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WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1885

There is every reason to believe that the final effect of the exposures will be, like that of a fierce thunder storm, to purify and improve the situation.

THE graduates of Harvard University are apparently not marrying men. Of the one hundred and eighty-six men who graduated there in 1879, only forty-nine have married thus far, and these forty-nine have only thirty-four children.

THE *St. James Gazette*, of London, Eng., in an article on Canada and its affairs, expresses the opinion that "the tendency of events in Canada is in the direction of National Independence." The *Gazette* has a clear and correct idea of the situation.

IRELAND is still greatly superior to other countries in its capacity for manufacturing linen. The number of spindles in its factories reach the large figure of 874,788. France comes next with 500,000; then Austria and Hungary, 384,908; Germany, 318,467; Belgium, 316,049; Scotland, 205,283; England and Wales, 160,000.

THE Queen has signified her desire to create the notorious Earl Spencer & Duke. This, it is understood, is more in recognition of his "courtous entertainment" of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour in Ireland, than "for his services" in connection with his office of Lord Lieutenant.

MR. GLADSTONE has represented five different constituencies in the House of Commons during his parliamentary career, extending over fifty-three years—Newark, 1832-45; Oxford University, 1847-65; South Lancashire, 1865-68; Greenwich, 1868-80; Midlothian, 1880—. For a year and a half he was without a seat in the House, and for six months of that period he held the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE opposition by the Irish party to the re-election of Lord Arthur Hill, a member of the new Tory administration, is merely local and personal. Lord Hill has been too bad an Orangeman to receive the support of the N. Irish, and their hostility to him is intended to teach the Marquis of Salisbury that he must not trust the Orangemen, if he intends his Government to secure the good will and influence of the Irish party.

THE *St. Thomas Times* says it did not observe a flag flying at St. Thomas on Dominion Day, and cannot understand why the town should have put on its most sombre look, when all other places were gay with bunting. Why did not our contemporary show a good example and fly its flag itself? Having done so it would be better to lecture others on their want of patriotism. It is a miserable excuse to offer that the citizens feared a hurricane and did not want to have their flags rent before the blast. This is a mighty poor excuse for a town that could not afford one flag to honor the day, but is no poorer than the Canadian Parliament, which dishonored the day that gave birth to the Confederation.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is being warmly commended by prominent and respectable persons for its exposures of the crimes of the aristocratic and wealthy classes. When United Ireland undertook the gigantic task of revealing the horrors of Dublin Castle and of unmasking the imported criminals who were steeped in corruption, there were many who deplored the action of the National organ, as tending to do more harm than good by the revelations, but the course pursued by United Ireland, in denouncing the criminals, was a wise one and the correct one. The Angelen stables were cleaned out most thoroughly. To complete its work the *Pall Mall Gazette* must not remain satisfied with simply exposing the crime—it must denounce the criminals. Otherwise, the *Gazette's* revelations will be productive of nothing but mere sensation, and will only result in increased aggression. Let the names of the offenders be held up to public execration, and, where

ever possible, let the criminals be handed over to justice, and then the evil complained of will receive a radical cure.

MR. GLADSTONE has said it, "As a matter of historic justice every time the Liberal party proposed a measure of coercion, that measure was accompanied by a remedial measure." And that is why his administration was the most monstrous iniquity of the age. When he had starved a people he would offer them bread; when he had expatriated thousands he would bemoan their fate; when he had imprisoned respectable citizens he would give them their liberty; when he had executed innocent men he would offer consolation money to their relatives; when he had trampled on the rights of parliamentary representatives he would give them an opportunity and invitation to support his government. That is how the remedial measures of Mr. Gladstone accompanied his measures of coercion. If he wants that stated "as a matter of historic justice" we have no objection.

HOME RULE has, within the past few months, made rapid and giant strides into the domain of practical politics. Both Tories and Liberals are engaged in paving the way for an alliance with the Parnellites. The proposal at present takes the shape of an extension of self-government to England, Ireland and Scotland, Ireland, more than the others, is forging to the front, and will force the question to an issue. The two English parties will be compelled to come out with their proposals by having off the Irish party. Lord Roseberry has gone further than anybody else has yet done in declaring that he is willing to leave to the local body of either Ireland or Scotland the settlement of the land question. Salisbury has obtained from any positive declaration, but he shows himself open to any reasonable offer by an emphatic avowal that the cry of local self-government belongs as much to the Tories as to the Liberals.

THE prorogation of the Dominion Parliament will take place before another week has passed over. The session has been a long and stormy one, and the members will no doubt enjoy a rest from their labors. To draw the session to its immediate close the Government has been obliged to sacrifice several important measures. The Insolvency Bill, which the business men of the Dominion have been looking after with so much eagerness and anxiety, has been thrown aside. Before Parliament disperses Sir John A. Macdonald will move a vote of thanks to the Volunteers for their gallant and effective services in the North-West. The House will also be called upon to pass a bill by which grants of land will be made to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia who had been ordered to the front.

THE British people get very little satisfaction for the large sums of money they annually donate to the support of the Royal Family. Only the other day Parliament voted a round sum of pounds sterling to Princess Beatrice to help her to set up house and support the beggarly German Prince she is about to marry. The public were counting on the pleasure of witnessing the wedding ceremonies, which are paid for with the people's money, but they are to be disappointed. Her Majesty the Queen has issued the most stringent orders to prevent the public from securing available points of observation in adjacent lanes and fields, all of which are to be guarded on the wedding day by mounted police. Architects have been engaged to erect a massive wooden archway from the gate of the churchyard to the portals of the edifice to screen the wedding procession from the gaze of the vulgar crowds.

IT must have been an interesting spectacle to see a regiment of British soldiers chased out of the city of Waterford by an infuriated population. The regiment were doing garrison duty there, and in commemoration of the 12th the redcoats got hilariously drunk. As they usually do when in such a condition, they brought their belts and bayonets into play against the citizens. The soldiers, however, killed one too many, and invited a chastisement which they will not forget in a hurry. The civilians, seeing one of their number with a bayonet through his heart, turned with fury upon the soldiers and drove them to their barracks. The rage of the populace was so great that the authorities deemed it best to dismiss the regiment from duty and send it elsewhere for protection. The regiment marched from the barracks to the railway station surrounded by policemen, but the presence of the latter did not prevent the people from hooting and stoning the soldiers along the route.

RANGE'S "ADULT INTELLIGENCE."

THE municipal corporation of Paris, which is a hotbed of infidelity and irreligion, has ordered the removal of the cross from the front of the Pantheon, and the substitution of a symbol of Glory in its place. Our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal *Daily Witness*, considers this order of the Parisian authorities to be an evil omen for France, but thinks there "may be some among its readers who, having been brought up to look upon the use of the outward form of the cross as an idolatrous usage, may applaud the act." This the *Witness* does not want them to do, for the reason that the impious act signifies a simple rejection of the cross and its meaning altogether.

Now, may we ask our contemporary who is particularly to blame for the fact that some of its readers are kept in ignorance of the real purposes for which the outward form of the cross is used; and for the fact that some of them are made to believe that the

cross is nothing but a symbol of idolatry? The *Witness* itself must bear much of the guilt in fostering this misrepresentation upon its readers. Year in and year out it has labored to persuade them that the veneration and respect paid to outward forms of religion by Catholics was nothing but mere idolatry. The conduct of the *Witness* in this respect is all the more reprehensible, as it knew its representations to be false and to be in direct opposition to the teachings of the Church. The concluding sentences of the *Witness* paragraph are really amusing, and suggest an amount of native simplicity and credulity on the part of the writer which is simply paralyzing:—

"France declares herself irreligious. It is a pity for her that the religion in which she has been brought up is one in which her adult intelligence cannot clothe itself, but which tells off her as the superstitious of the east are doing from the nations into the light of education is finding its way. How important is it that the true gospel which has been accepted and can be accepted among the wisest of earth should be preached among the French people. Already the common people hear it gladly."

What does the *Witness* writer mean by "adult intelligence"? Has France had no "adult intelligence" during the past fifteen centuries, or is she only getting her wisdom now? Does our contemporary imagine that because the small atheistic and infidel element of the nation has got control of the French administration and of its political affairs that France has only now arrived at her "adult intelligence"? The "adult intelligence" which cannot clothe itself in the religion in which France was brought up is not by any means the only "adult intelligence" in the country. In fact there has been, and always will be, considerable "adult intelligence" which will be most happy to clothe itself in the said religion. And that "adult intelligence" has not been, is, and will not be the meanest or smallest of "adult intelligence." The *Witness* thinks it is important that the true gospel which has been accepted by the wisest of earth should be preached among the French people.

Our esteemed contemporary is, evidently, not abreast of the times, or it would know that the French people have had the true gospel preached among them for some years back.

What is the matter with the "adult intelligence" of the "only religious daily."

THE RECORD OF FAILURES.

The failures in business on the other side of the lines for the past six months, as reported by *Bradstreet*, show an increase in numbers over those of the corresponding period of last year. In liabilities, however, there is a marked diminution, the amount being, for first half of 1885, \$74,000,000, as against \$124,000,000 in the first six months of 1884. The record for Canada is much better, and indicates business depression to be less general than in the United States. Dun, Wiman & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report 690 failures in the Dominion for the first half of 1885, as against 752 in 1884. The liabilities for the first six months of 1885 are only \$3,166,000 against \$10,741,000 in the corresponding period of 1884. This looks hopeful for Canada. The only Province in the Dominion showing an increase in amount of liabilities is Manitoba. The general figures for Canada during the past three years are:—

Number. Liabilities.

1883 690 \$ 5,169,165

1884 752 10,741,000

1885 690 3,166,000

The number of failures and the total amount of liabilities are divided as follows among the five principal provinces:—

Number. Liabilities.

Ontario 363 \$ 2,328,000

Quebec 200 1,491,266

New Brunswick 90 302,040

Nova Scotia 56 390,825

Manitoba 28 488,884

The report remarks that it is pretty safe to conclude, from the figures thus presented, that the condition of internal commerce is an improving one, and that the failure statistics are of a much more hopeful import than it was thought could be expected, in view of the depression, restriction, and unsatisfactoriness of business generally.

MAJOR KIRWAN'S QUALIFICATIONS AS A SOLDIER.

The *Daily Witness* wonders why it was that Major Kirwan was selected to go to the North-West while other men, "better qualified," were passed over. No doubt there are "better qualified" soldiers than Major Kirwan in the Dominion. It is at least to be supposed so. But, perhaps, the *Witness* will be good enough to tell us who they are. If it does, it must remember that we shall not accept the more mention of services in the field as a proof of qualifications. An idiot might have "seen service," as it is called, and be an idiot still. What we call "qualifications" are intelligence, aptitude, grasp of mind, soldierly experience and manhood. An officer may be all his life in the field and yet be an incapable, and perhaps before we have done with this business we can prove this by practical illustrations of the campaign just over. "Going into the field" may furnish experience, but it does not furnish brains. But Major Kirwan is no chicken even in warlike experience. In 1861, when only a boy of sixteen, he was an officer in the 44th Glamorganshire Light Infantry. He was in New Zealand in 1865 and served in a volunteer corps as a lieutenant on the Waikato. True he did not see any fighting, but he was in the field. Later still, in 1870-71, we find him a captain in the French army, and there he saw something like "service" indeed. In our own city we know that he organized and commanded one of the finest companies of volunteers we ever saw, and one that was admitted to be a credit to the force. As a writer on military matters he was acknowledged as one of the best authorities in Canada, and his friendly criticisms on the militia for years

did great service to that body. On the ground of "qualifications," as we understand them, we ask the *Witness* to trot out their men. But that is not the difficulty at all. "Qualifications" have nothing to do with it. Major Kirwan is an Irishman and a Home Ruler. That is where the venom comes. He has dared to do his share for his native land, and prejudice and hate have dared to do all they can against him. He is loyal to Canada. He did not change his allegiance. He is attached to the institutions of this country, and that, and that only, should be all the people of the Dominion should require of any man. Canada must accept and honor the men who come here irrespective of what opinions they hold on questions of European politics. Men must be treated here according to the way they fulfil the duties of citizenship here, no matter what they may think of Germany, France or England. This dominant bigotry against Irishmen must be fought and put down. It will not be submitted to nor brook'd in this Canada of ours, and let there be no mistake about it.

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has stirred up one of the vilest and largest cesspools of vice and iniquity that dishonors the face of the earth. The English metropolis has earned the reputation of a gigantic Sodom, and the civilized world stands aghast at its terrible doings. The exposures by the *Pall Mall Gazette* deal more particularly with the shocking secrets of vice and immorality among many of England's "upper classes." It is but a few weeks ago that the most famous of English preachers, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, devoted a sermon to the same topic, in which he cried aloud against the wickedness of London, and denounced the vicious practices of persons in high life. Upon the heels of the great preacher comes the disclosure of the *Gazette*, which has had the effect of a tremendous bombshell exploding in an unwatched and negligent camp. All the dignitaries of the land, political and ecclesiastical, have been stirred from head to foot. The populace have been thrown into a state of feverish excitement, as the revelations involve some of England's most prominent men, from the Prince of Wales down to Madame Jeffries. This lifting of the veil from the hideous traffic in young working girls, in which members of the nobility and wealthy classes are engaged, will be more productive of good than harm. It must result in a benefit to poor and unprotected families, and a help to the cause of morality. The outraged decency of the nation will demand that steps be taken to stop such iniquitous and horrible work. Owing to the ascendancy of the British aristocracy and its influence on the administration of criminal justice it has been notoriously difficult for the parents or protectors of poor working girls in England to get the huge machinery of the law to work against the opulent abductor or titled destroyer of female virtue. That the people will content themselves with a perusal of these revelations without coming to a determination to wipe out the evil and those that practice it, is not to be counted on. They will demand a sweeping change in the criminal law for the protection of females and for the adequate punishment of the "upper class" criminals. As the N. Y. *Sun* says, it will behoove English statesmen to remember that the charge made and substantiated by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—the charge that London harbors a hideous conspiracy for abducting the chaste daughters of poor men to glut the bestial desires of rich and high-placed libertines—is one of those terrible indictments that inflame the coolest blood and light the torch of revolutions.

It is the common sentiment that the *Pall Mall Gazette* was perfectly justified in adopting this mode of publicity in order to arouse the country at large to a full sense of the horrors and corruption that were eating into the vitals of society. It is stated that the *Gazette's* commission of investigation applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Cardinal Manning for advice, and these great authorities on morals, while deprecating the risk involved in the commission's task, all warmly supported its object.

COMMERCE AND OUR M.P.'S.

An evening contemporary of pious reputation has a grudge against the three protectionist members from Montreal. It has been growling at them of late and has ventured to condole with the city on being so poorly represented in the House. Our confrere is afflicted with a peculiarity of saying things that are either utterly ignorant or contradictory. In the present instance it contradicts itself most flatly in the same paragraph. With one breath it asserts that the "commerce of Canada has no representatives in the House," and at the next it says that "Montreal's three members represent the French, Irish and English sections of the population, and there is only one commercial man among them." Which to believe? Assuredly the *Daily Witness* is a poor guide and knows not whereof it speaks.

Very often trade and industry, or any other special interest, are unable to supply representatives from their own ranks, and very often men who have had little or no relations with the concerns they represent do more and are better fitted to promote their interests. What would the English navy be to-day without Mr. Smith, who makes his living by selling newspapers? As a matter of fact, the commercial interests of Montreal have no reader, no more intelligent and no able advocate than Mr. J. J. Curran, who is not a commercial man, as far as profession goes. For the few years that he has been in Parliament Mr. Curran has done as much, if not more, for our commerce than any strictly commercial man that has ever represented the city.

On all questions affecting the interests of

Montreal, commercial or otherwise, the member for Montreal Centre has made his voice heard, and, what is more, has commanded the undivided attention of the House. Our merchants can always count upon him to further any movement that is in harmony with the general interests of the country. They have never applied to him in vain when they wanted their measures and bills looked after and passed through the House. His action on the canal question and on the Newfoundland duties was such as to win special mention and recognition from the Corn Exchange and other representative bodies of our trade and commerce. This is amply evidenced in the following resolution unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Corn Exchange Association:—

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this meeting be, and they hereby are, tendered to Messrs. M. H. Guhl, J. J. Curran, C. J. Couriel and Alphonse Desjardins, members of the Dominion Parliament, for their effective cooperation with this association in procuring the reduction of the canal tolls to the nominal rate of two cents per ton, and especially for their efforts in aiding to bring about the enactment by the Government of the duties imposed upon merchandise the produce of Newfoundland.

This testimony, as to the competency and willingness of our members to care for our commercial interests is not to be weighed down by the bile of an "only religious daily." By the way, if, according to our contemporary, a professional man cannot represent a commercial interest, how can or how does a religious paper dare to discuss matters, political and commercial. What makes the *Witness* belicose and annoys it on this particular head is not so much the incompetency of the members as their nationality. It says:—"If anything affecting the French or Irish nationality comes up, the House of Commons fails not to ring with Montreal eloquence," "but for the rest, to vote with the Government and not embarrass it seems to be the daily round of the city's representatives."

Mr. Couriel is too French and Mr. Curran is too Irish for the *Daily Witness* to love them or even to do them justice. Any other journal would be ashamed to avow such a motive for its dislike and opposition to public men, but the "only religious daily" is impervious to all sense of decency.

GENERAL MIDDLETON "WANTS NO HOME RULE ABOUT HIM."

At the commencement of the rebellion Major Kirwan was sent for and asked if he would accept a staff position in the North-West field forces. Mr. Caron, it is said, offered to give him any position that was vacant and that Major Kirwan would himself name. But Major Kirwan, we are informed, did not propose any terms to Mr. Caron. He said it would be better for him to report to General Middleton, and that the latter would be the best judge of where he should be put. Mr. Caron offered to place Major Kirwan on Gen. Middleton's personal staff, but in the end it was agreed that the gallant Major should go to the North-West and see Gen. Middleton, who would decide what position Major Kirwan should hold. The only condition the Major made with Mr. Caron was, we hear, that he should be employed at the front, and that he should have the rank of Major in a combatant position. After about three or four weeks of travel Major Kirwan met General Middleton at Fish Creek. The fight was over and the general was waiting for supplies. The reception Major Kirwan received was cool. In fact, General Middleton told Major Kirwan to "go back." He told him that he "did not want Home Rulers about him," and that "no Home Ruler could be a loyal man." The interview was stormy, for General Middleton had given Major Kirwan permission to speak as a politician, and for an hour they discussed the situation. On the Home Rule question the general was like a feather in the major's hands, but the general was inebriated, and told Major Kirwan again that he should "go back." Major Kirwan refused, saying that it did not suit his color to turn his back on a fight, and that if he denied the position that had been voluntarily offered to him by the Minister of Militia, he could at least enlist as a private, which he would do rather than return. He told Gen. Middleton, as we hear the story, that he was more loyal to Canada than Middleton himself. That if this country had the misfortune to enter into an Imperial Federation of the Empire that a day would then come when England would find it to her interests to curtail the liberties of the people of this Dominion. At that time General Middleton and men like him would be found fighting for English supremacy, while he (Major Kirwan) would be fighting for Canadian liberties. Lord Melgund was present part of the time, and the controversy was cutting, if quiet, like argumentative razors "flying through the air." A day or two passed, we are told, and Batocho was fought. Major Kirwan went into that fight as a private soldier, with a rifle in his hand, and in the ranks of the Militia Battalion. His rank and pay were, of course, recognized and allowed, but he was that day acting as a private. In the morning of the last day he and two others had jeopardized their lives to cover the now well known "General's Run." But when Batocho was fought it was evident that the rebellion was crushed. It was admitted on all sides the bubble had burst, and then, but not till then, did Major Kirwan finally agree to accept the position of keeping open the line of communication from Humboldt, Clarke's Crossing, Saskatoon, Telegraph Centre on to the front. The position was an important one, but it was not "at the front," as Mr. Caron promised. But now comes the question—Must men's opinions on old country politics bebar them from advancement in this Dominion? Is there no fair play to be had for Home Rulers here? Are men who are sincerely loyal to this land of their adoption to be denied preferment and the opportunities of gaining honor because they believe that Ireland should be something more than a footstool for British politicians. If this is to be the policy of the Canadian Government, then the sooner we know it the better. This subject

will, we hear, not be allowed to drop, and we have good reason to believe that General Middleton has not yet done with the gallant major.

THE RIEL INDICTMENT.

The indictment which has been drawn up against Louis Riel, the half-breed leader in the late rebellion, by the Department of Justice, is as flimsy and ludicrous a document as could well be imagined. One Alexander David Stewart, of Hamilton, figures as the complainant against Riel. What strikes us as curious in this indictment is that Louis Riel "is a subject of our Lady the Queen," and afterwards in the following clauses he swears that the rebel leader is not a subject of our Lady the Queen, but "is only living within the Dominion of Canada and under the protection of our Lady the Queen." Now, what we want to know is how Alexander David Stewart can offer sworn information as to the existence of two facts, one of which must necessarily destroy the other? If the complainant did not know to what country Riel owed allegiance he should have said so, and should not have sworn to a flat contradiction in almost the same breath. Then Mr. Stewart proceeds to charge Riel with "not regarding the duty of his allegiance." Well, this all depends upon whether the defendant is a Canadian subject or not. So it is hard to say whether the duty of allegiance was regarded or disregarded.

Next, we have the rebel leader, charged "with not having the fear of God in his heart." What the country or the jury has to do with that point is not clear. How does Mr. Stewart know that the fear of God is not in the heart of the defendant? Has he been there to see, or has he been specially favored with a confession from Riel to that effect?

A climax to this nonsense is reached in the following information, sworn to by Mr. Stewart:—"But being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil as a false traitor against the said Lady the Queen, etc." The country has generally been under the impression that it was the discontented white settlers and the aggrieved half-breeds in the North-West that moved and seduced the defendant from his home in the Western States, by instigation or otherwise, to set up a rebellion. The "instigation of the devil" may have had something to do with the course of events, but there was also a potent human agency which made the use of powder and shot necessary for the protection of life and property.

What that human agency was is exactly the point about which the Canadian people want to gather full and reliable particulars. The "instigation of the devil" is a phrase that does not afford any satisfactory explanation of the situation, or of what actually led to the revolt.

In the whole course of the indictment there is scarcely a mention made of the damage done to Canada by the defendant. It is nothing but "withdrawing allegiance to the Queen," "assembling traitorously against our Lady the Queen," "levying war on the Queen," and similar empty and high-sounding phrases that are made to constitute the indictment. What has the Queen got to do in the matter? The half-breed revolt was against the Canadian administration. The rebels hadn't the slightest idea or intention of fighting the Queen, and that they should be charged with it is absurd.

If ever there was Middle Age mystery or nonsense introduced into a legal document of the 19th century, it certainly is in the conclusions of the various clauses of this Riel indictment, when the half-breed leader is charged with an attempt to

"Deprive and depose our said Lady the Queen from the style, honor and kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to evil, exempt of all others in like case offending, contrary to the duty of the allegiance of him, the said Louis Riel, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her dignity."

There would just have been as much sense in charging Riel with trying to deprive the Queen of Madagascar of her "kingly name," and with acting in contempt of her laws. What does the "kingly name of the Imperial crown of this nation" mean in the eyes of Canadians? Absolutely nothing, either grammatically or politically! If Riel had been simply charged with breaking and disturbing the peace of the Canadian community, the prosecutors would have been nearer the mark and would not have created an air of fictitious importance and of very dubious and contentious reality.

THE BOUCHERVILLE PILGRIMAGE.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS.

The pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, organized by Fathers Primeau, of Boucherville, and Guyon, of St. Eustache, returned yesterday morning. Among the 900 pilgrims on board the Canada were noticed two little girls, who were unable to walk. During the instructions given by the Rev. Fathers, they paid particular attention. At Ste. Anne the majority of the pilgrims passed their time praying at the foot of the good Ste. Anne. Among the number were the two girls mentioned. One of them, who could walk only with the aid of crutches for many years, often receiving Holy Communion at the altar of the Blessed Virgin without the use of her crutches. The other, a young girl 7 years of age, who was paralyzed since a baby, and was never able to stand on her feet, and after leaving the altar she stood upright and without aid. After returning home the pilgrims attended Mass at Notre Dame de l'Etite. The receipts of this voyage were for the profit of the cathedral work and the church of Ste. Anne. The parishioners of St. Eustache profited by the circumstance by presenting their religious instructor, Rev. Father Guyon, with a souvenir of the pilgrimage, in the form of a "Sacred Heart," of gold, to serve as an ornament for the paragonical church of St. Eustache.