that "one of his colleagues is worth more than the 86 Home Rulers sent by Ireland to the House of Commons. This is at least straightforward. It is to tell Ireland that her aspirations for self-government are not to be considered by his government. The consolation which Ireland has for this insult is that Salisbury and his colleagues will soon give place to honest men."

Lord Hartington continued: "There is no economic grievance in Ireland, that the English Parliament is not equally as ready and capable to deal with as an Irish Parliament." We do not deny the ability of the English Parliament. If they were to study Irish questions, no doubt there is ability enough to master them; but as a matter of fact they have not devoted attention to the case of Ireland, and even if they would do so, it is absurd to say that they would be as ready to redress the grievances under which the country labors as Irishmen are. They have not been ready in the past, and the only readiness they show now is to ignore her demands entirely, as Lord Salisbury has positively declared. Canada was not satisfied to leave it to an English Parliament to deal with her economic questions, neither ought Ireland to be content with such an administration.

Lord Salisbury said further, in his Oxford speech that, "information from Scotland showed that the calm sense of the Scotch would not sanction any scheme endangering the integrity of the Empire." He knows perfectly well that Home Rule is not aimed at the integrity of the Empire; and the fact is that Scotland supports Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. From his Lordship's own dictum it follows that the granting of Home Rule is the surest way to consolidate the strength of the Empire, and not only Scotland, but Wales also, records her sentiment on the same side. It is only England that opposes Home Rule, that refuses to listen to Ireland's demand—England, which, according to Lord Hartington, is as ready as Ireland herself to redress the "economic grievances of the latter country."

The truth is what Mr. Dillon so tersely stated at Plymouth, speaking of the Dublin meeting: "The Government seek to crush four millions, in order to support the nine hundred thousand who call themselves the English garrison in Ireland."

Mr. Goschen spoke at the banquet in Leinster Hall, supplementary to the Unionist meeting. He merely repeated in other words the assertions of Lords Salisbury and Hartington which we have reviewed above, adding, however, that the Coercionists of Ireland have all the wealth and education, and that the Home Rulers "have nothing and know nothing." As the Home Rulers are the bulk of the nation, if they have nothing, it shows how paternal must be the Government whose duty it was to legislate for the welfare of the masses. It is time there were a Government that will put the people in the way of having "something," a living at least. As to their "knowing nothing," they seem to know one thing, at all events, that Mr. Goschen and his party are on the brink of a chasm which is yawning at their feet, and will soon close its jaws upon them, and bury them for ever.

The speakers did not rehash the exploded cry that "in an Irish Parliament, Protestants would be oppressed by the Catholic majority." This was Mr. Chamberlain's bugbear. From Lord Plunkett's synodal address it may be inferred that this bugbear will not avail any longer, for Home Rulers are to be found in the Protestant, as in the Catholic ranks, as is evident from the recognition accorded to Lord Plunkett's patriotic deliverance. Moreover, the Methodist clergy of Ireland being asked to give their sentiments on the Home Rule question, were found to give their voices, more than two-thirds for, and less than one third against it. This betokens the complete collapse of the Protestant cry raised by the Coercionists, and thus the very backbone of their case is broken.

This is what Archbishop Plunkett says of the Coercionist's appeal to Protestants to hold aloof from their Catholic fellow-countrymen:

"For my own part, I do not dread in the future much danger from the possibility of the ascendancy of a Roman Catholic Church in this land. I do not fear the ascendancy of Rome so much as I do the ascendancy of secularism and infidelity, against which all churches and all religions must make common cause."

Thus are the coercionists repudiated as champions of Protestantism by those who are best qualified to speak on behalf of the Protestant cause; and thus does the "English garrison" in Ireland dwindle to infinitesimal dimensions. The *Freeman's Journal*, which has a wonderful facility of being informed of all the proceedings of its opponents, states that admission to the Dublin meeting was by ticket, so that by no means can it be called a free expression of public opinion. As a representative assemblage, it represented only the Castle, and was composed of Castle-hacks.

**JUSTICES MACMAHON AND STREET.**

At a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet held on Tuesday, 29th Nov., Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q. C., of Toronto, was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas, and Mr. W. P. R. Street, Q. C., Judge of the Queen's Bench. These two appointments have been universally hailed with satisfaction, and the ministry are justly commended for them by the profession and the public. Both gentlemen are well known throughout the province, and their ability and integrity give good grounds for the belief that they will fill their high positions with credit to themselves and with benefit to the country. Mr. Justice MacMahon, though now a resident of Toronto, is well known to the citizens of London, from his long and successful career at the Bar in this city. In 1878 he was created Queen's Counsel by the Ontario Government, and the Dominion Government conferred on him the same honor in 1885. In 1877 he was the leading counsel for the Dominion in the dispute over the Northern and Western boundaries of Ontario. He defended the accused in the Biddulph tragedy, and his address to the jury on that occasion was one of the most brilliant efforts of oratory ever heard in London.

He twice contested seats in Parliament in the Reform interest, but was not so successful in this as in his professional career, being defeated on each occasion. He was defeated in London in 1872 by Hon. John Carling. In 1875 he was defeated by Mr. Rufus Stephenson in Kent. In 1883 he moved to Toronto, and there practiced his profession with success. His appointment is the more significant as he was chosen from the ranks of the political opponents of the appointing Government.

Mr. Justice Street is, we believe, a native of London. Few, indeed, of our citizens stand as high in public estimation. His success at the bar has been owing in a great measure to his rare talents and untiring energy.

May we hope that this prognosticates the coming of the golden age when officials will be selected for their merits, instead of partisanship?

**MR. SADI-CARNOT PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.**

The 3rd inst. was an eventful day for France. It was feared that on the election of a successor to President Grevy, Paris would reject the choice, and that bloodshed, perhaps revolution would ensue. There seems to be little doubt that if Mons. Ferry had been the choice of the Assembly, the city in concert with many Radical deputies would have risen in insurrection. This fear contributed much towards the result we have now to chronicle. The electoral congress met at Versailles at 2 o'clock, and was opened by M. Le Royer, President of the Senate. There were several trial ballots by the Republicans previous to this, which resulted in concentrating the vote of that party on M. Sadi-Carnot, and on the first ballot the candidates stood: M. Sadi-Carnot 308, M. Ferry 212, Gen. Saussier 138, M. De Freycinet 76, Gen. Appert 72, M. Brisson 26. The fourth ballot gave M. Sadi-Carnot 616. Gen. Saussier 186, M. Ferry 11, M. de Freycinet 5. Gen. Appert 5, M. Pyat 1. Thus M. Sadi-Carnot secured the distinguished position.

The choice was well received in Paris, and the new President was greeted with acclamations and cries of "Vive la Republique," and "Vive le Nouveau President."

**Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.**  
**MRS. SCOTT SIDONS AT LORETTO ABBEY.**

On Friday morning, Mrs. Scott Sidons, the Queen of dramatic elocution, visited the great educational establishment, Loretto Abbey, on Wellington Place, Toronto.

The pupils improvised a little musical reception in her honor, and in return were gratified by her graciously rendering for their special benefit, several of the choicest pieces in her large repertoire. It is needless to say that they were delighted, for crowned heads, as well as the most intellectual audiences of the Old and New World, have acknowledged her great talent and power.

After the reading Mrs. Sidons (courtously removed from her arm and placed in the hands of the young ladies, for their particular inspection, the elegant diamond and ruby bracelet presented to her by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Mrs. Sidons specially noticed the decorations of the Reception Hall and requested leave to take away with her as a happy memento some of the beautifully tinted autumn leaves which entwined the pillars; to these the pupils added a basket of the choicest flowers and a small but exquisite gem of art, emblematic of the peace which they trusted might ever shed its halo over the life of their illustrious guest.

Mrs. Sidons subsequently visited every portion of the large establishment and expressed her gratification at finding in our new country an institution so perfect in its refinement, elegance, comfort and hygiene. She then took leave, both parties evidently highly gratified on this occasion, which will ever be looked upon as a memorable one in the lives of the pupils of the Abbey.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

The Queen of Sweden has pronounced her desire to become a Catholic and enter a convent.

The Most Rev. Daniel McGiffigan, Bishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, is dead.

The Papal Jubilee collection for York this year amounted to the sum of \$36,655.07, the largest, we are informed, that has been taken up for the Holy Father.

We understand that C. D. B. B. A., Separate School Inspector, will during the coming year inspect separate schools in the eastern section of the Province. His place in the West will be taken by Mr. White.

This announcement is made that Lyons has been received into the Holy Church. His conversion of six months ago, and he has been an attendant at mass for four months. He was baptized by the Bishop of the diocese.

The Catholic Home Almanac for 1888 has just been issued, better than ever is found to have an immense sale. Already orders are pouring in from all parts of the country. The price is \$1.00. Address, Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC Office, London.

The number of divorces granted in Iowa is alarming. Thirty-four counties comprising about one third of the State have had 3,684 divorces in 20 years. One county had 712, while Osceola had the lowest on the list, had 11. The principal plea of divorce was desertion, then, in order, adultery, human treatment, drunkenness, majority of the divorced were American. The average duration of their life was four years.

The Religious orders at Gravelbourg, returning to Prussia. The Ursuline re-established at Breslau after the lapse of eleven years. The Sisters are back to their Monastery at Wald, near Cologne, the school of Notre Dame, the Benedictines at the Sisters of Providence at their houses restored to the Leobach, Trier and Godesburg respectively.

Mr. Chamberlain has gained reputation as a diner out, if not a diplomatist. It is reported that he found it impossible to make a treaty, but that an interpretation of the treaty of 1818 has been agreed to by the Commissioners. Meaning the idea of Commercial Union, which Mr. Chamberlain pronounced decidedly, is gaining favor with members of Congress.

This year of jubilees is the centenary of the organization of the colored people as an independent Church, and has just been celebrated as such in Philadelphia. The overbearing policy of the Methodists obliged the "Africanists" to form a distinct body, named Richard Weaver their first Bishop. It is not surprising that colored people acted independently, being so scurvily treated; and well ask the question, "Would the Methodist clergy have acted as they had considered that the color given by Christ to His apostles of them at all: 'Teach all nations, and baptize them, &c.'?"

The negotiations for the Presbyterians North and South, basis of the exclusion of color by the Presbyterians from the privileges of membership, have collapsed. Northern opposition. If a Presbyterian minister had recommended which God gave to Queen Candace, "Go near and sell to this chariot," (Acts viii) would decline the mission. This would not be baptized and go away rejoicing."

Dulwich division of Camberwell a metropolitan constituency, the election of a candidate for Parliament therein was looked for with interest. The constituency is Conservative, and the Liberal were looked upon as very slight there might be indication of a settlement toward the Gov. The Government threw all its weight into the fight, but the Liberals down the majority considered 1885, J. Morgan Howard, Q. C., by 4,406, against 2,712; majority in 1886 Mr. Howard was unseated. At the election just closed, 1st Maple, Conservative, received 3,800, the Conservative majority 1,413, a loss of 288. The Gladstones are satisfied at the result.

It was expected that on the 30th Nov., there would be another mass upon the Salvation Quebec, as they declared their intention to march in process