

## MOORE.

Poor Erin! there she lay, her spirit crushed,  
Her best and bravest children dead or  
vanish'd.  
While scaffolds threw their shadows forth and  
hush'd.  
The patriot's cry for law and freedom banish'd.

Poor Erin! every sigh appeared her last,  
The vultures swoop'd above in expectation;  
Her friends—the few still left—look on aghast.  
At what they thought a fast expiring nation.

'Twas when despair had settled on her heart,  
And knaves and scoundrels pronounced her  
doom,  
The clouds above her drifted wide apart,  
Two stars revealing, where before was gloom.

One was O'Connell, tribune of his race,  
Whom threats could frighten not, nor bribe  
allure,  
Who looked the foeman squarely in the face  
With steel grey eye—the other star was MOORE.

I would 'twere mine—a spark of genius fire  
That I might render tribute to a bard  
Who thrilled a fallen people with his verse,  
Awaking strains on tyrant's souls that jar'd.

And if he did not write a Marcellaine  
It was because the spirit was not there,  
Without a fire one can't produce a blaze,  
No more than build a castle in the air.

'Tis said that O'Connell, with his magic lute,  
Drew after him the trees and shrubs and  
stones,  
And with celestial music charmed the brute,  
And made the dam'd in Hades cease their  
groans.

But Moore did more; his harp gave out such  
strains  
That despots and their minions, as they lis-  
ten'd,  
Felt for their victims, penalties and pains,  
And tears of pity on their eyelids glisten'd.

The nation heard the bard's indignant song;  
With throbbing heart, she panted while he  
told  
Of days gone by, when Ireland's arm was  
strong.  
Ere Norman touched her soil, or traitors sold.

A brighter wit the world has seldom seen;  
A sweeter bard the world has never known;  
At soul inspiring verse, or satire keen,  
He stands alone, no rival near his throne.

The people of the earth have caught his name,  
And stamped it on their history's brightest  
page,  
And there it shall be read; immortal fame  
Telling the story to each coming age.

One land there is will shrine his memory dear  
Within the deepest chamber of her heart,  
And centuries hence she'll say—"When all was  
dream,  
A brilliant genius rose to take my part."  
—J. C. FLEMING.

Montreal, May 28, 1879.

## HOME READING.

## Fireside Sparks.

Headquarters—A pillow.  
A vane fowl—A weathercock.  
It's a good artist who can draw any.  
A popular stakeholder—The gridiron.  
The first person singular—Adam.  
The highest approbation—Applause from  
the gallery.  
It isn't a good way to attempt to settle an  
account by letting it stand, nor by letting it  
run either.

Erskine puzzled the wits of his acquaint-  
ance by inscribing on a tea chest the words,  
"Tu doces." It was some time before they  
found out the wit of this literal translation—  
"thou teachest."

The latest sweet thing in verdicts has been  
returned by a coroner's jury at Tunbridge  
Wells: "The child was suffocated, but  
there is no evidence to show that the suffoca-  
tion was before or after death."

Two geese were recently drawn by the  
rapids above Niagara, over the falls. They  
soon appeared in the stream below and swam  
leisurely to the shore. These fowl are tough  
enough to put on a boarding-house table.

Sir Richard Jebb, the physician, was very  
rough and harsh in his manners. He said to  
a patient to whom he had been unparadically  
rude, "Sir, it is my way." "Then," replied  
the patient, pointing to the door, "I beg you  
will also make that your way."

When a snowball as hard as a door-  
knob hits you in the back of the  
head as you are crossing the street, no  
matter how quickly you turn, the only thing  
you can see is one boy with the most innocent  
face and the emptiest hands that ever con-  
fronted a false accusation.

President Lincoln once listened patiently  
while a friend read a long manuscript to him,  
and then asked: "What do you think of it?"  
How will it take? The President reflected  
a little while, and then answered: "Well,  
for people who like that kind of thing, I  
think that is just about the kind of thing  
they'd like."

People who ride on the street cars have  
often noticed that when a certain tall, so-  
lemn-looking man, aged about fifty, boards a  
full car, he always holds a whispered conver-  
sation with some man, who at once gives him  
a seat, and retires to the platform. The tall  
man never has to stand and hang to the strap,  
simply because he understands human na-  
ture. Glancing around the car he selects his  
victim, bends down and confidentially whis-  
pers, "Make no move to attract attention, and  
listen carefully to what I say. You have an  
ink stain on your nose, and your necktie is  
unfastened. Step out on the platform a mo-  
ment and brush up." The victim steps out  
there every time.

Deterioration of Ghosts.

There can no longer be any doubt that the  
breed of ghosts is running down and out.  
There was a time within the memory of  
many a grandmother when a ghost had some  
style about him, as well as considerable in-  
dividuality. If he wished to manifest him-  
self he would stalk in skeleton form into a  
crowded room and clank a chain that had  
the ring of true metal about it, or he would  
dash, with gleaming eye-sockets and grinning  
jaws, through a town at dead of night, on a  
white horse which snorted red fire instead of  
breath. Sometimes he would choke merrily to  
death, scare drunks into sobriety and in  
other ways show himself to be worth talking  
about. When he had any communication to  
make he did it by word of mouth, and in fine,  
vigorous English. But how are the mighty  
fallen! Nobody sees a ghost nowadays ex-  
cept at the theatre. Instead of talking,  
ghosts rap idly upon tables to express their  
meaning, and even then it requires some  
one equally idiotic to determine what they  
mean.—N. Y. Herald.

Items.

Variety.—Amongst the religious sects  
registered in England at the close of the year  
were the following: "Baptized Believers,"  
"Believers in Christ," "Believers in Divine  
Visitation of Joanna Southcott, Prophetess of  
Exeter," "Christians owning no name but the  
Lord Jesus," "Christians who object to be  
otherwise designated," "Christian Eliasites,"  
"Conventuals," "Christian Testators," "Chris-  
tian Israelites," "Glasites," "Glorious,"  
"Rationalists," "Humanitarians," "Pro-  
testant members of the Church of England,"  
"Protestants adhering to Articles 1 to 18, but  
rejecting Ritual," "Reverend Religionists,"  
and "Seventh Day Baptists."

Whiskey and Tobacco.—Hard times? No  
wonder there should be. In the United States

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Formation and Management of Gardens.

It often happens that seeds are planted in  
a fresh-dug soil, and the above change in the  
properties of the seed takes place, but the  
earth not being pressed upon it, are buried  
too deeply, and though the seed swells, yet  
sufficient warmth and air are not obtained to  
give it life. The first thing in sowing, is a  
suitable preparation of the soil, so that the  
young roots thrown out, may easily penetrate  
it. It must be made more or less fine for  
different seeds. Peas, corn, beans, and coarse  
seeds do not require the soil to be as finely  
pulverized, as small seeds. The seeds must  
also be firmly fixed in the soil, and pressed by  
the earth in every part, in order to retain  
moisture sufficient to encourage vegetation;  
but they should not be so deeply buried as to  
be deprived of air, or to have their ascending  
shoots impeded by too much soil above. In  
all cases, seeds should be sown in fresh-dug  
soil, that they may have the benefit of the  
moisture within; but they should be put in  
when the soil is really wet, as the ground  
will bake, and they will perish. Moist  
weather in Spring or Summer is excellent for  
putting in seeds, provided the ground is mol-  
low. Just before a light rain is the best pos-  
sible time for sowing most seeds. When the  
seeds are planted, the earth should be usually  
pressed upon them with a roller, or by tread-  
ing with the feet, in the case of large seeds,  
or by smoothing the surface with the back of  
the spade, or by walking over them on a  
board, for the smaller kinds. Light must be  
excluded until the roots can derive nourish-  
ment from the soil. When they come up,  
keep them from weeds, and thin according to  
the requirements of each plant.

## CULTIVATING THE SOIL.

The surface of the soil cannot be too fre-  
quently stirred. "If I had to preach a sermon  
on horticulture," says Downing, "I should  
take this for my text: 'STIR THE SOIL.'" As  
soon as the plants are well above the ground,  
they should be thinned out, so as not to in-  
terfere with each others growth. At the same  
time, the soil may be loosened a little about  
them, so as to break any crust that may have  
formed, without injury to the young plants;  
and the weeds may be removed. A little  
later, stir the soil with a narrow hoe, taking  
care not to cover the young plants. Every  
week should be cut down or pulled up, no  
matter how small. It is not enough to keep  
the weeds down; digging deeply among the  
plants admits the atmosphere, and actually  
manures the young plants. In dry weather,  
it is very essential that the soil be stirred  
often. The air of the fresh-dug soil is much  
more effective than we can do. A man  
will raise more moisture with a spade and a  
hoe in a day, than he can pour on the earth  
out of a watering pot in a week. If the ground  
be suffered to come close and compact, the  
cool surface exposed to the air for the recep-  
tion of moisture is smaller, and what is de-  
posited does not enter into the earth far  
enough to be appropriated; but if the soil be  
loose and porous, the air enters more deeply  
and deposits its moisture beneath the surface.  
Almost any soil, in which a seed will ger-  
minate, may be made, by continued hoeing,  
to produce a crop. Above all, cut away every  
weed that appears. "One year's weeding makes  
seven years' weeding." The only use of weeds  
is to make a necessity of tilling the ground  
more frequently. Weeds will come up in  
spite of our care, but much can be done to  
prevent their spreading or maturing.

## MANURES.

Anything, which, being added to the soil,  
directly or indirectly promotes the growth of  
plants, is a manure. Manures directly assist  
vegetable growth, either by entering into the  
composition of plants, by absorbing and re-  
taining moisture from the atmosphere, or by  
absorbing from it nutritive gases. Manures  
indirectly assist the growth of plants, either  
by destroying vermin or weeds, by decompos-  
ing in the soil, by protecting plants from  
sudden changes of temperature, or by im-  
proving the texture of the soil. The manure  
from cows and all animals that chew the cud,  
is considered cold, and suited to a light soil.  
All new and fresh manure engenders heat  
during fermentation, and has a tendency to  
lighten the soil, while old, rotten manure is  
thought to render it more compact and firm.  
The manure of birds is richer than that of any  
other animals. Three or four hundred weight  
of the manure of fowls, turkeys, etc., is equal  
in value to from fourteen to eighteen loads of  
animal manure. Guano is a manure of this  
class. It is well to apply about two hundred  
weight per acre, with one-half the usual  
quantity of other manure. Guano should  
never, in a fresh state, come in contact with  
seeds or the roots of plants, as it is sure to  
destroy their vitality. A thick coat of hog-  
pen or barn-yard manure, spread on the  
garden and turned in every spring, will enrich,  
warm and lighten the ground better than any  
application of other manures. The principal  
animal manures are those of the horse, the  
dog, the cow, and the sheep. Of these, the  
horse manure is the most valuable in its fresh  
state, but it should be exposed as little as  
possible, as it begins to heat and lose its nitro-  
gen immediately, and may be perceived by  
the smell; mix it with other manures, and  
cover it with absorbents as soon as possible.  
That of the hog comes next in value, while  
the cow is at the bottom of the list. The  
richer the food given to animals, the more  
powerful is the manure. If animal manures  
are employed in a fresh state, they should be  
well mixed with the soil, and given to coarse  
feeding crops, such as corn and the garden-  
pen; but nearly all plants do better if the  
manure is composted and fully fermented be-  
fore use. Bone dust, mixed with ashes or  
pulverized charcoal, and sown broadcast over  
the ground at the rate of three bushels per  
acre, is very beneficial, and the most valuable  
for turnips, cabbages, etc., and the quantity  
needed for an acre is so small that the ex-  
pense is less than almost any other applica-  
tion. Common salt, at the rate of six bushels  
per acre, sown in the spring, on lands distant  
from the sea shore, not only promotes fertility  
but it is very useful in destroying worms and  
slugs. Marl, where it can be obtained, may  
be applied with advantage, especially to sandy  
soils. Soot is excellent to drive off insects  
and vermin. Very little of this can be ob-  
tained, but it should be carefully preserved,  
and applied in small quantities to cabbages,  
turnips, cucumbers, melons, squashes, and  
all plants infected with insects. Charcoal  
renders the soil light and friable, and gives  
it a dark color and additional warmth for  
early crops. When composted with night  
soil, it becomes a *oudrette*, and is second only  
to guano as a fertilizer. Leaves, straw, and  
rubbish, thrown together, and moistened with  
a mixture of lime and salt, if kept damp until  
decomposed, forms the best known manure  
for trees and shrubs. Swamp muck, mixed  
with salt, lime, or leached ashes, is of value  
where it can be obtained, but is of still more  
value the less mold, or black surface, it is of  
the weeds. For the vegetable garden, it is  
the best composted with fresh animal manure,  
but can be applied directly to most plants in  
the flower garden, many of which will not  
flourish unless this material is present in the  
soil. Tanbark, decayed chips, sawdust and

shavings, covered with soil, are of great ad-  
vantage to potatoes. Wood ashes, leached  
or unleached, may be used with decided  
benefit, as a top-dressing, to most growing  
vegetables, especially onions and turnips.  
Sown upon the growing crop, is good for tur-  
nips, cabbages, beans, cucumbers, squashes,  
melons and all broad-leaved plants.

## COLD FRAMES.

A cold frame is a simple construction of  
boards for planting out early in the spring,  
cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, brocoli, etc.  
Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame  
from four to six feet wide, and as long as is  
required. The back should be fourteen inches,  
and the front six inches high, with a cross-  
tie every six feet. The soil should be well  
prepared and smoothly raked before planting.  
Adapt air freely on all pleasant days, but keep  
close in severe weather.

## HOT FRAMES.

In order to secure a supply of early vege-  
tables, a hot-bed is indispensable. It can be  
constructed by any handy man, at a very  
small expense. It consists of a wooden frame,  
generally six feet wide, and from sixteen feet  
long, according to the supply of early vege-  
tables required. One side should be at least  
six inches higher than the other—the frame  
sub-divided by cross-bars, and each division  
covered by a glazed sash; the sides and ends  
should be joined by hooks and staples, to ad-  
mit of its being taken apart and stored away  
when not required. The frame should face  
the south or southeast. After completion,  
place it on the manure bed, prepared in the  
following manner: Fill in about ten inches of  
rich, pulverized soil; and allow it to stand a  
few days, giving it air by slightly raising the  
sashes, so that the fiery vapor, or steam may  
escape. The seeds of cabbages, cauliflowers,  
peppers, tomatoes, and other hardy varieties  
may be sown, and the plants planted out as  
soon as the weather begins to be warm.

## PREPARING MANURE FOR HOT-BEDS.

Fresh stable manure, in which there is  
plenty of litter, is most suited for this pur-  
pose. There should be at least one-third  
litter in the heap. If this is not in the mass  
in sufficient quantity, add leaves or tanbark;  
shake it up, and mix it well together, adding  
water if at all dry and musty, and throw it  
into a compact heap to ferment. Let it re-  
main a week, and then work it over thorowly,  
as before, and add water, if necessary. Where  
the ground is quite dry, a very good  
method is to dig a space about eighteen in-  
ches deep, and put in the manure, tramping  
it firmly and evenly, and place thereon the  
frame or sash, and put in the rich earth, and,  
in about four days, sow the seed, having pre-  
viously stirred the earth freely, to destroy the  
seeds of weeds therein.

## TRANSPLANTING.

In transplanting, the main points to be re-  
garded, are in taking up the plants so as  
to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly  
so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold  
of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evap-  
oration, and shading to prevent the hot sun  
from withering and blighting the leaves.  
Transplanting should be done in the evening,  
or immediately before or after a rain. Give  
each plant a gill of water, and shade with a  
shingle.

## WATERING.

The best time to water plants is at sunrise,  
or in the evening, and always use rain water  
when it is to be had. If well water must be  
used, it should be exposed to the sun a day or  
two, till it rises to the temperature of the air,  
before it is applied. Water may be given to  
the roots at any time, but should never be  
sprinkled over the leaves in the hot sun, for it  
will make them blister and become covered  
with brown spots wherever it touches. If  
watering a plant has been commenced, keep  
on until the necessity ceases, or more injury  
than good will result from it; one copious  
watering is better than a little and often. The  
use of the hoe should always follow the water-  
ing, so soon as the ground becomes dry.

## ROTATION OF CROPS.

As different plants appropriate different sub-  
stances, the rotation of crops has considerable  
influence in retaining the fertility of the soil.  
If the same kind of plants are continued upon  
the same soil, only a portion of the properties  
of the manure applied is used, while by a ju-  
dicious rotation, everything in the soil or in  
the manure suitable for vegetable food, is  
taken up and appropriated by the crop. Au-  
other reason for a rotation of crops is, that  
some crops are so favorable to weeds, that if  
continued long upon the same ground, the  
labor of cultivating them is much increased,  
while if raised but once in a place, and follow-  
ed by a cleaning crop, the weeds are easily  
kept under. Again, many crops planted con-  
tinually in the same soil, are more liable to  
be attacked by the insects which are the pecu-  
liar enemies of those plants; and different  
plants derive their principal nourishment from  
different depths of soil. Hence, deep-rooted  
plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify,  
turnips, etc., should be followed by those  
whose roots extend but little below the surface,  
such as onions, lettuce, cabbages, cauliflow-  
ers, etc. However plentiful manure may  
be, a succession of exhausting crops should  
not be grown upon the same ground. In  
these rotations, it is not necessary to apply  
manure to every crop; but for bulbous roots,  
as the onion, and plants cultivated for their  
leaves, as spinach and asparagus, the ground  
can scarcely be too rich, and the bulk of the  
manure may be applied to them.

## UNDERDRAINING.

There are but few gardens in our country  
that would not be materially benefited by  
being thoroughly underdrained with round, brick  
tile, two or three inches in diameter, laid say  
three feet deep, (we should rather say four  
Ed), and from one to two rods apart, and in-  
clined so as to carry off the surface water from  
the subsoil. The result would be that the  
ground could be worked earlier in the spring,  
the plants would resist drought better, would  
not be injured so much by a wet season, and,  
as a rule, would double production. We have  
over 50 miles of tile laid on our seed farm,  
and think thorough underdraining one of the  
best investments a gardener or farmer can  
make.—From D. M. Ferry & Co's Seed Catalogue.

No preparation of Hypophosphites I have  
used can compare with Fellers' Compound  
Syrup of Hypophosphites for restoring  
strength to the nervous system. I think it  
the best medicine I ever used.—W. S. HOSKIN,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.—Is the great  
modern remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consump-  
tion, Asthma, Croup and Bronchitis. It is re-  
commended by Physicians everywhere, who  
are acquainted with its great usefulness.

MISSIONARIES IN FOREIGN LANDS  
find the Pain-Killer a powerful auxiliary in  
introducing the Gospel to the heathen; with  
it they heal their sick, and so gain the confi-  
dence of the poor people,—this done, they then  
tell them of the wonders of our precious  
Gospel, and are believed. Missionaries have  
introduced this article in every country of the  
earth.

## LETTER FROM WEBER &amp; CO.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Some time ago a letter appeared in the  
Canadian papers, over the name of Albert  
Weber, of New York City, to the people of  
the Dominion of Canada, in which a most  
shallow yet presumptuous attempt was made  
to advertise his foreign wares by an unjust  
and untruthful attack upon us. We looked  
upon it as unworthy of our attention, but being  
urged by many of our customers and friends,  
and having received several letters expressing  
strong indignation that such an attack should  
be allowed to pass unnoticed, we have therefore  
concluded to stoop for once from the high po-  
sition to which we, as manufacturers, have at-  
tained by fair and honorable means, to show  
how utterly false and unworthy of notice are  
the efforts Mr. Albert Weber and his agent are  
making to obtain notoriety at our expense. We  
have probably sold forty of our pianos for one  
sold by him or his agents in the Dominion of  
Canada, notwithstanding his frantic efforts to  
put his goods by ways we have never de-  
cended to use. We have always regarded the  
piano as a work of art, a triumph of genius  
and intelligence, worthy of being treated, even  
in its sale, with a share of the dignity such a  
production should merit. But we regret to say  
that Mr. Albert Weber and his agents here  
have placed it in the category with "Quack  
Medicines" and "Yankee Patent Notions"—  
reduced it to the level of Hainbold's Bunch  
or Redding's Russia Salve, and we sincerely hope  
for the honor of legitimate trade, they will not  
degrade the instrument further by daubing its  
name on the rocks and fences along the lines  
of railway, side by side with "Saxodent for  
the Teeth" or "Spalding's Glue."

As to the statement of Mr. Albert Weber,  
that the Kingston Weber was once a Fox  
Piano, they are not correct; it is true, how-  
ever, that Mr. Fox commenced the business  
in Kingston, and his pianos had a rapid sale,  
Mr. Albert Weber's statements to the contrary.  
We question if Mr. Albert Weber's  
Pianos at that time were in the least their  
superior. However, Mr. Fox died, and two  
of his workmen continued the business under  
the name of Halpin, Weber & Co., and with  
success, until Mr. Rappie retired from the  
business, when Mr. Weber, in connection  
with some other gentlemen, continued under  
the name of Weber & Co. In the meantime,  
a complete change had taken place in the Piano,  
from the Fox scale to that now manufactured  
by us, which makes it as much superior and  
different in appearance to the Fox as Mr.  
Albert Weber desires the world to believe his  
own is to those of Hale or any other cheap  
instruments placed on the Canadian market  
by his Agents; consequently his assertion in  
his letter that we are selling under false colors  
is as absurd as it is untrue; for, at that time,  
Mr. Albert Weber's name was seldom heard  
in Canada; thus the name has come in a nat-  
ural and legitimate course of events, and has  
justly attained to a valuable celebrity from a  
point where Mr. Albert Weber had no reputa-  
tion as a manufacturer; therefore the public can  
easily see who is the party desiring to "flinch,"  
the good name and established reputation of  
another. In all our business we have never  
interfered with other manufacturers, but have  
relied solely on the merits of our instruments,  
being determined to produce a genuine article  
at the lowest possible price; neither have we  
infringed upon the patents of others or attempt-  
ed to steal their improvements. Can Mr. Albert  
Weber say as much? We are credibly in-  
formed that a suit is now pending against him in  
the United States Courts for an infringement of  
Steinway's Patents. Mr. Albert Weber tries to  
work on the sympathy of the Canadian people  
by speaking of the vast expenditure of time,  
capital and labor he has made to place his  
instruments before them. Now we have, as  
above stated, always relied on the merits of  
our instruments, and have not made the sacri-  
fices Mr. Albert Weber is said to have made  
to obtain celebrated names for the purpose of  
advertising. Perhaps he would hesitate to  
tell the public at what sacrifice he obtained  
two lines of a certificate from Johan Strauss  
at the time of the Great Jubilee in  
Boston? "We" have never presented pianos  
to professors or artists in order to obtain their  
names as advertisements, nor do we insinuate  
that all the names on Mr. Albert Weber's list  
were obtained by great gifts; but should such  
have been the case, the expense of Mr. Web-  
er's notoriety must, indeed, as he says, rise to  
an enormous figure. And here we would offer  
a word of advice to the people of Canada, not  
to be prepossessed in favor of any foreign ar-  
ticle as against their own production, on the  
strength of high-sounding assertions and  
great names of recommendation without  
trying it for themselves and judging intelli-  
gently of its merits. Mr. Albert Weber con-  
tinues in his letter to make his readers sup-  
pose that we desire to conceal our individuality,  
the more easily to be mistaken for him.  
Look at the facts: Weber & Co, Kingston,  
Ontario, is certainly distinctive enough from  
Albert Weber, New York; yet, not satisfied with  
that designation, we have the name, Weber &  
Co, Kingston, Ont., cast in large raised letters  
on the "iron plate" of every instrument man-  
ufactured by us, which it is impossible to oblit-  
erate, and instead of Kingston, Ont., as Mr. Albert  
Weber falsely states, being placed below the  
keys, it is placed in full light on the bar above  
the key-board, in gilt letters, where none who  
can read can possibly overlook it. Mr.  
Albert Weber's statement, therefore, that  
we wish to confound the two names is  
thus proved to be a bare slander. Mr. Al-  
bert Weber continues with an eulogium on  
the honesty, independence, &c., of the Cana-  
dian people and their ancestors, to prepare  
them by a little flattery for the climax of pre-  
sumption contained in his epistle; perhaps  
such a request, as he makes, has never been  
written or spoken before. If Mr. Albert  
Weber was not a German, we would say that  
he has cultivated to the highest and most  
aggressive point "the element of pure cheek,"  
when he hopes the Kingston people will  
change the name of their Piano. Our Gov-  
ernment allows Mr. Albert Weber to ex-  
port his Pianos to the Dominion of Canada  
under a moderate tariff, but he is not satisfied  
with that without making this preposterous  
request, which, if acceded to, would give him  
all the reputation we have gained by many  
years of honest effort and close attention to  
business. We can further inform Mr. Albert  
Weber that, were it not for the prohibitory  
tariff adopted by the government under  
which he lives, we could repeat in  
his own market the success we have  
obtained in Canada. This is no idle boast,  
as we hold large orders for our pianos from  
merchants in foreign States, who could not  
possibly confound the names, offering our  
own prices, if we would pay the difference of  
duties, but the United States tariff renders it  
impossible to fill their orders.

Mr. Albert Weber follows his letter with  
a statement somewhat "programmes"  
still shamefully false, that the report was  
started by us of his intention to start a branch  
factory in Kingston; perhaps he will explain  
what motive we could have in "circulating  
such a report."

In conclusion, we would say to the people  
of Canada that in order to meet a constantly  
increasing demand for our Pianos, we have,  
during the past winter, extended our facilities  
for manufacturing, and have added largely to  
the capital already invested in the business.  
We have also completed arrangements to  
supply a demand which has heretofore never  
been met by putting upon the market an in-  
strument, manufactured and fully guaranteed  
by us at a price to be reached by a large class  
of people of moderate means who are not  
prepared to pay the price of our Weber & Co.  
Instrument.

WEBER & CO.,  
Kingston, Ont.

P.S.—To the people of Montreal we would  
say we have removed our Montreal Branch to  
our new premises, No. 303 Notre Dame street,  
where we cordially invite our friends and the  
public generally to call and examine our  
Pianos for themselves.

# PREMIUMS!

## The True Witness

### For 1879.

## PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of  
the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-  
eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and  
reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being  
the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it  
will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude  
in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church,  
and will be a constant reminder to the Catholics  
of the Dominion at large. It is our intention  
not to spare expense in making it a first-class  
family paper, and particularly interesting to the  
family.

There is not a Man, Woman or Child  
anywhere in all the Country, who reads this,  
who cannot easily get two or more others to join  
him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure  
FIVE, one, or more than one, of the desirable  
articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in  
the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of  
whom would be benefited by having this paper  
for a year at a cost, postage included, of 5 cents  
a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs,  
small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity  
of each Post Office, and as many premiums be  
obtained. You may get one or more of them.

## A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 sub-  
scribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums.

## A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by  
those working for premiums or otherwise, will  
have the choice of the following:

1st.—Six 12-1/2" Nickel Post Office Traps, or  
beautifully finished Nickel Silver is a white  
metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear  
down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They  
are easier to keep bright than silver, and the  
six would set in any retail store for 50 cents.

2nd.—A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHRONO-  
METRO WITH PORTRAIT OF PIUS IX. OR LEO  
XIII. A written description of these beautiful  
items of art is in the regular price of \$1.00  
and life-like portrait of Pius IX or Leo XIII,  
surrounded by a wreath of flowers, on each side  
of which there is in large illuminated letters, their  
names in Latin and English, and the date of  
their pontificates are 21x28 inches, and are worth 50 cents  
each. Any subscriber wanting both of them,  
can have the extra motto by forwarding 5 cents  
extra, above the subscription price, and the motto  
pays cost of importing, postage, &c. We will  
send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents  
extra; or, in vases, engraved corners, 75 cents;  
or, in silver, 1.00 each.

The above prizes will be given only to such of  
our present subscribers as will have their sub-  
scription paid for the year 1879.

## SHOW THE PREMIUMS

to those whom you wish to get as subscribers,  
and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for  
75 cents.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items:

The subjoined table shows the name and  
cash price of the article, and gives the num-  
ber of names sent in at the regular price of  
\$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium  
article.  
1st. All subscribers sent by one person count,  
though from several different Post Offices.  
But, tell us with each name or list of names  
sent, that it is for a Premium. 2nd. Send the  
names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers  
may begin to receive their prizes as soon. Any  
one can have any time ceased, up to next June,  
to complete any list, but every Premium de-  
sired will be sent as soon as earned and ordered.  
3rd. Send any subscriber's name, and list of  
names, so that there may be no confusion of  
names. 4th. No Premium given if  
less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription.  
5th. Old and new subscribers all count. Pre-  
mium clubs, but a portion at least should be  
new names; it is partly to get these that we  
offer Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two  
specimen numbers of the paper, as supplied free  
as needed by canvassers, and should be used care-  
fully and economically, and where they will  
tell.

## TABLE OF PREMIUMS.

For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to  
all. No competition.

all. No competition		
NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES.	Price.	No. of Subscribers at \$50. with Price.
No. 1—Improved Corn Shelter.....	\$ 5.00	16
" 2—"Signal Service" Baromet- er.....	2.00	8
" 3—Peerless Watch.....	18.00	40
" 4—"Challenge" Printing Press and Outfit.....	18.00	60
" 5—Lloyd Combination Pen- holder.....	3.50	14
" 6—Wander Sewing Machine.....	0.25	1
" 7—A New Combination Tool.....	60.00	100
" 8—Canadian Housekeepers' Saw.....	33	1
" 9—Fancy Body Strap, "Pick- et" and Contentious Bells.....	1.50	6
" 10—Roger's Saws.....	6.00	16
" 11—Eureka Club Skate.....	8.50	12
" 12—Silver Chime Gong Sleigh Bells, plated in Gold.....	8.00	12
" 13—Spring Steel Bracket Saw.....	10.00	40
" 14—Patent Tool Holder and Tools.....	1.25	5
" 15—Canada Club Skate.....	3.50	10
" 16—New Lawlor Sewing Ma- chine.....	50.00	100
" 17—"The Voice" (1 year).....	0.25	1
" 18—History of the Catholic Church.....	8.50	10
" 19—Donahue's Magazine.....	2.00	6
" 20—Princess Lever Clock.....	8.00	10
" 21—Super Dressed Cartridge Ri- fle.....	50.00	100
" 22—Double Barrel Fow Piece.....	50.00	100