

# New Zealand Herald

VOL. III.—No. 149.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

**FINDLAY AND CO'S**  
OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
SASH FACTORY,  
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,  
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is on the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore, rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our stock, which comprises all the requirements of the Building Trade—including Builders' Ironmongery of every description—is at present too large to be noted in an advertisement.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up country, shall receive our best attention.

## FINDLAY AND CO.

**MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,**  
Corner of Walker and Princes streets, Dunedin.  
P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.  
First-class accommodation. Single and double bedrooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for families. Charges Moderate.

**NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW LIGHT!!!**

**J. MCGREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
(Late of Stuart street),  
Is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief. Specialities—Cabinet and large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms. Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

## COAL.

**WANTED KNOWN.—DRUMMOND AND WATSON'S** Office is still in the Octagon.

Coal Yard next Driver's, opposite the Goods Shed, Railway Station.

Orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

**J. T. ROBERTS,**  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**JAMES WALSH,**  
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL  
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,  
Princes Street South, Opposite Market  
Res:ve.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MOYLAN,

MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAYLOR,

(Next Mr. F. Mcenan's Produce Store),

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Wishes to inform his numerous

CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC,

That having

RECOVERED FROM THE GREAT LOSS

Sustained by the

L A T E F I R E,

He is now in a Position to

EXECUTE ALL ORDERS

With his accustomed promptitude.

All Hand Sewing.—No Machine Work

Employed.

**NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

**THOMAS ENNIS** wishes most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the residents of the Forbury, St. Kilda, South Dunedin, Kensington, Darley, and Caversham, that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes from his long experience as a practical tailor, and by strict attention to business, to obtain a large share of public support.

The Tailoring Department will be entirely under his own supervision, and all orders entrusted to his care will be turned out in first-class style, and on the shortest notice.

The Drapery, Millinery, and Dressmaking Branches will be conducted by Mrs. Ennis, whose long connection with some of the best Houses in the Colony will serve as a guarantee to all orders being executed with taste and neatness. Latest London and Paris Fashions by every Mail.

THOMAS ENNIS would call special attention to the following departments, which will be found replete, with all the latest fashionable and most serviceable goods:—

TAILORING.

Men's, Youths', Boys' Ready-made Clothing.

MILLINERY

Of every description.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

**THOMAS ENNIS**  
(Next Ocean View Hotel),  
FORBURY.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF  
NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

BI-WEEKLY STEAMER TO TIMARU.



THE U. S. S. Co's s.s. WANGANUI after this trip will run twice a week between Dunedin and Timaru, leaving Dunedin every Tuesday and Friday evening, and Timaru every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

Rate of Freight, 25s per ton, delivered in Landing Sheds.

Rates of Passage, including railway fare and landing charges.—Cabin, Single, 30s; Return, 50s. Steerage, Single, 20s; Return, 30s.

STEAM TO TIMARU TWICE A WEEK.  
Leaving Dunedin every Monday and Thursday Evening, and Timaru every Tuesday and Friday Evening.

THE Albion Shipping Company's  
Favorite Steamer



T A I A R O A,

Will in future run as above, commencing  
On MONDAY, 21st inst.

Rate of Freight, 25s per ton, including landing charges.

Rates of Passage.—Saloon, single, 30s; return, 45s; Steerage—single, 20; return, 30s.

These rates include landing and shipping at Timaru, and railway fares, when necessary, between Dunedin and Port Chalmers.

KEITH RAMSAY, Agent.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS.



THE Harbor Steam Company's  
p.s. GOLDEN AGE, will run  
every Saturday afternoon from Dunedin to Heads and Maori Kaik, leaving Old Jetty at 2.30 p.m. sharp, returning with excursionists in time to catch the 5.30 p.m. train from Port.

Return Tickets (including railway fares),  
3s 6d, issued on Board.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH  
PORTOBELLO.



ON and after the 1st November, the Steamer PORTOBELLO will leave Port Chalmers for Dunedin, via Portobello and all intermediate Jetties, daily, on arrival of 7.50 train; returning at 4 p.m., except on holidays, when she will ply in connection with the railway.

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,

BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,  
Jetty street.

**SOUTHERN HOTEL**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - PROPRIETOR.

THE above new and substantial Hotel has been fitted up with the Latest Improvements. The accommodation it will now offer to Travellers and Private Families will be second to none in Dunedin.

All drinks kept in stock will be of the very best description.

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad deck accommodation.

**D. J. S T O H R,**

Wholesale and Retail  
**FAMILY BUTCHER,**  
MACLAGGAN STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.  
Shipping Supplied.

**S H A M R O C K H O T E L,**

BLACKS (OPHIR).  
MARTIN GAVIN Proprietor.

M. G. having lately taken this Hotel, trusts by attention to business to merit a fair share of Public support from the travelling public.

All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

**M U R P H Y A N D D A I L Y**

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,  
(Next Glasgow Pie House).

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

**WANTED** Known to Parties wishing to dispose of their Furniture and Effects, that the new Auction Sale Rooms, George-street, is now open to receive Goods of every description; the lowest rate of commission charged; cash advanced on goods prior to sale by auction. Out-door Sales attended to with punctuality. Accounts rendered promptly.  
J. LAZARUS, Auctioneer.

**G E O R G E C A P S T I C K,**

ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT  
Rents and Accounts lected.—Licensed Broker under the Land Transfer Act.—Money to Lend on freehold security.

Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,  
MILTON.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

**BUY** only of the Manufacturer.—E. K. M'LLISKEY, Boot Manufacturer, Rat-tray street, having enlarged his stock and premises, and having all the labor-saving appliances in connection with the trade, is prepared to make every description of Boots and Shoes at lowest possible prices.  
All work guaranteed.

[CARD.]

**J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D.,** Homœopathic and Allopathic Physician, may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m., and in the evenings at Mr. Marshall's, Chemist and Druggist, George street, where also messages may be left. Temporary residence: Cumberland street, left division, next Albany street.

**G E N E R A L S T O R E A N D W I N E**

AND  
SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,  
STAFFORD STREET.

D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered punctually to any part of the City.

A special article in Dunville's celebrated Old Irish Whiskey. Prime smoked hams and bacon.

CHARGES MODERATE

**W I L L I A M P A T R I C K,**

Who deals and Retail  
**B U T C H E R,**  
(Corner Clark and MacLaggan streets)  
DUNEDIN.

In consequence of a reduction in fat stock, I beg to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that I am supplying the best quality of meat of all description from 1d to 2d per lb. under late prices.

**K E N S I N G T O N H O T E L.**

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

**D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y**

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,  
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

**H I L L S I D E R A I L W A Y H O T E L.**

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommodation and will be treated with civility.

F. G. NAUMANN.

**O T A G O B R E W E R Y,**

DUNEDIN.

COLEMAN BURKE, PROPRIETOR.

All communications to be addressed to the Depot, Princes-street.

V.  R.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor Sir George Bowen, and Sir James Feigson.

T H E R A C E S.

To Parties visiting Dunedin during the Race Week.

JAMES MUIR

**I**NVITES the attention of Visitors to the splendid Stock of HATS which he is now getting up for the above occasion. All kinds of Hats, Drab, Black, Brown, &c., of all shapes, which for Lightness and Durability cannot be surpassed in the Colony



TIGER BRAND

**G H O L L A H ' S G R E A T I N D I A N C U R E S**

(Lately introduced into New Zealand.)

THE GREATEST MEDICINES

For effecting sure and speedy cures that have

ever been offered to the public

THEY NEVER INJURE ANYONE!

The Aperient Mixture is the finest Medicine for general use ever yet discovered:—Bilious disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Disorders of the Liver, and Feverishness are quickly cured by this

INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

The Rheumatism Mixture acts in a most astonishing manner in the thorough eradication of Rheumatism in all its forms and stages.

THE GOUT MIXTURE

Gives quick relief, and by perseverance completely restores the sufferer to

EASE AND HEALTH!

They can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

GIBBS & CLAYTON, Dunedin,

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

LONDON PIE-HOUSE.

**M**R. W. PHILLIPS has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has opened those premises in MacLaggan street, to be known as the London Pie house. Ham and Beef, Savcloys, and Baked Potatoes every evening; and a good, substantial Dinner every day from twelve to three o'clock at 1s.

Soirees, picnic, and wedding parties catered for. Wedding and birthday takes at moderate prices.

A large assortment of Biscuits (plain and fancy) always on hand.

All orders punctually attended to, either town or country.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**W**E beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our new premises, Princes-street South, corner of Police-street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographer's glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,  
Oil and Color Merchants.

**J O H N H I S L O P,**

(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND

JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.

Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated  
by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

**G L O B E H O T E L**

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

**H A L L O F C O M M E R C E**

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

Oamaru.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

WANTED TO SELL

**D**RAIN PIPES of every description,  
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Fetter Cocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

J A M B E R T ' S  
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

**F**IRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of best quality.  
First-class Stabling.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS.

**P**ATERSON, BURKE, & Co.  
(Late with John Taylor)

Beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened those central premises in MacLaggan street, three doors above the Arcade.

They trust that their ability and long experience in the above trade will gain a share of the public patronage, and will endeavour to serve their customers with the newest and most approved principles in Venetian Blind-making.

Old Blinds Re-taped and Painted on the shortest notice. Country orders executed with dispatch. Note the address—Three doors above the Arcade, MacLaggan street.

**A**DELAIDE WINES—Red and White—

selected from the finest growths, possessing strength, flavor, and bouquet.

DARLING & Co.,

Adelaide Wine Depot,

Princes street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

**B A T T S O N A N D B R O W N,**

(LATE R. BROWN),

COAL MERCHANTS,

GREAT KING STREET, SOUTH.

COAL AND WOOD OF EVERY KIND ALWAYS ON HAND.

**T O O M E B R I D G E B O A R D I N G H O U S E**

(late Carrier's Arms Hotel),

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
Private Rooms for Families.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached

**GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:**  
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.  
Lo rates of Premium.  
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDonough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster,

**M.** & J. M E E N A N,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.

**L. CAMPBELL, AND CO.,**  
Successors to REEVES AND CO.,  
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.

Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers Goods of every description.

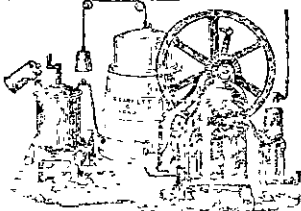
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co, whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case, matured

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Ginger Wine            | Quinine Champagne  |
| Ginger Brandy          | Peppermint Cordial |
| Raspberry Vinegar      | Clove Cordial      |
| Orange Bitters         | Tonic Orange Wine  |
| Dukes Bitters          | Cuaraco            |
| Gooseberry Wine        | Maraschino         |
| Sarsaparilla, &c., &c. |                    |

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,  
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**



**THOMSON AND CO.**

Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,  
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
AND  
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial Maker's Goods of every description.

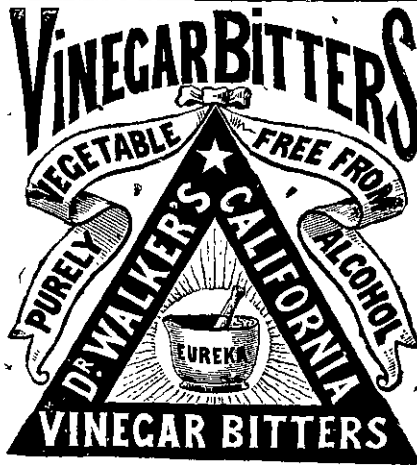
There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lunn, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

**TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.**

**G. O. DRISCOLL,**  
TIMBER MERCHANT,  
(Formerly of Princes-street South),  
Has commenced business in Cumberland St., corner of St. Andrew-street.  
Building Materials of every description on Sale at Lowest Rates.  
CUMBERLAND STREET,  
**G. O. DRISCOLL AND CO.**

**M. C. FLEMING,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE MERCHANT,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.



**MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.** They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tipples on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

**FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS**, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

**FOR Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder**, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by **Vitiated Blood**, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION**, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

**FOR SKIN DISEASES**, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

**Pin, Tape, and other Worms**, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these **PILLS**.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND AND COLONIES,

**P. HAYMAN AND CO**

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN!

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the relief of human sufferers from

MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION

IS

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of

Rheumatism,  
Rheumatic Gout,  
Sciatica,

Tic Douloureux,

Neuralgia,

Lumbago,

Strains and Sprains

Or pain of any sort from the above affections none of which have been so successful and effectual as

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

As certified by the Certificates published in the 'Otago Daily Times, and innumerable others.

PRICE, 7s 6d per bottle, which is sufficient to cure in all cases.

S. SLESINGER, V.S.,

Hope street,

Dunedin

Sole Agents for New Zealand,  
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.  
Stafford street, Dunedin.



**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz. :—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London.

\* \* Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LESSZES ... .. MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

Opening Night, Saturday, March 11, of the

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Artistes:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| MADAME FANNIE SIMONSEN,<br>Prima Donna Assoluta,<br>MISS MINA FISHER,<br>Secunda Donna Soprano.<br>MISS BLANCHE HARRIS,<br>Secunda Donna Comprimaria.<br>SIGNOR CARMINI MORLEY,<br>MR. CHARLES H. FLORENCE,<br>First Tenors.<br>MR. ALBERT RICHARDSON,<br>MR. HENRY HODGSON,<br>Baritones. | MISS E. A. LAMBERT,<br>Prima Donna Contralto.<br>MISS MAY SOMERS,<br>Secunda Donna Contralto.<br><br>MR. MENNING STEINBACH,<br>Second Tenor.<br><br>MR. CHRISTIAN TOMBOLD,<br>MR. JOHN BARRINGTON,<br>MR. B. LEVISON,<br>Bassos.<br>Chorus-master and Pianist,<br>MR. C. B. FOSTER.<br>Costumiere,<br>MRS. L. THOMAS.<br>Scenic Artists,<br>MR. J. WILLIS, MR. HOLMES,<br>and Assistants.<br>Business Manager,<br>MR. W. T. KEITH. |
| Leader,<br>MR. T. THOMPSON.<br>Conductor,<br>MARTIN SIMONSEN.<br>Properties,<br>MR. THOMAS.  |  |

Machinist and Pyrotechnic Artists,  
MR. E. HUNTLEY and MR. JONES.

The Largest and most complete Opera Company that ever  
visited New Zealand.

## BLONDIN

THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Has arrived,

And will make his

FIRST GRAND HIGH ROPE ASCENSION

ON

SATURDAY, MARCH 11<sup>TH</sup>, 1876,

In his MONSTER ARENA, ST. KILDA ROAD,

Opposite the Brick Works, the dimensions of which far surpass  
any other canvas enclosure in the world. The performance  
will include the same truly-wonderful feats as per-  
formed by him over the

BOILING CHASM OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,  
In America,

In the presence of H.E.H. the Prince of Wales and suite; in-  
cluding His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of St. Germain, the  
Marquis of Chandos, Lord Lyons, General Williams, Major Tees-  
dale, Major-General Bruce, and many other noblemen and gentlemen

RAILWAY NOTICE.

Trains will run during the

BLONDIN ASCENSIONS

At Excursion Fares. For particulars see railway advertisement.

NOTICE TO THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

All who are desirous of witnessing the

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES OF

M. BLONDIN,

Must avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing him in  
Dunedin, as he will sail for America at an early date. For the con-  
venience of the public, and to prevent crowding, the doors will open  
at 3 p.m. Performance to commence at half-past 4 p.m. sharp.

Prices of Admission—

First Class Seats ... .. 4s

Second Class Promenade ... .. 2s

Children, half-price.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED. NO RE-ADMISSION.

Letters of communication to be addressed to

J. R. BLONDIN; or

C. P. NIAUD,

Secretary, Imperial Hotel.

By order, LE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.

H. P. LYONS, Agent.

## TOWN HALL, LAWRENCE,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

GRAND

IRISH BALLAD CONCERT

By Dunedin and Lawrence Vocalists, under the direction of

Mr. J. J. Woods.

## WILSON'S GRAND PALACE CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

Audiences Pleased, Delighted, and Satisfied.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

OF THE

HARVEST HOME;

OR THE

MERRIE SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND.

In addition to the first-class Performances of the Great Artists  
and the Splendid Trained Horses, there will be produced the  
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE

OF THE

HARVEST HOME,

OR THE

MERRIE SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,

WITH THE

EXCITING STEEPLECHASE

BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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NOTICE.

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ON

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 Apples, Pears,  
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W. R. has just returned from Tasmania with the largest and most varied stock of Garden Seeds in New Zealand, all of which were bought by himself from the growers, and are of the most suitable kind for this country.

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**NOTE.**—Every article sold at the lowest possible price, and well packed. Prompt attention to orders.

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**COMMERCIAL.**

**MR. HENRY DRIVER,** on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending March 8, 1876:—

**Fat Cattle.**—Although only a fair supply of 165 head were yarded, we are unable to report any advance on last week's prices, but if anything, a rather duller market. This may be accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the cattle offered were only of medium quality, and that the trade are to a large extent supplying themselves from private sources. Best bullocks brought from £9 to £12 10s; cows, £7 10s to £10. We cannot quote best quality beef at above 27s 6d per 100lbs; medium, 22s 6d to 25s. We sold 35 at yards on account of various owners, and have placed 60 head privately.

**Fat Calves.**—Only few penned, which sold at 55s to 70s, according to size and quality.

**Fat Sheep.**—A large supply of 3,000 of various sorts penned, but was largely in excess of present requirements of trade, and a greater portion had to be turned out. We sold prime heavy-weight cross-breeds at 11s 6d to 13s each, and good merinos, at 7s 6d to 9s—or equal to 2½d to 2½d per lb. for former, and 2d for latter. At the yards and privately, we sold 600.

**Fat Lambs.**—300 were penned, and the trade being poorly supplied, took nearly all offered, although of inferior quality, at 6s 6d to 9s 6d.

**Store Cattle.**—We have no alteration to make in late quotations. Quiet cattle fit for grazing are in request at extreme rates.

**Store Sheep.**—Our late quotations remain unchanged. Young sheep of every description are in good request, while full and broken-mouthed are difficult to sell at any price. During the week we have sold 4,000 at late quotations.

**Wool.**—Private cablegrams to-day report London wool sales, first series, closed 4th inst.; opening prices not sustained; prospects for next sales discouraging. In this market sales may be reported as virtually closed, as nearly the whole of the present season's clip is shipped, only a few lots of stragglers still to come forward. Abundance of shipping, together with railway facilities, has combined to bring our wool season to a close a full month earlier than has previously been the case, although shearing operations were much retarded by wet weather at the commencement. Our usual weekly sale for wool and sheepskins has been postponed this afternoon until next week, owing to the departure of the San Francisco mail. We note private sale of 55 bales, W over Waikawa, greasy, cross-bred and merino, at 11½d; 6 ditto, pieces, 5½d; ditto, locks, 2½d.

**Hides.**—Good demand, without alteration in prices. We sold privately green butchers', 20s to 21s; medium wet salted, 16s to 19s.

**Tallow,** in good shipping condition, inquired for. Privately we sold fair country rendered at £30.

**Wheat.**—The market is well supplied this week with new wheat from Northern ports, which arrives in fine hard condition. Good to choice milling, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. We have placed 500 bags Southern at 4s 6d. Oats have been more inquired for, growers being disinclined to bring the new crop forward at present rates. For old, good feed, 1s 10d; milling, 2s. Some fine samples of barley, rather discolored, are offering at 4s to 4s 6d; bright, heavy grain will be scarce, and bring fair rates.

**MR. SKENE** reports for the week ending March 8, 1876, as follows:—Work is plentiful, and there are very few unemployed. Harvest operations are about completed; thrashing out will soon be general. Masons and carpenters are well employed. Bushmill hands are getting busy again. Couples are still difficult to move. Town and indoor trades are healthy, but storemen and clerks are very difficult to place in decent situations. Tailors, shoemakers, &c., do not complain. There is a great rush for female servants. Shepherds are not in the market. Wages: Ploughmen, £52 to £70; shepherds, £65 to £70; couples, £65 to £80; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel ditto, 12s, 15s, 20s, 25s, and 30s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; day labor, 8s and 9s; bushmen and bullock drivers, 8s and 9s; carpenters, 11s, 12s, and 13s; milkers and knockabouts, 15s to 25s; cooks, waiters, grooms, stewards, &c., 25s to 60s; storemen, 36s to 60s. Blacksmiths, engineers, and gardeners are rather quiet.

**MR. A. MERCER** reports for the week ending March 8, 1876—Retail prices only:—Fresh butter in ½lb and 1lb prints, 1s 4½ to 1s 6d per lb; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 3d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 4d. Although the fresh butter is still plentiful, there is always a good demand and prices have lately been on the advance. Salt butter, in kegs, 1s 1d per lb; cheese, of the best quality, 1s to 1s 2½ per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; Colonial hams, 1s 3d per lb; English ham, 1s 8d per lb; eggs are in good demand, and have been scarce for the last two or three weeks, and retailing at 2s to 2s 3d per dozen.

## Hoops' Conquer.

### THE SERMON OF ST. FRANCIS.

Up soared the lark into the air,  
A shaft of song, a winged prayer,  
As if a soul, released from pain,  
Were flying back to Heaven again.

St. Francis heard; it was to him  
An emblem of the Seraphim;  
The upward motion of the fire,  
The light, the heat, the heart's desire.

Around Assisi's convent gate  
The birds, God's poor who cannot wait,  
From moor and mere and darksome wood  
Came flocking for their dole of food.

"O brother birds," St. Francis said,  
"Ye come to me and ask for bread,  
But not with bread alone to-day  
Shall ye be fed and sent away.

"Ye shall be fed, ye happy birds,  
With manna of celestial words.  
Not mine, though mine they seem to be,  
Not mine, though they be spoken by me.

"O, doubly are ye bound to praise  
The great Creator in your lays;  
He giveth you your plumes of down,  
Your crimson hoods, your cloaks of brown.

He giveth you your wings to fly  
And breathe a purer air on high,  
And careth for you everywhere,  
Who for yourselves so little care."

With flutter of swift wings and songs  
Together rose the feathered throngs,  
And singing scattered far apart;  
Deep peace was in St. Francis' heart.

He knew not if the brotherhood  
His homily had understood;  
He only knew that to one ear  
The meaning of his words was clear.—Longfellow.

### FLORENCE O'NEILL;

### OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

#### CHAPTER XXXI.

##### THE KING'S PLEDGE REDEEMED.—ST. GERMAINS.

SHE paused after a while, and leaned against the palisades, and a sense of quiet happiness to which she had long been a stranger took possession of her heart.

Absorbed in her own pleasant joyous thoughts, she heard nothing, saw nothing, regarded not the lapse of time, and knew not that the fond eyes of Queen Mary Beatrice, attended by another, to whom she was dearer far than life itself, were gazing down upon her from a window of the chateau; and she was still looking away into the future, weaving bright dreams of wedded happiness, picturing to herself how a certain chateau, at present vacant, in the valley, might be redeccrated, and of all the good she, with her wealth, might be able to do for the poor emigrants, when the words—

"Florence, my betrothed!" fell on her ear in the tones of a well-remembered voice, like a strain of music, the melody of which has never been forgotten.

The surprise was too sudden; she would have fallen, but for a strong arm outstretched to support her, and then, after awhile, he grew eloquent in praise of her constancy and truth, and forgetful of all the world beside, they talked over the days that had gone by, and conjured up fair visions of the future; of home ties and joys which death alone should break.

In the midst of her new-found happiness, Florence had not forgotten the unfortunate Mrs. Ashton and her children, and, above all other, Grace, the friend to whom she owed so very much, in whose character flourished by the grace of repentance, those same virtues inherent in the queen.

The packet, containing the story of her life, which Florence had a year since forwarded to the queen, had of itself been sufficient to introduce her to the notice of the latter.

Not very long, you may be sure, were the nuptials of Florence and Sir Reginald delayed. In the Chapel Royal of St. Germain's the ceremony which completed their betrothal was soon celebrated, taking place after the Easter festivities.

In the middle of the week following Low Sunday, there was a great gathering at St. Germain's. The fond hands of Grace, who looked on Florence as her own child, had dressed the bride's hair; had twined amongst the golden tresses the delicate orange blossom, and arranged the veil, and had decked her in as costly a robe as that which Mary of England had presented her with two years since. It was the gift of Louis of France.

Eight young ladies, chosen from the most distinguished Jacobite families resident at St. Germain's, acted as bridesmaids, and King James gave the bride away. The French king was also present, with Madame de Maintenon and many of the nobles of his court; and without doubt, those who gathered within the Chapel Royal were right in saying, there could not be found in the whole realm of France a lovelier or a more virtuous bride, or a braver knight, than Florence O'Neill and Reginald St. John.

#### SEVEN YEARS AFTER.

"Remember, O Lord, what is come upon us, consider and behold our reproach." This verse of the Lamentations was sung in the choir of the Chapel Royal at St. Germain's, seven years after the marriage of Florence O'Neill.

The words I have quoted touched a chord in the heart of King James, he sank back in the arms of the queen in a swoon. From that day his health rapidly declined.

Many months of weakness and infirmity brought him to the brink of the grave, the hour so dreaded by Mary Beatrice had at length arrived.

The children of his old age now stand around his bed, before the king receives the rites of the Church; he wishes to counsel them and bid them farewell.

The prince first drew nigh, and embraced him with passionate earnestness, James spoke to him in these words:

"I am now leaving the world which has been to me a sea of storms and tempests, it being the will of Almighty God to wean me from it by many and great afflictions. Serve Him with all your strength and never put the crown of England in competition with your eternal salvation. There is no slavery like sin, no liberty like His service. If He in His providence shall see fit to place you on the throne of your royal ancestors, govern your people with justice and clemency. Remember, kings are not made for themselves but for the good of their people. Set before their eyes in your own actions a pattern of all manner of virtues, consider them as your own children. You are the child of vows and prayers, behave yourself accordingly. Honor your mother that your days may be long; and be always a kind brother to your dear sister that you may reap the blessings of concord and unity." The prince gave way to a passionate burst of grief. The little Princess Louisa was then brought, bathed in tears, to her dying father's bedside. She was one of the loveliest of children, and young as she was, the intelligent child understood the sorrow that impended over her.

"Adieu, my dear child," said the king after he had embraced and blessed her, "Adieu. Serve your Creator in the days of your youth, consider virtue as the brightest ornament of your sex. Follow closely in the steps of that great pattern of virtue your mother, who has been no less than myself overwhelmed with calamity, but Time, the mother of truth, will, I hope, at last, make her virtues shine as bright as the sun."

Then the dying king exhorted his servants to lead holy and Christian lives, and after he had received the last Sacraments, he told the Curé that he wished to be buried privately in his parish church, with no other inscription on his tomb than these words, "Here lies James, King of Great Britain."

He died in perfect charity with all the world, and especially named his son-in-law, the Prince of Orange, and the Princess Anne of Denmark, his daughter.

All this while the poor queen had sunk down on the ground by his bedside. The king said all he could to comfort her, pointing out it was the will of God she should bear this as all other trials.

The following day Louis of France arrived, alighting at the iron gates, lest the noise of the coach driving into the court should disturb the king. James received him as composedly as if nothing was the matter. The sight of the queen's grief was the only thing that disturbed the calmness with which he was passing through the dark valley of the shadow of death, he bade those who were near him lead her to her chamber, and then requested that the prayers for a soul departing should be read. The queen, worn out by grief and watching, went softly round by the backstairs and knelt in a closet, behind the alcove of the bed, where she could hear every word and sigh uttered by the dear object of a love which for twenty-seven years had been the absorbing principle of her existence. Many days, however, passed and the king yet lingered, having fallen into a sort of lethargy, giving little consciousness of life, except when prayers were read to him, when, by the expression of his countenance and motion of his lips, it was plain that he prayed also.

The sands of life were ebbing fast when King Louis next entered the chamber of the dying James; for when the former enquired after his health he neither saw nor heard him, and on being roused from his dreamy stupor and told the King of France was there, he opened his eyes with a painful effort, saying, "Where is he?"

"Sire, I am here," said Louis; "I am come to see how you do."

"I am going," said James, "to pay that debt which must be paid by kings as well as their meanest subjects. I give your Majesty my dying thanks for all your kindness to me and my afflicted family, and do not doubt of its continuance, having always found you good and generous." He then expressed his thanks for the king's kindness during his sickness.

"That is, indeed, a small matter," said Louis; "but I have something to acquaint you with of more importance."

As the king spoke thus the attendants began to retire.

"Let nobody withdraw," said Louis. "I am come, sire, to tell you, that whenever it shall please God to call you out of this world, I will take your family under my protection, and will recognise your son, the Prince of Wales, as the heir of your three realms."

As the king spoke these words all present threw themselves at his feet. He was the sole hope of the sorrowful court at St. Germain's.

Louis mingled his tears with those which were shed by all around him.

James feebly strove to raise his arms to embrace his royal friend, and strove to speak, but nothing could be heard beyond these words,

"I thank God I die with a perfect resignation, and forgive all the world, particularly the Emperor and the Prince of Orange, and I beg as a last favor that no funeral pomp may be used at my obsequies."

"That is the only favor I cannot grant," replied Louis.

"I entreat you, sire," said the dying king, "rather to employ any money you may feel disposed to expend for that purpose for the relief of my destitute followers. I recommend them to your compassionate care; and I beg you, sire, no longer to remain in this melancholy place."

The queen had sent for the prince. She brought him herself through the little bedchamber into that of his dying father, that he might return thanks to his protector. The young prince knelt down and expressed his gratitude to his Majesty, who raised and embraced him, promising to supply his father's place.

With much firmness James then took his leave of the queen, bidding her restrain her tears. "Reflect," he said, "I am going to be happy, and for ever." Then he bade her write, when he should be no more, to the Princess Anne, to assure her of his forgiveness, and to charge her, as she valued his blessing, to atone to her brother for the injury she had done him.

The end was nigh; his hands began to shake with a convulsive motion, the pangs of death came visibly upon him.

"I beg your majesty to withdraw," said the Bishop of Autun to the queen, "I am about to pray for a soul in its agony. The sight of your anguish will disturb the serenity God has shed upon the heart of the king."

She consented to tear herself away; but when she kissed his hands for the last time, her sobs roused the king from the lethargy into which nature had sunk.

"Why is this," said he, tenderly, "are you not flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone? Are you not part of myself? How is it, then, that one part of me should feel so differently to the other? I in joy, and you in despair? My joy is in the hope I feel that God in His mercy will forgive me my sins, and receive me into His beatitude, and you are affected at it. I have long sighed for this happy moment, and you know it. Well, cease then to lament for me; I will pray for you. Farewell."

It was yet twenty-four hours ere the king died. The queen was forbidden again to enter the chamber, though he asked for her each time he awoke; and, informed of this, she implored so passionately once again to see him, promising not to say anything to agitate him, that they allowed her to approach the bed.

She struggled to assume a feigned composure, but though the film of death was on the eyes of the king, and his ear becoming dead to outward sounds, he perceived the grief of her soul. She leant over his bed in an anguish too deep for words.

"Do you suffer?" at length she enquired.

"Yes, because you suffer," he replied. "I should be well content if you were less afflicted, or could take some share in my happiness."

"Beg of God," she said, "to give me the grace of His love and perfect resignation to His will."

They compelled her to withdraw. Not even her best-loved friend, the Lady Florence, might approach. She passed the interval in fasting, watching, and praying.

At last the tried and purified spirit of the king passed away, but none durst venture to break the truth to the queen, except her confessor, and even he shrunk from telling her so in direct words, but requested her to join with him in prayer for the king. He began with the words,

"Subvenite sancti Dei."

"Oh, my God! it is then over," she exclaimed, throwing herself on the ground in an agony of grief; for she knew that these words commence the office for a soul departed.

"I exhort you, madam," said the priest, "to resign yourself to the will of God, and in token that you do so, say 'fiat voluntas tua.'"

"Fiat," said the unhappy queen, in obedience to her spiritual director. The blow was very hard to bear, for she had till the last moment clung to the hope that the king would recover.

## THE VOLCANOES OF ICELAND.

MR. W. L. WATTS sends from Leith, Scotland, the following graphic account of a grand eruption witnessed by him in Iceland last August:—

"When on my way from Husavik, in the North of Iceland, I stopped on Sunday, August 15, at Storavellis, in the valley of Skjalfanfidaot, where I received the intelligence that ashes had fallen that morning at an adjacent farm. During the previous night a man had arrived from Grimstathis, a farm upon the eastern and opposite side of the Myvatns Oreffl. He reported that between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday Morning, August 15, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Grimstathis, travelling from northeast to southwest. Almost simultaneously columns of smoke were seen upon the plain of Myvatns Oreffl, and forthwith an eruption commenced from the same place as last spring. Upon August 15, accompanied by a farmer from Granavatn, I set out for the eruption. Upon entering a valley through the mountains of Myvatn, by which we intended to gain access to the Myvatns Oreffl, a few columns of smoke in the distance warned us that the eruption lay before us. Upon emerging from the glen, a line of some twenty columns of smoke burst upon our view at the northern end of which lay two black mounds in close proximity. From the most southerly of these rose two columns of dense black smoke, which struggled to ascend, but were beaten back to the earth again by the wind, in a foul, heavy mist, which spread itself out for miles over the lava streams, both old and new, which lay to the eastward, clinging to the higher crags in dark, ominous masses, and obscuring large patches of the more level plain. From its neighbor to the north, a high column of stones, ashes and dust proclaim the principal volcano vent.

"Suddenly, with a roar, every particle seemed on fire, explosion after explosion casting the larger fragments to a height beyond our view in the dense canopy of vapor which hung over us, making the ground upon which we stood and the rocks round us tremble. Lava then poured over its more northerly side, the large column of smoke sank, and stones and cinders were alone ejected. This column of debris continually varied both in size and volume, sometimes clustering "like a swarm of bees" in the smoke, apparently scarcely one hundred feet above the crater; at other times

it shot up in a large column with explosive violence, the masses of scorific shrieking in their passage through the air. Then came a calm, and with a rending sound a new crater opened in the north side of the mound, from which a stream of white hot lava tumbled in a cascade of fiery froth upon the old lava stream of last spring, where a dense smoke and the sound of splitting rocks marked its progress, till it oozed in bright red viscid masses through the interstices of the older lava, forming pools which glowed for a moment, and turned back beyond the limit of the elder stream.

"It was now a dim twilight, although only five p.m. We stopped amid a patch of wild oats, which grow profusely upon many parts of these sands, leaving our horses to feed while we took our evening meal upon a sand bank commanding a full view of the eruption, now little more than a mile away. Our horses did not appear particularly frightened at the eruption, but for half an hour stood quietly gazing at it, and then took quietly to grazing. Upon approaching the volcano as far as the heated lava would allow, I found it to consist of a cluster of black mounds, which together described an irregular cone, in the centre of which, probably towards the termination of the eruption of last spring, a large crater had been formed a little more than a mile in circumference, the north wall of which had been broken down.

"From the centre of this rose the conical walls of the crater that was now "erupting." In the north side of this was likewise a breach, through which, from time to time, the lava poured. From this cone a dense column of white hot atoms and fiery fragments was being ejected to the height of perhaps three or four hundred feet. Very little smoke was emitted from the cone, and the many cracks in its sides enabled the glow from the intense fire within to shine through with such brilliancy that it gave the cone the appearance of being wrapped in flames. Two smaller craters were now visible—one in the north base of the mound, and one in a short distance in the lava itself still further north. They were burning with a brilliant white light, emitting a rending, crashing sound, but at this period they were "erupting" with little violence. From these two craters the principal lava streams were flowing, which now advanced with considerable rapidity, encircling from time to time patches of the ancient lava and sand which form the plain, and finally overwhelming them in its fiery embrace. Night had now closed in, and as heated lava and noxious gases from it prevented me getting nearer than a few hundred yards from the principal crater, I lit my pipe at the nearest lava, and returned to camp. There, sitting by my tent upon the high bank of volcanic sand, for a long time I sat gazing at the grand, glorious spectacle of the vast fountains of fire that in a continuous stream assailed the sky."

## SNOW AVALANCHES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A NEVADA paper, speaking of the avalanches of snow which have been so destructive of life and property this winter, says:—"The purely sliding avalanches, or snow slides, are such as occur in dry or merely moist snow; while the rolling avalanches take place when the snow is wet or sufficiently moist to form into balls by rolling. The avalanches that occurred in Virginia City were of the genuine rolling description—the kind most dreaded and most destructive in the valleys of the Alps. A very small beginning, when the snow is in the proper condition, may end in a destructive avalanche. A ball of snow no larger than a man's head, started high up on Mount Davidson, might have swept several houses at the foot of the mountains. The fearful force of the avalanche was shown here when one broke into a house and killed two men; and another demolished two houses and buried five persons, who were rescued with much difficulty. A further illustration of the terrible force and destructive powers of the avalanche is to be found in the fact that twenty-eight Chinamen were killed by one that fell near Genoa. As we have said, a small ball of snow started high up on the slope of Mount Davidson would result in a genuine avalanche. In rolling a distance of fifty yards in the moist snow, the small ball of snow would become four or five feet in diameter, when it would burst, and each piece would an instant after form a ball of large size. These in turn would explode as soon as they had acquired a certain weight and velocity; and a moment after there would be hundreds and thousands of these balls in motion, all bounding down the steep side of the mountain. While hundreds of these are exploding or just forming, other hundreds are of full size and are picking up rocks, dirt, and all manner of rubbish, which becomes involved in the grand downward rush. Towards the lower part of their course the balls become so numerous that they bound and dash together so often that they are broken before they acquire any great size, and the whole avalanche is then a plunging, sliding mass of snow. The avalanche which knocked two houses to pieces and buried five persons, started but a few hundred yards above where the houses stood. It started at a bunch of rocks which projected fifteen or twenty feet above the general surface of the slope of the mountain. On these rocks the snow had fallen and accumulated to the depth of about three feet, hanging in places as snow is seen to do on the caves of a house. From one of these rocks fell a bunch of snow which began to roll down the hill, and the result was a destructive avalanche. Doubtless the avalanche which killed two men started in much the same way."

"My Beloved is white and ruddy, chosen out of thousands":—Jesus Christ is the Beloved. The whiteness is the glory of the Godhead, light of light, dwelling in light inaccessible whom no man hath seen nor can see. The red is the human nature which was drawn from that Adam, who was no named as made of the red clay of the ground. Just as in the face of man it is the inimitable minglement of the white and red, which gives it its ravishing charm, so the Godhead and manhood, joined together in the one person of Jesus for love of us, steal away our hearts in the wonders of their contemplation.—Fr. Collins.

## ARRIVAL OF BISHOP RICARDS AT GRAHAMSTOWN.

(Concluded.)

At the entrance gate of St. Aidan's ground, near the porter's lodge, a triumphal arch had been erected, and during Saturday, Mr. Lindsay Eddie—an old pupil of Bishop Ricards'—was busily engaged, notwithstanding the rain, in decorating it with flowers, evergreens, flags, lanterns, &c., and in placing in position the transparencies for illumination at night. On the left of the archway was a full length portrait of St. Ignatius, and on the right one of St. Aidan. Over the archway, in large letters, profusely decorated with flowers, birds, trees, and shrubs peculiar to South Africa, the word "Welcome." Above both effigies of these saints, but in separate panels, were Latin inscriptions. Immediately over the archway was a neatly executed shield, on which were emblazoned the South African arms. Considering that the only guide in the painting of this shield was the small coat of arms that appears in the 'Dominion' newspaper, above its leading articles, the execution of it is very creditable indeed. Lower down on either side of the archways were other shields, one with a Cardinal's hat, surrounded by a wreath of thorns, and on the other side one on which were emblazoned the Papal arms. From the archway to the entrance of St. Aidan's were two rows of poles, painted white and blue alternately, with lines upon which to suspend colored lanterns. Banners, bannerettes, flags, and streamers, of every variety and color, and in great profusion, were displayed from poles around the seminary, giving to it a very gay appearance. Several transparencies were placed in the windows. In that on the right of the front entrance to the building was one representing St. Francis Xavier, the patron saint of missions, preaching the Gospel to the heathen. On the left was another of St. Louis Gozaga, patron of schools. Over the entrance, in the upper story, in the central window was another transparency, with the letters "I.H.S." surmounted by a crown—the arms of the Society of Jesus—surrounded by a wreath of thorns and passion flowers. The remainder of the windows in the front elevation were filled with coloured lanterns for illumination at night. In the lower window in the eastern gable, was a large transparency representing Bishop Ricards. His Lordship is attired in full canonicals. In the background is a view of St. Patrick's Cathedral, with the convent buildings among the trees to the left of the picture. In transparencies of this kind no one would expect to find a portrait as true to life as though produced by the photographer's camera; but the lady who painted this picture of Bishop Ricards—a lady, too, we are informed, who has never seen his Lordship, and had to paint, of course, from a portrait—had not failed in producing a likeness of the good Bishop that could be recognised by all in a moment. In the window above were the words: "*Nou nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo Da Gloriam.*" The whole of the portrait transparencies were the work of a lady, Mrs. J. M. Orpen. Mrs. Cumming painted the elaborate floral transparencies, including that over the archway, with the word "Welcome," and the "I.H.S." over the entrance to St. Aidan's. When the lamps suspended between the poles along the avenue from the archway to St. Aidan's, and those illuminating the archway and the windows and transparencies in the building, were lighted, the effect was very fine indeed.

A torchlight procession started from the Albany Hall at about half-past seven o'clock, and proceeded round Beaufort street, where the Bishop and party joined in the procession, down Somerset and High-streets, and thence by way of Hill-street to the Seminary. The torches were not so good as could have been desired, nor was there much attempt at character representation, there being only three or four mummers at the head of the procession. The members of St. Patrick's Society carried torches and Chinese lanterns. A great crowd thronged the streets, and accompanied the procession to St. Aidan's. The Bishop was loudly cheered on alighting. There was no attempt at speechifying, the crowd and the crush being too great. The professors who are to remain permanently at St. Aidan's—Father Bridges, Principal, and Fathers Lee and Law, were left in possession, and the Bishop rejoined the procession and returned to the episcopal mansion. The windows of St. Patrick's Society-room were illuminated, a very tastefully executed transparency being placed in each window facing the street. Arrived at the Bishop's residence, His Lordship was again cheered to the echo, and having briefly thanked his people and the public for their demonstrations of welcome, retired to the privacy of his own home. The reception accorded to him, and the enthusiasm displayed, could not but be very encouraging and pleasing to His Lordship. Tar barrels and fireworks kept the fun up in the streets for an hour or so longer.—'Eastern Star.'

## BEE-HUNTING BY THE NATIVES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

HAVING seen a bee alight on any twig or leaf, the black takes a little bit of the finest down of a feather, and rolling it up between his fingers at one end, cautiously steals upon the bee, and dexterously places the down upon its back, to which the honey makes it adhere. Away soars the bee at once, high into the air, and away soars the savage's eye after it, his head being thrown back, and his whole gaze concentrated upon that one speck in the sky. As the bee advances, the black keeps as nearly under him as possible, careering along at full speed, stumbling over boughs and bushes, leaping over bogs and holes, and heedless of scratches and bruises, and everything else, but the speck of white down which is guiding him to the lofty gum tree, in the topmost boughs of which lies his dinner for that day. Having traced the bee to his retreat, he procures a quantity of clean string bark, which he tears up into a mass resembling dried moss, or, more nearly still, the fibres of the cocoa-nut husk when torn. This is to place the honey upon. He then, with his tomahawk, cuts into the hollow branch where the hive is, feasts on it himself, and takes the remainder down in the stringy bark, which, if much adheres to it, he afterwards sucks, so that nothing may be lost.—Henderson's 'Excursions in New South Wales.'

## THE SLAUGHTER OF SMALL BIRDS.

The correct thing for the decoration of ladies' hats during the present season is small English birds. Some go in for the "entire animal;" others can only mount a wing.

Where the whole bird is used, robins seem to be the favorites; but for the most modest requirements, the feather of any dark plumaged bird is sufficient. The old foreign favorites—the bird of paradise, humming-bird, and cockatoo feathers are quite discarded; though we do not doubt that means will be adopted to tone down their brilliant plumage to more sombre tints, and enable them to play a fresh role. Meanwhile this demand for English birds has given great impetus to the bird-catching fraternity, who are busily employed in supplying the demands of the London market. If this fashion is carried to any extent, we need hardly say that an Herodian slaughter of our small birds will set in. This would be a matter of extreme regret. The small birds have been called the "farmer's friends," and their wholesale destruction in other countries, notoriously in France, has been followed by disastrous consequences to agriculture. On the score of sentiment we would plead for the preservation of our small friends. They give a charm to our rural scenery, and usually "unheard in summer's flaring ray," they enliven by their sweet notes the dullest seasons of the year. We hope that the ladies will discountenance a practice at once wanton and mischievous, and so repugnant to their better feelings. The "lady patronesses" of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might appropriately take the matter up; a well considered protest and remonstrance from them would no doubt be listened to with respect by the leaders of fashion, as coming from those having authority.

## IRELAND'S LOVE FOR MARY.

"One great feature in Patrick's preaching was devotion to the Mother of God. Of this we have abundant proof in the numerous churches built and dedicated to God under her name. *Teampóill Mhuire*, or Mary's Church, became a familiar name in the land. In the far west of Ireland, where the traditions of our holy faith are still preserved, enshrined in the purest form of our grand old Celtic language, the sweet name of the Mother of God is heard in the prayers and songs of the people, in their daily familiar converse, in the supplications of the poor, not under the title of 'our Lady,' or of 'the Blessed Virgin,' but by the still more endearing name of 'Mary Mother.' And so it was that Patrick sent his Catholic doctrines home to the hearts of the people. He preached Jesus Christ under the name by which He is still known and adored in that far western land: 'the Virgin's Son,' thus admirably insinuating the great mystery of the Incarnation, and preaching Jesus through Mary; and Mary herself he preached, with all her graces and glories, as 'Mary Mother.' The example of virginal purity and maternal love he made the type of the Irish maiden and mother: and so well did they learn their high lesson, that they have been for ages the admiration of the world, and the glory of their afflicted country. The devotion to Mary sank deep into the heart of the nation. So well had they already learned to love and appreciate her, that, in a few years after their conversion to the faith, when they would express their love and admiration for the first great Irish virgin saint—St. Bridgid—they thought they had crowned her with glory when they called her 'the Mary of Ireland.' This devotion to Mary was a protecting shield over Ireland in the day of her battle for the faith."—Father Burke.

## PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Those of my own flock pray daily for those they have laid in the grave. They never come to the Holy Mass without making commemoration and loving prayer for the poor souls that have gone into the other world; but I ask all others not of my flock, What have you ever done, and what are you doing now, for those you loved so well in life and who have been taken away from you by death? Are you mourning over their memory? Do you do anything for them—do you never put up a prayer for them? Your father whom you loved so dearly—the father who was the strength and the guide of your youth—have you forgotten him? Does day pass after day without a filial memory and a loving prayer for the father that loved you so dearly? Or your mother whom you loved with a tenderness only less than the tenderness with which she loved you. The mother that bore you—the mother that so loved over you—the mother whose memory, it may be, has restrained you again and again from doing wrong. She is gone: you buried her in the earth—have you forgotten her—and when you pray for yourself do you never offer up a prayer for her like this: "May she rest in peace—Oh, my God, may we meet again—Oh, may she enter speedily into the bliss of your kingdom?" Do not your hearts breathe like this? If you have hearts that love, human hearts with human sympathies, is it possible you have not these instincts? Or it may be some friend who loved you dearly, and who sacrificed himself and all he possessed for love of you; have you forgotten that friend? It may be again some friend whom you wronged, who loved you and you broke his heart, and it may be your example led some one into sin, and in their sin they died, as far as you know, and they are gone to their judgment before the great white throne; do you never pray for them, that God in His mercy might have pity on them? Alas, as I said in the beginning, those who forget the dead, those who blot out the words, "may he rest in peace," can have but little human love or human sympathy. There is but one other word I will say. None but saints can go straightway to God after death; every one of us, not being saints, must be purified, "so as by fire,"—we shall have to tarry, to expiate, to suffer.—CARDINAL MANNING.



## NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

[We take the following items from our Exchanges.]

## THE HOLY FATHER, ROME AND ITALY.

The Pope has lately given two brief but weighty pieces of advice to the Catholic world. "Act but not agitate," and "Fast as well as pray." Addressing the members of the Rennes pilgrimage, on December 12, he said to them: "I repeat to all Catholics scattered over the face of the earth, Repent and be converted. And I warn them that for the exercise of penitence it is necessary to revert to the practice of holy fasting as prescribed by the Church. With still greater force would I direct my warning to those who not only omit fasting altogether, but who show a proud contempt of ecclesiastical ordinances, deriding miracles and blaspheming everything which they do not comprehend. To such as these I say that the sword of divine vengeance hangs over them and especially over those unjust and sacrilegious usurpers who have aided in inundating so large a part of the Catholic world with false doctrines, with foul incitements to vice, with blasphemies and with all the lures which the satanic school provides. Above these the sword of divine vengeance hangs all the more ready to descend as it is the more treated with ridicule and scorn."

The Catholic papers have recently published an address to foreigners and especially Protestants who may be in Italy, declaring that the abominable profanations of the Sunday which take place now in Rome, are the subject of the bitterest regret to the Pope under whose régime such wicked abuse of the Lord's Day did not occur. They are the result of the demoralization introduced by the actual government, which not only encourages, but enforces labor on the public works on Sundays and holidays, and orders the discharge of any laborer who should venture, through religious scruples, to refuse working on days set apart for the worship of God.

The visit of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Rome is the subject of much talk, and his lordship is quite the lion of the season. On Thursday, December 30, he went to the Vatican in his robes of office and wearing the cross and ribbon of the Order of St. Gregory. The rector of the Irish college, the vice-rector of the same, and all the students, as well as members of the Irish monasteries of St. Clement, St. Maria Posterula and St. Isidoro, together with a few Irish Benedictines from St. Ambrogio, were of the company. In a word, it was a grand Irish demonstration.

There was no midnight mass in any of the Roman churches this year. All the churches were closed until early morning. It seems, however, that if the churches were closed, the taverns were open and the city was filled with drunkards and noisy vagrants, much to the disgust of the people. On Christmas Day the churches were crowded, and the staircase leading to the beautiful old church of Ara Coeli was thronged with pious pilgrims hastening to visit the shrine of the Infant Saviour, which has been venerated there for many centuries. Santa Maria Maggiore was also filled with pilgrims venerating the great relic of the Nativity, the only Crib in which our Lord was laid.

The Italian papers comment upon the remarks addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to his army on New Year's Day. He said: "I thank the army for its good wishes. I am glad to see myself surrounded by so many brave men. I confide greatly in the army, and before long I may have to call upon it to prove that my confidence is not ill placed. Events may occur sooner than we think, which may oblige my army to rehearse those glories which have been so conspicuous in the past." The papers endeavor to prove that these words were simply meant as complimentary and escaped the king almost unawares. The 'Nations' says: "What the king has said aloud everybody has been saying to himself, for the past six months. War is at hand and we shall be in the field before we know where we are. But against whom? that is a question which a few more weeks will answer. Scissors is in Egypt, gone thither on a diplomatic mission, concerning matters which are of the utmost importance and which may naturally influence public affairs and even unsettle the peace of Europe."

The Milanese are restoring their churches. The splendid restoration, recently made by them, of the old basilica of St. Eustorgio, is world famous. Now they are rebuilding the facade of the church of Carmine, a very grand old building, which contains many noble pictures and tombs. In the meantime the celebrated basilica of St. Ambrose, where rest the relics of that illustrious saint is still in the hands of the restorers, and it is feared that so extensive are the repairs in process that it will be some years before they will be entirely completed. It is rather singular that the Lombards should be restoring their churches, whilst the Sicilians are obliged by the Italian government to close hundreds of their most magnificent religious edifices.

## FRANCE.

Among the clergy, religious, and intelligent lay Catholics, there is but one feeling—that through the Most Blessed Virgin is France to be saved. Certainly, if the favor with which this good Mother has looked upon this people in years just passed, as shown in apparitions, determined by the Ecclesiastical authorities as having really happened, if these may be taken as evidence, and assuredly they may, there is every reason to hope that the faith of the French will not be disappointed. A very deep spirit of devotion to Our Blessed Lady is manifest in all the churches, and it is enough to warm a stranger into enthusiasm to hear thousands of voices in one grand hymn exclaiming: "Save France! Wipe away her tears."

In the terrible inundations which visited Toulouse last spring, Sister Pellegrin, a noble daughter of St. Vincent, by her coolness and intrepidity, brought twelve hundred patients out of the Hotel-Dieu hospital in that city, safely, over a shaky little bridge temporarily thrown from the door of the hospital to an old house near at hand. If that Sister has not yet been, she should be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Christian Brothers, on the 30th of December past, had,

between boarders in their academies, evening schools, literary unions, or Young Men's Associations, half-boarders in day-schools, and similar establishments, a grand total of 39,760 youths under their control. In the city of Paris there are employed no less than 805 Brothers.

The late selection of Senators is something which appears to cause serious apprehension to the lovers of good order and peace. Yet we must hope for the best. When men appear to be most powerful, when their machinations seem nearest success, the hand of Providence is made manifest.

In Paris, Sunday differs but little from other days, so far as work is concerned. And what is more provoking is, that many of those Sunday desecrators rest on Monday! This is a state of things which scarcely exists in any other European city, and which should assuredly be made to cease in a city where the feelings of so many thousands of good Christians are shocked by this profanation.

## IRELAND.

The population of Ireland is still decreasing, although the rate at which the depletion was going on some years ago has not been maintained, and there is a considerable falling off in the number of emigrants. The number of acres under tillage has diminished, as has also the number of inhabited houses, showing that human creatures are yet being cleared away by process of eviction in order to make room for beasts of the field. In fact, Ireland is rapidly being converted into a huge dairy ranch for the benefit of England, and that is precisely the mission which British political economists say Providence intended her to fulfil. Industry in the manufacturing line exhibits little or no progress, because such is the will of the government, which can always discourage any enterprise competing with British trade.

It will perhaps surprise those who see "Irish poplins" advertised in the windows of almost every dry goods' store, to learn that not one hundred per cent are engaged in weaving that beautiful fabric, and consequently, not one yard out of every thousand sold under that name, can be genuine Irish production.

The lovers of the "ancient tongue" will regret to be told that those who speak it exclusively are fast dying out, so that in a comparatively short time its melodious accents will no longer be heard in the land.

The men who talk about the wealth and prosperity of England and contrast it with the poverty and degradation of Ireland, know nothing of what they discuss, inasmuch as official statisticians, issued by government, prove, that in proportion to population, Ireland contains far less paupers than England. This may sound strange, but it is a positive fact, nevertheless. Education is spreading in extent and improving in quality, particularly in the Catholic provinces, in a way which makes Irishmen hopeful of being able to boast in the lapse of some years that their country is the best instructed in the world!

Crime is steadily diminishing, and higher grades of it, such as murder and deadly assaults, are especially noticeable for constant diminution. Drunkenness, singular to observe, does not follow the same course, but ebbs and flows like a sweeping tide. One year it all vanishes, and the next it increases to a degree that alarms the Bishops and all friends of the people.

Dublin is now adorned by statues of O'Connell, Grattan, Burke, and Goldsmith. The exuberant Irish vitality and religious feeling of O'Connell, the straightforward political honesty of Grattan, the eloquence and quickness of Burke, and the mellifluous smoothness and touching sensibility of Goldsmith were all racy of the soil, and Dublin honors itself by its memorials of these great Irish citizens.

At a meeting of the clergy of Ferns, which was held to select clergymen deemed fit to fill the vacant See, the following were the names selected:—*Dignus*—Very Rev. Dr. For'unc, President, All Hallows' College; *Dignior*—Very Rev. Michael Warren, Missionary House, Enniscorthy; *Dignissimus*—Most Rev. Dr. Rickards, Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony, South Africa.

In a leading article upon the inauguration of the Grattan statue in Dublin, the 'Daily News' observes that one of the most honorable passages of Grattan's life was that he, a Protestant, advocated the claims of Catholics, that Mr. Foley's statue will teach a good lesson if it serves to remind the good people of Dublin that the purest and most eloquent of Irish patriots gave himself up to the cause of a people, the majority of whom knelt not before the same altar with him.

The Eyeries correspondent of the Cork 'Examiner' says: "A new and remunerative copper ore mine was recently discovered in Allihies, it is gratifying to be able to add that Coulagh, in the immediate vicinity of Eyeries, promises to prove an excellent copper ore mine, and, if I am rightly informed, a decisive step is to be taken after the Christmas holidays. That a very rich mine lies dormant in Coulagh, nobody familiar with the place for a moment doubts."

## GERMANY.

Mgr. Janiczewski, auxiliary Bishop of Posen, has been arrested and condemned to six months imprisonment by order of the German government. His crime was having administered extreme unction to a dying person without waiting for government sanction. It was at first reported that Mgr. Janiczewski had effected his escape into Austria, but this is now contradicted, and it appears that he has been arrested and imprisoned. The curate of Matzenheim has also been arrested and imprisoned for a month; so has Canon Stamm of Paderborn and the chaplains of Bienfeldt. A Capuchin Father has been exiled, and several other religious have been fined for crimes similar to that committed by the Bishop of Paderborn. Evidently the persecution in Germany is not over yet.

The German government has forwarded a circular to the director of the Gymnasium at Meppen, forbidding the recital of a prayer for the Pope after the mass at which the pupils of the Gymnasium assist, or after any other mass. The Government has evidently not studied the catechism, which teaches that "prayer is the rising of our minds to God, whereby we beg Him for good things and to be freed from evil." If the children do not pray aloud in good High Dutch, Bismarck appears to believe that God will not understand what is in their hearts.

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To Cabinetmakers and Others.—We would call special attention to the fact that all our timbers for cabinet work are sawn by the latest improved vertical saw-frames, capable of cutting boards any thickness, and up to 60in. wide.

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NOTE.—Our revised Trade List of Manufactured Goods is now ready and will be forwarded to Builders and Contractors on application.

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THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending March 8, 1876:—

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| Mr. Michael Pohen, Wellington, clear to Dec. 6, 1875 ...    | £1 | 0  | 0 |
| " W. Faughey, Thames, clear to Feb. 10, 1876 ...            | 0  | 16 | 0 |
| " W. Cameron, Centre Bush, clear to April 3, 1875 ...       | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| Messrs Martin and Watson, Dunedin, clear to Feb. 10, 1876   | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| Mr T. Honan, Onehunga ... ..                                | 2  | 1  | 6 |
| " D. G. Mc Donnell, Thames, clear to Jan. 24, 1876 ...      | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| " Chas. Nicholson Ettrick, clear to Jan. 16, 1876 ...       | 0  | 12 | 6 |
| " John Cowen, Havelock, clear to Dec. 2, 1875 ...           | 0  | 14 | 6 |
| " M. Ryan, Havelock, clear to May 15, 1876 ...              | 0  | 12 | 6 |
| " James Madden, Wellington, clear to Dec. 6, 1875 ...       | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " Patrick Baird, Bulls, clear to Sept. 10, 1876 ...         | 0  | 12 | 6 |
| " Edward Reid, Bulls, clear to Feb. 5, 1876 ...             | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " Patrick Clanery, Timaru, clear to Feb. 13, 1876 ...       | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| " Daniel White, Dunedin, clear to March 26, 1876 ...        | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| A. Gill, Esq., Rathmure, Dublin, clear to Oct. 17, 1876 ... | 1  | 5  | 0 |

**NOTICE.**

A MEETING of the Gentlemen belonging to the Catholic Congregation will be held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking steps initiatory to the holding a bazaar in aid of the Christian Brothers' School Fund. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

**NOTICE.**

SUBSCRIBERS removing from one part of the Colony to another will please notify the same by letter, and thereby save themselves and us unnecessary trouble and expense

It is requested that any irregularity in the delivery of THE TABLET be notified to the Manager, so that means may be taken to rectify the mistake.

Subscribers are also requested to bear in mind the fact that the expenses of the paper are very heavy, and have to be met regularly. If they will take the hint and pay their subscriptions with regularity it would save the Company considerable inconvenience.

All Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. J. J. CONNOR, Manager, TABLET Office, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

**New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**

THE news from Europe by the last mail is not reassuring. True nothing very new occurred during the past month, still there are not wanting indications of a coming struggle, and that at no distant day a scene of general confusion may be expected. With the exception of the civil war in Turkey, and the troubles in Spain, there is to all outward appearance a profound peace throughout Europe and America. And yet all the great nations are increasing their armaments, and mobilising their armies. Almost all the Governments have lately announced that they are on good terms with all other governments and peoples, and yet, the fact is notorious that they all entertain the most profound distrust of each other.

These are the facts of the case, and what do they portend? No great depth of political wisdom is required to enable one to give an answer. Nothing can be more certain,

humanly, than that a fearful struggle is impending, and cannot be delayed much longer. The present situation is becoming intolerable to all parties. Governments cannot afford to continue much longer the ruinous military and naval expenditure of the last few years. Millions of trained soldiers embodied, and with arms in their hands cannot be kept for ever in a state of inactivity and expectancy; the thirst of conquest and the glory of victory combined with the gratification of sweet revenge are passions too natural to the sons of Mars to be disregarded for ordinary considerations of prudence, policy, or humanity, and the populations are too profoundly dissatisfied with their rulers to allow any reasonable expectation to be entertained that they will remain much longer patient under accumulated insult and injustice.

Then, in our mind, there is another and more important consideration. There exists a supreme power of retributive justice, and sooner or later wrong-doing is sure to meet with its due. Providence is patient, long suffering, but at the same time eminently just. We may be absolutely certain that tyranny and injustice will not be permitted to endure for ever, and that a signal chastisement will one day overtake those governments, statesmen, and nations that have impiously trampled on human and divine rights, and cruelly plundered innocent people of their rights, liberty, and properties under the pretext, and in the name of what they are pleased to term civil law. The fate of sacrilege is already upon them.

In the coming struggle, as it has ever been, the guilty will, no doubt, be made the instruments of each other's chastisement, and as human passions will have free play, man being a free agent, scenes of indescribable confusion may be anticipated. No doubt the good will have to suffer too, but there is this one great consolation, in many places these cannot be worse off than they are, and there is a chance, nay more than a chance, that in the end at least, they may be very much better off.

**SHYLOCK'S POLICY.**

"I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool  
 To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
 To Christian intercessors."

SHYLOCK would have his pound of flesh; and there are some at the present day who are trying, after their manner, to carry out a like policy with him. They are bent upon the destruction of the Catholic Church: they are determined that she shall give up to them that, which, they believe, she cannot surrender and live. They would stifle her out of-hand if they dared, but as they are not, as yet at least, prepared for a violent onslaught, with the consequences, known and unknown, which it would entail, they have hit upon a plan by which, they think, their object may be accomplished without confusion, or the alarm which an open attack would occasion, it may be even amongst the less hardened of their own partisans. Do we not know them? and being 'forewarned' are we not 'fore-armed' as well? Be the pretence what it may, the object is certain, it is the total destruction of the Catholic Church.

We have but too good grounds to fear that this hope lurks even in the minds of many, who are not openly known as our determined enemies. The late Archbishop Whately was not looked upon by any means as one of the most violent of the opponents of the Church: by many members of the communion over which he presided, he was considered to be far too liberal in his opinions. He was rough and out-spoken in his manner, and would have been one of the last men in the world whom any one could have supposed capable of deceit. Yet it has transpired since his death, that his chief object in supporting the national system of education in Ireland lay in his belief, that through it a deadly blow would be aimed at the faith of the Irish people; and he even stooped to dissimulation, which must have been contrary to all the instincts of his nature, in order the more fully to accomplish this end. What, then, have we to expect from those who now advocate secular education and, negatively at least, endeavor to impose it upon Catholics? They are Shylocks seeking the life of the Church, and hoping that their object will surely be obtained, if they can tear away her members from her. Their plan is laid with the deepest cunning; it may be that they will prohibit in their schools the inculcation of the grosser calumnies, which have been, from time to time, invented and promulgated to the prejudice of the Catholic faith; but they will subject the susceptible minds of children to the influence of teaching which is brimming over with an anti-Catholic spirit; and the covert sneer, the sly inuendo, or the pretence of ignoring the subject, as if it were beneath contempt, may,

perhaps, be looked upon as even more dangerous in tendency, than loud condemnation which might provoke resistance and awaken inquiry. They well know that "as the twig is bent the tree will grow," and their whole system is admirably chosen to incline the minds of the children educated in it towards a course which will lead them away from the Church and from God.

The Shylocks of to-day are mistaken. They cannot destroy the Church: she is no mere mortal to perish by the loss of here and there a member; but woe to that which is cut off from her, and woe to those who, through apathy or interest, fall in with the designs of her enemies, and surrender their children to a training that will separate them from her, and rob them of their most precious heritage—the Catholic faith.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE twelfth quarterly meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73 H.A.C.B.S., was held in the schoolroom on Monday evening last. The President occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members, in fact, it was about the most numerously attended meeting held since the opening of the branch. The sick report shewed that there was only one member on the funds, and the amount due for sick pay—£4—was passed for payment. The Secretary read a progress report from the Easter Fête Committee, which was deemed satisfactory. Mr Michael Meenan was duly elected a full benefit member; and Messrs John McIntyre, Thomas Heffernan, and John Daly were proposed for membership. It was resolved that the Treasurer (Bro. M. Connellan) should be presented with a suitable testimonial in recognition of services rendered to the branch. On the motion of Bro. J. P. Walsh, seconded by Bro. J. J. Connor, it was unanimously resolved that the members should receive Holy Communion in a body, at 9 o'clock mass on the Sunday following St. Patrick's Day, the members to assemble in the schoolroom at 8.30. The amount due to the late bandmaster was passed for payment. Cash received, £16 1s.

THE ordinary meeting of the Lawrence Branch, H.A.C.B.S. was held in St. Patrick's schoolroom, on Monday evening, Feb. 28. The President, Bro. M. Whelan, in the chair. The Secretary read over the roll of officers who all answered to their names. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Sick visitors, Bros. Nash and Spillane, reported with regret that two of the brothers, viz., James Conway and William Corcoran were indisposed, both cases being the result of accident; but they were glad to state that the injuries received were not of a serious nature, as they believed both of them would be able to resume work in a week or ten days. They also intimated that Bro. James Conway (?) intended to declare on the Sick Fund. The Secretary read correspondence from the E.D. Bro. Lawler, and the Secretaries of the Dunedin and Naseby Branches. The President introduced Mr. Thomas Ryan to the meeting as an intending member who was cordially welcomed by the members. The President then reminded the Bros. of the resolution passed at a previous meeting, viz., "To receive Communion in a body on St. Patrick's Day," and said that the importance of this act could be hardly overrated, either in its salutary influence upon the members themselves or the beneficial and edifying effect it would have upon the congregation. He concluded by exhorting the Bros. to keep the resolution well before their minds, and he hoped to see every brother present upon the occasion. Bro. J. J. Harris said he, too, was of opinion that it was their first duty as a Catholic society to set a good example to those around us, especially to the children, and he felt quite sure we could not do this better than by approaching Holy Communion in a body. He also felt assured it would have the effect of encouraging every eligible Catholic in the district to join our ranks. He considered the resolution a step in the right direction, and he hoped the Bros. might often have the high privilege of receiving Holy Communion as a society. The vice-President (Bro. Thos. Fahy) appointed Bro. Ford, right supporter, and Bro. Cassidy, left supporter. Cash received £9 7s. The minutes of the meeting were then read, after which the President closed the meeting with prayer.

In the Lenten Pastoral of the Bishop of Wellington the following passage occurs:—"Viewed even in its mildest and least objectionable character, secular education is false in its principles, and pernicious in its results. What indeed, is its main and fundamental principle? That the education of the people belongs to the jurisdiction of the civil power. Now this proposition must be denied by all Catholics, and even by all right-minded Christians, and, on the contrary we maintain that the education of Christian children does not, and cannot belong to the jurisdiction of the civil power. The State is incompetent to educate such children both in right and in fact. The State has received no right either by the law of nature, or by the law of Christianity to assume to itself the education of the people." His Lordship further remarks, "We cannot permit without an indignant protest, nay, without an unflinching struggle, the conscience of Catholic parents to be violated, we cannot allow the rights of fathers and mothers to be wrested from them for the sake of a portion of society falsely calling itself the State."

THE 'Lyttelton Times' speaks thus of the Canterbury Marble Quarries:—"The operations of the Marble Company are progressing satisfactorily, and as soon as the road is made to the quarries the Company will be able to send down blocks of grey marble 7ft. by 2ft., and also appear to be getting into some rich manganese which is said to be worth about £14 per ton. For the information of the uninitiated it may be said that manganese is used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, both for the bleaching and dying of calicos, and for the glazing of all kinds of potteryware. The

Sienna reef of marble promises very favourably so far as it is already stripped. The Company propose now to erect limekilns, and to burn the refuse marble into lime, some of which has been already tested in Christchurch with highly satisfactory results."

The Auckland 'Herald' states "That Captain McDonnell, of Wanganui, has, after long delay, procured leave from King Tawhiao to bring one European with him to Tuhua to look for gold. We need not go over the history of the statements which have been made as to the auriferous nature of the Tuhua country. Some years ago Mr. P. Nolan and Mr. Barry were sent up there by the Auckland Provincial Government, but they never got leave to penetrate to the country supposed to be auriferous, which is at some of the streams running from the Tuhua range into the upper part of the Wanganni River. Gold was found in this district years ago, and lately some fine specimens have been brought down to persons in the Murimotu block."

A CONCERT will be given in Lawrence on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. The programme will consist of Irish ballads. The name of Mr. J. J. Woods, under whose conductorship the entertainment will be presented to the public, is the best guarantee for the excellence of the performance. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

We are afraid that we have been the innocent cause of filling certain of our country contemporaries with alarm. In our issue of January 21st, a paragraph, which we had clipped from an American exchange, appeared, stating that a car-driver at Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, named McConnack, had taken the foot-and-mouth disease from drinking the milk of a cow suffering from the sickness in question. We are not a little surprised to find that this fact is quoted by some of our contemporaries, with this slight alteration, that the town of Ballinasloe, where the melancholy occurrence took place some six months ago, instead of being in the West of Ireland, where it undoubtedly is to be found, is supposed and asserted to be in the Province of Nelson.

THE Wanganui 'Weekly Herald' says, "The Wellington Education Board have adopted a resolution, which not only affirms the principle of secularism in education, but goes further and disturbs an arrangement made with two denominations, which, we believe, has been working satisfactorily, and to which only objections of an abstract character seem to have been taken at the Board meeting. The concession to which we refer hardly disturbed the secular principle that was growing in the Anglican Church. It was so mild, and to our judgment so harmless, that we are surprised in one respect at the hostility shown to it. But the truth is that the clergy of other denominations are determined to hold no truce with the Church of Rome—Babylon must be destroyed as the prelude to a newer civilization. A Puritan reform being demanded, every vestige of antiquity must be swept before the zealots. We are not in favor of a denominational system of education, and so far as our opinion is concerned, greatly prefer a purely secular system. But as we have always urged, the consciences of a large number of people are entitled to respect and deference, and we cannot find any principle of liberty involved in the cast iron system which refuses to take into account deep religious convictions."

We learn from the 'Tuapeka Times,' "That it is now practically demonstrated beyond all doubt that the climate of Tuapeka is well adapted for the purposes of fruit growing. All that is required to bring the most delicate and luscious fruits to perfection, is a belt of trees, or a high edge to protect them from the prevailing winds. This season there is a great deal of fruit in the district, and where peach and apricot trees, or even the vine, are planted in well sheltered parts, open to the sun, they not only grow, but yield large and beautiful crops. Mr. G. Jeffery's peach tree, trained up the wall of his house, and to which we referred last autumn, is a beautiful sight at present, being literally loaded with fruit. The peaches average a quarter of a pound each, but some of them will go nearly half a pound. Mr. Jeffery also has a plant of the vine in a very forward condition, the grapes on which are likely to come to perfection. If fruit growing continues to be cultivated at the same increasing ratio for the next two or three years that it has done in the past, Tuapeka will be able to send a yearly supply to the Dunedin market."

THE following suggestion is made by the Auckland 'Weekly News':—"A new name is wanted for the submarine cable terminus in Blind Bay. Wakapuaka, a local name in Nelson province, is difficult in its orthography to strangers, as we may judge from the many blunders in its printing which we have seen in various newspapers which have printed telegrams from that station. We suggest that 'Cable Bay' should be the title of the new station. Everybody would understand that, and awkward orthographical mistakes as well as errors in pronunciation would be avoided by the use of an English nomenclature which is self-explanatory."

ON Friday last, at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, his Worship informed the Bar that it was his intention to hold Courts in future every day except Saturday, commencing with next week. Under this new regulation the Court will not sit after four o'clock.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Galle giving further particulars concerning the wreck of the Strathmore. The ship was wrecked on the Twelve Apostles Rock, at the Crozet Islands, on the night of June 30th. Out of 83 persons on board, 49 reached the land; of these five died from exposure, and the remainder lived in great privation for seven months, when they were rescued by the whaler, Young Phoenix. Half of them were transferred to the Sierra Morena, and landed at Galle, on 24th February; the rest were taken to Mauritius by the whaler.

SIMONSEN'S English Opera Company, numbering forty-eight members, arrived at Port Chalmers by the steamer *Apawata* from Melbourne on Tuesday the 7th inst. They will open at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., and if the high encomiums passed upon them by our Melbourne exchanges are any criterion, we may expect for our musical friends a rich treat.

THE Circus has been well patronised during the past week, and seems from the interest taken in it by amusement-seekers to be gaining in favor, every available seat being occupied on each night by a highly respectable and appreciative audience. Their stay in Dunedin must be highly gratifying to the management, as judging from the large numbers present they must have netted a good round sum, while to Mr. Dodge, their agent, to whose indefatigable and energetic exertions we attribute its success, it must be pleasing in the extreme. As this is their last week in town, we would advise those who have not witnessed the performance as yet to do so.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, Blondin, the celebrated hero of Niagara, will make his first grand tight rope ascension on Saturday, the 11th inst. His monster arena has been erected at Kensington, and we understand that he has made arrangements with the railway authorities to run special trains at excursion fares to and from Kensington station, for the convenience of persons desirous of witnessing his performances.

We would remind those interested that the sale of the privileges for the Dunedin Races will take place at the Provincial Sale Yards, on Tuesday, the 14th inst, at 12 o'clock sharp. The advertisements appear in another column.

## H Y D E.

March 4, 1876.

I HAVE nothing in the way of news of much importance to communicate, unless it be to record weather changes. On the evening of the 23rd ult., a most violent rain storm descended on Hyde and the immediately surrounding country. It commenced about 4 o'clock, a.m., and continued with unabated fury for about half an hour, when it gradually subsided into a gentle shower, which kept falling pretty well through the night and part of next day. Harvest operations though, so far as the cutting part goes, are quite finished, and a good many are carting in, so that beyond at the farthest a day's cessation of labor no further drawback has taken place. The weather is now fine and dry again. We had two remarkable shocks of earthquake here on Saturday morning, 26th ult. The first occurred about half-past 3 p.m., it was the most violent, and was felt by a number of persons who were wakened out of their sleep by the heaving motion of the bedstead, and in some instances they thought persons were knocking loudly at the doors. It continued for a few seconds, and had the effect of frightening timid females who were thus so unceremoniously aroused from slumber. The second shock happened about a quarter to 10 o'clock, but was not so general, or report says, of so demonstrative a character. Mr. John Laverty, who was engaged writing in his store at the time, describes it as shaking the building, causing the chair, on which he was sitting, to sway backwards and forwards with a rocking motion. Several articles hanging from the ceiling, such as panakins, billies, &c., swung like the pendulums of clocks, and made a clatter striking together; the bottles and glasses on the shelves shook and rattled as if on an involuntary spree, and a Mr. Boyd, who was standing in the store at the time, clung to a post for support. Mr. Laverty says the motion seemed to be from north to south. It was also felt at Hamilton's, across the Taieri, at Pigroot by a road party, and in almost all surrounding localities. The Under-Secretary for gold-fields, C. E. Houghton, (General Government), passed through by coach on the 19th ult., he made no stay, and seemed to ignore the existence of Hyde altogether as a mining district. Anyhow the Centralistic policy is not much in favor here, so 'twere just as well he didn't remain. A sitting of the Warden's Court was held on the 23rd ult., beyond hearing applications respecting claims, &c., no business of great consequence was transacted. There was no case in the Resident Magistrate's Court, and nothing to occupy the attention of the Land Court, all of which Courts hold sittings when H. W. Robinson, Esq., Magistrate, Warden, &c., makes his periodical visits.

## OPENING OF THE BLENHEIM H.A.C.B.S.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—I send you a summary account of the proceedings at the establishment of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, which took place on Tuesday, the 15th February, at Blenheim.

We might be considered here like the laborers who went to work in the vineyard of the Lord only at the eleventh hour, but the energetic good-will with which the members of the intended Branch commenced their labors shows plainly that they intend to regain the time lost. The Branch was for some time past in contemplation, but insurmountable difficulties seemed to be in the way, yet they all vanished, as they were met properly. The preliminary arrangements being carried out according to the kindly advice of the Nelson Branch, the Dispensation having been obtained from the Executive Directory, the intended members met together in the girls' school for the opening of the new Branch, which was placed under the patronage of St. Patrick. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, being on his way to Kaikoura, was pleased to honor the ceremony with his presence. The Rev. Father Garin, of Nelson, the Rev. Father Sauzeau and others were present. Mr. C. E. Bunny having been delegated for the occasion performed his duty in a very creditable manner. A short prayer was offered up to Almighty God asking His blessing on the undertaking, and the dispensation having been read the delegated officer proceeded to initiate with great solemnity about twenty-five members. This being done, he proceeded to the nomination and installation of the officers of the new Branch. Bro. G. Houldsworth was elected President; Bro. J. Morrisson, vice-President; Bro. J. Ward, jun., Secretary, Bro. E. G. Walsh, Treasurer; Bro. Desmond, Warden; Bro. W. Morrisson, Guardian; Bros. Thomas and Charles Redwood were elected Trustees. Every officer was then vested in the regalia

appertaining to his office, through the very kind attention of the Nelson Branch, which had lent their regalia for the occasion. Bro. Houldsworth took the chair and thanked the members in a few words for the honor they had conferred upon him, and mentioned a few of the advantages with which they would be blessed by the establishment of the Hibernian Society in Blenheim, if everyone would do his best to discharge faithfully his duties, either as officer or member; he also expressed, in the name of the Saint Patrick's Branch, Blenheim, how grateful he felt to the Nelson Branch for kindly sending their rich regalia which greatly added to the solemnity of the opening. After the recital of the Angelus the first part of the programme terminated.

When the members and their numerous guests had inhaled with delight for half an hour the delicious fresh breeze of the evening of a very hot day, they repaired to the boys' schoolroom to the dinner which did credit to their host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of the South Star Hotel. The room was gorgeously decorated with evergreens and flowers, and flags of all nations, and most prominent of all was a beautiful large Irish harp in evergreen by a devoted son of the Emerald Isle. After full justice had been done to the delicacies with which the tables were covered, our worthy President called the attention of all to the toast which was about to be given.

His LORDSHIP the Right Rev. Dr. REDWOOD then rose to propose the health of his Holiness the Pope. In beautiful and fervid language he represented to us Pius IX. as the Vicar of Christ, the supreme and infallible head of the Church, the greatest personification of truth upon earth. "The Holy Father's reign," added his Lordship, "has surpassed that of all his predecessors in the number of years, and has equalled, if not excelled, in glorious deeds the most eminent of them. No one can look at that majestic, calm and serene countenance, in the midst of so many robberies, persecutions, and trials of all sorts, without admiration. Pius IX., although very much advanced in years, stands as a rock against all the false and pernicious doctrines of the day, and he has fearlessly condemned them all in his famous syllabus." His Lordship then exhorted all there present to drink the health of the Holy Father with filial and loving affection, which was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

The PRESIDENT next proposed Her Majesty the Queen. It was a purely Catholic gathering, and therefore the Pope's health had been drunk first, as Supreme head of the Church, and as their Spiritual Father, in which there was no derogation of the respect due by us as loyal subjects to the Queen, who has reigned so long and gloriously over the British empire. The Governor of Malta, though not himself a Catholic, proposed the Pope's health a few months ago in glowing terms of respect and admiration; and also the same toast was proposed at Salford in the presence of the Mayor and other dignitaries of the corporation, and no one thought it an affront to Her Most Gracious Majesty. The health of the Queen was then drunk with due honor.

Mr. C. REDWOOD proposed the Governor of New Zealand, representing his Excellency as a perfect gentleman, possessing with noble birth, high culture and attainments, and also great amenities of social manners, which had endeared him to the people of New Zealand. The toast was responded to with applause.

The Rev. Father SAUZEAU then proposed the health of the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood. The rev. gentleman said the success of the opening of the St. Patrick's Branch was mainly owing to the presence of his Lordship—(loud cheers). He hoped that the society established under such favorable auspices would progress rapidly and become a large tree, where many members of the congregation would find shelter, help and comfort. One thing that endeared his Lordship to them in a special manner was that he was almost a son of their adopted country. The worthy representative amongst us of our glorious and beloved Holy Father the Pope. His Lordship had only been a few months in New Zealand, and he had already won golden opinions by his zeal, his high culture, and his eloquence, and everyone would agree in drinking to the health, long life, and prosperity of our beloved Bishop. Amid great cheering the toast was fully honored.

His LORDSHIP answered in appropriate terms, and thanked everyone for having responded to the toast with so much good feeling—it spoke well for the good understanding between pastor and people.

The Rev. Father GARIN proposed the Society, coupled with the name of Mr. Bunny. This Society, highly commended by the Episcopate and clergy, filled a gap long felt among Catholics. It conferred advantages upon the members both spiritually and temporally, although some persons would represent it as a secret society, not understanding that such societies are condemned by the Catholic Church, and he strongly advised all who could do so to join the Society as soon as possible. Union gives strength and power—the drops of rain form the rivulets—the streams become mighty rivers, and altogether they compose the vast ocean. And as for Mr. Bunny, he had been most zealous and energetic in opening the Nelson Branch, in carrying out the rules of the Society, and in promoting its success, so he had much pleasure in asking them to drink success to the Society and health to Mr. C. E. Bunny.

Mr. BUNNY returned thanks for the very kind manner in which his health had been proposed by the Rev. Father Garin, and responded to by the assembly, and added that the little he had done had been performed with the firm conviction that he was working in a very good cause; for the Hibernian Society was not, as some might judge by its name, a purely national institution, but a really Catholic one, and was intended to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of all the members of the Catholic Church no matter from what country or clime they come. It was called Hibernian because founded by Irish Catholics and approved first by the Irish Hierarchy, and because the bulk of Catholics in these colonies were from Ireland. Mr. Bunny then proposed the Blenheim Branch. He had much pleasure in finding himself among so many acquaintances, who had welcomed him in a truly charitable and friendly manner. He congratulated the new members on their spirit and

energy, and said a Branch opened under such good auspices could not but succeed and prosper. He had much pleasure in calling on them to drink prosperity and success to the Blenheim Branch.

Mr. J. MORRISON returned thanks for the kind words and good wishes of Mr. Bunny, and for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been received by the company.

Bro. T. REDWOOD proposed the Clergy, coupled with the name of the Rev. Father Garin, who had been the pioneer of this station for many years; he had come from Nelson to visit the few Catholics of the province who were scattered in all directions. He there went through very many hardships and privations as the roads were few and rough, the stages long, and the comforts of life only in their infancy. The reverend gentleman had made himself the friend and father of all by the kind advice and encouragement he gave to everyone without distinction. It was therefore a pleasing duty to call upon them to respond to the toast—the Rev. Father Garin and the Clergy,—which was done amid great cheering.

The Rev. Father GARIN returned thanks for the very kind manner in which they had drunk the health of the clergy, and his own in a special manner. He thanked them particularly on behalf of Father O'Reilly, who had upon one occasion come over here from Wellington, and thus was the first priest who had set his foot upon this land. It was after him that he (Father Garin) came to pay an annual visit to the Catholics of this place. He had, indeed, to travel through a rough country, and this very spot which is now called Blenheim, but which in those days was named the Beaver, had not a single house upon it. If there was any hardship in the journey the people whom he visited, Protestant as well as Catholic, in every direction, rendered it so light and agreeable by the cordial hospitality they gave him, that it was not only a pleasure for him, but in many cases a treat to be amongst them; if he recorded this it was in order to have an opportunity of thanking the people of this province at large, and particularly Mr. Ward, who introduced him to the Catholics of the Wairau, for the kindness he had received from them. He thanked them on behalf of Father Tresallet, who, after him, had paid visits to this place, and also on behalf of Father Sauzeau and Father Pezant. Father Sauzeau was the first priest who came to settle in Blenheim, where he established the Catholic Station; he was still laboring hard and displaying great zeal and energy amongst them—travelling through thick and thin, not only once a year but all the year round. As for Father Pezant, there was not perhaps a priest in New Zealand who could travel on foot as he did, being supported not so much by bodily constitution as by his remarkable self-denial and his ardent zeal for the salvation of souls. In conclusion he once more thanked Mr. Redwood for the toast he had proposed to the clergy and to himself; he thanked also the laity for their kind co-operation in the labors of the clergy, and expressed his confidence that as long as the laity and the clergy would work together they would work wonders.

Bro. J. WARD, jun., proposed the health of the Rev. Father Sauzeau. The Rev. Father Garin had been specking of what had been done in the past, he was happy to speak of what was being done in the present among them and for them by Father Sauzeau. He would not undertake to mention all the good qualities of their beloved pastor, else he would have to go through a list as long as a Litany, he thought it was quite sufficient for him to call upon them to drink that pastor's health to ensure a response that would show their gratitude and the union that exists between pastor and people (great cheering and applause.)

The Rev. Father arose and said: Bro. President, my lord, and gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the very kind manner in which you have drunk my health. I am rather afraid Mr. Ward has praised me beyond what I deserve, yet I am glad to see the good feeling of the congregation in regard to their pastor, and it will be an encouragement to me in future. The rev. gentleman also profited by the occasion to thank Mr. Ward for what he had done in assisting him when he came first to the place, and added that if anything had been done here he should not be justified in attributing it all to himself; he had always received assistance, kindness and good-will from everyone. So working in such a fertile field no wonder if the harvest had been pretty good.

I must not forget to mention that the programme was varied occasionally by songs, contributed by Messrs. Eccles and Grimstone, and Bros. J. Morrison, J. Ward, jun., and C. Leary, which added to the general good humour, and were loudly applauded. Several other toasts were duly honored, especially the health of the ladies, proposed by Mr. Eccles in an able and quite enthusiastic speech, which was received with great acclamation and for which Bro. Joseph Ward, jun., returned thanks in an appropriate manner, after which a very pleasant gathering terminated in high good-humor, everyone no doubt returning home well satisfied with the evening's entertainment, looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the future gatherings of the Society and its friends in Blenheim.—Yours, &c.,  
A MEMBER.

## RULERS IN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

I OFTEN think what a pity it is our modern rulers do not try to copy the example of some of the best princes in days of yore, say Edward the Confessor of England, and Eric, King of Sweden, for instance. Of Edward, we are told that he had no ambition, but to make his Government as light and easy to his people, as the public safety would permit. He imposed no new taxes, but took off some of the old ones. The odious tax of Dangeolt, which his predecessors had swept into their private purse, he generously remitted.

His own private patrimony furnished him with the sums he wanted to discharge the obligations of justice; to reward desert; to relieve the indigent; and to answer the purposes of religious liberality.

By his wise system of Government, making no distinction be-

tween Saxons and Danes, he gradually extinguished all animosity between the two races; by one common tie of interest he encouraged them to emulate each other in their exertions for the Common Government.

He erected at the suggestion of Pope Leo IX the noble Abbey of Westminster, which has, for seven hundred years, attested, and will long yet attest to the world not only his pious munificence, but the genius of the architects and the skill of the builders in that age so often called "dark." The "masonic craft" in those days were masons, indeed, and not like their degenerate descendants with their aprons, sashes, and gew-gaws. Again Eric of Sweden, who ruled in the 12th century, his biographer tells was indefatigable, in administering justice to all his people, but more especially to the poor. His ear was ever open to their petitions, and he personally redressed their grievances. He visited the sick and destitute in person, and liberally supplied their necessities out of his own private revenue.

These are rulers worthy of the name. Our modern princes and governors cannot follow their example to the letter, but they may follow it in the spirit. The government of any country must ever be good or bad in a great measure, according to the disposition and conduct of its supreme head. In days when Edward and Eric reigned, princes and rulers were not mere cyphers or puppets led by the nose by "responsible ministries."—Vox.

## A CATHOLIC PARTY IN NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the TABLET.

SIR,—I read your article on "The Education of a Catholic Party" with very great pleasure. If Catholics as a body prove to be politically powerless and contemptible in this colony, it will be through no fault of the TABLET that they are so. Situated as we are we have had a most difficult part to act. One thing I am persuaded of; that if we be true to ourselves, and faithful to our principles, we shall not be powerless, nor will our opponents, enemies, I believe, we have few or none, withhold from us their respect.

The first thing we have to look to is unity; the rest watchfulness. Let us be united "et semper vigilantes." Always on the alert in every thing which may concern our just rights as citizens, and especially in seeing that our own and neighbours' names are on the elector's roll. Let us be organised and ready for united action whenever occasion may arise to call for it, ready to amalgamate with any party whose ends we think are just; no matter who that party may be. As to our own special interests, we are a defensive not an aggressive body. We seek not to invade the just rights of any, but to defend our own. In the present humour of the public mind, as you notice we may help to defeat an obnoxious party even by offering them our support and working in their interests. But this is an exceptional state of things and cannot last very long. Such a course as that would not be a very dignified one, nor consistent with our self respect. It must also be considered that it is not on all public questions that Catholics can expect to be united. It is only on such as refer more immediately to their interests and just rights in a religious point of view—such as the education question, that unity can be hoped for among us. In matters of a purely secular character unity could not be looked for, and to attempt to bring it about would be impolitic, unless, indeed, some gross and palpable injustice is attempted to be practised by one party or another. In fact, we can only expect unity in those political questions in which the Catholic clergy can, in their character as citizens and pastors, with propriety take a part.

The education question is eminently one of this nature, seeing it so immediately and vitally affects the interests of religion and public justice, and therefore of public morals. In my humble judgment, the Catholic clergy ought not only in private, but publicly and openly in the face of day to interfere in such a question, and counsel the people how to act, how to exercise the important—we may say the sacred trust, which the elective franchise has put into their hands. The emancipation of the Catholics from the Penal Laws was a kindred political question to the education question. Mr O'Connell, great as was his power over the public mind, would never, I believe, have attained the object of his ambition had he not been backed by the influence of the Irish Priesthood. Without in any way detracting from the merits of that great and good man to whom the Catholics of the British Empire, and indeed of the whole world owe a debt of gratitude which they can never overpay, I maintain that it is mainly—yes, mainly owing to the influence of the Catholic clergy that we even in this colony are now in possession of all the rights of freemen. There is nothing good or great which the Catholic people cannot accomplish as citizens when their efforts are sustained by the power and co-operation of their clergy. Catholic citizens ever, though inconsiderable in point of numbers, wield a moral power when backed by their priests, which, sooner or later, will prove irresistible. It is this which renders Catholics in every state so formidable to their enemies, and never were they more formidable than now. Moral force is the grand weapon on which we rely, not misrepresentation, calumny, and the power of numbers, or brute force; weapons which, in the hands of our enemies, so often prevail for a time against us; but only for a time. Severed from their clergy, and still more when opposed to them, Catholics are nothing as citizens and powerless in the presence of their enemies. Nay, under such circumstances, their enemies in their heart must despise them, and their friends pity them. Catholics who are not faithful to their religious duties, and obedient to the voice of the Church can never be politically powerful or really respected even by Protestants. We have of late had a great political field day here in the recent elections as you have had. Catholics have attached themselves to the Grey party as being on the whole the party of justice. But some of the more prominent of our political Catholics have given expression on the hustings to views on the education question, which Catholics loyal to the Church repudiate and condemn. Of course Protestant people rejoice, and are glad to see such a thing, and triumphantly point to it as a proof that Catholics are now "coming round" to the Government views on education. A melancholy spectacle like this is, we know too

well, nothing new, however deplorable it may be in these corrupt days. It would be wrong to impute unworthy motives. But if a Catholic gentleman were a Saint or an Angel, it would be extremely difficult for him to hold fast to all his principles as a good Catholic, when bent on securing the support of a fervid Protestant constituency in a crisis like this, and with such a question as the education question prominently before the public mind. It would also be wrong to suspect that there was any "mental reservation" with the gentlemen referred to when they expressed so emphatic and unqualified an approval of the "secular system" of Government education.

One gentleman, not content with having expressed his approval of secular schools for Catholic children in common with the other children went a step further, and would have them forced by law to attend Government schools, but, possibly, he only meant forced to attend some school; a Catholic school, if it could be had, so far right. I may be wrong, but I cannot think that, under present circumstances, and in the present disposition of the public mind, a Catholic gentleman, of a scrupulous conscience and jealous of his knowledge, can, with propriety, appear at the hustings or enter the House of Representatives pledged to support a system of public schools formally condemned by the supreme ecclesiastical authority of the Church to which he belongs. We here are in a position resembling the Pope himself. Our opponents have us entirely at their mercy at present. All we can do with propriety, or respect for ourselves, is to protest persistently; but temperately and constitutionally about the acts of our oppressors, trusting that in due time Providence, who has a policy of his own, will find means to obtain for us justice. The reign of prejudice and injustice cannot last for ever. To hope for justice now would be idle. If you have a party, you must have a leader. Who is he to be? He must be a lawyer and loyal to the Church. The lawyer and the priest said the 1st Napoleon rule the world, and so it is. Never was this saying more strikingly verified than by O'Connell. He was a lawyer and the mouth-piece of the Church, and he did what Napoleon never could do; made the Iron Duke surrender at discretion, and frankly confess that he was beaten for once. I say let us have a leader of the O'Connell stamp. A man who will not betray the interests of the Catholic people and the Catholic Church to secure any one's smile and favor. A man who will command the respect of Protestant and Catholic alike.

No Catholic who is faithless to his own Church will ever command the respect of honest Protestants. If you cannot find a Catholic, let us have an honest Protestant to lead us. We ask nothing of Government which a Protestant may not ask for us; and for those of his own communion. For a faithless and treacherous Catholic, I have a horror and a pity. For an honest and consistent Protestant a high respect. You say right when you say there is a large number of just Protestants in this colony of no party who will support our just claims.

J. WOOD.

### MUSICAL PHENOMENA.

THE strangest phenomena of all connected with musical perturbation are to be found in alliance with memory; but musical sound is only one of many mediums which connect us vividly with the past. Scents have a remarkable power of recalling past events. Who has not got memories connected with attar of roses or the perfume of violets? The peculiar combination of odors to be met with only in a steamboat cabin will recall to some many a disastrous passage across the British Channel. To a Londoner, the smell of a tan-yard or tallow manufactory will certainly be associated with those lines of railway running out of London over the roofs of serried houses overlooking certain odorous yards—instantly he may remember his holding his nose, or seizing the window-strap to pull up the window of the railway carriage. The odor of tar calls up many a watering-place in summer; we are on the pier in an instant, with some little child, perchance now grown up or dead; the fishing-smack lies alongside lazily, smoke issuing from a pot at the stern; a sailor sits with a pipe in his mouth, throwing vegetable parings into the black kettle for the nondescript midday meal; the hot sea beneath a blazing sun lies almost stagnant, waiting for the turn of the tide; the white cliffs glimmer along the coast—and all this flashes for a moment before the mind's eye as we chance to pass over a piece of asphalt pavement only laid down, and smelling faintly of pitch.

The sight of a faded flower pressed in a book brings back, with a little shock of feeling, the hand that gathered it, or the distant hills upon which it once bloomed years ago. The touch of satin or velvet, or fine hair, is also capable of reviving the recollections of scenes, and places, and persons. But for freshness, and suddenness, and power over memory, all the senses must yield to the sense of hearing. Memory is the great perturber of musical meaning. When memory is concerned, music is no longer itself; it ceases to have any proper plane of feeling; it surrenders itself wholly, with all its rights, to memory, to be the patient, stern, and terrible exponent of the recording angel. What is it? Only a few trivial bars of an old piano-forte piece—"Murmures du Rhone," or "Pluie des Perles." The drawing-room window is open, the children are playing on the lawn, the warm morning air is charged with the scent of lilac blossoms. Then a ring at the bell, the confusion in the hall, the girl at the piano stops, the door opens, and one is lifted in dying or dead. Years, years ago! but passing through the streets, a bar or two of the "Murmures du Rhone" brings the whole scene up before the girl, now no longer a girl, but a middle-aged woman, looking back to one fatal summer morning. The enthusiastic old men, who invariably turned up in force whenever poor Madame Grisi was advertised to sing in her last days, seemed always deeply affected. Yet it could hardly be at what they actually heard—no, the few notes recalled the most superb soprano of the age in her best days; recalled, also, the scenes of youth for ever faded out, and the lights of youth quenched in the gray mists of the dull, declining years. It was worth any money to hear even the hollow echo of a voice which had power to bring back, if only for a moment, the "tender grace of a day that was dead."

### HOME RULE PROGRESS.

NOTHING is so remarkable in the political life of the present lustre as the growth of the Home Rule movement. It is passing fast out of the inevitable stage of ridicule, and has arrived at that of the determined active opposition which invariably preludes success. Statesmen now consider it worthy of their denunciations, of their virulent hostility. That is one of the most decided marks of progress it has yet been able to exhibit, and it should be an immense encouragement to the members of the League, and more so to the large body of supporters, who have not yet formally declared themselves. As we long ago foretold—we take no credit for it, as the prophecy was a mere setting down in black and white of the natural sequence of facts—both the great parties in the realm, Tory and Whig, are determined to combine to oppose it. Such combinations are unavoidable, but they of all things in the world, are essentially worldly, for they invariably are of the most transitory character, for the reason that they are ephemeral growths in opposition to nature. We have no doubt that if the Home Rule question were brought before Parliament to-morrow, Tory and Whig would unite and cast it out by a triumphant majority; that they would do the same the next year, the next, and so on until they began to weary of the task, until human nature began to assert itself, until the thirst for power could be no longer stayed, until a political contingency arose, irresistible in force, and capable of sweeping away all other considerations save that of ruling English official life. Besides all that, the movement, being based on justice and truth, must independently of all considerations force its own way to the position of an accomplished fact; and if time be wanting before that end is attained, surely there is plenty of the commodity to be found, and Irishmen can afford to wait? We regard the Home Rule movement as being at the present time, in a most remarkably healthy condition.—'Liverpool Times.'

### IRISH DISCONTENT.

[An English visitor to Ireland] if he happens to be a Catholic, in consequence a trial to sustain of his own of which the continental tourist has no experience from Austrian police, or Russian douane, or Turkish quarantine. He has turned his eyes to a country bound to him by the ties of a common faith; and, when he lands at Cork or Kingstown, he breathes more freely from the thought that he has left a Protestant people behind him, and is among his co-religionists. He has but this one imagination before his mind, that he is in the midst of those who will not despise him for his faith's sake, who name the same sacred names, and utter the same prayers, and use the same devotions, as he does himself; whose churches are the houses of his God, and whose numerous clergy are the physicians of the soul. He penetrates into the heart of the country; and he recognizes an innocence in the young face, and a piety and patience in the aged voice, which strikingly and sadly contrast with the habits of his own rural population. Scattered over these masses of peasantry, and peasants themselves, he hears of a number of lay persons who have dedicated themselves to a religious celibate, and who, by their superior knowledge as well as sanctity, are the natural and ready guides of their humble brethren. He finds the population as munificent as it is pious, and doing greater works for God out of their poverty, than the rich and noble elsewhere accomplish in their abundance. He finds them characterized by a love of kindred so tender and faithful as to lead them, on their compulsory expatriation, to send back from their first earnings in another hemisphere incredible sums, with the purpose of bringing over to it those dear ones whom they have left in the old country. And he finds himself received with that warmth of hospitality which ever has been Ireland's boast; and, as far as he is personally concerned, his blood is forgotten in his baptism. How shall he not, under such circumstances, exult in his new friends, and feel words deficient to express both his deep reverence for their virtues, and his strong sympathies in their heavy trials?

But, alas, feelings which are so just and natural in themselves, which are so congruous in the breast of Frenchman or Italian, are impertinent in him. He does not at first recollect, as he ought to recollect, that he comes among the Irish people as a representative of persons, and actions, and catastrophes, which it is not pleasant to any one to think about; that he is responsible for the deeds of his forefathers, and of his contemporary Parliaments and Executive; that he is one of a strong, unscrupulous, tyrannous race, standing upon the soil of the injured. He does not bear in mind that it is as easy to forget injury as it is difficult to forget being injured. He does not admit, even in his imagination, the judgment and the sentence which the past history of Erin sternly pronounces upon him. He has to be recalled to himself, and to be taught by what he hears around him, that an Englishman has no right to open his heart, and indulge his honest affection towards the Irish race, as if nothing had happened between him and them. Their voices, so full of blessings for their Maker and their own kindred, adopt a very different strain and cadence when the name of England is mentioned; and, even when he is most warmly and generously received by those whom he falls in with, he will be repudiated by those who are at a distance. Natural amiableness, religious principle, education, reading, knowledge of the world, and the charities of civilization, repress or eradicate these bitter feelings in the class in which he finds his friends; but, as to the population, one sentiment of hatred against the oppressor, *manet alta mente repostum*. The wrongs which England has inflicted are faithfully remembered; her services are viewed with incredulity and resentment; her name and fellowship are abominated; the news of her prosperity heard with disgust; the anticipation of her possible reverses nursed and cherished as the best of consolations. The success of France and Russia over her armies, of Yankee or Hindoo, is fervently desired as the first instalment of a debt accumulated through seven cen-

tures; and that, even though those armies are in so large a proportion recruited from the Irish soil. If he ventures at least to ask for prayers for England, he receives one answer—a prayer that she may receive her due. It is as if the air rang with the old Jewish words, "O daughter of Babylon, blessed shall he be who shall repay thee as thou hast paid to us!"—DR. NEWMAN.

### HOW A WOULD-BE MURDERER WAS THWARTED.

A VERY strange occurrence lately took place near Bordeaux, France, an account of which comes in the most authentic form. It seems that a woman employed at the Chateau of London recently inherited 1,000 francs by the death of a relative, and the money was paid over to her in gold. A peasant, employed as gardener upon the grounds of the estate, hearing of the woman's good fortune, determined to possess himself of the money. The woman filled the position of housekeeper, and it appears that the family were a short time since passing a few days in town, and had taken the house servants with them, leaving the housekeeper alone. This chance was seized upon by the gardener to effect his object relative to the 1,000 francs. He entered the woman's room and locked the door, after which he demanded her money. This of course she refused to give him; but he threatened to kill her instantly unless she gave him the 1,000 francs, and to save her life she finally did so. Then the man declared that he must murder her to keep her from bearing witness against him, but gave her the choice of dying by the knife or the rope, and summoned her to decide quickly.

The poor woman prayed for mercy, making all sorts of promises; but the man was inexorable and peremptorily told her that her time had come—she must die by one of the means he had named. The woman at last chose the rope as the least horrible to her imagination. The man then tied her arms behind her and fastened her to the bed-post securely, and, mounting a chair, fixed the rope he had brought with him over a beam, making a noose at the end, designed for the woman's neck. Having fastened the rope securely, he put his arm in the noose to try and see if it would slip properly, as he designed, and so choke her to death. The chair was near the bed and the woman suddenly kicked it with all her strength from under the would-be assassin, so the man remained securely suspended by the arm. They continued thus until morning, not being able to release themselves, and the robber being all the while in an agony of pain. At last their cries attracted some labourers, who came to the room and burst in the door. They heard the woman's story and, tying the gardener, delivered him to the police. He was promptly tried and condemned to the galley for a term of ten years.—New York Freeman's Journal.

### RETURN OF THE POPE FROM AVIGNON.

IN 1876 occurs the fifth centenary of the return of the Popes from Avignon to Rome, after an absence of seventy and more years, a period known in the mediæval history of the Eternal City as "the Babylonish Captivity." On October 18, 1376, Pope Gregory XI. arrived in Genoa on board a galley, manned by knights of the celebrated order of St. John of Jerusalem. St. Catherine of Siena had written many letters to the Pope entreating him to go back to the capital of the Church; and at last he yielded to her entreaties and to the inspiration of God. In 1376 she went towards France to meet the Pope; but in Genoa she stopped some days in company with the Blessed Raymond, a Dominican, who was her confessor. They stayed in the house of Madame Orietta, a most pious and noble widow and the mother of two sons, one of whom took the name of Centurione, and became the founder of the illustrious family of that name which still exists in Genoa. The house in which the saint remained during these days has been destroyed and an oratory built over it, which is dedicated to her. On October 18 the Pope arrived. He was met by several priests and ecclesiastics from Rome who endeavored to persuade him not to proceed on his journey as they declared it might prove dangerous to him. The Pope, who was much agitated by their representations, insisted upon seeing St. Catherine and went privately and in disguise to the house where she was staying. St. Catherine comforted him and assured him that no danger would attend his return to the capital. He was much struck by her confidence and after waiting eight days in Genoa set out on his journey and reached Rome five days later. The Italian Catholics propose keeping the centenary of this most important event with much solemnity and it is even thought that it will be celebrated beyond the city of Rome by the Catholics of all nations.—Catholic Review.

Four German priests have been already punished by the German Government for refusing to give absolution in the confessional on the accusation of their "penitents." Father Gabriel, a Capuchin of Ehrenbreitstein, to three months imprisonment; Chaplain Richter, of Eberseof, in Silesia, to a fine of fifteen marks, or five days imprisonment; Chaplain Nietsch, of Katscher, to a fine of 150 marks, or fifteen days imprisonment. Penalty has not been yet awarded in the fourth case, that of the parish priest Nitschke, of Moschin, in Posen. The mouths of the accused being perforce shut by the seal of confession, their accusers and the government had it all their own way. These are the famous laws which "do not in any way attack the purely interior domain of the Catholic Church." St. John Nepomucene taught their lesson to these confessors of the faith. What Catholic Germans think of the May laws may be inferred from the action of the parishioners of Berglicht, near Treves, who, having learned that their pastor had signified to the government his acceptance of them, will no longer have anything to do with him. They even bury their own dead, not asking for assistance. The parish church was closed all through the Jubilee.

### ENCOUNTER WITH A SHARK.

FATAL as the white shark is to the unarmed, those who carry weapons of defence very frequently cope with and master him; even women, undaunted by their teeth, have been known to stab and destroy them in their bath. One day a little boy happened to be washed from a catamaran which was managed by his father, who was then initiating him into the hardships of the mode of life which he intended him to pursue; and before he could be rescued from the turbulent waters a shark drew him under, and he was seen no more. The father lost not a moment, but calmly rose, and placing between his teeth a large knife which he carried sheathed in his summer-band, plunged beneath the lashing waves. He disappeared for some time; but after a while was occasionally seen to rise, and dive under the billows, as if actually engaged with his formidable foe. After a while the white foam was visibly tinged with blood, which was viewed with a sensation of horror by those who could only surmise what was going on under the water. The man was again seen to rise and disappear, so that the work of death was evidently not yet complete. After some further time had elapsed, to the astonishment of all who had assembled on the beach—for a considerable crowd had collected—the body of a huge shark was seen for a few moments above the white spray, which it completely crimsoned, and then disappeared. An instant later the man arose above the surf and made for the shore. He seemed nearly exhausted, but not a single mark on his body, which bore no evidence whatever of the perilous conflict in which he had been so recently engaged. He had scarcely landed when an immense shark was cast upon the beach by the billows. It was quite dead, and was immediately dragged by the assembled natives beyond the reach of the surf. As soon as the shark was drawn to a place of security it was opened, when the head and limbs of the boy was taken from his stomach. The body was completely dismembered and the head severed from it, but none of the parts were mutilated.—Cassel's Natural History.

### WAIFS AND STRAYS.

If we now turn to the sun, we find that there are three distinct forms of motion which animate his surface-particles. In the first place, each particle is carried round by the rotation of our luminary. Secondly, each particle is influenced by the gigantic meteorological disturbances of the surface, in virtue of which it may acquire a velocity ranging as high as 140 miles a second; and lastly, each particle, on account of its high temperature, is vibrating with extreme rapidity, and the energy of these vibrations communicated to us by means of the ethereal medium produces the well known light and heat effect of the sun. Now, is it philosophical to suppose that it is only the last of these three motions that influences our earth, while the other two produce absolutely no effect? On the contrary, we are, I think, compelled, by considerations connected with the theory of energy, to attribute an influence, whether great or small, to the first two as well as to the last. We are thus led to suppose that the sun must influence the earth in two ways, one depending on his rotation, another on his meteorological disturbance, and a third by means of the vibrations of his surface-particles. But we have already seen that, as a matter of fact, the sun does appear to influence the earth in three distinct ways—one magnetically and meteorologically, depending apparently on his period of rotation; a second, cyclonically, depending apparently on the meteorological conditions of his surface; and a third, by means of his light and heat.—Monthly for November.

The London 'Times' says:—"Consul Bidwell, in his report this year on the Balearic Islands, states that the *olea* tree of Majorca, upon which the olive is grown, originally grows wild in the mountain land as a shrub, producing a fruit which bears no oil. When brought under cultivation grafting is practised. The ancient historians of Majorca represent that in olden times the olive was unknown in these islands, and that the art of grafting was taught to the islanders by the Carthaginians. But the Consul states that the appearance of some of the enormous and ancient looking olive trees in Majorca tempts him to believe that their existence dates a long way back. He asked an intelligent Majorcan farmer how old he thought some of the trees were, and the answer was: 'I believe they may well date from the time of the flood.' These magnificent trees assume in the course of time most grotesque forms, and in Majorca they have in some places attained proportions which remind one of the forest trees of the tropics. The Consul says he has more than once walked round such trees, whose trunks, now rent open, would require the outstretched arms of half a dozen men to encircle them, and the wild growth of the trunks makes one doubt whether the branches proceed from one tree, or from two or three congregated together."

The phonometer, an invention of an Englishman, Captain R. E. Harris, promises to be an important acquisition to the safety of ocean navigation. Without describing it in detail, it suffices to say that it is intended to afford protection to vessels in case of fog. The danger of running, even in mid-ocean, at full-speed—and it is almost or quite as dangerous to lie-to—in a dense fog, is perfectly understood by navigators, and somewhat appreciated by passengers. By means of this invention, the captain of a steamer may know in which quadrant of the compass his vessel is steering. That is to say, he can not only make known the presence of his vessel, but the direction of her course. The steam-whistle, by the duration of its blast, gives certain information to all vessels furnished with the phonometer of the course of the ship giving notice.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is his superior.—Lord Bacon.

**HISTORICAL!**—*Vide* "Jurors' Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dying of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dying of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feather, and dyed Sheepskins. The colours on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate 639: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for Specimen of Dying in Silk Feathers, &c.

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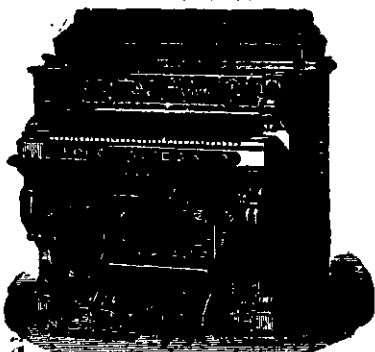
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The School has been established two years, and numbers 80 pupils, including 21 Boarders of ages from 8 to 17 years.

**JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON**

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

Corner of York Place and Rattray-street.

N.B.—Nearest Chemist to Russell-street and neighborhood.

**NORTH-EAST VALLEY GROCERY AND CROCKERY WAREHOUSE.**

A. WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

ALFRED WHITE wishes to inform the residents of the North-East Valley and surrounding townships that he has commenced business as above at the above address, and hopes, by strict attention to business and low prices, to obtain a large share of public support.

**G R A N D B I L L I A R D T O U R N A M E N T** during the month of March is now on daily at Sussex Hotel Rooms, George-street.

1st prize ... .. Ten pounds  
2nd do ... .. Gold Albert  
Value £5.

Open to amateurs only. Entrance, 6d a break.  
For full particulars, apply

THOS. RYAN,  
At the Rooms.

[A CARD.]

**M R . W . J . M O R R I S H ,**

MUSIC TEACHER,

FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S HALL,  
DUNEDIN.



GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

BY  
**BROWN, EWING AND CO.**

WE would direct Special Attention to our Large and Extensive Stock of SUMMER DRAPERY, imported direct from the Manufacturers and thus securing all intermediate profits to our CUSTOMERS. Being large Buyers, we are enabled to place our Orders with the very best Houses in the Home Markets.

New Fancy Dress Goods  
New Black Silks, the best make  
New Colored Silks, plain and brocaded  
New Jackets, Shawls, and Cuirasses  
New Mantillas, Tabliers, and Polonaises

New Millinery, Bonnets, and Hats  
New Sunshades, Umbrellas, and Parasols  
New Costumes, Skirts, and Galatea Stripes  
New Prints, Brillianta, and Piques  
New Muslins, Laces, and Frillings

New Ribbons, Gloves, and Hoisery  
New Trimmings, Buttons, and Braids  
New Damasks, Linens, and Calicoes  
New Flannels, Blankets, and Sheetings  
New Carpets, Rugs, and Mattings

A Superb Selection of all the Latest NOVELTIES received by every Mail Steamer via Suez.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with the very best class of Colonial Manufactured Goods.  
Men's Tweed Suits from 35s | Men's Tweed Coats from 12s 6d | Men's Tweed Vests from 8s 6d | Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests from 18s 6d,  
Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Sies, Braces, &c., &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the management of an efficient CUTTER, and Staff of first-class WORKMEN, we are prepared to make to measure any description of GARMENT in the very best style. For this purpose we hold an immense Stock of TWEEDS and COATINGS to choose from.

SELF-CHART MEASUREMENTS ON APPLICATION.  
Patterns—Post Free.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

**GREAT CLEARING SALE!**

ALARMING SACRIFICE FOR CASH.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY!

ROBERTSON & WATSON,  
SAUCHIE HOUSE,  
GEORGE STREET, PORT CHALMERS.

Are now

SELLING OFF!

The whole of their Valuable Stock.

SUMMER GOODS AT A MOST ALARMING SACRIFICE FOR CASH!

Their Motto being small Profits and quick Returns

They are induced to call the attention of their friends and the public to the large and elegant display of Drapery, Hosiery, Dress Materials, Millinery, House Furnishings, Baby Linen, Ladies' Under-clothing, Men's and Youths' Clothing of every Description, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., now submitted for sale by them, and which must

POSITIVELY BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT DELAY

In consequence of their intended removal to new and extensive premises, shortly to be erected for them.

Every article is of the best and newest design, and will be sold at the

LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICE.

**O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

**MONEY.**—The undersigned has several small sums from £50 to £500 to lend, on Mortgage or Freeholds, at current rates. No commission charged in any case.

W. H. McKEAY,  
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

**F. T. VAN HEMERT**  
M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.  
DUNEDIN.

**CHEAP MEAT.**  
Important Preliminary Reduction.

The X.Y.Z. COMPANY, having taken the centrally-situated premises in MacLaggan street, lately occupied by Mr. George Wilson will establish the same as a

**CHEAP MEAT MART,**  
Advertising prices weekly.

Fore quarter mutton, 3d per lb.; hind quarter, leg, or loin, 4d per lb.

**R. H. LONG,**

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

99 George street,  
Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools and every description of Furnishing Hardware. Ncats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kerosene Oils.

V.  R.

BY special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen and Lady Bowen. **LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS** Of all kinds made to order. Gentlemen's elastic-side dress Wellington, clump-bottomed Balmorals, and gentlemen's patent elastic-sides, suitable for balls or dancing classes, made up to the full pink of fashion by M. FLEMING, who is considered to be perfect master of Dress boot making. Opposite T. O'DONNELL'S ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**JONES, BASCH, AND CO.**

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

**G**OOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.  
FRANCIS McGEATH . . . Proprietor.

**P E A C O C K H O T E L**  
Princes street South,  
DUNEDIN.

THOS. McREAVEY - Proprietor.

First-class accommodation for boarders. Travellers from the country will find this hotel second to none on the road.

All wines and beer kept are of the very best quality. One of Alcock's first-class prize medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling with Loose Boxes.

**MARTIN & WATSON**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE  
MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

**MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,**  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
(Late M. Taylor's.)

**H. W. COVERLID** wishes to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of Dunedin that he is prepared to cut and dress hair in the latest London and Paris fashions.

THE LATEST FASHIONS EVERY MONTH.

JUST RECEIVED—

Spanish combs, best in Dunedin; plaits, coils; pins. jet or steel; frizettes of every description: plaited and coil chignons. Hair work of every description made to order.

**HAIR PADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION** Wholesale and country orders punctually attended to.

**H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

THE proprietor of this new and commodious Hotel, having built it in the best and most improved manner in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to inform visitors to Dunedin that they will find very superior accommodation at this establishment.

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

**T H O S . H . W O O D C O C K**  
Collector,

Rent and General Commission Agent,  
BANKS, BARRON & CO.'S NEW BUILDINGS,  
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.  
Prompt Settlements and Good Reference.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
Princes-street.  
**PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.**

The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced room is always in attendance.

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.  
**DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.**

**BRENNAN & NEILSON,**  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,  
(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)  
**GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.**

Building in all its branches carefully executed  
Charges strictly moderate.

**DUNEDIN SWIMMING SCHOOL.**  
Office over Hogg and Hutton,  
Entrance by Octagon.  
**CLASSES—DAILY,**  
Boys 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Adults by Arrangement.  
Ladies every Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
For terms, &c., apply to  
**ALFRED R. SIMS, R.N.,**  
Proprietor.

**DUNEDIN SWIMMING SCHOOL.**  
**CLASSES for instruction in BOATING**  
will be held every evening, weather permitting. Office over HOGG & HUTTON'S.

**IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.**

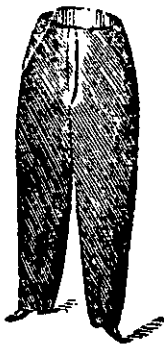
**JAMES TOAL,**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Edinburgh House,

(Two doors from the  
British Hotel),

**GEORGE STREET,**  
**DUNEDIN.**



All orders executed in accordance with the Latest Fashions, and turned out in first-class style.

**MEDICAL BOTANY.**

**JAMES NEIL,** Importer and Grower of Medicinal Herbs (wholesale and retail), Composition Powder, 6d per ounce. Dandelion Coffee, 2s per lb. Stomach Bitters, 2s per quart bottle. And all other herbal preparations at moderate prices. Advice on the Batic system free.  
**GREAT KING STREET,**  
(Nearly opposite the Hospital).

**NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.**—Messrs HEWITT and WOOLLETT beg to announce that they have just received a small shipment of Watches and Jewellery, all of the newest and most fashionable designs. Messrs H. and W. having had fourteen years' experience in Dunedin as Manufacturing Goldsmiths appeal with confidence to the public for their support. Address—Farley's Royal Arcade. Repairs executed on the shortest notice.

**NOTICE.**—Wanted known that **CHRISTIAN MOSEK,** Working Jeweller, (late of George-street), has now removed to Shop next Sussex Hotel.

**MASSEY AND GALLAGHER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
Great King-street, Dunedin.

**TOKOMAIRIRO FELLMONGERY,**  
JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,  
Is a Cash Buyer of Wool, Sheepskins, Hides and Tallow at highest current rates.  
**JAMES B. SCANLAN.**

**BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.**  
JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.  
**IN** returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded him, the Proprietor begs to state that every effort will be made by him to deserve a continuance of the same.  
Good Stabling and commodious Sale-yards.

**NOTICE.**  
**KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.**  
**THE** undersigned is a Cash Purchaser of Hides, Skins, and Tallow at current rates.  
**JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.**

**MILLS, DICK, AND CO.**  
ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,  
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PRINTERS,  
IMPORTERS OF PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

**MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,**  
(On the direct road to Lawrence).  
**W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.**

**W. KAVANAGH** wishes to inform the Public that he has now erected a commodious building on the site of the old one, and is now in a position to supply first-class accommodation to the travelling public.

**CALEDONIA HOTEL,**  
Great King-street,  
**DUNEDIN.**  
**P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.**

Every comfort and accommodation for travellers. All brandies, whiskies, and wines kept in stock are pure and unadulterated. Ales and porters of best brands.

**M. MARSHALL**  
Importer of—  
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,  
**GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN**  
Prescriptions accurately prepared.  
Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

**OCTAGON PIE-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.**  
**THOMAS HALL** begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new Restaurant, where he hopes by producing the best of everything, to merit a share of public support.  
Dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock, Tea from 5 to 7 o'clock. All meals, 1s; cup of tea or coffee with pie, ham sandwich, or sponge cake, SIXPENCE.

**MATTHEW HAY,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.  
All orders entrusted to M. Hay will receive prompt attention.

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.**  
In immense variety, useful and ornamental.

Our noted  
Dinner Service, 50 pieces, for ... 45s 0d  
China Tea Services, 24 pieces, for ... 14s 0d  
China Breakfast Services, 30 pieces, for ... 13s 6d  
Lustres and Vases, real Bohemian, from per pair ... 10s 6d  
Bedroom Toilet Sets, six articles ... 15s 6d  
Other articles too numerous to mention, equally good value.

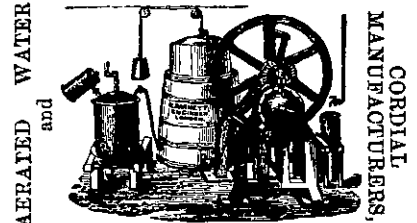
**WEIR AND SAMSON,**  
PRINCES STREET,  
(Nearly opposite the Bank of New Zealand).  
Wholesale and Retail.

**SAMUEL LISTER,**  
ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,  
AND  
GENERAL PRINTER,  
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

**BASKETS! BASKETS!**  
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.  
Orders promptly attended to.  
Note the Address—  
**M. SULLIVAN**  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**CAREW AND COMPANY,**



AERATED WATER and

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS,

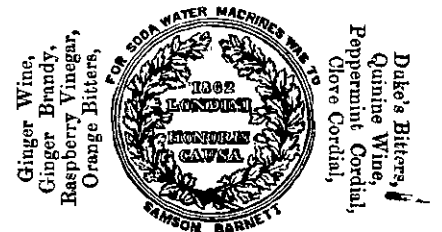
**GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,**

Wish to notify to the Dunedin public that they have commenced business at the above address, as

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES, CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,

and feel confident, from their long and practical experience in the above business, that they will be able to offer a superior article in every branch of their manufacture.

The undermentioned goods, which will be found of first-class quality, can be had either in case or bulk:—



Ginger Wine,  
Ginger Brandy,  
Raspberry Vinegar,  
Orange Bitters,

Duke's Bitters,  
Quinine Wine,  
Peppermint Cordial,  
Clove Cordial,

Tonic Orange Wine, Curacao, Maraschins, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Observe the Address:—  
**GREAT KING STREET,**  
Opposite Knox Church,  
**DUNEDIN.**

**HERR SCHOTT, R.A.M., L.** begs to inform his pupils and the public that he has removed his Academy of Music to Curle's Terrace, St. Andrew street, two doors from George street. Terms for pianoforte, singing, and harmonium, or application. Violin class Tuesday and Friday evening.  
**N.B.—HERR SCHOTT'S** Orchestral Society will meet every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, for practice.

**S T. K I L D A H O T E L,**

St. KILDA, near DUNEDIN.

[J. P. JONES Proprietor.

This new and substantial Hotel is situate at the junction of Hillside and Ocean View roads. It offers accommodation second to none in the Colony, being fitted up after the best and most improved method. The bedrooms are kept scrupulously clean, are lofty, and have good ventilation. It commands splendid views of all the beautiful scenery around the City, Harbour, and adjoining Townships; while, being in close proximity to the ocean, it offers special inducements to those in ill health, or desirous of inhaling the wholesome and invigorating breezes of the South Pacific during the season.

All drinks kept are pure and unadulterated. Good stabling, with loose boxes and paddock accommodation.

N.B.—A pleasure garden is attached

**N E W Z E A L A N D I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y.**

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859. With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

**FIRE INSURANCES**

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

**SUB-AGENCIES.**

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Port Chalmers .. | William Elder     |
| Green Island ..  | A. G. Allan       |
| Tokomairiro ..   | Jas. Elder Brown  |
| West Taieri ..   | David Grant       |
| Balclutha ..     | Stewart & Gow     |
| Lawrence ..      | Herbert & Co.     |
| Waikouaiti ..    | W. C. Ansell      |
| Palmerston ..    | John Keen         |
| Oamaru ..        | George Sumpter    |
| Kakanui ..       | James Matheson    |
| Otago ..         | Henry Palmer      |
| Naseby ..        | J. & R. Bremner   |
| Queenstown ..    | T. F. Roskrige    |
| Otepopo ..       | Chas. Beckingsale |
| Cromwell ..      | Chas. Coleclough  |

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,  
Agent for Otago.

**C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L A N D D I N I N G R O O M S,**

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,  
(One minute walk from the Wharf.)  
THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR.

Having built and considerably improved the above Hotel, visitors and others from the city and suburbs will find it replete with every convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock. The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

**J O H N D R U M M ' S**

VETERINARY SHOENING FORGE,  
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.

Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

**D. W. WOODS**

CARPENTER AND JOINER,  
Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.  
Building, in all its branches, Carefully Executed. Jobbing work attended to.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

**A L B I O N H O T E L,**

Maclagan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

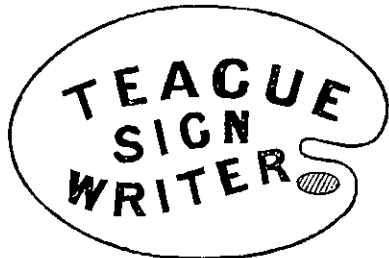
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

One of Alcock's First-class Billiard Tables.

**N I C H O L S O N ' S H O T E L,**  
ETTRICK, BENDER BURN.

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hostleries in the province. The proprietor is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure the patronage of the travelling public. Commodious Stabling, attended to by an experienced and attentive groom.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.!!



PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL HOUSE DECORATOR,

Next Shamrock Hotel,

RATTRAY-STREET, DUNEDIN.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**A N D R E W M E R C E R,**

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),  
DUNEDIN.

**BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.**

**C O S S E N S A N D B L A C K**  
Engineers, Milwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron work.

**S O U T H D U N E D I N W O O D A N D C O A L Y A R D, A N D G E N E R A L S T O R E.**

A. GRAINGER ... PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon every morning, and orders delivered over the Flat daily.

Whiskies, Brandies, and Wines, Ales and Porters of the best brands. Charges strictly moderate.

**S O U T H D U N E D I N B A K E R Y A N D G E N E R A L S T O R E.**

JAMES DUFF wishes to inform the residents of the Flat and City generally that he has commenced the above business, and hopes by providing a genuine article, and selling at the lowest possible prices, to merit a large share of public support. Families waited upon daily.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,**

NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,

Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Wilm and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., &c., &c.

**NOTICE.**

W. BULL & E. SWINERD beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have purchased that Fruit and Confectionery Business lately carried on by Messrs Jessop Brothers (opposite the Post Office); and being direct importers of Fruit from the Provincial and Australian markets, they are in a position to offer fruit, wholesale or retail, at very low rates.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR**

YOUNG LADIES.

THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,  
or ST. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.

Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

**C A L E D O N I A N H O T E L**

Palmerston Street, Riverton.

D. M. CAMERON, Proprietor.

Good Board and Lodging. Superior Stabling. Undrugged genuine Liquors supplied. No inebriates tolerated. The 'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness Highlander,' 'Dunedin Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton Star,' contributing to the "Feast of reason and the flow of soul."

**CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART**

AHAURA, GREYMOUTH.

ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.

The course of instruction comprises a good English education in all its branches; also, French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superioress.

**J O H N V E Z E Y,**

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in all parts of the City.

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

**NOTICE.**

**M 'ARTHUR AND GREIG,**

Carpenters and Joiners,

DUNCAN AND ALTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

**LOGAN'S POINT QUARRY CO.**

THE above Company are prepared to supply Road Metal, Screenings, Rubble, Gravel, Building Stone, Ships' Ballast, &c., on the shortest notice, either from Logan's Point or Maclagan-street Quarries. Orders left at the Company's Office, Rattray-street Wharf, will have immediate attention.

**P O S T O F F I C E S T O R E,**

Great King-street,

DUNEDIN.

OSCAR LOUIS Proprietor,

(Late Hoffman and Co.)

O. L. begs to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has commenced business at the above address as General Grocer and Crockery Salesman, and hopes by strict attention to business to obtain a fair share of public support.

O. L. will visit the country districts weekly, so that he will always have a fresh supply of butter and eggs.

**M R J O H N M O U A T,**

S O L I C I T O R,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

DUNEDIN.

## EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE-STREET.

P. KELIGHER begs to inform his country friends and the public, that he has spared no expense to make the above Hotel a first-class establishment in every sense of the word.

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

A first-class 16-stall brick stable has just been erected in connection with the Hotel.

## RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands  
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.  
One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

### STARKEY'S

## KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Gentlemen and Families visiting this prosperous mining district will find the above house replete with every comfort. The Proprietor has spared no expense to make the Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but first-class grooms kept.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

## SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.  
All Liquors of the Purest Quality.  
First-class Stabling.

### JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN Proprietor.

THE above Hotel having lately been erected, and fitted up in a commodious and comfortable manner, Travellers and others will find it replete with every convenience.  
Great attention has been bestowed upon the Bedrooms, which are clean and well ventilated.

All drinks kept are of the best quality.  
First-class Stabling.

### GOODGER'S

## JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Strangers will find a first-class residence at the above establishment. The larder is stocked with the choicest viands, and the liquors sold by Host Goodger are of the purest quality.

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

## JOSEPH REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

## HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

## LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free, One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

## MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

JOHN O'BRIEN begs to inform his friends and the Public that it is still his care to maintain the high reputation of this comfortable Hotel.

## RELIANCE HOTEL,

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE Proprietor.

In the above old-established Hotel travellers will find every comfort and convenience.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands

EXCELLENT STABLING.  
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

## MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.  
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and Horses for Hire.  
JOHN COGAN.

## EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN  
DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI  
DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.  
T. M. SMITH, and Co.

## SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders & Travellers at moderate charges.

GOOD STABLING.

## SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

### CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence,  
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

VISITORS to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

## WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Private Rooms for Families.

The WHITE HART is situated in a most central position, and within three minutes' walk of the Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.  
M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

## OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, PROPRIETOR.  
The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situated within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula, with Larnach's Castle in the distance.

It will be fitted up with all the latest appliances, no expense being spared to make it one of the most comfortable homes in Otago. Travellers and others from the country will find it to their interest to inquire for the above Hotel. All wines and spirits of the best quality. Charges moderate. Good stabling

## ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

CORNER GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.

THOS. O'DONNELL (Late Kelligher and O'Donnell) Proprietor.

THOMAS O'DONNELL wishes to inform the travelling and business Public of Dunedin and Country that the above hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in the most comfortable manner, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it one of the best family Hotels in the city. The bedrooms are lofty, and have good ventilation. Private sitting and sleeping apartments for families.

One of Alcock's first-class Prize Billiard Tables.

Stabling attached.

## B. BAGLEY AND SON,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERY, &c.,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the  
GLASGOW APOTHECARIES' CO.,  
and other firms of established reputation; while the extent of their own business transactions enables them to give their customers the advantage of a large and varied stock of the very best quality and most recent manufacture.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

## ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,  
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.  
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.  
Good Stabling.

## UNIVERSAL HOTEL

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.  
Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.  
Baths free of charge.  
Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.  
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

## WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

EDWARD SHEDDY, PROPRIETOR,  
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER,  
AND FRUIT DEALER.

All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

## FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.  
George Street.



FUNERAL REFORM.  
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.  
The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by  
WALTER G. GEDDES.  
Undertaker, Octagon,  
DUNEDIN.

W. G. G. imports Coffin Furniture of the newest designs, and every Funeral requisite. Mourning Coaches with SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S COFFINS, white and black Ostrich Plumes and Head Feathers, and every equipment of the best description.

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

**ONE HUNDRED & THIRTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.**

**£113,000!**

**CLOTHING!!**

To the value of the above sum is now being offered for sale by

**J. HARDIE & CO.**

And that at prices that will be seen by the annexed List to be lower than those of

**THE LOWEST LIST**

That has yet been offered by any other house to the

**CASH BUYING PUBLIC.**

|                              |   | s. | d. |                             |   | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|---|----|----|-----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Men's heavy Tweed Trousers   | - | 8  | 6  | Boys' & Youths' Fancy Suits | - | 8  | 6  |
| Men's Tweed Sac Coats        | - | 16 | 6  | Boys' & Youths' Rugby Suits | - | 17 | 6  |
| Men's Tweed Double-Br. Coats | - | 19 | 6  | Ditto Tweed Trousers        | - | 7  | 6  |
| Men's Tweed Trouser & Vest   | - | 15 | 6  | Ditto Oxford Shirts         | - | 2  | 3  |
| Men's Tweed Suits            | - | 32 | 6  | Cashmere Mufflers           | - | 1  | 0  |
| <hr/>                        |   |    |    | <hr/>                       |   |    |    |
|                              |   | s. | d. |                             |   | s. | d. |
| Men's Hand-Knit Sox          | - | 0  | 9  | Boys' Felt Hats             | - | 2  | 6  |
| Men's Crimean Shirts         | - | 4  | 3  | Boys' Tweed Hats            | - | 2  | 6  |
| Men's Under Flannels         | - | 4  | 6  | Boys' Ties and Braces       | - | 0  | 4  |
| Men's Flannel Drawers        | - | 4  | 9  | Boys' Wool Scarfs           | - | 0  | 6  |
| Men's Merino Drawers         | - | 2  | 6  | Boys' Peak Caps             | - | 1  | 0  |
| Men's Merino Shirts          | - | 2  | 6  | Boys' Tweed Trousers        | - | 6  | 6  |
| Men's Felt Hats              | - | 2  | 9  | Boys' Tweed Jackets         | - | 9  | 6  |

**J. H. & CO.** guarantee to supply every article above enumerated at the prices quoted.

During the present Month 250 Boys' Knickerbocker and Danish Tweed Suits will be offered at 12s. 6d., and with each suit sold a Volunteer Tweed Cap will be given in.

**BLANKETS** of a very superior quality,  
Ranging from 12s. 6d. to 21s. per pair, according to size.

**TAILORING DEPARTMENT:**

*Trousers made to measure, from a superior quality and most fashionable patterns of Tweed at 22s. 6d per pair*

**J. HARDIE & CO.,**

**Corner of PRINCES & RATRAY STREETS,**

Convenient to RAILWAY STATION.