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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 22, 1885

Tue jury panel from which the petit jury in Riel's trial will be selected has been published. It consists of thirty-six names. A glance at the list is sufficient to create the impression that the sheriff of Regina had struck an Orange lodge in his search for the thirty-six persons to fill the panel. Of course eitizens bearing such names as McAster, Strickland, Tregent, Brooks, Sheppard, Wrong, Evat, Auld, Broley, Whittaker, Bull, Perley, Stone, etc., may be good men and true, but it does seem strange that a Canadian jury should be so little cosmopoli-

Ture red man in the United States has not, by any means, coased to be the prominent landlord of the country. His holdings are still on an extensive scale, and furnish him with lots of elbow room. There are about 265,000 Indians, and their land reservations amount to about 175, 600 square miles. Each Indian has, therefore, a little more than two thirds of a square mile of land. The reservation of Dakoti, Montana and the Indian Territory comprise 150,000 equare miles, occupied by 127,000 Indians, or less than one inhabitant to the square mile.

RESCRICTIVE measures against the immigration of Chinese into the United States seems to have very little effect on the numthis continent. During the past six months more than 5,000 Chinese have been landed in San Francisco from foreign ports. Under the restriction act of 1882 toe number of Chinese who arrived at the port directly from China in the period of twenty-three months was 6,746. The new restriction act was approved July 5, 1884. Under this act n twelve months have been landed S,139 Chinese, or 1,400 more in one year than were brought in twenty-three months under the old act. Every day contributes some new dodge to the list of schemes for evading the provisions of the inoperative restriction act.

THE importance and significance of Mr. Parnel's parliamentary triumph in getting th. Conservative Government to disown and dis redit the administration of Irish affairs by the Gladstone Spencer regime, are too measur d by the rage and bitter disappointment of the British press. Even the Tory organs are dumbfounded at the spectacleso humil ating to the so-called Liberals and so encouraging to the Irish National party. The ministers humbly begged to decline to be responsible for Earl Spencer's acts, and Lord Randolph Churchill went so far as to repudiate them. Times are changing. The London News is forced to declare that the Marquis of Salisbury has made Parnell more completely than ever master of Ireland, and almost master of himself.

THE Queen, yesterday, got undeserved credit for sending a letter of thanks to the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette for his praiseworthy action in exposing the abominations of the high-class criminals of London. Her Majesty has written no such letter and the report that she did is officially denied. A letter of thanks from the Queen, coming after the Prince of Wales' pharisaical order to statop the raper," wouldn't look, to say the least, very harmonious. But what has the Queen to be ashamed of in writing to a journalist who wields a giant weapon in defence of the honor of her sex? or why should the Prince of Wales be afraid to learn and read the facts, that he should try to smash or even blunt the weapon by " stopping his paper?" The pen has been mightier than the sword, It has become mightier than the sceptre, and leither royal scowls nor royal whims can theck its onward and upward course.

Ar a convention of the Irish Bishops, recently held at Maynooth, a series of resoluentitled to share in due proportion in the has been heaped upon the representative of of smallpox in the city of Montreal, tions were adopted, declaring Irish Catholics public endowments for education, without being obliged in return to make any sacrifice Mr. Daly stands ligh in the estimation of the stranger to enter within the municipal limits. of their religious principles. They are, at great majority chis fellow members and of The Advertiser, which is always ready to per. The self-respect of the nation has been p cant, e. cluded from these endow: the public generally. When he was elected do its best for little London, has got upon the raised, and Canadians have been made con- must agree with the utterances of the Oitisen. O Tessier and Aloysia.

ments, except by accepting a system as Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons of education pronounced to be intrinsically we took occasion to congratulate the Governupon the Irish party to press forward by fitted to discharge the duties of that office. Irish Catholics in the matter of University to the Queen's Colleges until these claims are the public endowments for intermediate eduprinciples, and a representation on public he had been folsted into the present position boards proportionate to their numbers.

THE Philadelphia American strikes hard but true when it says that "the English correspondents at Rome, having been proven, by the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the See of Dublin, a set of lying numskulls, are now doing their utmost to discount the worth of this repulse for English diplomacy. Just as three weeks ago they had positive and confidential assurance that Dr. Walsh would not be appointed, so now they have the same assurance that no hostility to England is meant by his selection. Yet England knows that Dr. Walsh hopes to see her sent "bag and baggage" out of Ireland, and is to be pleased of course when an Irish nationalist is given the chief place in the church of the Irish people, "No hostility to England !" Of course not. "Not that I loved Cassar less, but Rome more !" Not that England is hated by the politic prince of the church. who wears the tiara; but that he sees her game in Ireland is played out, and that those who do hate her and her rule must be made the ecclesiastical rulers of the Irish people."

THE city of Winnipeg has disgraced itself by giving an indecent climax to its festivities in honor of the volunteers. The imposing demonstration was marred by a repulsive and contemptible feature of the parade. An effigy of Riel was strung across the principal street. A scaffoli was erected, and the figure of the half-breed leader was in a kneeling position, a rope around its neck, and the hands crossed on its breast in an attempt to give it an attitude as of supplication, and underneath it a coffin was placed. The figure was surrounded with a battery of Roman candles with half a pound of 1 owder within it. When the procession reached this point the whole fabric was ignited and the mock leader of the rebellion blown sky-high, amid tremendous cheering-This was a discreditable scene and worthy only of savages. It was a criminal and disgusting anticipation of Justice. To have made our volunteers walk under it was an insult to their colors, their courage and their record. It was to make them do in thought what their manhood would recoil from in reality. They had respected Riel, a prisoner in his cell, why force them to trample on Riel, accused before his judges? Winnipeg has dishonored itselt.

THE patrons of London vice and the protectors of the social vampires are having recourse to another dodge to break the force of the revelations made by the Mall Pale Gazette. They are attempting a policy of ridicule and of disparagement. They are ber of Celestials who want to seek their for- endeavoring to make little of the charges and to show that either there is nothing in England's prominent noblemen. Cardinal Ireland would institute a careful personal enthem, or that, at the most, it is only stale news and a repetition of what others have already done in the same direction. A conspicuous police official is quoted as an exponent of the new tactics to smother the work of the Gazette. This official says "it is a great fuss made about little," and that everybody is being sold. It is not likely that this idea of "pooh-poching" will prevent the journa and its supporters from striking at the evil until it is completely rooted out, and until Parliament is made to recognize that the honor, virtue and innocence of the younggirls of the country are of more consequence than the casy and legalized gratification of the vile passions of infamous debauchces, who belong to the so-called "upper classes."

> MONTREAL'S death rate is almost discouraging. According to the mortality returns submitted by the Medical Health Officer, there have been no less than 450 deaths during the past month. This result represents the startling increase of 94 over the preceding month, and an increase of 67 over the corresponding month of last year. This death rate gives the exceedingly high per centage of 33.17 to every thousand of the popuplation, which would make our city rank with the most unhealthy centres of population either in the old or new worlds. The percentage of 33 17 per 1000 is about 14.17 greater than it ought to be. Our Board of Health has evidently some work before it to pull down this death rate to a normal figure. Epidemics had little or nothing to do with the piling up of these mortuary returns, and we might mention for the benefit of the London Advertiser, which warned the Ontario people not to come near Montreal as the cases of smallpox were counted by the thousands, that out of the 450 deaths during this month only 13 were caused by smallpox, and 10 of these were children under ten years of age. Death was busiest among our French-Canadian citizens, carrying off 323 out of the total 450, thus leaving only 127 for all other nationalities.

THE Ottawa Free Press, in its issue of Tuesday last, made a fierce attack on the member for Montreal Centre on account of a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons in defence of Mr. Deputy Speaker Daly, M.P. for Halifax, The official report of Mr. Curran's remarks will be found in another column, and we think there is nothing therein to warrant the torrent of abuse that Montreal Centre by the Opposition organ. and that it was almost certain death for any

dangerous to faith and morals. They call ment on the selection of a gentleman so well every constitutional means the just claims of Ever since his appointment he has been the victim of systematic abuse on the part of education, and to oppose Parliamentary grants | those who oppose the Government in the House of Commons. The official report of provided for. They also claim a due share in the last debate shows that not merely were his rulings questioned, but that several memcation on conditions consistent with Catholic hers went out of their way to insinuate that as a reward for political services, and because he was afraid to face his constituency in the event of a portfolio being tendered to him. The attacks of the Opposition on Mr. Daly were totally unfounded and unjustified, and we think Mr. Curran is to be congratulated for having stood up manfully in defense of one of his own race. No party can expect to gain much public sympathy by adopting such a course as has been pursued by the Opposition towards the respected member for Halifax.

RIEL's trial was commenced yesterday at

Regina. The prisoner, who is strongly guarded, was arraigned before Mr. Hugh Richardson, the stipendiary magistrate. Riel, with a chain fastened around his left ankle and the iron anchor under his arm, entered the modest little court room with a firm step. In answer to the question of "guilty or not guilty" the prisoner, through his counsel, entered a negative plea. This was the signal for what with no doubt prove the most important legal battle yet recorded in Canadian history. Riel has a set of able and devoted lawyers to de_ fend him, and they mean fight all along the line. Their first movement is an attack on the jurisdiction of the court before which their client has been arraigned. In this connection the magistrate will have to solve some knotty questions and some pretty points of criminal law and of treaty provisions. This question of jurisdiction must be settled before any direct step can be taken in the trial, and there is some talk of giving the magistrate a month or two to study it up, consult the authorities on it, and to advise with some of his big brothers on the bench. Then, after the decision on that point, Mr. Greenshields will ask for another adjournment of six weeks to enable the defence to procure the necessary evidence either by commission or by sending for the witnesses. Everything indicates that the length of the trial will not be the least element of its importance and solemnity.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE LON-DON ABOMINATIONS.

We give in another page the history of the case of the notorious Madame Jeffries, whose trial was a scandalous travesty of justice, and which finally determined the Pall Mall Gazette to expose the rottenness of the royal and aristocratic classes and to denounce the law that protected them in their devilish

It will be seen how the judge and the prosecuting attorney entered into a shameful conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice and Manning, at a public meeting called to demand legislative protection for young girls, expressed his gratification at having an opportunity to enter his solemn and carnest protest against the legislation which permitted the young and innocent daughters of the working classes being delivered up as victims to the inhuman lust of unprincipled scoundrels. He pointed out how legislation in England was notably weaker than the legislation of other countries in the matter of affording protection to young girls In England the age over which protection extended was only 13 years, while it was 17 and 18 years elsewhere. His Eminence considered the plea that innocent men might be unjustly accused by placing the age of protection in England at a higher limit was utterly groundless. Hitherto, said the Cardinal, the most coldblooded, cruel and atrtoious of all traffics

had escaped with almost absolute immunity in England, and he rejoiced to see that efforts were put forth which would reach those whom he must describe to be, in his belief. guilty before God in the highest degree. The streets of London were now a scandal, such as he had never seen in any foreign land. He wished God-speed to all who were cndeavoring to cope with the evil. There had been far too much delay in legislation on this question; but the Christian scuse of the nation must so express itself as to make further delay impossible.

And remember, this arraignment of the titled criminals of England and this condemnation of their unboly dangs were uttered by the Car. dinal before the Pall Mall Gazette had gathered its crushing evidence of the London abomirations and laid it bare before the world. What will be the judgment of His Eminence when he gets through with the investigation where names, dates and facts will be forthcoming?

LITTLE LONDON'S VHOPPER.

Little London, in Ontario, is jealous of Montreal, and wants tourists and others who have a little money to spend to avoid the metropolis and visit the village. If little London tried to attain its object by fair means there could be ro objection; but when | worthy of admiration when we consider the it stoops to foul, very foul, means to benefit advantages enjoyed by the steady and courageitself by injuring its big sister, it must be ous half-breeds over "the boys," many of whom brought sharply to task. Some devoted admirer of little Lundon went to the editor of duct is accordingly most highly creditable to its prominent purnal, the Advertiser. and whispered into his ear that there were just something less than 20,000 cases

"In fact, a city in which 2,000 cases of

be shunned until it adopts some vigorous sanitary regulations that would make it possible for people to enter it without taking such serious risks. We give this intelligence gratis, and we trust that the public opinion of the country will compel the people of a commercial center like Montreal to pay a little more attention to their duties to the rest of the community." Look at that for you now! We are told

that 2,000 cases of smallpox exist in this city, and mind, the Advertiser will not charge anything for the information. It "gives the intelligence gratis!" How thoughtful and generous of our lunatic confrère! How will the public ever repay him? Why, by paying him a visit at the local Insane Asylum! He feels so lonesome he wants people to pass that way and give him a call. But don't let anybody tell him that instead of there being two or twenty thousand cases of smallpox in the city of Montreal, there are these come from somewhere not far from little return from the front. London itself), for the difference between the facts and the intelligence so kindly furnished gratis would startle and upset him beyond recovery. It is a job as poor as it is contemptible to try and build up one's reputation by injuring and destroying the good name and fame of another. The London Advertiser oughtly to be heartily ashamed of itself.

NO DEFENCE FOR THE COERCION.

MR. PARNELL'S motion for a special enquiry into the maladministration of the criminal law in Ircland under Earl Spencer came up in the House last evening. The Irish leader ably and exhaustively reviewed the criminal acts of the late administration and successfully demonstrated how innocent persons had been condemned and executed in some cases, and in other cases had been sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. Mr. Parnell branded George Bolton, the Crown Solicitor of Dublin, as a murderer, and urged that Bolton's murderous manipulations of the evidence was deserving of the death penalty as any red-handed murderer. The speech was a bitter pill for the ex coercionists, while it was a plain lesson to the Tory party not to abuse the power that was vouchsafed to them through the intervention of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell's arraignment of the Liberal administration was so effective that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke got heartily ashamed of themselves and left the House during the debate. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on behalf of the Tory ministry replied and said the present Government had nothing to say against the merits of the case made out by the Irish leader, and furthermore did not intend to say anything in defence of Mr. Gladstone's administration. As a parting kick to the coercionists this was supremely rich. Sir Michael said that for State reasons the to shield the veritable criminals, among | enquiry asked for could not be granted, but whom were counted princes and many of added that the present Lord Lieutenant of leader for investigation. Mr. Parnell, accordingly, did not press his motion.

MILITARY SERVICES AND CIVIL

GRATITUDE. Our Canadian Volunteers are deservedly the heroes and lions of the day. They had a supreme duty to perform-to fight for the peace and safety of their country. The willingness and the bravery they brought to the performance of that duty could not have been surpassed by regularly trained soldiers. In fact, in the history of armies the world; of effective fighting in face of a cunning, hardy and well protected enemy, as characterized the North-West campaign. A nation expects and demands that its standing a my of trained soldiers shall hold their lives in their hands and shall be ready aways to answer the call of duty; but here in young Canada we have seen our stizen soldiers, literally at a moment's sotice, telegraphed from the Militia Deparment at Ottawa, displaying not the slig!test hesitation to give up valuable emphyments and leave for the scene of war situated two and three theasand miles away from their homes. As the humorous member for Ottawa county remarked, the volunteers went to the front as bravely and as light heartedly as ever a young man went to meet his bride. This patriotic readiness to go to the defence of their country was fully equalled and was well backed up by their spirit of self-sacrifice, by their intrepidity and by their general soldierly behavior on the scene of action. The campaign was inaugurated at the most inclement and dangerous season marked every mile through a desolate waste of ice and snow and under uninviting skies.

But every burden was borne with good will and every obstacle surmounted with resolute indifference as to personal consequences. The volunteers had but one object in view-the front. When they got there they behaved Ike heroes, and their bravery is all the more had never handled a gun before. Their conthem, and it must raise the Dominion of Canada teveral degrees higher in the estimation of the outside world as a country well able to take care of itself. In their sacrifices and in their rictories the national spirit of Canada will find much to feed on to grow and pros-

housetops and is shouting out such warnings solous of their own power. in crushing out as "Keep away from Montreal!" "Don't the rebellion the volunteers have take the risk of smallpox by visiting that earned the thanks and gratitude of city." "There are thousands of victims of the Dominion. Our Parliament has the dread disease." Further on it says :- recognized their services in a substantial form, and now, on their return to their smallpox have cocurred is one which ought to homes, their fellow citizens are supplementing General Middletons with whom they may the action of Parliament by extending a warm and enthaisatic welcome all along the line. Our citizens have another and final duty to perform towards the returning volunteers. It was pointed out by Sir Richard Cartwright in his eloquent and patriotic speech in seconding the vote of thanks by Parliament. He expressed the hope, and it is no doubt the common one of all, that all those of the volunteers who sacrificed, for the time, their employment will find that the various companies or persons from whose employment they went have appreciated the sacrifices they have made, and the risks they have run, and have taken care that none of these men shall suffer in purse, in property, for the gallantry they have displayed in responding to the call of duty. This is the most important, as it will undoubtedly be the most acceptable method of recognizing the only twenty fire, (and no small number of sacrifices and the services of all those who

Parliamentary thanks, Government scrip, and public dinners are excellent things for today, but they will not provide for the sup port of the volunteers and of their families tomorrow. Give the boys back their situations and also an increase in their salaries.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S HOME RULE EPISODE.

General Middleton's snub to Major Kirwan n account of the latter's Home Rule principles, has not, so far as we have seen, met with a single expression of approval. On the contrary, the General's action on that occasion has given offence to the community, and has excited no little degree of indignation. Of course all are anxious not to condemn the General unheard, and before hearing what he has to answer to the charge of allowing political bias to interfere with the impartial discharge of his military duties. But the strong outraged children he has been balked fact is there that Major Kirwan, who, as a soldier and a man of honor, dares General Middleton to deny the allegations. A correspondent writes to ask if General Middleton was not within his right to refuse the Major's services, and how was it that the Major, who professed Home Rale principles, should be so anxious to accept service under British General?

To the first question we answer, that Gen. Middleton had a clear and absolute right to select his own personal staff, but he had no right whatever to decline the services of an have been jailed long ago. Some of them officer, otherwise competent and highly pay with purse, others with persons, and recommended, because such officer happened | many poor wretches with both. A great to hold political opinions different from his own. A refusal upon such a head is simply an | this revenue as legitimate perquisites of their outrage upon the political freedom guaranteed office, and act accordingly." to every citizen of the Dominica, and it ought | It is now clear why the Gazette protests to be severely rebuked. This introduction of politics into the camp was more; it was a violation of the army regulations and of mili As bad and corrupt as the administration and tary discipline, which should not be too easily | guardianship of the law are, the law itself is condoned.

quiry into the subject submitted by the Irish | the manner in which a Canadian Home Ruler should acquit himself towards Canada. The tract by consent for the sale of her innocence, stronger a citizen feels on the question of and that this contract puts her pur-Home Rule the more firm and steadfast will chaser out of the pole of the laws he be in his allegiance and loyalty to Canada, which punish the crime of abduction and the more he appreciates and under or seduction, is a shame upon the nation and stands the blessings of our Canadian form of government, the more will enacts it. "What incongruity," remarks the he be desirous of extending them to New York Sun, "could be more snocking others besides himself. Consequently, the and more devilied than a principle of law fact that Major Kirwan is a Home Ruler should not be and was not a reason to with. 13 years the element of legal consent indihold his services from Canada. Services ren | pensable to a bargain for a triaket or a losi dered to the country under the command of of bread, endows her with unqualified power General Middleton were not given because he front, of rapid movement on the march, and happens to be an imported British General, but because he represents our Canadian Minister of Militia, who is charged with the | nal law of the one hand an engine of protecdefence and protection of the Dominion. The fact of the matter is that General Mid dleton has got into a bad fix, and he does not deserve to be helped out of it. We say so, not because Major Kirwan is the person who family. No punishment can be too severe was insulted-we would say the same if the insult was offered to the most obscure citizen of the Dominion-but because a principle of political right and freedom was violated by the man who should be the first to respect it, and whose duty it would be, if the accessity arose, to defend it.

The Ottawa Citizen, the Government organ at the capital, in reviewing our first article on the episode, says :- "If Major Kirwan had been appointed to any definite position before he left for the North-West, we cannot conceive of General Middleton's refusal to accept him on account of his being a Home Ruler and if the only reason the General had for not making a place for him, provided it was possible for him to do so, was his Home Rule sympathies, then we must say that the Geneof the year, when hardship and suffering | ral had no right to raise that question at all. It is not a crime to be a Home Ruler, nor is an expression of sympathy with the movement at all inconsistent with a man's loyalty. * * The fact of Major Kirwan's being in sympathy with the Home Rule movement. and an advocate of it in the press and on the platform, was not a sufficient reason to justify General Middleton in telling him to "go back "-provided other things were equal."

The Citisen vouches for the loyalty of Major Kirwan but reserves its right to de finitely pass judgment upon General Middle. ton's conduct until it has heard the other side of the story.

The Kingston News, while expressing a hope that "a satisfactory explanation may be given of what at present does not look satisfactory," says :- "Having had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Captain Kirwan, and being familiar with his views, we TON BUT

a jam of the and

Home Rule' is a subject on which loyal men-have a right to hold thei opinions, pro or con, and in this country least it will be a sad day when men are to a insulted because they may happen to hold views which do not coincide with those of the have to deal.

CRIMINALS PROTECTED BY THE LAW AND THE POLICE.

The conspiracy of silence on the part of the

metropolitan and provincial press of Eng. land, the threats and persecution of the officers of justice, the pretended indignation and disgust of the aristocratic clubs and of the Heir Apparent, have not deterred the Pall Mall Gazette from continuing its crusade against the Sodomite vultures of English society. It is a crime, which shall shake the very foundations of the social order of things in England, to find a debauched and rampant aristocracy that owes its wealth to the toil and sweat of the work. ing classes, feeding on the virtue and honor of the daughters of the democracy. Probably the most vexatious feature of the revelations is the fact that the very sources of justice were contaminated and influenced in favor of the titled and wealthy ruffians, whe drove their child-victims to perdition. For these little ones there was no justice from the Bench, and no protection from the police. In fict, the police had become accomplices of the monstrous traffic in a crime which is more horrible than murder. The charges, made distinctly by the Gazette, tunt the Police De partment was suborned in the interest of the procuresses and their patrons, might well excite universal indignation against the authorities. An instance is cited where prima facic evi. dence was laid before the Home Secretary of the unnatural conduct of an officer, in high standing on the London police force, towards his own daughter. No attention was paid to the charge and the paternal brute is still allowed to hold office and mix with decent people. A famous London missionary, the Rev. Mr. Charrington, testifies that in almost every case where he has attempted to rescue in his efforts by the officers of the law. An ex-detective who served for years on the London detective force confesses that more young girls are brought to ruin by policemen and soldiers than by any other class in London. Every brothel is more or less a source of revenue to the policemen upon whose beat the house is situated. The Pall Mall Gazette sums up the situation as follows:-"There seems to be absolute unanimity of public opinion that if the procuresses had not feed the police they would number of the members of the police regard

against seeking a romedy for the evil by extending the power of the police department still more revolting. It is a direct encourage To our correspondent's second question, we ment of the crimes which have wrung the must say that he has a very improper idea of heart and awakened the conscience of the should to a curse upon the legislature that which, while denying to an artless virgin of of consenting to her personal deflement the irrevocable ruin of her body and her soul!"

> Parliament must act and make the crimition to the children of the nation and on the other an instrument of terror to he traffickers and purchasers, whether they be lords or bishops, guardsmen or members of the Royal for those who allure, procuse and purchase innocent children for destriction in gilded and palatial dens of hell.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS!

The following Montreal candidates are an nounced as having passed the recent preliminary civil service examinations :-) wen J Ahern, Philippe Amyotte, Bernard Bithat ard, Thomas M Barnes, Alphonse Barnelemi, Alphonse Belleville, Deire Abel Bende, Alexander Bissett, Joseph Bourgeois, J. Eugene Bruno, Joseph Cadotte, James Cahill, Mina Maria Carr, J Ferdinaud Chabot, Z. phirin Champagne, Zotique Chaput, Wilfred Chermont, Edward Cloran, James Connolly Joseph Cote, John Cunningham, Louis Ducharme, Ovide Dumoit, Charles Dupuls Ed Ferry, E J Gauthir, A B Gendress, Ed E Grant, Ernest Guernon, E J Heber George A Hunt, J B A Lalonde, Phila Lapaline, J A A H Latour, Eugene Le clair, Joseph Z Lepage, Edward Leriche, J Le Sieur, James Martin, Emile Mathie Joseph Mongeau, Michael McClenaghai, Francis McLaughlin, Hugh McMorrin, Pieri, Nault, James G Neville, Patrick O'Neill Jean Flavien Paquet, Joseph Omer Pare, Alfred Radekir, Albert H Renaud, Gaudioss Rosa, John Roy, Michael Theban, Urbain H St Arnault, Thomas St Jean, L J St Jean Arthur St Onge, Albert Edward Thurlow H Rival dit Bellerose, Romeo Pourret, Jo Bourret, Georgiana Bowden, Janes J Col-man, Edward Cloran, Jeremiah Caffey, Ar-thony Jas Connolly, Michael Cullman, Ju Curran, L J S Dore, Victor Dubte, Orlde Dumont, Janes L Franch & B Gindress Dumont, Jonas L French, A B Gudrest, Joseph Gladu, Ralph B Heriot, Gorge Hunt, James J Kane, A M Latoucke, A phonse Laurin, Emile Libert, T J Lesient, Arthur Mantha, Patrick McEvoy August Pricur, A. H. Renaud, Timothy Timey, W. O Tensler and Alovair. I be noted the death risk message and

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