NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond

There's a beautiful song in the slumbrous air,
That dritts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from the clime where the roses were,
And a tuneful heart and light brown hair,
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white forehead, are there;
A glimmering cross and a glittering crown
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Last hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A breath of spring in the breezy woods A preath of spring in the preezy woods
Sweet wate from the quivering pines—
Blue violet eyes beneath green hoods
A bubble of brooklets, a scent of buds,
Bird warbiers and clambering vines.

A rosy wreath and a dimpled hand, A ring and a slighted vow— Three golden links of a broken hand, A iny trace in the snow-white sand, A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tiucture of grief in the beautiful song That sons of the slumbrous air, And loneliness felt in the festive throng Sinksdown on the soul as it trembles along From a clime where the roses were, We heard it first at the dawn of day. And it mingled with matin chimes; But years have distanced the beautiti lay, And its melody floweth from the far-away, And we call it now Old Times.

A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that make pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."—Cairo Bul'etin.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND TAX-ATION IN IRELAND.

The Situation in County Mayo and Galway-How the Land Was Leased for Landlord Party.

[Correspondent of the Toronto Globe.] The Toronto Globe Commissioner to Ire-

land, writing from Donegal says :-While in Donegal I obtained from a municipal official an insight into the workings of the system of county government and taxation for local purposes, the features of which will doubtless surprise many readers accustomed to our system of popular representation and official responsibility for expenditures. There are two distinct rates levied on all occorpants of land—the poor rate applied to the relief of pauperism, and the county cess or taxation for general purposes. For divpoor-law objects each county is ided into unions, and these again into stood in the way, for business is business and sub-divisions. Each union is governed by a Board of guardians, one being elected from each sub-division. The elections are annual. The electors are those whose holdings are valued at £4 or upwards, and the voting is cumulative, £20 valuation giving two votes, £50 three, £100 four, and so on up to twenty votes which is the largest number that can be cast by one man. This puts a tremendous power in the hands of the large land-owners. who by their cumulative suffrage can often the larger number of the outvote But this is not all, every electors. magistrate who lives within the limits of the union and has any real estate, no matter how little, is an ex-officio member of the Board of Guardians, and every magistrate in Ireland is a landlord. So that between cmulative voting and the ex-officio squirearchy the landed interest is nearly always supreme on the board, and carries matters with a high hand. The proceedings of the board moreover are completely under the control of the Local Government Board, they had no sort of right to complain of a body which sits in Dublin and guides the | being turned out of their homes. the noor-law guardians le machinery of throughout the country, having an initiative as well as a veto power. Should the Board of any locality, by a rare chance, prove recalcitrant and fail to submit implicitly to point of the ledger. And when the work of sealed orders from Dublin, the Local Govvernment Board has power to dismiss them from office and appoint new guardians themselves, sending them to the passionate emotion called down bitter curses district from Dublin, and saddling the expense on the local union. The line is generally sharply drawn in the Board meetings between the popularly elected guardians and those in the landlord interest. The latter in this union have used their power to perpetuate sectional and religious distinctions. All the workhouse officials in this union are Protes-

guardians accepting it or modifying it as they think proper. The system of county government and taxation is even more monstrous and antagonistic to all modern ideas of self-government and popular representation. The counties are divided into baronies for purposes of taxation. The ruling body, which decides upon improvements, lets contracts, strikes the rate, and generally fulfils the function of a Canadiau Municipal Council, is the Grand Jury, and the business is done at the Assizes. The Grand Jury is exclusively composed of landlords and magistrates, and the body of tax-papers have no representation whatever. They are graciously permitted, however, to offer suggestions to their rulers-through a body known as the "Associated Cess-payers." At the Presentment sessions held in the Court House of each barony the landlords nominate twelve of the highest cesspayers, and the names of six of the number are chosen by lot. It is the function of this body to consider needed improvements in the barony and submit their recommendations to the all-powerful Grand Jury. But the presiding magistrate has a veto power over their proceedings, which at presentation either elective or nominated. The Grand Jury may be all from one part of the county-whole districts may be unrepresented—the distribution of taxation may be grossly unfair—needed improvements may be refused—those that are not needed may be undertaken against the protests of those whose labor has to pay for them. There is no possible redress. No appeal from the decision of the squirearchy. What would the intelligent, self-governing, public-spiritrd yeamanry of Canada think of such a system? How long would they tolerate it? Yet some

dians is entrusted the levying of the poor

rates. An estimate of the coming year's ex-

penditure is made out, based on that of the

previous year, the amount being proportioned

among the sub-divisions according to the

amount of poor relief previously received, the

CASTLEBAR, County. Mayo, Nov 17 .- The course of Lord Lucan in evicting his tenants by wholesale during the famine years, and turning the best agricultural lands into extensive cattle ranges is by no means exceptional. It has been followed by many other large landed proprieto s in the counsies o Mayo and Rosnommon, In travelling through this portion of the west of Ireland the aspect | Cure.

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people wonder that the Irish are discontented!

large may indicate by the distance between towns and villeges the thoroughness with which the crowbar brigades have done their work. Another noble decimator of the people is the Marquis of Sligo, who owns a great deal of the land about Westport, a town some twelve miles westward of Castlebar. He holds lands north of that town for some miles, his rent-roll amounting to £20,000 a year. He (or his immediate predecessor in the title) has evicted large numbers in times past, and the process was still going on when checked, temporarily at any rate, by the Land League and the Land Act. The brother of the Marquis, Lord John Brown, is Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Westport Union, and makes it a rule to refuse all out-door relief to evicted persons, compelling them either to leave the place or go into the workhouse-a tate which the Irish peasant dreads worse than death. One reason of this fear is the strong family affec. tion which prevails among the Irish. Under missioners were obliged, accordingly, to sit the workhouse system husband is parted in the wretched old edifice used as a courtfrom wite and parents from children. This house, into which counsel, solicitors, newsof itself would be sufficient to induce the paper reporters, and some of the general pubpoorest to struggle on in misery and starvation rather than become an inmate of its

of the country itself testifies to the extent of

the depopulation, and the blank spaces on any

gloomy walls. But there is a darker side to the picture. The Irishman fears that inside the workhouse his children's morals will be corrupted. The same system of classification which takes the growing girl from her mother's protection consigns her to the intimate companionship of females of loose morals-prostitutes and unmarried mothers—and their conversation and example,

all the squalor and physical degrecation of an Irish hovel, are taught to jealously, guard their virtue from all assaults. It is no wonder that the most miserably poor Irish family regards the workhouse as a veritable entrance into Hades, on the portals of which Grazing Purposes-Reticence of the might be fitly inscribed the legend of Dante. Abandon hope, all ye that enter here."

at the most susceptible time of life, are apt to

result in the ruin of young girls who anid

ANOTHER WHOLESALE EVICTION. North of Ballinasloe in the eastern portion of the County Galway there is a large tract of grazing land some five miles in length. I wonty-five years ago it gave support, or at least the means of existence, to 1,700 families. They had survived the terrible famine, and their condition was slowly improving when they experienced a change of landlords. The property was purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court by Allan Pollock, a shrewd Scotch speculator, who thought that if he could only get rid of the people he could make a handsome profit on his investment by rearing fat oxen and sheep for the English market. No compunction of justice, no feelings of humanity in the creed of the counting-house the dictates of sentimentality and that sort of thing have no place, and besides may not a man do as he will with his own? So out came the the crowbar brigade and down came the cottages. There were the usual scenes-ten thousand times described-decrepted old age and stalwart manhood, feeble, sickly women and lisping infants, huddled by the roadside or crouching around the pitiful remnants of their household goods—the death from cold hunger, the slow dispersion to the workhouse, to America, to the slums of English factory cities, to the homes of kindly friends elsewhere -- anywhere so that Mr. Pollock's land was left clear for the cattle. But they did not all go quietly, they are a

MOST UNDEASONBLE PEOPLE,

these Irish, and not all the political economy or counting house logic in the world could convince them that so long as the landlords' financial position was improved by the change

" Their menners have not the re-That stamps the caste of Vere de Vere,"

nor their minds the cool, philosophic turn devastation was completed aged kness were bent to the turf and withered hands upraised to the sullen skies, while lips tremulous with upon the desolator. Time passed, and Mr. Pollock, who had meanwhile prospered with his cattle investment, was stricken with paralysis, and was for years before his death as pitiable a wreck of humanity as any old crone who tottered out from the rums of her cabin to die in the workhouse. And in many a humble cottage on the bog, in many a shanty tants-the Catholic chaplain of course exin distant America, men and women thanked cepted. The far more numerous Catholic the good God who had at last smitten the element is completely ignored or rather delioppressor and avenged His poor. berately excluded. To the Board of Guar-

Cases in which the heart is weak and irregular in action, are soon restored to health and regularity by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. As persons whose heart's action is feeble are most susceptible to the influence of cold, it is in the advent of the cold season its use is especially advised. 142-ws

BREVITIES.

The new Spanish four per cent. bonds, amounting to £71,250,000, will be issued at

The Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the rate on grain and packed meats to Pitteburg to 12c.

The amount which the Quebec Corporation has to refund in the matter of the illegal 5c tax is \$25,000. Maccaluso, who threw a revolver at the

Italian Prime Minister, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a year's internment in the Island of Aschia, and fined 200 francs. Dr. Gendron, of St. Francois, Mont-

magny, has taken an action in the Superior Court against M. Landry, M. P. for Montmagny, for libel. Damages are laid at \$5,000 .

The sale of the first part of the Sunderland Library was concluded on Tuesday in Lonbest are merely advisory. The rate is don. A 'Cronycle of England,' without date, struck for each barony, and is payable by the tenants. There is no sort of local reThe total sum realized by the sale, thus far, don. A 'Cronycle of England,' without date, is £19,337.

> A new industry has been opened by Mr. Gravel, of Etchemin, Quebec, being the construction of wooden houses for shipment in sections, to other parts or the world. Already Mr. Gravel has shipped some 500 of the houses to Panama.

The condition of the cotton crop, as reported to the Department of Agriculture, is lower than in any season since 1866. The total crop is estimated at about 4,900,000 pounds.

M. Paul Bert, French Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has written to all the prelates who attended the recent canonization ceremony in Rome, reminding them of the provisions of the Concordat requiring them to obtain permission of the Government before leaving their dioceses.

For man it has no equal; for measts it is not excelled. What? Kendali's Spavin A SPECIMEN SESSION AT KIL-MALLOOK.

We take the following from the Cork Herald of the 26th December, as a fair specimen of the way the Land Court works :

At two o'clock yesterday the Land Commissioners, Messrs. B. Reeves, Q. C., John-Rice, and C. O'Keeffe, sat in the Courthouse, Kilmallock. The event caused no little interest in the town and district, and the streets were crowded with farmers, who had gathered in to attend the first sitting of the newly-constituted tribunal. A commodious sessions house has for some time been built in Klimallock, but, owing to its being used as as a barrack for the police, it has never yet been used for the purpose for which it was erected, and yesterday it was not available for the sitting of the Land Court. The Comlic were crammed in a most uncomfortable manner. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings during the day, and outside in the street a large number of people, who were unable to get into the courthouse, were congregated.

After some delay the court took up the case of George Wheeler Bennett, tenant ; Lady Ashtown,

landlord. This was an application to fix a fair rent. Mr. Barrett, who is a Petty Sessions Clerk of the district, holds 14 Irish acres within a short distance of Kilfinane, at a rent of £62 10s a

Mr. T. Rearden, solicitor, appeared for the tenant, and Mr Atkinson, Q. C., instructed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, solicitor, Charleville, for the landlord.

On being examined by Mr. Readen, the tenant stated that he occupied 14 acres of the lands of Lower Barryroe. He became tenant in the year 1870. In reply to Mr. Atkinson the witness said

that he held under an agreement; he could not produce it, having received no notice to do so. Mr. Atkinson produced the agreement, which declared the tenancy to be " from year to year, determinable after six months no-

tice on either side." Mr. Rearden-I submit that this is a tenancy from year to year, and the only meaning of this agreement is that it attaches a condition to a yearly tendancy not attachable by

Mr. Commissioner Reeves-Oh, that is the object of it. Mr. Atkinson-Well, that question arises

in all those cases. Mr. D. B. Sullivan, B. L. (who appeared for the tenants in some of the other cases, said he was prepared to argue the point now if Mr. Atkinson thought there was anything in it. Mr. Justice O'Hagan had expressly stated that a tenant holding from year to year under an agreement was entitled to the benefit of the Act.

Mr. Atkinson-Well, this is an agreement which must be torn to pieces if you are to fix a judicial rent for fifteen years. Every stipulation in the agreement prohibits it.

The tenant's examination was then continued. He said that all the buildings on the farm were erected by his predecessors, Dr. Burke and the late Rev. Father Sheehy, P. P.

Mr. Atkinson-All that is thrown away, because he is bound under his lease to give up all the improvements to us.

Witness continued to say that he thought 50s an acre would be a fair rent; it would not be worth so much only for the house on it, which was worth £12 a year; the landlord was bound to keep the place in repair, but he did not do so. Mr. Atkinson-What nonsense this is

Here is the agreement by which the tenant covenants to keep them in repair. On cross-examination by Mr. Atkinson, the witness said that he had been allowed

several sums of money since '70, amounting to £38 19s for repairs he had effected; the farm was about 400 yards from Kilfinane; the house consisted of two sitting-rooms, a kitchen, three bedrooms, servants' apartment and there were besides a table for two horses, s cow shed, and a coachhouse; there were a kitchen, garden, a lawn, an avenue, and a small bit of pleasure ground attached.

Mr. Atkinson-I submit now that this claim does not come within the meaning of the Act at all, and that it clearly comes under the decision in the case of Nunn and

Mr. Reeves, Q.C.—It looks very like it, no doubt.

Mr. Atkinson said the question was whether this was a farm with a house on it, or a house with a bit of land attached. It had been occupied first by the parish priest, then by the dispensary doctor, and now by the petty sessions clerk, and he would submit that it came within the definition of a town park. Mr. Reeves-We always wish to see the

holdings ourselves before deciding on that point.

Mr. Atkinson said there were some other important question arising out of the agreement, and one was whether this holding did not come within the 3rd sub-section of the Act. By the agreement they were prohibited from disposing of the produce off the lands. Mr. Rearden-They are prohibited from doing everything except paying the rent.

Mr. Reeves-A tenancy from year to year contracted by deed is clearly a tenancy within the meaning of the Act. The Claimant-Every time I expended

money on the place the rent was raised. Mr. Atkinson—Did you sell any of the produce off the land? I did. Did not you know that you were prohibited from doing so by this agreement? I did not.

Mr. John Gallagher, valuator, was next examined, and he gave it as his opinion that one portion of the land was worth £1 12s Cd an acre, another portion £1 10s an acre, and the best of it £2 an acre. The wet portion would require £15 an acre to

Mr. W. Ryan, solicitor, a practical agriculturist, residing near Kilfinane, estimated the value of the land at £2 an acre.

Mr. Atkinson-Did you ever in your life see a farmer holding 14 acres keeping such a house? I never did. Mr. Atkinson said it was as plain as noonday that this holding was a villa residence,

and it would be only waste of breath to argue Mr. Uniacke Townsend, agent to Ladv Ashtown, was then examined, and he said he was acquainted with the place for the past 28 vears. The house was built by the Rev. Father Sheehy. Dr. Burke, who succeeded him, was, on his surrender of the lease, allowed £420 for improvements he had made

the land was in admirable condition. with Mr. Bennett's farming? W II, I a French debt. It has been submitted to the believe that he meadowed it and sold the city council of the Capital for consideration.

| With Mr. Bennett's farming? W II, I a French debt. It has been submitted to the believe that he meadowed it and sold the city council of the Capital for consideration.

besides £100 which he was bound to expend

under his agreement. When Dr. Burke left

produce much oftener than I would have wished.

This concluded the evidence, and the Commissioners reserved their decision until after they have visited the lands.

PA REAL NECESSITY .- No house should be without a bottle of HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

A VOICE FROM RICH MOND, ONT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sig.—As the day of nominating and electing representatives to the Council Board of the Municipality of Nepean is fast drawing nigh, it may not be out of place that a few brief remarks should be brought to bear on the subject. For the last number of years the western portion of the Township is poorly represented, either in the way of municipal or county affairs. The group of representatives who legislate for us are situated at the eastern extremity of the Township, in the suburbs of the city of Ottawa, and, therefore their interests lie intact in that direction.

It would perhaps be as well if the Township Hall was indiscriminately thrown open on nomintion day to the best men, no matter what their nationality or their religion. We should endeavor to select the best men to represent us, so that what we lack in quantity we may be able to make up in quality, and we should above all send none but strictly representative men, by which I mean gentlemen who identify themselves with the interests of the Township.

Amongst those who are to be included in the class I have attempted to describe is Martin O'Meara, the present proprietor of the Fallowfield House, a man widely known and very popular amongst all classes throughout the Township. He would be a fit and proper man, a bona fide representative who would panying "Directions." Both the preparations identify himself with the interest of the Township. In a word, he is a man who would not be absent when his presence would be required.

We would not wish, for instance, to include among representatives those who hold themselves aloof from their countrymen on all but political occasions, who make it the ambition of their lives to move in what they consider the highest social circles, and act as if their own element could, or should, not aspire to social standing or excellence, and who, in a word, hold themselves as superior beings to whom social or national contact with their fellew-countrymen would be contamination. I do not deny their undoubted right to soar in high social regions, or to look down upon their less fortunate compatriots with contempt and aversion, but I do think they should not make laws to suit their own individual preferment.

As regards the reduction of taxation it may or it may not be feasible, but no doubt it is eagerly sought by many prominent ratepayers through the country; and another question on municipal reform is the carelessness, negligence, or wilful hindrance of the collection of taxes until after nomination, a subject which requires due deliberation and an expeditions remedy. The poor man whose taxes amount to only \$10 or \$12 is often through intimidation compelled with great inconvenience to pay his share, whilst rich men and law makers, whose taxes amount to \$100 or over, is left unmolested for a period of five or six months, thereby often compelling the municipality and school sections to borrow money with great inconvenience, often accompanied with high interest. The electors should rally forward and endeavor to reform the laws we have so long labored under and done so little to avert.

JNO. J. WERLAN. Bichmond, Dec. 13, 1881.

"Where have you been for a week back?" enquired a man of his neighbor. "I have not a weak back," retorted he. "You misunderstand me," remarked his friend; " but if you ever get a weak back try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all debility arising from disordered Kidneys, Liver or Blood, and is the best purifying Tonic in the world." All medicine dealers supply Sample Bottles at 10 cents, Begular Size \$1.00. 19-2

THE QUEBEC DEBT.

A PROJECT FOR THE CONSOLIDATION AND TRANS-PER OF THE CITY DEST TO A FRENCH SYN-DICATE. The question of consolidating and transfer-

ring the debt of the city of Quebec has been for some time past the subject of considerable discussion and consideration. Mr. Beaudet, director of the French Canadian Credit Foncier, has just submitted, anent this matter, a project which will not only transfer this debt, but will even secure its extinction. It is simply a matter of obtaining a loan of the necessary funds from a French Syndicate on the refunding principle of the Credit Foncier The following is the composition of the

Quebec debt :-English debt (debentures in Eng-

land, 6 per cent.........\$2,859,116
Permanent debt (debentures in Quebec, 6 and 7 per cent)..... 452,500 Quebec debt (debentures in Quebec 6 and 7 per cent).....

North Shore Railway debt (permanent debeutures in Quebec 7 f 143,000 per cent)..... 257,000

Total.... \$4,000,000 The Syndicate, in conjunction with the Bank of Paris and of the Pays-Bas, would assume the Quebec debt and would liquidate this series of debentures accordingly as they

would fall due. The Syndicate would at first give the Corporation \$1,000,000 as the perfect fulfilment of its engagements, and this million would remain with the city and would not be returned to the Syndicate if it failed to fill its

engagements. With the \$4,000,000 which would be necessary for the liquidation of the debt, the Syndicate will find itself loaning \$5,000,000, probably at 6 per cent, including the sinking fund which would wipe out the entire debt in 56

The position of the holders of debentures would undergo no modification through this arrangement. The only change they would experience would be that instead of being paid by the city they would be paid by the Syndicate.

Then as regards Quebec, the city would be saving about \$100,000 a year in interest, which at present amounts to \$340,000. Moreover, the city would have the use of the guarantee money of \$100,000, with which it could undertake desirable improvements in the various municipal departments, and with which it could pay off its debts to the Railroads. The city would, if this project is accepted, have to bind itself to issue no further debentures nor contract any new debts without the consent of the Syndicate. The projet is, therefore, one that would convert the Mr. Rearden—tieve you any fault to find Quebec debt, which is largely English, juto with Mr. Bennett's farming? W II, I a French debt. It has been submitted to the

ENDORSED BY ALL. DR. SMITH'S GREAT GERMAN WORM REMEDY A medicine that requires no physic; per-

feetly safe and pleasant to take. Use no other; 250., at 663 Craig street, and of all druggiste.

VICE-REGAL MOVEMENTS.

London, Dec. 14.—It has been definitely arranged that the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, will sall from Liver-pool by the Allan SS. " Parisian" on January iltb. The Marquis will not be accompanied by the Princess Louise, Her Royal Highness having been ordered to the south of France by her medical attendant. His Excellency's sister, Lady Frances Balfour, will proceed to Canada with him, as will also her husband Mr. A. J. Balfour, who is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Zionsville, Indiana, Nov. 3, 1880. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co .- Gents :- I have your valuable " Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," and your Kendall's Spavin Oure. My horses had the epizootic, one of them could not swallow for two days. I applied the Spavin Cure twice to her throat, and it gave almost instant relief. I think I could sell 1,000 of your books. Please give prices to agents.

Yours truly,
Perer Rowen.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations.

acrofulous affections, and scorbutic approve ances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accomsoothe, heal and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

18824

Harper's Bazaar.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art and fashion. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its eugravings possess the highest artistic excellence; and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year: HARPER'S BAZAAR..... 4 00 HARPER'S MAGAZINE...... 4 00 HARPER'S WEEKLY......\$4 00 The THREE above publications.......10 00 Any TWO above named...... 7 08 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE...... 1 50 HARPER'S MAGAZINE
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 500

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Bazuar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order. Twelve August Volumes of HAR

THE last I Welve a dutin Voltimes of BLAF. FER'S BAZAAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 each. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. St. Obeach.

Remittances should be made by Post Office
Money Order or Dran, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER &
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Address, HARPRE & BROTHERS, New York.

$\mathbf{WANTED}.$

M. TWOMEY,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER Holding Provincial Model School Certificate, for R. C. Separate School, Amherstburg, Essex County, Ont. Duties to begin January 3rd, 183 t. Applications, with testimonials, stating salary expected, received up to December 24th, 1881.

Chairman. Amherstburg, Dec. 10, 1981.

Undertakers.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has peen bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be soid at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burlal Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

DANTEL SHANKS.

· DANIEL SHANKS,

Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Panis, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers. &c., &c., cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG TREET, JOHN L. JENSEN,

Established 1870.

Bells, &c.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 7.33 Illustrated Catalogue sent 20Feb. 78-28 BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Bells of Fure Copper and The for Churches,
Fischools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARBANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

The second of th

Which Bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every Bond is so long entitled to Four Drawings Every Year. Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following

WITH

4 Bonds & fl. 200,000—800,000 florins.

2 Bonds & fl. 50,000—100,000 florins.

2 Bonds & fl. 30,000—60,000 florins.

27 Bonds & fl. 10,000—40,000 florins.

48 Bonds & fl. 400—24 (00) florins.

4720 Bonds & fl. 180—612,000 florins. Together with 4.800 Bonds, amounting to 1,653,200 florins—(1 florin equal to 45 cents in

gold.)
Every one of the above named Ronds which does not draw of the large Premiums must be drawn with at least 150 Florins or \$70.
The next drawing takes place on JANUARY 2nd, 1882.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd of January, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.

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