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WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 1885

The jury panel from which the petit jury in Riel's trial will be selected has been published. It consists of thirty-six names.

The red man in the United States has not, by any means, ceased to be the prominent landlord of the country. His holdings are still on an extensive scale, and furnish him with lots of elbow room.

Restrictive measures against the immigration of Chinese into the United States seems to have very little effect on the number of Celestials who want to seek their fortune on this continent.

The importance and significance of Mr. Parnell's parliamentary triumph in getting the Conservative Government to disown and discredit the administration of Irish affairs by the Gladstone-Spencer regime, are too manifest to be exaggerated.

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.

At a convention of the Irish Bishops, recently held at Maynooth, a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring Irish Catholics entitled to share in due proportion in the public endowments for education, without being obliged to return to make any sacrifice of their religious principles.

ments, except by accepting a system of education pronounced to be intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals. They call upon the Irish party to press forward by every constitutional means the just claims of Irish Catholics in the matter of University education, and to oppose Parliamentary grants to the Queen's Colleges until these claims are provided for.

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.

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 scaffold 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 of supplication, and underneath it a coffin was placed.

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 Pall Mall Gazette. They are attempting a policy of ridicule and of disparagement. They are endeavoring to make little of the charges and to show that either there is nothing in them, or that, at the most, it is only stale news and a repetition of what others have already done in the same direction.

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.

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.

as Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons we took occasion to congratulate the Government on the selection of a gentleman so well fitted to discharge the duties of that office. Ever since his appointment he has been the victim of systematic abuse on the part of those who oppose the Government in the House of Commons. The official report of the last debate shows that not merely were his rulings questioned, but that several members went out of their way to insinuate that he had been foisted into the present position 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.

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 will no doubt prove the most important legal battle yet recorded in Canadian history.

CARDINAL MANNING ON (THE LONDON 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 work.

It will be seen how the judge and the prosecuting attorney entered into a shameful conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice and to shield the veritable criminals, among whom were counted princes and many of England's prominent noblemen. Cardinal 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 earnest 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.

And remember, this arraignment of the titled criminals of England and this condemnation of their unholiness were uttered by the Cardinal before the Pall Mall Gazette had gathered its crushing evidence of the London abominations 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 WHOPPER.
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 no objection; but when it stoops to foul, very foul, means to benefit itself by injuring its big sister, it must be brought sharply to task.

households and is shouting out such warnings as "Keep away from Montreal!" "Don't take the risk of smallpox by visiting that city." "There are thousands of victims of the dread disease." Further on it says: "In fact, a city in which 2,000 cases of smallpox have occurred is one which ought to 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 confère! 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 only twenty-five, (and no small number of these come from somewhere not far from Little 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 ought to be heartily ashamed of itself.

NO DEFENCE FOR THE COERCIONISTS.
MR. PARNELL'S motion for a special enquiry into the maladministration of the criminal law in Ireland 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.

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 shows no such combination of despatch to the front, of rapid movement on the march, and 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 army of trained soldiers shall hold their lives in their hands and shall be ready always to answer the call of duty; but here in young Canada we have seen our citizen soldiers, literally at a moment's notice, telegraphed from the Militia Department at Ottawa, displaying not the slightest hesitation to give up valuable employments and leave for the scene of war situated two and three thousand miles away from their homes.

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 like heroes, and their bravery is all the more worthy of admiration when we consider the advantages enjoyed by the steady and courageous half-breeds over "the boys," many of whom had never handled a gun before. Their conduct is accordingly most highly creditable to them, and it must raise the Dominion of Canada several 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 victories the national spirit of Canada will find much to feed on to grow and prosper. The self-respect of the nation has been raised, and Canadians have been made con-

scious of their own power. In crushing out the rebellion the volunteers have earned the thanks and gratitude of the Dominion. Our Parliament has recognized their services in a substantial form, and now, on their return to their homes, their fellow citizens are supplementing the action of Parliament by extending a warm and enthusiastic 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 sacrifices and the services of all those who return from the front.

Parliamentary thanks, Government scrip, and public dinners are excellent things for today, but they will not provide for the support 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 on 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 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 Rule principles, should be so anxious to accept service under a British General?

To our correspondent's second question, we must say that he has a very improper idea of the manner in which a Canadian Home Ruler should acquit himself towards Canada. The stronger a citizen feels on the question of Home Rule the more firm and steadfast will he be in his allegiance and loyalty to Canada, and the more he appreciates and understands the blessings of our Canadian form of government, the more will he be desirous of extending them to others besides himself. Consequently, the fact that Major Kirwan is a Home Ruler should not be and was not a reason to withhold his services from Canada. Services rendered to the country under the command of General Middleton were not given because he happens to be an imported British General, but because he represents our Canadian Minister of Militia, who is charged with the defence and protection of the Dominion. The fact of the matter is that General Middleton 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 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 necessity 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 General 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 Citizen vouches for the loyalty of Major Kirwan but reserves its right to definitely pass judgment upon General Middleton'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 must agree with the utterances of the Citizen."

'Home Rule' is a subject on which loyal men have a right to hold their opinions, pro or con, and in this country at least it will be a sad day when men are to be insulted because they may happen to hold views which do not coincide with those of the General Middletons with whom they may 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 England, the threats and persecution of the officers of justice, the pretended indignation and disgust of the aristocratic clubs and of the Her 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 working 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, who drove their child-victims to perdition. For these little ones there was no justice from the Bench, and no protection from the police. In fact, 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, that the Police Department was suborned in the interest of the procurers and their patrons, might well excite universal indignation against the authorities. An instance is cited where prima facie evidence 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 outraged children he has been halted 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 procurers had not fed the police they would have been jailed long ago. Some of them pay with purse, others with persons, and many poor wretches with both. A great number of the members of the police regard this revenue as legitimate perquisites of their office, and act accordingly."

It is now clear why the Gazette protests against seeking a remedy for the evil by extending the power of the police department. As bad and corrupt as the administration and guardianship of the law are, the law itself is still more revolting. It is a direct encouragement of the crimes which have wrung the heart and awakened the conscience of the nation. The law that a child of 13 may contract by consent for the sale of her innocence, and that this contract puts her purchaser out of the pale of the laws which punish the crime of abduction or seduction, is a shame upon the nation and should be a curse upon the legislature that enacts it. "What incongruity," remarks the New York Sun, "could be more shocking and more devilish than a principle of law which, while denying to an artless virgin of 13 years the element of legal consent indispensable to a bargain for a tract of land or a loaf of bread, endows her with unequalled power of consenting to her personal defilement, the irrevocable ruin of her body and her soul?"

Parliament must act and make the criminal law on the one hand an engine of protection to the children of the nation and on the other an instrument of terror to the traffickers and purchasers, whether they be lords or bishops, guardsmen or members of the Royal family. No punishment can be too severe for those who allure, procure and purchase innocent children for destruction in gilded and palatial dens of hell.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The following Montreal candidates are announced as having passed the recent preliminary civil service examinations:—(Men) J. Ahern, Philippe Amyotte, Bernard Blaisard, Thomas M. Barnes, Alphonse Barthelemi, Alphonse Belleville, Desire Abel Bena, Alexander Bisset, Joseph Bourgeois, Eugene Bruno, Joseph Cadotte, James Callin, Minna Maria Carr, J. Ferdinand Chabot, Wilfrid Phirin Champagne, Zoticque Chaput, Clermont, Edward Cloutier, James Connolly, Joseph Cote, John Cunningham, Louis J. Ducharme, Ovide Dumont, Charles Dupuis, Ed. Ferry, E. J. Gauthier, J. A. Blaud, H. Rivard dit Bellerose, Romeo Laurier, J. C. Bourret, Georgiana Bowden, James J. Colman, Edward Cloran, Jeremiah Coffey, Anthony Jas Connolly, Michael Cullham, John Curran, L. J. S. Dore, Victor Dubuc, John Dumont, J. S. Dore, A. B. Gaudet, Joseph Gladu, Ralph B. Heriot, George Hunt, James Kan, A. M. Jaton, Alphonse Lantier, Emile Lambert, T. J. LeBlanc, Arthur Mantha, Patrick McEvoy, Augustus Prince, A. H. Reardon, Timothy Timony, O. Tessier and Aloysius.