

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

COTEMPORARY PRESS.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

(From the New York World.)

In Canada, though there is a strong Government, there is no such potent public opinion to step in and proclaim peace, and therefore scenes of riot are renewed from year to year. Great Britain, which formerly made use of the Orange Association in the management of Ireland, has of late years honestly endeavored to ally the religious enemies which were once formed as a matter of policy, but in vain. Orangemen, though discomfited by royal aid at one time placed under the ban of the law, still persist in their processions even in Catholic countries, and take particular pains by their music and their music to quiet people who are not noted for taking taunts quietly. And invariably at the inspiring sound of "Croppies, Lie Down!" the Croppies rise up, and riot and bloodshed ensue. The propensity of evil to propagate itself is shown by the fact that this miserable quarrel between certain classes of Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants has at last extended itself to the French Canadians, and now in the city of Montreal, after a series of unquiet anniversaries of the Boyne in which the French element has remained neutral, the curious sight is presented of the whole French and Irish Catholic part of the community rising in fierce opposition to an Orange celebration under the countenance of the Mayor and the city Government, while the Dominion Government steps into the municipality on behalf of the Orangemen and proclaims its intention of protecting them. As the feeling is intensely bitter on all sides, and as both parties have some show of force, it is at least sufficient ground for apprehension that a riot will be the result of the celebration. The chance is a dismal one, but it has one bright possibility. The two theories in regard to processions in cities are brought face to face, and one or the other should be made to prevail distinctly and definitely. One theory is that all legal associations have an abstract right to parade, no matter how distasteful they may be to any particular community, and that a free government is pledged to sustain them in the exercise of that right, cost what it may in blood or treasure. The other theory is that the local authorities in a great city should have discretionary power about such matters as parades, and that every fact that a procession may excite disorder and riot justifies them in refusing to allow it to take place at the risk of the peace of the community. The former is a Catholic pledge the Government to protect as an Orange procession in Montreal. The latter would make Orange processions in the one place and Catholic processions in the other depend upon the kindness of opponents. Either rule would work well enough if Canadian sentiment could be made a little more enlightened, tolerant, and charitable. The lesson of this whole business is that political wrongs strike their roots deep and seeds of them travel far and preserve their power of germination for ages, like the wheat buried with Egyptian mummies. If, as we hope, and pretty firmly believe will be the case, the Twelfth of July, 1878, shall pass off at Montreal without a general tumult, there will be small thanks due to the city authorities or to the leaders of either faction. Between the bigoted Protestant majority of Toronto and the bigoted Catholic majority of Montreal there is nothing to choose—the murder of Hackett by the latter and the more recent riots towards St. Charles being of a piece with the attack on the Catholic procession in Toronto. But there was this difference: At Toronto the municipal authorities gave the procession thorough protection; at Montreal, through culpable negligence in allowing a mob to assemble and take possession of the streets, and through cowardice in dealing with it subsequently, Mayor Beaudry and his associates sowed the seeds which have borne during the past twelve months so fruitful a harvest of assassination, riot and outrage, and insured to Montreal for many years to come a repetition of these scenes. The police force is not safe, and the undisciplined have had an issue noticed that they will take no risk for damage done to-day. Summer travel, that at this season always seeks the beautiful Silver-roofed City, is at a standstill, and trade is because no consignor will take the chance of shipping goods till the Twelfth is past. Add a heavy bill for the services of the military, and it will be seen that Montreal this year, as Pittsburg last year, pays roundly for the inefficiency of her rulers.

(From the New York Herald.) The opinion of four lawyers, however eminent they may be, and no matter even that three of them are Protestants, to the effect that the proposed Orange parade is illegal, is calculated to increase and not to diminish the probability of trouble in Montreal to-day. Their opinion was asked by certain Catholic societies; it has no judicial force or authority, and if it is correct, one can only wonder that the constituted authorities of Montreal and of the Province are so ignorant of their own laws or so careless that they did not before this discover the illegality and warn the Orangemen. It is more than likely that the chief effect of the opinion will be to encourage riotous demonstrations by people who will imagine that they are justified by their four lawyers in knocking out the brains of any Orangeman whom they may catch. The Ribbonmen have not acted well in Montreal. They have not even waited for the slender pretext of a legal opinion to commit riotous acts and to indulge in irritating threats and in actual violence. The respectable press and order-loving citizens admonished the Orangemen not to do what was certain to cause needless and disagreeable excitement and disorder, and showed the absurdity of their insisting on celebrating in Canada an event which happened nearly two hundred years ago in another country, and to do this in a manner prohibited by law in Great Britain. Their opponents appear to have misunderstood this moderate counsel, as though it authorized them to oppose the assembling of the Orangemen with bluster and violence. They have held riotous meetings, uttered savage threats, beaten some men and broken some windows, and all this without the least excuse and out of a mere wanton and lawless spirit. They are making a very grave mistake. They ought to understand that, even if the Orangemen have no legal right to parade, it is not for the Ribbonmen to prevent them. That duty belongs to the constituted authorities. The Ribbonmen have absolutely no business with it. Their duty is to remain quiet, to observe the peace, to conform themselves to the admonitions of their clergy, who advise them not to go near the procession, nor to disturb any Orangeman, but to conduct themselves as orderly citizens. Instead of this they bluster, threaten and break the laws in a manner which has caused a revulsion of public opinion in favor of the Orangemen. We took occasion, some days ago, to express our opinion upon the folly and inexpediency of the proposed parade; but that is another matter entirely. We still think the Orangemen would do well to obey the laws of the land, and truer Christians if they should forego their procession; but that is a matter for them and not for the Ribbonmen to think of or interfere in. The demoralization of the public authorities in Montreal greatly increases the danger of the situation. The Mayor appears to be a most remarkable Dogberry. He asserts absolute authority, but refuses to tell the citizens whether he will prohibit or allow the procession. He refused even to tell the Herald's correspondent yesterday what was his determination in the matter. Meantime he has sworn in five hundred special constables, composed, a accounts

agree, almost altogether of "roughs." The military are present in force, but apparently are to act only to put down and not to prevent a riot. In short, the authorities appear to have carefully prepared the way for a riot of uncommon dimensions, and if the day should pass peacefully they, at least, will deserve no credit. Our latest accounts assert that the Orangemen have determined to parade. If they do, we trust Lieutenant Smythe will guard them with his three thousand troops and promptly shoot down every man who makes the least offer of violence towards them. The situation is too serious for trifling.

(From the Toronto Globe, 13th.) The Catholic Irishman thinks his country has been misgoverned by England, with the aid of the people of "the black North." The Orangemen loves to recall the siege of Derry and the Battle of the Boyne. How can the Government prevent them from holding their own opinions upon such matters? Why should it endeavor to repress the utterance of their sentiments? People need not listen to their speeches if they do not wish, but why object to their using the streets to a moderate extent if they wish to gather together on a particular day? People are not called upon to express their approval any more than they are to express approval of the Masons or Foresters as they march through the streets. They are simply requested to let the processionists alone. It is many years now since a faction fight has taken place in Ontario, yet both parties are allowed the fullest opportunity of enjoying themselves on the days which they select for the expression of the views upon Irish politics.

The Catholics of Montreal apparently—French as well as Irish—do not at present take this view of the matter. We venture to say that they will discover their mistake ere long. It is not possible in these days to build up either a province or a city upon intolerance. It is not merely just and kind, it helps to the material prosperity of the community to permit the utmost latitude in the expression of opinion. If the Protestant and Irishman finds himself "cribbled, cabbled, and confined" in the city of Montreal, depend upon it he will not resort there. Doubtless some people would say they would be glad to get rid of Orangemen in Montreal, but that is not the way to build up a city for a province. The Orangemen are industrious, hard-working people, and are not to be despised either in town or in country. The true policy is to welcome to your shores all who are willing to work, and to give them full and ample liberty for the expression of their views, and the development of their individual and social life, always having a due regard to the interests of morality. We often wonder why the Roman Catholic hierarchy, so slowwitted in many things, have not sought to eradicate from the minds of their followers the peculiar hatred of Orangemen with which these minds are filled. Orangemen never converted a Catholic into a Protestant. Orangemen, in fact, as a political association, has much in common with the hierarchy, and has generally been found voting upon the same side. Why it should be feared by the Roman Catholic clergy we can never comprehend. Certain it is, that the events of yesterday in Montreal are calculated to strengthen the Orangemen as an institution all over the Dominion, to make the representatives of the Order in Montreal be regarded as martyrs for the Protestant faith, and to excite much bitter feeling against the Roman Catholic body. The good sense of the Protestant population will keep these feelings in check, and we think we may venture to say that no Catholic will suffer in his rights and liberties because the Orangemen have been prevented wearing their little ribbons, or going to church on the 12th of July in Montreal. But we confess to a strong feeling of regret that these feelings of anger should have been excited. The narrow intolerance displayed will, we believe, give way before the good example shown by Protestants, where they are in the majority, and before the progress of education and culture. The time will come when there will be no Beaudry in the position of Mayor of Montreal prepared to arm the myrmidons of the law to prevent the march to church of citizens of any denomination or nationality.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) Between the conflict of legitimate authorities, the clash of religious opinions, and the pugacious inclinations of the thugs and shoulder-hitters of Montreal, that unfortunate city finds itself immediately confronted with one of the greatest dangers that ever menaced a city not surrounded by a besieging army. The course of the Mayor in strenuously opposing the action of the Provincial Government in its promised protection to the Orangemen has emboldened the worst classes of the Catholics to attempt a rash and hazardous resistance to the military. It now seems probable that the contemplated route of the procession will be obstructed with barricades and it is nearly certain that a force of "constables" 2,000 strong will attempt to disperse the Orangemen, notwithstanding the curfew of soldiers which will encircle them. It is not unlikely that the memory of Hackett, so brutally murdered a year ago, may nerve the Orangemen to uphold their rights in a manner highly fatal to the intolerant bigots who threaten so bloodily an onslaught upon them. The excitement in neighboring Canadian cities is unprecedented. The course of the authorities in this unhappy affair is unintelligible to American people, as it must have been inspired by a religious fury and fanaticism to which we are strangers.

ANOTHER GIANTIC FORTUNE has turned up for a native of Limerick. An old woman named McCarthy, whose maiden name is O'Brien, has received within the past couple of days a letter from her son, James O'Brien, residing in Bay City, Michigan, stating that an uncle of his has died in San Francisco, leaving an immense fortune, amounting to several millions of dollars, and advertising for the heirs. From the description given in the papers, and the facts in possession of Mrs. McCarthy, there can be no doubt she is the person entitled to the property. Her brother had been transported many years ago for Whiteboyism, and after putting up his sentence went to San Francisco, where he entered into business, and became chief partner in the great banking firm of Flood & O'Brien. Mrs. McCarthy is no relative of the McCarthy of Limerick who lately succeeded to another great fortune in India.

THE QUEEN AND IRISH INDUSTRY.—It gives us pleasure to state that Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, has extended Royal patronage to a branch of Irish industry, which was once in a flourishing condition, but which latterly became greatly depressed, inflicting considerable suffering on thousands of females in the County Down and other parts of Ulster. Her Majesty, through the kind representations of Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, an Irish lady, who has shown the most praiseworthy solicitude for the revival of this branch of Irish industry, has given a large order to Mr. David McKinzie, Bangor, for the new designs of lace embroidery, in colored silks, intended for evening dresses, and lately introduced by the Duchess of Marlborough.— Belfast News.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Lost, Strayed, and Found, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST.—Strayed, from the pasture, at Tannery West, Red and White Cow. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received at 21 Bonaventure street.

LOST.—\$5 Reward.—On Saturday morning, a Gold Watch Chain—a box and a hat. Return to 1,151 St. Catherine st.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for ARRIVE, DEPART, and LEAVE times for various routes including Ontario and Western Provinces, Local Mails, United States, and Great Britain.

WEST INDIES. Letters, &c., for New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched. For Havana and West Indies via Havana every Thursday.

(a) Postal Car Bags open 10 1/2 a.m. and 3 1/2 p.m. (b) Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before closing of each mail. Street Letter Boxes are visited at 10 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and 7.45 p.m.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Help Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, a Young Man who thoroughly understands the care of horses—none other need apply. Call at 1,233 St. Catherine street, between St. and St. Louis in the morning.

WANTED, a good Cook and Housemaid; references required. 1,384 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a Junior Drug Clerk. Apply at 400 Notre Dame st.

WANTED, a General Servant; three in family. Apply 76 Cadieux st.

WANTED, a Good General Servant, Protestant. Apply at 750 Palace st.

WANTED, a Lad for office work, &c.; one who writes a good hand and is correct at figures. Address CORRECT, this office.

WANTED, in one of the Maritime Provinces, a Carpenter, who has received a good English education, and is also competent to teach French and Music; must be a good Pianist; any person applying will please state terms; good references required. For address, apply at this office.

WANTED, to go below Quebec, a farming man; must be a good ploughman and understand cattle. Also, a first-class Miller, used to custom work; both must speak English, and be of good character. Apply to D. A. Box 416, P.O. Montreal.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Board and Rooms Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

BOARD.—Wanted, for the summer, in the country, a few children as boarders, aged from 5 to 14. For particulars and references apply to Miss EMMA WATSON, Cornwall, Ont.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Situations and Employment Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

EMPLOYMENT.—A very capable person would do general housework for her board, in a small, respectable family. Address HONESTY, this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Protestant Young Lady, knowing English and French, and having a few years' experience as waitress in a stationery and bookstore, wants a situation in the same business, or something near it; good references. Address R.L., this office.

Notices.

Scaled Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Kent Gate," and "St. Louis Gate," respectively, will be received at this office, until MONDAY, the 16th day of July next, at noon, for the reconstruction of the Kent Gate, at Quebec.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Kent Gate," and "St. Louis Gate," respectively, will be received at this office, until MONDAY, the 16th day of July next, at noon, for the reconstruction of the Kent Gate, at Quebec.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached to the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfillment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank notes, in the amount of FIVE PER CENT. on the bulk sum of the Contract.

This Department does not, however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. BRAUN, Secretary. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, June 28th, 1878.

Miscellaneous.

THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDICINE yet discovered for curing Constipation and its results is Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges. They never fail, and are always to be found at all first-class druggists. Be sure and ask for Harrison's Lozenges.

NOW COMPLETE, THE QUEBEC LAW DIGEST, By C. H. STEPHENS, B.C.L. Will be delivered, bound, in any part of the Province, at the following prices— Full Calif. \$17; Half Calif. \$16.50; Full Sheep, \$16.50. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

PARIS GREEN, AT CHARLES MARTIN'S, 43 St. Peter street.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS Has decided that the "GLADIATOR" FLY PAPER is the only article that will free your houses of Flies. It contains NO POISON. For sale by all Druggists, and wholesale by RELIANCE MANUFACTURING CO., 21 St. Theresa street.

HAIR BRUSHES, Cheap. Combs and Tooth Brushes. Hat and Cloth Brushes. Feather Brushes. GILLEY'S Brush Works, 82 Bloor street.

USE THE BRITISH TAR SOAP. It cures all diseases of the skin in man or beast. Sold by chemists throughout the Kingdom and Colonies.

ASK FOR BURTON'S ALL-HEALING TAR AND GLYCERINE SOAP.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL CARDS of the late THOMAS LEIT HACKETT, with Picture attached. For sale at the WITNESS Office. Price 20c.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S Physician, DR. THOMAS WATSON, PRESCRIBES JOHNSTON'S FLUID REEF. The British Government Analyst says, "It is the most perfect food ever examined." Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, says, "It is a great boon to the invalid and to the public. Managers of Institutions are referred to the leading British Hospitals. The public are referred to their medical advisers. Details in type to be had of registers and prices."

30 CTS. FOR "MARIA MONK"; A fearful Disclosures; a Narrative of her sufferings in a Montreal Convent; and "The Mysteries of a Convent," two books in one for 30c. to be had at the CHEAP MUSIC STORE and News Depot, L. E. RIVARD, 614 Craig st., few steps from the Post Office, Montreal.

FANCY GOODS. A large assortment of CRICKETERS' REQUISITES, including CRICKET BAGS and LONG-STOP NETS. Sent for price list. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

FANS! FANS! FANS!!! A large assortment of the latest styles. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASSES. A large assortment in LEATHER, IVORY and PEARL. R. SHARPLEY & SONS, 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

Board and Rooms. ADVERTISEMENTS for Board and Rooms inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

BOARD vacancies at No. 10 Cottage, Upper Lachine.

BOARD.—During the Summer months there are vacancies as usual for a few boarders at the Rooms of the Y. W. C. A., 1,365 St. Catherine street. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, Superintendent.

BOARD Vacancies, at 64 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS, furnished, at 107 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, with or without board, at 207 St. Antoine st.

ROOM.—A large, airy front Bedroom, room to rent for the Summer months, at 922 Boulevard street, with or without board.

ROOMS, furnished, to Let, with or without board; Protestant preferred. 274 Guy st.

ROOM.—To Let, with board, a well furnished Front Room, on first flat at 64 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS.—Bedrooms, furnished, cheap, at 14 Lacombe street.

ROOM.—Bedroom Vacant. 65 Calcutta st.

ROOMS.—Pleasant airy front Rooms, 1,200 St. Catherine street, little west of Biery; partial board if desired.

ROOMS and Board for a Married Couple or Single Gentleman, 83 Cathedral st.

ROOMS and Board, 27 Windsor street.

ROOMS.—Vacancies, 131 Mansfield street.

ROOMS to Let, in St. Lambert. Four furnished Rooms can be had at a modern rent, near the Railroad Station. For further particulars address or apply to Mrs. COLWELL, St. Lambert.

ROOMS.—At 233 St. Antoine st., five Rooms, with or without board; excellent locality.

ROOMS, with or without board, 1,428 St. Catherine street, corner of Peel.

To Let.

OFFICE TO LET, at 240 St. James street, on second floor, rent low. Apply to G. & W. CLARKE, Stationers.

SELF-CONTAINED HOUSES, Nos. 215, 217, and 219 Canine street. MR. JOSEPH, 10 St. Sacrement street.

THE BALANCE OF LEASE OF No. 54 Beaver Hall Terrace. 6 cottages would be left in the place if required. House to be seen any day from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, or 3 to 6 p.m.

TO LET, Offices in Exchange Bank Building, on ground floor. Entrance on Notre Dame st. Apply at the Bank.

THAT FINE CUT STONE House, No. 662 Sherbrooke street, with all modern improvements. Apply to H. & J. MOORE, 5 and 7 Front street.

Property for Sale. A GOOD FARM FOR SALE, situated within one mile of the Railroad Depot, in the Village of La-Poudre, 40 miles from Montreal, contains 180 acres, about 140 of which is under good state of cultivation, the rest in pasture and wood. The soil is rich, and the Farm well supplied with Water, two good Barns, Stables and dwelling House. Terms easy. Apply to G. & R. MEIKLE, Lachine, Que.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT. For sale, on St. Urbain street, within a few doors of the new St. John the Evangelist's Church, an excellent House, divided into two tenements. Any buyer desiring to occupy one portion of the house and leave the other can easily obtain good tenants; or if the purchaser consents to retain the present occupants, who are most desirable tenants, the investment will pay 11 per cent.

Houses Wanted. WANTED, in the East End of the City, a neat, small House, four stories, facing east, HOUSE, WITNESS OFFICE.

WANTED immediately, west of Biery street, by a family of four persons, a House or Cottage of 7 apartments, if suitable tenant would be permanent. State rent and locality to GOOD TENANT, this office.

For Sale. IRON DOORS FOR SALE.—Two pair of Iron Doors, with all the necessary attachments, will be sold for less than half their cost. Apply at this office.

WOOLLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE. 2 Carding Machines, called "first and second breaker," 40 inches. 1 Compton Loom, 3 shuttle boxes. 1 Twister, 80 spindles, 2 inch rings, Davis & Parker patent. All in good condition, and nearly new. WM. S. POSTER, Hook Island, P.Q.

SPRUCE BUTTER TUBS FOR SALE. D. B. MEIGS, West Farnham, P.Q.

Business Cards. DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Also, a Select Stock of Millinery Furnishings at considerable below cost price. MRS. RITCHIE, 1,382 St. Catherine st., cor. Mansfield.

ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 31 BERRY STREET. JAMES M. MACDONALD, Sconner, Hot Presser, &c. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed. Red Dyeing & Pressing. Country orders promptly attended to.

Removal. NOTICE! The undersigned begs to say that he has removed from 9 Victoria Square to 214 McGill street, where he continues his already well-established business as Fashionable and Superior Hair Dresser and milliner, and is now more prepared than ever to attend to the wants of his numerous patrons. No connection with any other house. J. LEADER.

Professional. WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, NO. 51 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Diseases of Women treated daily at 11 o'clock free of charge.

OCULIST AND AURIST. Dr. THAYER, C.D., M.D., of McGill University, Montreal, L.S.A., London, England, has returned to North-West Eye Infirmary, London, to be surgeon to Montreal. After three years' association of Diseases of the Eye and Ear at the Hospitals in London and Paris, he is qualified to treat all cases of Eye and Ear, and is particularly successful in the treatment of the Eye and Ear, and is particularly successful in the treatment of the Eye and Ear, and is particularly successful in the treatment of the Eye and Ear.

Summer Resorts. SUMMER RESORT, BELLEVUE MOUNTAIN, ST. HILAIRE. The "Prosper" House is now opened, and becoming more popular every day. Call and spend the summer there. CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ON LITTLE POINT. Carriages at every Express train; also, at the arrival of the steamer; good accommodation; terms \$5 a week. WILL GRANT, Manager.

WARREN'S HOUSE, MURRAY BAY. The WARREN'S HOUSE, which is situated on a fine site, and is one of the most beautiful and desirable places for a summer resort. It is situated on a fine site, and is one of the most beautiful and desirable places for a summer resort. It is situated on a fine site, and is one of the most beautiful and desirable places for a summer resort.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, VERMONT. Good livery connected with this house, by F. E. Jones. Rates per day—Commercial Travellers, \$1.25. Single Rooms, at all hours, 50c. Single Lodgings, at all hours, 50c. HORACE BEAN & CO., Proprietors.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BILL HEADS, PLACARDS, CIRCULARS AND CARD done according to order, with despatch, at the WITNESS OFFICE.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

LOGE DES COEURS-UNIS. No. 45, R. Q. ...

ELGIN LODGE, 348, R. S. A., F. & A. M. ...

ARGYLE LODGE, P. & A. M., No. 625, R. S. ...

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 11 (Late No. 6), Q. R., A. F. & A. M. ...

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 13th July, and the corresponding week of last year:

Table with columns for July 1878 and July 1877, listing daily circulation figures.

Table titled 'SUBSCRIPTION RATES, ALL IN ADVANCE' listing rates for various publications.

Table titled 'MONTREAL ALMANAC' listing moon phases and sunrise/sunset times.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

TO THE TWO BLAKE ACTS about the carrying of arms Montreal owes a great deal.

THE "EVENING POST" devotes its great abilities to acute misrepresentations of the words of the WITNESS.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that Mr. F. X. Mathieu, of the firm of Prevost & Mathieu, should at this late hour, and after Mr. MacLaren has left for England, begin as he does—in a long letter to the Herald—to attempt to clear the Seminary of all complicity in the forgery in regard to the case against the Oka Indians, which resulted in the tearing down of their little Protestant church.

THE CELEBRATED ORATION on "The Army of the Republic," delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at Springfield, Mass., on June 5th, is published in book form at the office of the Christian Union.

THE JULY NUMBER of the Illustrated Magazine contains some very useful information on climbing plants, and cuts are given of the Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Madeira Vine and several others.

IN THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE for July are several finely illustrated papers, among which is an instructive article, entitled "Chautauque Sunday school Assembly."

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE CELEBRATION. The uppermost matter in the minds of Toronto people for some time past has been the proposed Orange celebration in Montreal.

UNCONTROLLABLE FOR HALF AN HOUR, and at the end of this time the factory was demolished, as well as the stables of Mr. J. McIntosh, master carter, adjoining the factory on the east side.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP REGIMENTS. A serious matter at St. Henri—grave charges.

THE HIGHEST CREDIT UPON THE FIREFMEN, who in the midst of such a blazing furnace as

SUPPRESSION OF PROCESSIONS.

It is a somewhat interesting phenomenon that in the very same year of grace in which His Worship the Mayor of Montreal unseathed an old law constructed for other purposes, and very questionably applicable to the present for the purpose of suppressing an Orange procession, the mayors of the large radical cities of France have hunted up a similar ancient statute for the purpose of suppressing the Corpus Christi procession, their ground being that this procession gave offence to many of the people.

THE CANADA CHRISTIAN MONTHLY for June contains some interesting extracts from the life of the late Dr. Eadie. The early life of Dr. Eadie was a continual struggle against poverty.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL QUEST comes to us this month somewhat enlarged. It has been changed into a Quarterly publication; the new volume commencing with the July number; the next issue will be in October; the yearly subscription will be \$1, prepaid, single copies 25 cents.

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stones thrown at the train. I saw several shots fired, and can identify the doctor who fired.

SEVERIN LACHAPPELLE, doctor of medicine—On the 13th, there was brought to my house a lad named Germain Rolland, who resides at Cote St. Paul.

Our reporter made further enquiries this morning and a statement in which a number of persons concurred was to the effect that the Volunteers had been singing offensive songs and displaying Orange handkerchiefs to the annoyance of a large number of youths who had assembled to play a lacrosse match.

When Chief Benoit, of the St. Henri Police, was notified he telegraphed to the Mayor of St. Hyacinthe to have the train stopped, but received answer that it was beyond his jurisdiction.

THE TWELFTH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Attention has been called by Judge Coursol to a paragraph in a morning contemporary headed "Judge Coursol," and he is desirous of setting himself right with the public.

FROM APAR. The following despatches were received Friday:—Mr. D. Grant, County Master:—Convey the greetings of Newfoundland to the Montreal brethren.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 12. Mr. D. Grant, County Master:—Convey greetings from St. John, N.B., to Orange men of Montreal.

A KIND ACT ACKNOWLEDGED.

Sir,—Through the columns of your widely circulated paper I desire to acknowledge the kindness of many of the residents of Metcalfe street, where the Montreal Cavalry, under my command, were stationed on the 12th inst.

JULY 13th. A PLAIN ACCOUNT OF AN OUTRAGE—A YOUNG MAN CONCLUDES TO "GO WEST."

Sir,—In your issue of last evening I saw a paragraph alluding to my being an Orangeman, for wearing a blue ribbon around my hat.

CITY ITEMS.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA INDIAN, Louis Rienfort, was Saturday released on bail, to appear on Wednesday for assaulting Moise Lafort.

LARCENY.—George Teasdale, 15, and Thomas Tansy 14, for stealing cotton cuttings from Ames, Holden & Co., were fined \$8 or two months.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER of Marine and Fisheries, on his last visit here finding the Government Police station unsecure, had the windows provided with a substantial yet handsome railing.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—On Saturday morning Mr. M. C. Desoyer, P.M., sentenced Fabien Adelin dit Richard to pay a fine of \$95 and costs, or go to jail for three months, for selling liquor without a license in his saloon on Wellington street.

FIRE.—Three houses near the corner of St. Dominique and Guilbault streets, belonging to Mr. James Monague, master carter, were destroyed by fire Friday night.

HOW IS THIS?—Our reporter's attention was drawn to-day by a street corner caucus of leading citizens to an important omission in Mayor's proclamation—that is, the usual loyal termination of all proclamations issued to British subjects

"God Save the Queen." Perhaps His Worship will explain.

HYMENEAL.—Mr. Phillip Roy, Secretary of the Baz of this city, left on the 10th for St. Johns to be married to Miss Melieur, daughter of the M.P.P. of that place.

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES in the sum of \$5,000 has been taken by Simeon Couture against J. H. R. Molson & Bros., for alleged injury received by being run over, and getting his arm broken by defendants' team while plaintiff was in their employ in December last, and being subsequently dismissed from their employment, as he was incapable for work.

THE STEAMER "QUEBEC" to the disappointment of the numerous hotel buses and cabbies, did not arrive at Quebec until six o'clock yesterday evening, being exactly twelve hours behind time.

UNDER CANVAS ON THE ISLAND.—The fine weather and the presence of the 5th Fusiliers on St. Helen's Island attracted immense crowds to the Island Park yesterday.

SOMETHING NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—(Editor Witness).—This morning I paid a visit to the Point in search of some butter and cheese, which I wanted to get in store before Sunday.

THE NEXT MAIL for Great Britain, by the Canada steamship, "Abyssinia," from New York, 17th July, will be closed at the Montreal Post-Office on Monday 15th July next, at 3 p.m.

POLICE COURT—SATURDAY.—Before Mr. W. H. Erebaut, M.P. John Cochrane, the farmer of Mas. couche, who was arrested for exposing a revolver on the Champ de Mars on the 11th inst., was convicted under the Blake Act, and sentence will be pronounced on the 16th.

RECORDER'S COURT—FRIDAY.—Official duties having to be attended to, there were only three before the Recorder yesterday: Mary McNally, 30, drunk and disorderly, three months' hard labor.

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CRICKET. The return match between the Montreal and St. George Clubs was held on the ground of the former on Saturday afternoon, and resulted decidedly in favor of the Montreal, as will be seen by the appended score:

Table with columns for Montreal and St. George scores, listing players and runs.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE. LONDON, July 15, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, 95 15-16 10-40's, 111; four and half's 100 3/4; Five's 109 3/4.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the sick commencing Monday, 15th July, will be Robert Redford, Esq., and John Hope, Esq.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE. STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 13th, 1878.

Table showing statistics for the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, including number of inmates and expenses.

NOON ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW PROCLAMATION. Get your Mirror and Picture Frames Regit by A. B. STEWART, late German, filter and decorator with J. J. Bell, American Noodles, wholesale and retail.

LEE & NEWPORT. (LATE W. L. LEE). COAL AND WOOD MERCHANTS, OFFICE: 251 ST. JAMES STREET.

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, Campbell's Ginger Ale, Lemonade, &c., at McCORMICK'S, CORNER BLEURY AND ONTARIO STREETS.

REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Cornices Poles, Stair Rods, Bird Cages, &c., at 652 Craig street, near Blouy street. MEILLER & CO.

ROOFING! ROOFING! All kinds of Pelt and Gravel Roofing, both new and old, promptly made and repaired.

ELECTROTYPES OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., supplied to proprietors of printing offices on short notice and of first-class workmanship.

TO LET, a small Furnished House, 41 Lafour street.

WANTED, young Protestant girl as General Servant. Apply at 600 Steigners st.

WANTED, for a young man, Lessons in Writing and Arithmetic, by a gentleman teacher, in the evening. Address ARTHUR METIC, this office.

WANTED, a Nurse Girl, 98 Union Avenue.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Protestant young man of 7 years' experience in a general store (as a good penman, and understands book-keeping), wants a situation in an office, or as Salesman in a wholesale house; good references given.—Address G.B., this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch Protestant young man, a situation as Cookman and Indoor Servant; willing to be generally useful. Address NORMAN, this office.

BOARD Wanted, by a young gentleman of quiet habits in a small private family; western locality.—Address H.J., this office.

BOARD and washing can be had at \$200 per week; none but Protestants need apply. 159 Vile street.

ROOMS, with or without board, with a Protestant family, at 11, Genevieve street.

ROOMS.—A married couple desire three furnished Rooms, with private kitchen; everything complete; west of Blouy. R.N., this office.

BAKXTER ENGINES & BOILERS. From 2 to 10-horse power, suitable for driving all kinds of light machinery. THE MOST ECONOMICAL BOILER IN USE. No extra insurance required and warranted perfectly and easily managed. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. MATTINSON, YOUNG & CO., 577 Craig street.

NOON ADVERTISEMENTS. PROTESTANTS. Willing to subscribe to the Legal Fund for the purpose of testing the illegal arrests of Orangemen and Catholics will be called upon by sending their names and addresses to Box 268, Post Office. D. GRANT, County Master.

MERINO AND FRENCH FELT HATS. We have just received, ex "Sarmatian," a further shipment of Merino Ventilating and EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS. To which we invite special attention. JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 283 Notre Dame street.

LUNAN'S "ORIGINAL" BAKING POWDER. Pronounced the best, and used by leading hotels throughout the Dominion. Sold by all first-class grocers.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING. CHEMISES, NIGHT DRESSES AND DRAWERS. For sale to the trade at job prices. LEWIS S. BLACK & CO., 184 McGill street.

WANTED, AGENTS, male and female, to sell the little Giant Bangle Alarm, sets at sight, for 10c; the Royal Natchag Gravel, Regent Eggbeater, the Schofield Lock-stitch Ripper, and other fast selling goods.

CENTS FOR SALE AT WITNESS OFFICE. STATIONERY! STATIONERY! Mercantile Stationery of every description. Trial orders respectfully solicited. JAMES SUTHERLAND, 256 and 258 St. James st.

COWPER & NISB, Manufacturers of Butchers' Hand and Power Chop pers, Filling Machines, Lard Presses and Singeing Funnels. A lot of second-hand Pailins for sale.

GRAIN BAGS, Two and Three Bushel. Various qualities. FOR RAIL. LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.

A. B. STEWART, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, 743 CRAIG STREET (Next Y. M. C. A.). Is now prepared to furnish Funerals in first-class style. Bodies preserved from one to twenty days. Orders promptly attended to day and night. Charges moderate.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The S.S. "Caradoc," from Newmarket-on-Tyne, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. J. G. SIDLEY, Agent, Montreal, July 11, 1878. 301 Commissioners st.

STABLE MANURE can be had conveniently, and without charge, by applying at this office. CENTS FOR SALE AT WITNESS OFFICE.

HOIST, PULLEYS, AND SHAFTHFT FOR RAILS.—The Hoist is arranged to run by steam, and will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply at this office. TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

WHEN YOU WANT PRINTING DONE CORRECTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND NEATLY. GO TO THE— WITNESS ESTABLISHMENT, AT THEIR NEW PREMISES, 33, 35 AND 37 BONAVENTURE STREET.

Very handsome Show Cards done up in CHROMATIC (Three Colors at One Impression.) FINE EFFECT. TRY THEM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TOWARDS SECURIM CORRECTNESS IN ALL WORK DONE. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PROPRIETORS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE BURLAND-DESBARATS Lithographic Co. 5 & 7 BLEURY ST., Begs to inform the BANKERS, MERCHANTS and BUSINESS MEN of the Dominion, that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of ENGRAVING, ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, LITHOGRAPHING and TYPE PRINTING, Photo-Electrotyping & Wood Engraving.

IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AT LOW PRICES. Special attention given to the reproduction by Photo-Lithography OF MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES OR BOOKS OF ANY KIND. From the facilities at their command, and the completeness of their establishment, the Company feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders. G. B. BU LAND, Manager.

Auction Sales. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS. In the matter of M. ELLIARD & SON, of the City of Montreal, Manufacturer and Traders, Insolvent.

The Subscriber will sell by auction, within his office, 26 St. Francis Xavier street, here on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Outstanding Debts of the above named estate, amounting to about \$1,700. List may be seen on application to JOHN FULTON, Assignee, Montreal, 13th July, 1878.

NOON ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW PIANO WAREROOM, ON ST. JAMES STREET. Having leased the beautifully fitted rooms, No. 183 St. James street, Montreal, near the Methodist Church, formerly occupied as a piano room by Almeron Hood, we will open a new Piano and Organ Store there, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst.

Having fine storage on the first flat of our new premises, we will store and insure Pianos for parties requiring it at a small cost, and will hire out, by the month or quarter, Pianos and Organs to responsible parties, or strangers giving security. We will also sell on the installment plan, giving parties unable to pay all cash an opportunity to procure a good instrument on easy terms.

PROFESSIONAL AND ALL CLASSES. Desirous of purchasing fashionable attire of the choicest description, at the lowest possible prices, will meet every recognized novelty immediately as introduced, and an exertion is spared in the achievement of the highest attainable perfection, with that studious regard to excellence of quality and smallness of price for which J. G. KENNEDY & CO. have at all times been so highly appreciated.

Former Price. Reduced to Dress Suits.....\$20.00 \$14.50 Frock Suits from West of England. 23.00 17.50 Business Suits..... 10.00 7.75 Walking Suits..... 11.00 8.50 Alpaca Coats..... 2.00 1.50 Lion Dusters..... 2.25 1.75 Serge Coats..... 4.25 3.25

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ATTIRE. For Boys' and Youths' Attire, J. G. Kennedy & Co stand unrivalled. At no other establishment in the Dominion is such a handsome variety to be met with at such remarkably low prices. Both make and quality are all that can be desired. The elegance of style is undeniable, and the great requirement in Juvenile Costumes—durability—guaranteed. 5,000 Suits to select from. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 and 33 St. Lawrence street.

SUNBURNS, STINGS AND BITES, SCALDING, FRECKLES, AND TAN, CURED BY USING PACKER'S ALL-HEALING TAR SOAP. For sale at all Drug Stores.

REESE'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE STENCIL LETTERS AND FIGURES, With fancy borders and ornaments; new and valuable; indispensable to farmers; greatest invention since printing; changed instantly to form any address, word or name. Sample alphabet sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Circulars free. Samples two stamps. For sale at all Hardware stores. REESE MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE MEDICAL HALL, ST. JAMES STREET. BRANCH, WINDSOR HOTEL, PHILLIPS SQUARE. Large stocks for the Summer trade, of Hair Brushes, Sponges, Combs, Soap, Perfumery, Toilet Requisites and Travellers' Sundries. White Rose Cologne, Windsor Cologne, Jockey Club Cologne, specialties of the Windsor Branch, fragrant and overrating.

JAS. W. TESTER & CO., 154 AND 160 MCGILL STREET, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS. Gum, Cream, Pan, Lorange and Boiled goods of all kinds. Importers of Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Figs and other Foreign Fruits.

TO CONTRACTORS. CANAL BARROWS, in boxes and made up. FIRE BRICK, Ramsey and other brands. FIRE CLAY, Stroubridge, Scotch and Jersey. CRAIN PIPES, all sizes and connections. CEMENT, Portland, Roman and Canada. For sale by COPLAND & McLAREN, Corner Wellington and Grey Streets.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. FIRE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID. A. B. BETHUNE, MANAGER, 329 Notre Dame Street.

WHY FRAU FROHMANN RAISED HER PRICES.

(ANTHONY TROLLOPE IN "GOOD WORDS.")

CHAPTER III.—THE QUESTION OF THE MITOUFF.

About two months after the events described in the last chapter, Malchen and Fritz Schlessen were sitting in the same little saloon, and he was again smoking his pipe and again drinking his coffee. And they were again alone.

The whole family of the Weisses were now at the Peacock, and the two Tendel ladies and three or four others, men with their wives and daughters, from Bolzen, Bruneken, and places around at no great distance. It was now the end of June; but it is not till July that the house becomes full, and it is in August that the real crowd is gathered at Frau Frohmann's board. It is then that folk from a distance cannot find beds, and the whole culinary resources of the establishment are put to their greatest stress. It was now Monday, and the lawyer had been making a holiday, having come to the Brunenthal on the previous Saturday. On the Sunday there had been perhaps a dozen visitors from Innsbruck who had been driven out after early mass for their dinner and Sunday holiday. Everything had been done at the Peacock on the old style. There had been no diminution either in the number or in the excellence of the dishes, nor had there been any increase in the tariff. It had been the first day of the season at which there had been a full table, and the Frau had done her best. Everybody had known that the sojourners in the house were to be entertained at the old rates; but it had been hoped by the lawyer and the priest, and by Malchen, even by Peter himself,—that a zwangser would be added to the charge for dinner demanded from the townspeople. But at the last moment word had gone forth that there should be no increase. All the morning the old lady had been very gloomy. She had heard mass in her own chapel, and had then made herself very busy in the kitchen. She had spoken no word to any one till, at the moment before dinner, she gave her instructions to Malchen, who always made out the bills and saw that the money was duly received. There was to be no increase. Then, when the last pudding had been sent in, she went, according to her custom, to her room and decorated herself in her grand costume. When the guests had left the dining-room and were clustering about in the passages and on the seats in front of the house, waiting for their coffee, she had come forth, very fine, with her grand cap on her head, with her gold and silver ornaments, with her arms bare and radiant with smiles. She shook Madame Weiss very graciously by the hand and stooped down and kissed the younger child. To one Fraulein Tendel after another she said a civil word. And when, as it happened, Seppel the carpenter went by, dressed in his Sunday best, with a child in each hand, she stopped him and asked kindly after the baby. She had made up her mind that at any rate for a time she would not submit to the humiliation of acknowledging that she was driven to the necessity of asking increased prices.

That had taken place on the Sunday, and it was on the following day that the two lovers were in the arbor together. Now it must be understood that all the world knew that these lovers were lovers, and that all the world presumed that they were to become husband and wife. There was not and never had been the least secrecy about it. Malchen was four or five and twenty, and he was perhaps thirty. They knew their own minds and were, neither of them, likely to be persuaded by others either to marry or not to marry. The Frau had given her consent,—not with that ecstasy of joy with which sons-in-law are sometimes welcomed,—but still without reserve. The kaplan had given in his adhesion. The young lawyer was not quite the man he liked,—entertained some of the new ideas about religion, and was given to innovations; but he was respectable and well-to-do. He was a lover against whom he, as a friend of the family, could not lift up his voice. Peter did not like the man, and Peter, in his way, was fond of his sister. But he had not objected. Had he done so, it would not have mattered much. Malchen was stronger at the Brunenthal than Peter. Thus it may be said that things generally smiled upon the lovers. But yet no one had ever heard that a day was fixed for their marriage. Madame Weiss had once asked Malchen, and Malchen had told her—exactly to mind her own business, but that had been very nearly the meaning of what she had said.

There was, indeed, a difficulty; and this was the difficulty. The Frau had assented—in a gradual fashion, rather than dissenting as the thing had gone on, so that it had come to be understood that the thing was to be. But she had never said a word as to the young lady's fortune—as to that mitgift, which in such a case would certainly be necessary. Such a woman as the Frau, in giving her daughter would surely have to give something with her. But the Frau was a woman who did not like parting with her money,—and was such a woman that even the lawyer did not like asking the question. The fraulein had once inquired, but the mother had merely raised her eyebrows and remained silent. Then the lawyer had told the priest that in the performance of her moral duties the Frau ought to settle something in her own mind. The priest had assented, but had seemed to imply that in the performance of such a duty an old lady ought not to be hurried. A year or two, he seemed to think, would not be too much for consideration. And so the matter stood at the present moment.

Perhaps it is that the Germans are a slow people. It may be that the Tyrolese are especially so. Be that as it may, Herr Schlessen did not seem to be driven into any agony of despair by these delays. He was fondly attached to his Malchen; but as to offering to take her without any mitgift—quite empty-handed, just as she stood—that was out of the question. No young man who had anything, ever among his acquaintances, did that kind of thing. Seales should be somewhat equally balanced. He had a good income, and was entitled to some substantial mitgift. He was quite ready to marry her to-morrow, if only this important question could get itself settled.

Malchen was quite as well aware as was she that her mother should be brought to do her duty in this matter; but perhaps, of the two, she was a little the more impatient. If there should at last be a slip between the cup and the lip, the effect to her would be so much more disastrous than to him. He could very easily get another wife. Young women were as plenty as blackberries. So the Fraulein told herself. But she might find it diffi-

cult to suit herself, if at last this affair were to be broken off. She knew herself to be a fair, upstanding, good-looking lass, with personal attractions sufficient to make such a young man as Fritz Schlessen like her society; but she knew also that her good looks, such as they were, would not be improved by keeping. It might be possible that Fritz should change his mind some day, if he were kept waiting till he saw her becoming day by day more commonplace under his eyes. Malchen had good sense enough not to overrate her own charms, and she knew the world well enough to be aware that she would be wise to secure, if possible, a comfortable home while she was at her best. It was not that she suspected Fritz; but she did not think that she would be justified in supposing him to be more angelic than other young men, simply because he was her lover. Therefore, Malchen was impatient, and for the last month or two had been making up her mind to be very "round" with her mother on the subject.

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

STORY OF A CELEBRATED SAILOR.

In a humble cottage six miles from Stockholm-on-Tees, there lived, early in the last century, a worthy rustic couple, of the condition of agricultural laborers. They had a son born October 27, 1728, whom they called James. He was a bright healthy boy, and must have been a child of winning and pleasant manners, for he was early taken notice of by the gentleman-farmer on whose land his parents lived and worked. It was then very hard indeed for a cottager's son to get any school instruction, for schools were few and dear; but little James was helped by his father's master to learn the first elements of reading, writing and accounts. He was so diligent that his good parents made great efforts to place him in the way of earning a better living than they themselves procured; thus all James's early years show us that he won the kindness of friends and deserved the tender love of his hard-working parents. When he was thirteen he was apprenticed to a haberdasher at the fishing-town of Snaith, near Whitby. It must have been a very great change for an active boy who had worked in the fields, and employed his leisure time after school in tending cattle, to be sent to live in a shop, and learn to measure and fold up tapes and ribbons. I make no doubt that he disliked this new kind of work, and most likely was not fit for it. Many a lad has much to suffer in the early years of apprenticeship; but a patient, obliging, cheerful spirit should be maintained. Discontent and sullenness only increase troubles. So James worked on, faithful and obedient. He did not neglect his book or waste his leisure time. He read and studied at every spare moment, and from the first day of his coming to Snaith he took the greatest interest in the shipping, and the sailors and the sea. It soon became quite evident that James was one of those British boys meant by Providence to do business on the mighty waters. We do not hear of any rebellion on the side of the lad, or complaint against him by his employers.

James got an honorable discharge from the haberdasher, and then, with the consent of his parents bound himself apprentice on board a collier, where of course hard work, hard fare, and plenty of other hardships and perils were his portion. But here the boy was happy, for he had found his true vocation. Steadily he worked up until, at a very early age, he was mate, and gained the notice and confidence of his superiors.

Those were the times when, on collier or merchant ships arriving in the Thames, the press gangs were sent to seize the able-bodied among the crew and compel them to serve in the navy. James found himself in this danger, and knowing escape to be impossible, he resolved, as the best course to avoid being pressed (captured), to volunteer on board a king's ship. This proved a wise resolve. He was soon noticed as a most skilful and steady seaman, and Sir Hugh Palliser, aided by some Yorkshire gentlemen who were interested in their young countryman, signed a testimonial in his favor, and he was soon appointed master of the *Grampus* sloop.

From this time his rise in the service was steady. He found the benefit of his studious habits; for though his schooling had been very scanty, he had added to it in his leisure by studying navigation, astronomy, and map and chart drawing, all which helped him in his profession. He never neglected an opportunity of improvement. Being at Halifax in Nova Scotia during a winter season, he employed the long hours of the dreary winter nights in studying mathematics—having felt the want of that essential branch of knowledge.

Now, my young reader, here are capital lessons for you. Instead of murmuring over his small list of school acquirements, or, what is worse than murmuring, being satisfied with them, he set himself to add to them; and when, by great exertion, he had won friends and a respectable station, instead of doing as many did and do—smoke and drink away their leisure, drying their blood with tobacco and dulling their brains with alcohol—he was bright and busy with book, pencil, and compasses over mathematical problems, and fitting himself for the scientific departments of his profession, so that he was appointed by Government scientific surveyor of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. And now, in 1763, being then in the noon of life, the Yorkshire peasant-boy was known and destined to become ever famous as the great maritime discoverer, Captain Cook.

The voyage and discoveries of this great commander have filled volumes, and remain an enduring monument of his genius and energy, and a mine of information for all who love narratives of adventure and discovery; but I am only penning an outline for you, my young readers, and I want you to see not merely what the scientific discoveries were, but what the man, Captain Cook, was. A simple record suffices to show that his heart was as good as his head. He was appointed to the command of an expedition to make some important astronomical observations. In his ship, the *Endeavour*, he was absent on a three years' voyage, through the most variable and inclement climates, exposed to the rigor of both heat and cold. He took such great care of his men, and was so strict as to their diet and regime, that he reached home with the loss of only one man from his whole crew.

Captain Cook discovered many islands in the South Sea, and always set an example of being just to the natives, paying honorably for everything his crews required from them. I am afraid that is not always the rule. British sailors sometimes forget that they belong to a land where the Bible is considered the source of greatness. Its precepts of justice and mercy are not acted on as they should be. Drinking sailors teach bad habits, and while under the influence of drink they commit many bad and cruel actions. Oh, how we should rejoice

to see a man at once made himself felt as a power in the midst of his people. It became widely rumored that in the wilderness of Judea lived one whose burning words it was worth while to hear; one who recalled Isaiah by his expressions, Elijah by his life. And so Pharisee and Sadducee, scribe and soldier, priest and publican, all thronged to listen to his words. And the words of that voice were like a hammer to dash in pieces the flintiest heart, like a flame to pierce into the most hidden thoughts. Without a shadow of euphemism, without an accent of subservience, without a tremor of hesitation, he rebuked the tax-gatherers for their extortionateness; the soldiers for their violence, unfairness, and discontent; the wealthy Sadducees and stately Pharisees for a formalism and falsity which made them vipers of a viperous brood. The whole people he warned that their cherished privileges were worse than valueless if, without repentance, they regarded them as a protection against the wrath to come. They listened with accusing conscience and stricken hearts; and since he had chosen baptism as his symbol of their penitence and purification, "they were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins." Even those who did not submit to his baptism were yet "willing for a season to rejoice in his light."—*Farrar.*

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Commander Long suggests that if it should be desired to erect a better memorial, the addition of a "Captain Cook's Ward" to Honolulu Hospital would be an appropriate arrangement, and well fitted to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished discoverer of the islands, one of whose greatest cares was the health and comfort of his men.—*C. L. Balfour, in Band of Hope Review.*

AGRICULTURE.

HINTS ON MILKING.

MILK cows should be kept as quiet and comfortable as possible, and no person should be employed in milking whom the animals fear. As a general rule, it is important that the milking should always take place at regular hours. The same person should always milk the same cows, and in the same order each day, so far as practicable. A good dairyman should know enough of his stock to be able to tell which of his cows are more difficult to milk than others, and when any new help is introduced the easiest milking cows should be assigned them.

Owing to a spirit of rivalry common among young and inexperienced persons, they make an effort to get their pails filled in the quickest possible time; consequently, drawing from each cow as much of her milk as is given down rapidly and readily, and leaving a considerable quantity behind in the udder. They may fill their pails rapidly; but the interests of the owner suffer ultimately. The dairyman needs to assure himself by personal trial that one cow is not left for another until she is fairly milked out; since, though it is proper to draw the milk rapidly, it is even more important to secure the last drop.

Cows that are ill-treated or roughly handled will sometimes turn obstinate and will hold their milk. Milkers should study the disposition of the cows under their charge, that they may become familiar with them,—fondling them, patting and stroking them,—thus securing their confidence. In driving cows from a pasture, they should never be driven or hurried, or made to go faster than a moderate walk. The dairyman should insist upon his assistants milking properly from the very outset. It is far better to spend a little time in this way at the start than to allow the contraction of bad habits, which result in a certain amount of loss every day in the season.

Briefly, the end in view in milking cows is to empty the milk-vessels completely by means of a progressive pressure, exerted first by the thumb and index-finger and subsequently by the rest of the fingers. Part of the milk will be left behind unless good care be taken not to strangle the nipple, as it were, at its base before pressing it, thus rendering part of the force applied of no avail. Inexperienced persons sometimes think that they get on faster by proceeding hastily to the alternating movements required in milking. This is a very great mistake, resulting in an incomplete milking, to begin with, unnecessary fatigue to the operator, and a good deal of distress to the cow. The milkers should always have their nails cut short; and, if a cow's teats are painful from inflammation or other cause, care should be taken not to increase her sufferings. The teats should be anointed with some fatty matter, free from salt, or with a few drops of milk simply. Those who exercise the greatest care, patience, and gentleness in the matter of milking cows will be rewarded with the best results.—*American Cultivator.*

CLEAN HAY.—The feeding of clean hay to cattle is a matter of considerable importance. Still very few farmers think much about it until they or their neighbors meet with some loss which forces the truth upon their minds. A while ago one of our acquaintances lost a fine ox. The animal died suddenly and without any apparent cause. An examination of the body revealed the fact that he had swallowed a piece of steel wire which originally belonged to a hoop-skirt, which had penetrated one of the lungs, and this caused his death. The wire had been put in his manger with some hay, and proved very unprofitable material for feeding. And now comes a report from Kentucky that a farmer had lost three valuable cows from the effects of poison. A few tobacco leaves were mixed with the hay. The cows ate both leaves and hay, and soon died. Many cases can also be found in which the results, though not nearly as bad as the above are decidedly unpleasant. We remember that when a boy at home, one winter the butter which we made was quite bitter. The cause was, for awhile, a mystery, but at length was found to be caused by a large amount of thoroughwart in the hay. Probably the poor quality of a great deal of the butter which is sent to market at this season of the year is due to a similar cause. And as no possible good can come from feeding either wire or weeds, or any other foreign substance with the hay, it certainly seems to be the best to avoid all the dangers which such a course would involve.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

MINISTRY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

July 21.—LUKE 3: 15-22.

TIME.—A. D. 26; John 30 years old. PLACE.—That wild range of uncultivated and untenanted wilderness which stretches southward from Jericho and the fords of Jordan to the shores of the Dead Sea.—*Farrar.*

RULES.—Tiberius Cæsar, emperor of Rome; Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judea; Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee; Annas and Caiaphas, high priests.

EXPLANATORY.

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be put out, but which will make an utter delusion.—*Ripley.*

19. But Herod (Antipas). He was the son of Herod the Great, and of Malthace, a Samaritan. He married first the daughter of King Aretas, but afterwards entered into an adulterous connection with his brother Philip's wife. The account here given by Luke should be specially compared with that of Mark (ch. 6: 17-20). Mark tells us that this punishment did not hinder Herod from esteeming John in a certain sense; Luke that he had not brought it upon himself by reproving this crime alone, but also all the evils that Herod did.—*Lange.* The tetrarch. Properly the sovereign or governor of the fourth part of a country. In the later period of the republic, and under the empire, the Romans seem to have used the title (as also those of ethnarch and phylarch), to designate those tributary princes who were not of sufficient importance to be called kings.—*Smith's Bible Dictionary.* Herodias. Herodias was a granddaughter of Herod the Great, and was married to her uncle Philip. She was afterwards induced to abandon Philip, and become the wife of his brother, Herod Antipas. To prepare the way for this illegal marriage, Herod the tetrarch divorced his former wife, who was a daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia Petraea. Thus there was an unusual complication of guilt in this transaction.—*Ripley.* Philip. The Philip here mentioned was not the tetrarch of Ithuria, mentioned by Luke (3: 1), but another person, an obscure son of Herod the Great, who was in private life, having been disinherited by his father. He is also named Herod by Josephus.—*Ripley.*

20. Shut up John in prison. Compare Matt. 14: 3-5. This prison, as we learn from Josephus, was in the fortified citadel of Macharus, east of the Dead Sea. Its ruins still exist.—*Abbott.* The whole of Luke's account of John is summary and written without regard to chronology; he here collects all that he has to say concerning the forerunner, that he may confine himself for the future to the history of Jesus alone; the narrative of the baptism forming the point of transition.—*Lange.*

21. Jesus also being baptized. It does not appear exactly when the baptism of our Lord took place. If the comparative age of the Baptist is taken into account, we should suppose it to have been about six months after the latter began his ministry; but this is no sure guide. The place was Bethabara, or Bethany (the older reading), beyond Jordan (John 1: 28). Why should our Lord, who was without sin, have come to a baptism of repentance? Because he was made sin for us. There is no more strangeness in his having been baptized by John, than in his keeping the passovers. The one rite, as the other, belonged to sinners; and among the transgressors he was numbered. I cannot suppose the baptism to have been sought by our Lord merely to honor John, or as knowing that it would be the occasion of a divine recognition of his Messiahship, and thus pre-ordained by God; but *bona fide*, as bearing the infirmities and carrying the sorrows of mankind, and thus beginning here the triple baptism of water, fire, and blood, two parts of which were now accomplished, and of the third of which he himself speaks (Luke 12: 50), and the beloved apostle (1 John 5: 5).—*Alford.* The heaven was opened; torn or rent; an apparent separation or division of the visible expanse, as if to afford passage to the form and voice which are mentioned in the next clause. In all these cases the essential idea suggested by the version is that of renewed communication and extraordinary gifts from heaven to earth.—*Alexander.*

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LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

JULY 15.

Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation.

I have seen his ways, and will heal him: I will lend him also, and restore comforts unto him and to his mourners.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.—Return, ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backslidings. Behold, we come unto thee; for thou art the Lord our God.—I will hear what God the Lord will speak: for he will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints: but let them not turn again to folly.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities: who healeth all thy diseases.—He restoreth my soul.—O Lord, I will praise thee; though thou art angry with me, thine anger is turned away, and thou comfortedst me.

Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe. I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins.

Ps. 51: 12. Is. 57: 18. Is. 1: 18.—Je. 3: 22.—Ps. 85: 8. Ps. 103: 2, 3.—Ps. 23: 3.—Is. 12: 1. Ps. 119: 117. Is. 43: 25.

SELECTIONS.

—Free thinking has for its logical result free acting. An old gentleman once struck the keynote of the world's common sense in this matter. He said to a visitor, "Do you believe in God, sir?" The reply was, "God is a mere notion of some superstitious people, which men of thought have long since abandoned." "Very good, sir; and may I ask if you believe in the ten commandments?" "No, sir," was the reply; "they can be demonstrated to be the offspring of a barbarous age." The old gentleman rang his bell, and when the servant appeared, said, "John, stand by the hat rack until this person goes. Nothing is safe when a man neither believes in God nor the devil."

