

ty of 1,143,336. But it must be understood that as many as seven services are held during the Sabbath in one church. For instance in the diocese of Buffalo there is one parish consisting entirely of Poles, which has 17,490 communicants, who are accommodated in a single church with a seating capacity of 1900.

Nearly every country in Europe is represented, and confessions are heard in Polish, German, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Bohemian, French, Spanish and Italian. In the diocese of Scranton, Pa. there are seven Polish, seven German, four Hungarian, one Lithuanian, one Italian and several English Catholic Churches.

The statistics presented in the bulletin are supposed to be as accurate as it is possible to gather. The information necessarily was entirely derived from Roman Catholic sources. The number of communicants seem less than might be supposed, but then, it must be remembered, as we have explained, that all who have not received first communion are not included in these returns. At best the figures even as given by the church authorities can be no more than approximations, for there is no record of communicants kept by the church in large cities. The only records kept regularly in the church are of births and marriages.

### IS IT BLAINE OR HARRISON.

THE Springfield *Republican* does not believe in Mr. Blaine for President, and relieves itself of the following counsel to the Republicans:

"Would the Republican party improve its position by thus in effect repudiating the faithful and obedient Harrison Administration and taking up the Secretary of State? It is certain the Democratic party did not gain anything by going back upon the obedient Polk in 1845 and choosing Cass. It is just about as certain that it would not have gained in choosing Buchanan instead of renominating Pierce in '56 had not the Whig opposition meantime broken into pieces. It is certain the Republican party did not gain by turning Arthur down for Blaine in '84. Would the Whigs in 1844 have come nearer to electing Henry Clay had General Harrison's grandfather lived and faithfully helped on the Whig policy for four years and then been cast aside for the party idol? Reason and precedent would both seem to point to the advisability from the view of party vantage of swapping horses, so to speak, while crossing a stream. For where the horse and rider are so closely identified as in this case, something of the suspicion attaching to the horse that has been traded off will surely cling to the rider.

The New York *Recorder*, a Blaine organ, says in reply:

"All this speculation on the contingencies of forty years ago has no bearing whatever on the present political situation. The nomination of Mr. Blaine next year would not necessarily imply a repudiation of Mr. Harrison. Whether

he is nominated or not, the endorsement of his strong, upright administration will be carried without a dissenting voice. The selection of Mr. Blaine as the standard-bearer of the party would be, in fact, an approval of Mr. Harrison's policy—not the highest that could be given, but still an approval. The brightest chapters in the history of Mr. Harrison's term have been in large measure the record of what his great secretary has done, but he could not have accomplished it without the co-operation of his chief. The Republican party looks to Mr. Blaine now because, without in any way reflecting upon Mr. Harrison, it believes that Mr. Blaine, by his magnificent leadership of the party and fidelity to it, is entitled to a term as President. The party feels that Mr. Blaine was cheated out of the election in this State in 1884. This is one reason why New York is now so enthusiastically for Mr. Blaine."

### CLEVELAND AND THE OHIO ELECTION

THE Boston *Herald*, speaking of the report that Grover Cleveland would deliver several campaign speeches in Ohio, says:

"Ex-President Cleveland does not intend to speak in Ohio or in any other State. In assuming this position he seems to have acted wisely. An ex-President of the United States may use his judgment about taking part in State election contests, but it seems clear to us that no State, other than possibly his own, can reasonably present a claim upon him for such a purpose. Mr. Cleveland is so much a representative man, in his present attitude, as to have peculiar relations to the Democratic party; and, in view of these and of the prospect of the need of him in a greatly more important position a year later, comparative reticence as regards public affairs may be the best policy, alike for him and his party."

The New York *World* thus touches on the same topic:

"Mr. Cleveland does injustice to a good many people who are quite as much entitled to their opinions as he, when he characterizes as ill-natured their criticism of him for failing publicly to advocate Democratic principles. Even honest and friendly men may think that he should speak for a cause which he has represented and for a party which has so greatly honored him."

The New York *Recorder* takes a different view, as follows:

"Mr. Cleveland's declination to assist Governor Campbell is, however, full of significance. It proves that he has no hope of success in Ohio; that he gives up the battle in advance. If he was reasonably certain of victory there he undoubtedly would be only too glad to secure some of the laurels. As an avowed Presidential candidate this would be good politics. It could not fail to strengthen his lines everywhere. He would be the greatest figure on his own side of the canvass, and his speeches would commend universal attention."

### THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

THE Latter-day Saints' College, formerly called the Salt Lake Stake Academy, will commence its first term for 1891-2 on the 31st of the present month and will continue thirty-six weeks, exclusive of the vacation for

the winter holidays. This is its sixth academic year.

The college has hitherto occupied the building known as the Social Hall and has never had sufficient room to accommodate all the applicants for admission. Recently the Stake Board of Education has secured by purchase the spacious grounds and building owned by Mrs. Ellerbeck on First North between First and Second West. With some alterations the house can be utilized at once, and with the additions that will be made, ample accommodations will be provided. Applications should be presented in good time. Tickets of admission can be had of the treasurer, W. A. Rossiter.

The terms for admission are, for the first term of sixteen weeks: Intermediate department, \$7.50; academic, \$11; normal, \$11. For the second term of twenty weeks, intermediate, \$8.50; academic, \$13; normal, \$13. A little more than half these amounts will be charged for a half term, all to be paid in advance. A limited number of Normal students will be admitted free of charge, their tuition being paid by the Church; applications must be made to the Principal, Dr. James E. Talmage.

There is now no Primary Department at the College. The name "Intermediate" has been retained, but there is no lower grade, and students, in order to enter this department, show ability to take a course consisting of Theology, Reading in Fifth Reader, Grammar, Composition, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Penmanship, Hygiene, and Vocal Music. Special studies may be pursued in Rhetoric, United States History, Drawing, Natural History, Elementary Algebra, Geometry, Latin, German and Spanish.

To the Academic department students will be admitted who show ability to take higher studies in Theology, Rhetoric, Literature, History, Mathematics, Language and Science. Elocution, Civil Government, Phonography, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology, Biology, Physiology, Domestic Science, Agriculture, etc. are among the studies that may be pursued in this department.

Admission to the Normal department requires abilities similar to those for the Academic. The course extends through two years and comprises a junior and senior class. Fuller particulars are contained in the circulars of the General Board of Education.

There is a special ladies' class that meets once a week, which all the lady students have to attend, and in which