THE TRUE WITNESS
AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT

No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Country.....$2 00
City.....2 50

not paid in advance: $2.50 (Country) and $3 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY,.....MAY 27, 1891.

THE Boston Pilot says:

"The Canadian Government thinks of appropriating a large sum of money for the purpose of inducing the million or more Canadians in the United States to return to their native land. If money enough for the purpose cannot be raised in Canada, we think there would be no difficulty in collecting here the price of Erastus Wiman's passage home, provided they would guarantee to keep him there."

We object. Mr. Humbug Wiman is of more use where he is—that is, to Canada.

HIGH license in Albany is a demonstrated success. A year ago the license fee was doubled. The result has been a large reduction in the number of places where liquor is sold and a substantial increase of revenue, while the laws regulating the sale of liquor are better observed and drunkenness has decreased. This year it is proposed to issue no new licenses except on the forfeiture or cancellation of two outstanding licenses. This is considered fair to the trade and in the interests of the public.

PROFESSOR TOTTEN, whose prediction as to the time the world is to come to an end was noticed in these columns a few weeks ago, is out again with another still more interesting prophecy. He assures mankind that the millenium will commence in March 1899. His eminence as a biblical scholar and as a mathematician has secured a hearing for his prophetic warnings, which one less learned could not obtain. Still there is a general expression of scepticism. Not that any one doubts his sincerity, but they fear there is something wrong in his calculations. Looking around at the world, all observers admit the necessity and the desirability of a change, for, as the common phrase has it, mankind is getting no better very fast. However it may be said that, whether Prof. Totten be right or not, a change of some sort is impending and will probably take place by the end of the century. But we fear it will not be in the nature of the anticipated millenium. Still the fact is worth noting that in all times men have gone on with their business and their pleasures, heedless and indifferent to prophecy till its fulfilment came upon them. If we reflect that every human being must individually meet this change sometime, or at any moment, all prophecies have meanings which each may apply with solemn certainty to himself.

A curious comment on the autocratic aspect of the American constitution is furnished in the controversy now going on as to the powers exercised by the President. Senator Jones, an ardent Republican, is of opinion that the presidents have altogether too much power. They have more power than the Czars of Russia. What is there in Mr. Harrison, for instance, he asks, that he should grow so great? During all the time the President sat in the Senate, nobody thought of asking his advice or deferring to his opinion on any subject. But now that he is "President" he has the power to set aside and nullify the deliberate work of three or four hundred men after it has passed committees of both houses and been thoroughly considered. This is all wrong, Mr. Jones thinks, and the power of the president should be curtailed. In reply to these arguments the somewhat extraordinary stand is taken that the country has derived so much benefit by the majority of vetoes, vicious legislation has been so often checked, that the abandonment of the veto power is not likely. There is one conclusion to be drawn from this, namely, that there is really something in the office which imparts to the man occupying it for the time a consciousness superior to the inspiration of legislators. The confession that the majority of vetoes were wise and good is probably true, but it is a strange argument nevertheless to come from a "republican." It would be well if the Americans copied the Canadian method of constitutional veto. The purpose and value of this was shewn in the Confederation debates.

We hope that the following consoling paragraph in the Canada Health Journal will not have the effect of making the "fit and proper persons," who now sit in the Dominion Parliament, melancholy and send them to the library for "Drelincourt on Death," and books of ghostly counsel:

Members of the new Parliament may well be reminded, and now as soon as possible after the excitement and worry of the elections, that directly after the general elections to the late Parliament, the mortality amongst the members began to increase abnormally. Fifteen members died during the first three years, up to March, 1890. This was at a rate of mortality more than double that of men at about the average age of the members, or about three times over that amongst persons whose lives are insured. Attention has been called to this before now in this Journal, but in view of the value of such lives, it may not be out of place to frequently remind members of the fact, in order that such loss may, if possible, be avoided.

The Health Journal is a kind of official publication and ought to have added some advice to the members as to the best course for them to pursue in order to prolong their lives while suffering an enforced exile from home in that most lamentable of regions not unfitly described by a sour, but observant philosopher, as "a backwoods lumber village, transformed into a political cockpit." But, by a possibly undesigned coincidence, the Journal gives some hints which may tend to keep up the courage of the members. It tells how the late judges of the Washington Supreme Court, Waite Matthews and Miller died of "dinners" and that the other members of the Supreme Court are in imminent danger of going, from the same cause, to a sphere where "dinners are unknown." On the other hand it tells how Von Moltke, who died perhaps too soon, reached his ripe years, after a life of toil which does not usually fall to the lot of ordinary men, by abstemiousness and regular habits. Our legislators can, it seems, cheat the undertaker for a while, at least, if they choose.

THE Fergus News Record a Reform Journal says:

The profession can always supply ample material for the Judiciary, if the Government will be actuated in the selection, more by the fitness and qualification, than as a reward for party services. At the bar of the surrounding counties, there is no scarcity of material. In the City of Guelph several might be named in that connection, some of whom, however, owing to the lucrative practice enjoyed, would be loath in accepting a Judgeship, as the salary would not yield for them anything like what flows from the business they are already doing. —There is one gentleman, however, in that city, Mr. Edward O'Connor, whom the community at large would be glad to see elevated to the position, as his qualifications, long experience and sterling integrity eminently fit him for it. True, he has been a politician, and, we regret to say, on the wrong side, but then the courteous manner in which he has on all occasions treated his opponents, even in the heat of a political campaign, entitles him to their respect and confidence. Having come from most worthy and respected parents, possessing as he does an educated and trained mind, matured by many years experience at the bar, we might safely say that the selection of Mr. O'Connor to a seat on the County Court Bench, when a suitable opening presents itself, would not only be creditable to the Minister of Justice, but most acceptable to his numerous friends of all shades of politics, as well as to the general public.

Mr. O'Connor, who is well known for his ability and integrity, has reason to feel proud of the testimony offered by a newspaper representing political ideas different from those he has always espoused and advocated, with so much zeal and eloquence. The Minister of Justice will make note, we trust, of the testimony thus given in Mr. O'Connor's favor. The Irish Catholics have good cause for complaint, of the manner in which they have been neglected, for years past. In the case of Mr. O'Connor, a worthy citizen, a good lawyer and a gentleman, a favorite would get promotion and, it goes without saying, that in rewarding a faithful friend of the administration, anything more than simple justice would be done—we hope to be able to record his elevation to the Bench before long.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sir John A. McDonald and the Hon. W. Laurier are again in their places in Parliament. Both seem pretty well shaken from their recent illness, but seem good for many years to come for the political battle. During the past week the trial of strength so long looked for, took place. Mr. M. C. Cameron had introduced a bill virtually abolishing the Dominion franchise act and substituting therefor the provincial voters lists. The debate was neither long nor acrimonious. Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, replied to the speech of Mr. Cameron in a very effective manner. The only prominent feature of the debate was the maiden effort of Mr. Desjardins, M. P. for L'Islet. He spoke in good English, as most of his French Canadian confreres in the House do, thus showing their superiority over the vast majority of the English speaking members as linguists. Mr. Desjardins is a forcible and well informed speaker, and his experience in journalism, as well as his training in the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, where he acted for several years as Mr. Taillon's financial critic, will enable him to take front rank in our Dominion Commons. The division list carries out our prediction as to the numerical majority of the Government supporters. It may be taken as 30 at the present moment. The ministerial journals claim 31 and the Opposition papers concede 26. The principal question before the House during the past week was the debate on the question of Mr. Jamieson in favor of prohibition. The old speeches and the old questions were showered upon almost empty benches for hour after hour until Mr. McIntosh, M.P., proposed an amendment for a select committee to enquire into the whole question and its results if enforced, not only upon the finances of the Dominion, but upon those of the provinces as well with a vast amount of collateral information relative to the subject into the bargain. This was followed by a sub-amendment, proposed by Mr. Taylor asking for an appeal to the people. It was suggested that the latter course was not indicated with sufficient clearness. The amendment and sub-amendment called forth several speeches, the most important being that of Mr. Curran, of which we publish a summary. The matter will not be dealt with, evidently, without an eye to the political chances such a subject naturally presents for the wire pullers. There are all kinds of insinuations levelled at the heads of those prominent in the House with regard to their honesty of purpose. It is very much to be regretted that both parties should not join and let the prohibitionists know that they are advocating what is utterly impracticable. The vicissitudes of the Scott Act seem to have taught the extremists nothing, but should the question be submitted to a popular vote, a very dangerous precedent indeed, then, we do not hesitate to say, the majority against prohibition will be simply crushing.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, the popular member for Beauharnois, has been elected Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. No doubt he will discharge the duties of the office with ability and impartiality. Dr. Grandbois, the accomplished member for Temiscouata, was to have filled the office, but ill health prevented his acceptance. The hon. gentleman is now under the care of Doctor Hingston of this city, and it is to be hoped may soon recover.

The announcement was officially made that Mr. Tradeau, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, had been appointed to the office of chief engineer, in the place of the late John Page. Mr. Trudeau is, no doubt, an able man, but most people doubt his ability to fill the two offices efficiently. It will be quite as much as Mr. Trudeau can manage to fill Mr. Page's place; few men could do it, and to expect one engineer to do the duties of deputy minister into the bargain is unreasonable and likely to damage the efficiency of so important a branch of the civil service.

A return was presented to the House in response to Mr. Curran's resolution asking for petitions to the Governor in Council for the analysis of intoxicating liquors manufactured or offered for sale in the Dominion. It states that no such petitions have been received, but gives the following details of the number of samples of distilled and malt liquor, collected and analyzed since 1884:

Years.	Total.	No. of Samples Found Adulterated.	No. of Samples Found Doubtful.	No. of Samples Found Unadulterated.
1884	46	8	1	37
1885	133	8	3	123
1886	53	10	7	36
1887	229	31	7	191
1888	99	7	4	88
1889	164	23	10	131
1890	72	5	0	67
Totals	796	92	26	678

All these samples were collected from retail dealers. The adulteration consisted for the most part of dilution by water and the addition of cocculus indicus and other substances to liquor to heighten its intoxicating effects. Notice of the substances enumerated in the first schedule of the Adulteration Act were found in any of the samples with the exception of sugar of lead. Traces of lead were found in a few samples, which, from the possible addition of methylated spirits, failed to discover any. Another and larger number of samples is under examination now and the results will be published as soon as possible.

During the debate on the estimates the item for the payment of the salary of Mr. Perley, chief engineer of the Department of public works, came under discussion. Mr. Tarte, M.P., seized the opportunity to make an onslaught on that officer for the offences alleged against him him in connection with the McGreevy-Langevin investigation. It was in vain that the Government, through its leaders, pointed out that the money was destined not for Mr. Perley personally, but for the incumbent of the office of chief engineer of the department whomsoever he might be. Mr. Tarte referred to some letters which he said incriminated Mr. Perley, and desired to have him suspended during the pendancy of the investigation. In fact, he wished that public officer, who has always borne a good reputation, to be held as guilty until he had established his innocence. The Montreal Gazette, commenting upon the strange conduct of Mr. Tarte, very properly makes the following allusion:—

"When Mr. Tarte produces his evidence and Mr. Perley is dismissed, if the evidence is produced to warrant that step, Mr. Tarte's feeling that he has vindicated the integrity of public life would not be a whit lessened by the fact that he waited till the evidence had been sought out and the criminal condemned before he publicly branded him. That is why his conduct is open to criticism, and why people naturally think of what has been said about himself and how fortunate he was in the result of the enquiry made into the matter. The circumstances are worth recalling as the subject is up. The charges made by Contractor Whelan that he had been blackmailed to the extent of thirty or forty thousand dollars by politicians friends of the Quebec Government are public property. Particular interest centred at the time on a payment of $9000 made to one Pacaud, Mr. Whelan, as he said on oath, believing that unless he gave the money he would not be paid the sum of $150,000 or thereabouts the Government owed him. The job was one of the rottenest ever perpetrated, and such was the noise that it created that the not very particular Quebec Government appointed a royal commission to enquire into the facts of the case. Previous to this it had been alleged that Mr. Tarte had shared in the distribution of the $10,000 obtained by Pacaud, that in fact one-half of it had passed into his hands. What Mr. Tarte had to say in this regard was said before the royal commission and is as follows:

Q. Did this $10,000 or any part of it go through your hands? A. Mr. Pacaud never having told me he received that sum of money, and having no information about it, I can only answer that I received no money from Mr Pacaud or anyone else to influence the members of the Legislature. This commission has been instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to enquire whether money was paid for the purpose of influencing the Legislature, and I deny its right to go further. I received no part of the $10,000 to influence members of the Legislature, and that is all I can answer.

Mr. Beique—That is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Tarte—As a British subject I claim that neither the Legislature nor this commission has a right to enquire into my private business.

Mr. Beique—You can take any position you wish upon that matter, but I will put the question in another form: "Did you receive that $10,000 or any part of it from Mr. Pacaud?"

Mr. Tarte—The answer I give to that is, I received no money whatever from Mr. Pacaud or anyone else to influence members of the Legislature.

Mr. Beique—Did you, on the 7th of February last, receive any sum of money from Mr. Pacaud.

Mr. Tarte—I never received any money from Mr. Pacaud for the purpose of influencing the members of the Legislature. As a British subject I deny your right to enquire into my private business.

The commission adjourned before it decided what to do in face of the difficulty that thus presented itself, and before it could meet again was forbidden by legal authority, invoked by Mr Pacaud, the recipient and distributor of the $9000 from making any further enquiry. What became of the $9000 blackmailed by Pacaud and who it was distributed among, are yet known only to the select few. But the lesson of the incident in this connection is that it is easier to make charges than to prove them, and, having been accused himself and being still held innocent, Mr. Tarte should have remembered that it is wise, as well as merciful, to apply to even the meanest offender the principles of the British law he once was so ready to invoke, and punish him only when a conviction has been had."

Perhaps some member of the committee of privileges and elections, may favor Mr. Tarte with an opportunity of furnishing the explanations he declined to give to Mr. Commissioner Beique, at the above mentioned investigation. It is unpleasant to see a vindicator of public morals labouring under a charge of black mail for such a trifle as five thousand dollars.

A HERETIC PRESBYTERIAN.

"Orthodox, Orthodox, wha believe in John Knox,
Let me sound an alarm to your conscience:
There's a heretic blast has blawn in the West;
That what is no sense must be nonsense."
—ROBERT BURNS.

For some time past the Presbyterian sect in the United States has been torn to its foundations by a revolt among its most learned and pious clergymen against the unnatural and unscriptural Calvinistic creed contained in "The Westminster Confession." The controversy has resulted in division of the sect into two bitterly hostile camps. The upholders of the Confession in its entirety, who fiercely resist the proposed revision, comprise what is called the orthodox party, while the liberal wing claim that the creed must be revised or Presbyterianism will die out.

But the controversy of late has developed another party. It consists of those who not only call in question the truth of the Westminster Confession, but have subjected their Bible to the same profane and destructive criticism. To this would come to pass an Presbyterians was foretold long ago by Catholic theologians, who in their denunciation of opposition to the teachings of Leo and other leaders of the Protestants, said that the Catholic Church alone stood firmly for the Word of the Bible against the Church. Hence it followed that the Church alone could be expected to teach the teachings of Scripture.

The Presbyterian dispute has been brought to a climax by the case of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, professor of Hebrew and Biblical theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, on a charge of heresy. Dr. Briggs is a man of Elizabethan years of age, has written several books and holds editorships, and has been generally regarded as one of the most learned professors in the Presbyterian fold. The charge for which he is to be tried is formed on an address delivered by him on the 20th January last. It produced astonishment and something like terror throughout the Presbyterian world, and was accepted as a direct challenge to the old school of dogmatic Calvinistic theologians. Others regarded it as a frank declaration that the new school of historical Biblical criticism was to sweep away the old traditions and superstitions and to do battle for the Bible itself and not for the dogmas that had grown up till they overshadowed it.

Dr. Briggs held that there are historically three great fountains of divine authority—the Bible, the Church and Reason. He cited Cardinal Newman as one who had found God through the Church. Using Reason in the broad sense, as embracing the conscience and the religious feeling, he cited Rev. James Martinan as one who had found God through the reason. He then went on to show that Protestant Christianity builds its faith and life on the Divine authority contained in the Scriptures, and too often depreciates the Church and the Reason. Spurgeon was referred to as an example of this tendency. But, he argued, modern Protestantism had surrounded the Bible with breastworks of traditional dogmatism and barriers of ecclesiasticism, through which one must force his way in order to get at the word of God, and which in effect substituted human for divine authority. Protestant dogmaticians and scholastics, he declared, have thus been "shutting out the light of God, and fencing in the authority of God." Pursuing his argument, Dr. Briggs described these different barriers, and this, it seems, is where he gave the most offence. "Superstition," he said, "is no less superstition if it takes the form of Biblolatry." He then proceeded to attack the Protestant palladium of faith in the following style:—

"The Bible has no magical virtue in it, and there is no halo enclosing it. It will not stop a bullet any better than a mass-book. It will not keep off evil spirits any better than a cross. It will not guard a home from fire half so well as holy water. If you desire to know when and how you should take a journey, you will find a safer guide in an almanac or a daily newspaper. The Bible is no better than hydromancy or witchcraft, if we seek for divine guidance by the chance opening of the book. The Bible, as a book, is paper, print, and binding,—nothing more. It is entitled to reverent handling for the sake of its holy contents, because it contains the divine word of redemption for man, and not for any other reason whatever."

This deliverance was followed up by a systematic assault on the whole Protestant theology, which, it must be admitted, he reduced to utter wreck and ruin. Finally, Dr. Briggs discussed the theology of the Bible and the harmony of the sources of divine authority. The most important point in this portion of his address was that in which he defended the doctrine of Purgatory, or, as he call it, "progressive sanctification in the middle state." He said:

"There is no authority in the Scriptures, or in the creeds of Christendom, for the doctrine of immediate sanctification at death. The only sanctification known to experience, to Christian orthodoxy, and to the Bible, is progressive sanctification. Progressive sanctification after death is the doctrine of the Bible and the Church; and it is of vast importance in our times that we should understand it, and live in accordance with it. The bugbear of a judgment immediately after death, and the illusion of a magical transformation in the dying hour should be banished from the world."

Catholic readers will understand from the foregoing how woefully mixed Protestant theology has become, and how, through the clouds of miseries and contradictions it has imposed, the pure, ancient light of Catholicity is beginning to shine on the hearts and consciences of many who have long been wandering in darkness. Take the Bible away from Protestantism and nothing remains but for Protestants to revert to the authority from which they received the Bible. In this way only can they hope to claim a place in the Church of Christ.

In April a committee was appointed by the New York Presbytery to examine Dr. Briggs' address and report in May "what action, if any, be appropriate thereto." According to that report the doctor is to be tried for heresy for teaching doctrines not in accordance with the Westminster Confession of Faith. Thus the issue is joined between progress and obsoleteness and the new school of critics. But, however the trial may terminate, it is authoritatively stated that nine-tenths of the Presbyterian people will act by practically ostracising the clergymen who stand by Dr. Briggs and, if pushed to the wall, separate from the "Auld Kirk" and go out with him. So we may expect to see, as we longed, with a quotation from Burns:

"Auld Scotia's sons, Caledon's sons, raise your spirits gain,
Assume your ancient wonted mien, and spare not to be plain;
Your hearts are the stuff will be poker-proof among,
As your skulls are storehouses of lead."

CLOSE OF THE TRIDUUM

Panegyric on Madame d'Youville by Rev. Father Plessis.

Rev. Father Plessis, the eloquent Dominican, delivered a panegyric on Mdme. d'Youville, foundress of the Grey Nunnery of Montreal, on Friday evening at Notre Dame Church, on the occasion of the closing exercises of the Triduum, to mark the inauguration of the ecclesiastical trial tending towards her canonization. In an elegant flow of language the gifted preacher traced the outlines of the life of this remarkable woman, who, on becoming a widow at the age of thirty-six, after a very unhappy married life, gave up home, country and friends and, with but three weak women like herself, came over to Canada to undertake the great work which had been going on from success to success for the last one hundred and fifty years. The speaker pointed out all the troubles which she endured at the hands of the Governor, the Bishop, the people and "the infamous intendant Bigot, who trifled with the conscience of woman as his infamous master at Versailles trifled with their honor." After many years of suffering and persecution, during which the small but devoted band of women were mobbed on the streets and even refused communion by a minister of God, the hour of final triumph arrived and Madame d'Youville left behind her an institution which has for its mission the care of the orphan, the sick, the aged and the infirm, and the fallen. It was for her the great triumph of charity which overcame all difficulties. Such a life, he declared, was unmistakably aided and inspired by Divine power, and but for that, Madame d'Youville could never have accomplished what she did. There was a time when one would have been obliged to go back to the fourteenth century to find the "woman of character" spoken of in Scriptures, to Italy, in the person of Catherine de Sienne. But now things were changed and Canada need look no more to Italy, since Rome now looked to Montreal. In dwelling upon the character of Madame d'Youville, the Pere said he was pained to declare that such women were few in these days, and if the interpretation given by the Holy Ghost was to be accepted as it should be, but one out of a thousand men could be found with such character, and not one woman. He concluded by an interpretation of what conscience meant and ran through the whole range of society from the highest to the lowest, from the statesman to the workingman, the professional man to the mechanic, the lady of society to the poor outcast of the streets, and claimed that but little conscience existed even in the highest quarters when the country was a witness to the disgraceful and humiliating charges of boodling launched from Ottawa to Quebec and Quebec to Ottawa. The service, which included a programme of classical music, with Mr. Frederick Archer at the organ, was concluded by the benediction.

FETE DIEU PROCESSION.

Order of Marching and Route to be Followed.

The order in which the Fete Dieu procession will march on Sunday next has been arranged as under:—School children of the nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame; the orphans of St. Joseph; Congregation of Mary Immaculate; Congregation of Our Lady of Victory; Congregation of the Holy Name of Mary; the ladies of the Good Death, the Holy Family and the Daily Adoration; St. Joseph Seminary; the Grey Nuns; Christian Brothers' schools; the League of the Sacred Heart; the Society of Temperance of Notre Dame; the Retail Dry Goods' Clerks' association; the professors and pupils of Mount St. Louis college; the professors and pupils of the Normal school; the professors and pupils of St. Mary's college; the professors and pupils of the Montreal college; the Men's Sodality; the choir of Notre Dame; the clery; the dais; the churchwardens and the Bar. By parishes the order will be: St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Gabriel, Our Lady of Good Council, St. Jean Baptiste, Sacred Heart, St. Bridget, St. Joseph and St. Anthony, St. Ann's, St. James, Notre Dame, St. Patrick. The procession will have Notre Dame church at 8.30 a.m., and the route followed will be along Notre Dame, Bonsecours, St. Paul, St. Francois Xavier, St. James and Place d'Armes.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN

Have an Enjoyable Excursion to Highgate Springs.

The excursions of the Catholic Young Men's society to Higigate Springs, Vt., was among the most interesting events in honor of the Queen's birthday of 1891. The party occupying four cars left the Bonaventure depot at 9 a.m. and arrived at Higigate Springs at 10.55. Dancing was the order of the day from the moment of arrival, music being supplied by the Blasi Italian orchestra. A programme of sports varied the proceedings and tended greatly to the enjoyment of the pleasure seekers. A start for home was made at 5.30, and Montreal was reached a couple of hours later, all having had a very happy time.

The prize winners in the sports were:—

Running hop, step and jump—1, Geo. Paris, 42 feet; 2, P. Whitty, 41 feet ½ inch.

Running broad jump—1, P. Whitty, 17 feet 11 inches; 2, P. Cassidy, 16 feet 8 inches.

C.Y.M.S. race, 1 mile—1, S. McArthur; 2, J. F. Lee.

One mile open—1, Geo. Paris; 2, R. Stone.

One-half mile, Catholic benefit association—1, M. Duncan; 2, James Connolly.

Two mile race, open—1, W. Gentleman; 2, W. A. Thimble.

One-half mile, for T. A. & B. societies—1, James Connolly; 2, M. Duncan.

One-half mile, open to M. A. A. A.—1, G. R. Bellile; 2, Charles Cameron.

The prizes will be distributed to the winners next Friday evening at 8.30, at 92 St. Alexander street, in the C. Y. M. S. hall, at a complimentary concert to be given on the occasion of the Tom Moore anniversary.

Musical Review.

On the 22nd inst. the annual musical review was held in St. Patrick's school, which is most ably conducted by Rev. Mother Aloysius. Rev. M. Callaghan presided. He was presented with addresses delivered by Susan Barry and Beckie O'Longuin. He was also the recipient of charming bouquets. The rev. gentleman, who had carefully followed all the pieces that were played, expressed himself greatly surprised at the progress made by the seventy-five pupils who each in turn performed at the piano. He congratulated them on their training and application, and urged them to avail themselves of their golden opportunities, and cultivate an art which was vested with a world of charms. Musical reviews are rare occurrence in the public schools, and no small credit is due to St. Patrick's school for leading the way and asserting itself prominently in the artistic world.

Colonization Society.

The election of officers of the Colonization Society of the diocese of Montreal took place on Sunday last, when the old board was re-elected as follows: President, ex-officio, Archbishop Fabre; directors, Vicar-General Marechal, A. Sentenne, cure of Notre Dame, I. Filiatrault, P.S.S., F. Adam, cure of Hochelaga, G. LaRocque, cure of St. Louis, W. O'Meara, cure of St. Gabriel, the Hon. Judge Papineau, Hon. L. Beaubien, Com. de Bellefeuille, Com. Huguet Latour, Lieut. Colonel Audet, Dr. T. Brisson; treasurer, Canon J. A. Vaillant; secretary, Canon J. M. Emard.

The Political Horizon.

LONDON, May 23.—In an address at Glasgow, Lord Salisbury, referring to the treatment of Hebrews in Russia and other countries of Europe, said: "The terrible persecutions of the Jews show that we must not count too confidently upon the progress of civilization." Speaking of the political situation, Lord Salisbury said: "We are justified in believing that the peace of Europe will be maintained, though the decisions of great wars are not final and appeals can be made from them. Sometimes the appeals are the reverse of such decisions. As every year passes and the terrible results of war become more evident the danger of an outbreak recedes."