

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. III — No 154.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 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. Mc GREGOR, 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.

**JAMES WALSH,**  
**BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL**

**WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,**

Princes Street South, Opposite Market

Res: ve.

NOTICE.

**JOHN D. THOMPSON** wishes to announce to the residents of South Dunedin, St. Kilda, and adjoining townships, that he has taken the business lately carried on by Mr. Nicholas Moloney at the Forbury Post Office, and he hopes, that, by attention to business, to merit the continuance of that support so liberally accorded to his predecessor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MOYLAN,

MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAYLOR,

(Next Mr. F. Meenan'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.

**JAMES WALLS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER  
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin  
Has on hand and to arrive—

REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH COOKING RANGES.

"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, newest patterns. Tea Trays, Hip and Sponge Baths, Lamps and Chimneys, Brushware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tinned and Enamelled Holloware, American Brooms, Tubs, and Buckets, and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description.

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING FORKS.

Manilla and Flax Rope, Seaming Twine, Scales and Weighing Machines, Plough and Cart Traces, Backbands, Lancashire and Scotch Hames, American Axes and Churns, Pit and Cross-Cut Saws, etc.

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.

Wire and "Ewebank's" Patent Nails, Locks and Hinges, Iron and Brass Screws, and Builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS of every description.

Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition, Cartridges, &c.

Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Fencing Staples and Wire Stretchers.

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.

A special line in English Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands. A general assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

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.

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 dock accommodation.

WATER OF LEITH QUARRY

WE, the undersigned, having erected machinery for the crushing of bluestone, are prepared to supply builders, contractors, carters, and others with bluestone rubble, spalls, road metal, and screenings in any quantities.

SMITH & SMALL, corner Stuart street and Moray place; or at the quarry.

**D. J. S T C H R**

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

Families waited upon for orders.  
Shipping Supplied.

**S HAM 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 E 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, Princes-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 promptly rendered.  
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!**

**B**UY only of the Manufacturer.—E. K. M'LISKEY, 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,**

Wholesale 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 Ferguson.

THE RACES.

To Parties visiting Dunedin during the Race Week.

JAMES MUIR

INVITES 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, Saveloys, 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 cakes 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. LAMBERT'S  
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

**F**IRST-CLASS accommodation for Travelers. 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

**RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL,  
W. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.**

This commodious Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station, the Proprietor has much pleasure in informing his old friends and the public generally, that he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. Visitors will find this hotel replete in every particular. Private rooms for families. Good stabling. Horses and Buggies for hire.

**M. & J. MEENAN,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**  
George Street, Dunedin.

**LANE, 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.

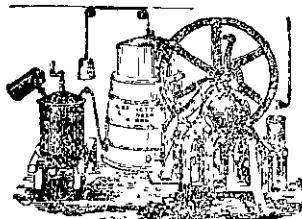
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co. whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

team 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. Lumb, 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 tippler 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 off-springs 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, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, 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.

**Plas, 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 vermicifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND  
AND COLONIES,

**P. HAYMAN AND CO**

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

**BURT & MURDOCH'S**  
(Late Gibbs and Clayton's)  
STEAM SAW MILL,  
PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,  
PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE  
MANUFACTORY,  
CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE,  
DUNEDIN.

Having taken over the above premises and made considerable alterations and improvements in the plant and machinery, we are now in a position to execute all orders with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

Special attention will be bestowed to the  
**SAWING,**

**PLAINING,**

**MOULDING,**

**& TURNERY**

**BRANCHES.**

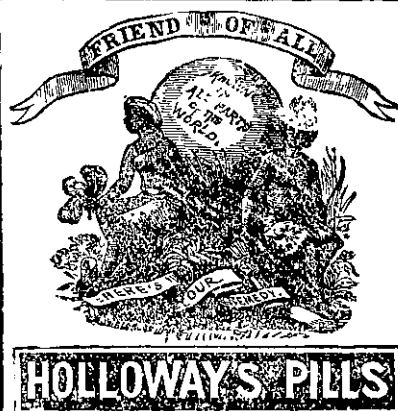
And from the great facilities now at our disposal they will be found replete with every article requisite for the trade.

**PACKING CASES & BOXES**

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest notice. Country orders will receive immediate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application.



**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 Storekeeper 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.

## UNIVERSITY HALL.

EASTER MONDAY.

## THE GRAND BAZAAR,

IN AID OF THE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL FUND,

Will open on EASTER MONDAY, in the above HALL (kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Authorities).

THE BAZAAR WILL COMMENCE EACH DAY

At two o'clock, closing at six o'clock; and will open again in the evenings, from seven till ten o'clock.

THE BAZAAR WILL CONTINUE EVERY DAY DURING EASTER WEEK;

But will close on FRIDAY EVENING in order to afford its Patrons an opportunity of attending the GRAND CONCERT, to be given at the Temperance Hall, on that Evening, in aid of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL FUND.

The Committee desire to thank, in the warmest manner, their host of generous friends for their kindness and liberality, and to acknowledge with gratitude the costly and valuable donations made to the bazaar.

During each evening

A PROMENADE CONCERT

Will be given, and such satisfactory arrangements have been made on this head as to justify the Committee in promising to the Patrons of the BAZAAR some first-class VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Many ladies and gentlemen of the highest order of talent have kindly volunteered their services.

Everything is being done that is calculated to render the Bazaar and Promenade Concerts a brilliant success.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

## TEMPERANCE HALL.

EASTER FRIDAY EVENING, 21st APRIL.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION!

PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS BUILDING FUND, DUNEDIN.

The Committee of Management have much pleasure in announcing that the following ladies and gentlemen (from Lawrence) have kindly volunteered their services:

Mr. J. J. Woods, Mrs. J. J. Woods, Mrs. James Conway (Soprano), Master Robert Harris (the Minstrel Boy), Miss Teresa Clarke (Soprano), and Master James Harris. In addition to the above, a number of well-known local amateurs have promised their services.

An entire new programme is in preparation. Pianist, Mrs. J. J. Woods. The concert under the sole management of Mr. J. J. Woods.

Tickets for Admission, Two Shillings and Sixpence each; may be obtained from the Ladies of the Congregation; or Messrs. W. E. Carroll, Thomas O'Donnell, J. A. Macedo, J. Harris, P. Keligher, Thomas Heffernan, M. Connellan, P. Fagan, D. W. Woods, P. Bourke, the members of the Committee, or at Mr. Charles Beggs' Music Warehouse.

Ladies and gentlemen desiring of assisting at the concert, or willing to dispose of tickets, will please communicate at once with the Committee.

J. CANTWELL, Hon. Sec.

## REITH AND WILKIE,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

History of my Religious Opinions; by Dr. Newman.  
Loss and Gain: The Story of a Convert; by Dr. Newman.  
The Keys of the Creeds.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

By Jules Verne, translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston.  
Dropped from the Clouds.

Abandoned.  
The Secret of the Island.  
The Wreck of the Chancellor.  
Routledge's every Boys' Annual.  
Cassell's Popular Recreator, &c., &c.

The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—  
Tom Hood's Comic, Belgravia, Tinsley's Magazine, Routledge's, Bow Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

## CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

EASTER MONDAY SPORTS

Will be held at the  
SOCIETY'S NEW GROUNDS,  
Near Kensington,  
ON MONDAY, THE 17TH APRIL, 1876,  
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

The Band will play all the best Dance and most popular Music.

A full Programme of Twelve Separate Events, including a Grand Easter Handicap of three distances, viz., 220, 350, and 440 yards for £40, including heats.

R U N N I N G £50.  
Wrestling ("Catch-as-catch-can" and "Collar and Elbow") £10.  
Walking, £9. Dancing, £8. Vaulting, £6.

BOYS: Egg and Ladle Race, Walking Race, Donkey Race or Hurry Scurry, Sack Race, &c., &c.

Entries for Running and Walking Handicaps will close on Monday, 10th inst., 4 p.m., and other events on SATURDAY, at 12 noon. Handicaps will appear in the newspapers on TUESDAY morning, and acceptances must be made at the Society's rooms the same evening, at 7 o'clock. Entry money for Easter Handicap, 10s, and acceptance 10; but for all other events for adults an entry of 2s. only.

Refreshments of all descriptions will be provided on the ground.

A. FINDLATER, Secretary.

## CAUTION.

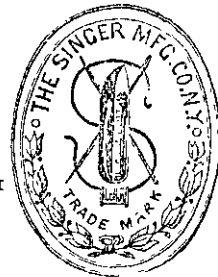
THE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

MACHINES FOR

REDUCED

CASH DEPOSIT FROM

TEN SHILLINGS.



HIRE ON

TERMS.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS

FROM 2s. 6d.

Buy no Machine without the Trade Mark. Buy no Machine which has the registered number defaced. Old and Second-hand Machines re-japaned, are palmed on the unwary as new, the numbers being erased or filed down to avoid detection.

## BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS

The Company fix their Trade-Mark Plate to the Arm of every Machine as an additional protection to the Public. Purchasers should see THAT THE NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN FILED OFF as, without them the Machine may be Old or Second-hand.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

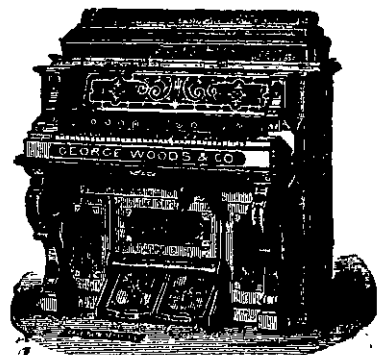
## GEORGE WEST,

IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

PIANO-

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,

And every Description of Musical Instruments,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOLE AGENT FOR GEORGE WOOD & CO.'S  
UNRIVALLED AMERICAN ORGANS. See above Illustration.  
Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

JUST RECEIVED EX "MAY QUEEN" AND "RAKAI."

J. A. MACEDO,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

**H**AS just received the undermentioned Works, viz.,

- Catechism of Perseverance, 3s, by post 4s
- Christian Traveller, by Thomas à Kempis, 3s, by post 4s
- Devotions to the Sacred Heart, 3s, by post 4s
- Elevation of the Soul to God, 3s, post 4s
- Gobinet's Instructions for Youth, 3s, post 4s
- Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à Kempis, 3s, post 4s
- Introduction to a Devout Life, by St. Francis de Sales, 3s, post 4s
- Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 3s, post 4s
- Life of St. Catharine of Sienna, 3s, post 4s
- Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 3s, post 4s
- Memorial of a Christian Life, 3s, post 4s
- Perry's Full Course of Instruction, 3s, post 4s
- Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, 3s, post 4s
- Way of Salvation, by St. Ligouri, 3s, post 4s

(Any of these may be had separate.)

- Irish at Home and Abroad, by J. C. Callaghan, 9d, post 1s
- Irish National Library, viz.,
- Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon, by Daniel O'Connell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- National Ballads, Songs, and Poems, by T. Davis, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- The Poor Scholar, by William Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- Tubber Derg, by William Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- The Book of Irish Ballads, by Denis F. McCarthy, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- The Ballad Poetry of Ireland, by Sir C. Gavin Duffy, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by W. Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- Life and Times of Hugh O'Neill, by John Mitchell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- The Songs of Ireland, by M. J. Barry, Esq., 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
- The Spirit of the Nation, 1s 6d, post 2s 6d

(Any of these may be had separate.)

- O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols., edited by John O'Connell, 7s 6d, post 10s 2d
- Burke's Speeches, edited by J. Burke, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.
- Curran's do edited by Thomas Davis, 3s 6d; by post 4s 10d.
- Grattan's do edited by Madden, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.
- Plunket's do edited by J. C. Hoey, 3s 6d; by post 4s 10d.
- Sheil's do edited by McNevin, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.

J. A. MACEDO,

Importer of Catholic Works,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

**WILLIAM REID**

NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,

DUNEDIN.

NURSERY—  
DUKE-STREET  
AND  
NORTH-EAST  
VALLEY.

10,000  
Apples, Pears,  
Plums, Cherry,  
Peach, and  
Apricot.

100,000  
Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Filberts, Walnuts.

50,000  
Thorn Quick,  
Privet, and Box.

100,000  
Pines and other  
Trees, of all sorts  
and sizes.

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.

**TREE SEEDS.**—W. R. has spared no expense in getting the best men to gather and forward to him these seeds from England, Norway, Tasmania, California, and Chili.

**ALFALFA.**—This splendid Clover should be grown by every farmer, as it yields SIX TIMES more than LUCERN or any other CLOVER.

**FLOWER SEEDS** of all the newest and best kinds, from England and Germany. W. R.'s stock is the largest in New Zealand.

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

SEED STORE  
CORNER OF  
PRINCES AND  
HIGHSTREETS  
ALSO,  
DUKE-STREET

50 tons of  
pure Alfalfa.

8 tons  
English Forest  
Tree seeds.

5 cwt.  
Larch, Scotch,  
and  
Spruce Firs  
from Norway.

5 cwt.  
true Tasmanian  
Blue-gum seed.

4 tons  
Whin seed.

30 tons  
Peas, Beans,  
and  
Tares.

WILLIAM REID,

Note the Address

OPPOSITE WATSON'S DINING-ROOMS.

Corner of High and Princes-streets.

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.

WELL WORTH KNOWING.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS can always have their wants supplied Quickly, Cheaply, and Satisfactorily, at

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE,  
Princes-street, Dunedin.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.

Office—GEORGE STREET (Four doors from Sub-Branch Bank of New Zealand).

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

Money advanced in sums of £5 and upwards to Tradesmen, Clerks, Working-men, and others on personal security, repayable in weekly instalments of 1s. in the £. Money Lent on Freehold and Leasehold Security.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending April 12, 1876:—

**Fat Cattle.**—140 head were yarded, consisting, for the most part, of good quality, but light weights. All sold at prices fully equal to our last week's quotations—say 27s 6d to 80s per 100lbs. At the yards and privately we have sold 50 head.

**Fat Calves.**—About 30 penned, and brought from 25s to 60s each, according to quality.

**Fat Sheep.**—There was a full supply 1,800 penned, consisting almost entirely of fair quality cross-breeds, and prices ranged from 9s 9d to 12s 9d each, or equal to 2½d to 2¾d per lb. We sold 500 on account of various owners, and placed 300 privately.

**Fat Lambs.**—Only about 100 penned, most of which were of inferior quality, and sold at from 5s to 9d 6d each.

**Store Cattle.**—There is still a good demand for quiet grown bullocks and cows for winter feeding, the former being saleable at from £6 10s to £8, and the latter £4 to £6.

**Store Sheep.**—We have sold 2,500 of various descriptions at the following prices:—Cross breeds, four and six-tooth, 9s to 9s 6d; two-tooth, 7s 6d to 8s; ditto lambs, 6s to 7s; merino wethers, full-mouthed, 3s to 3s 6d; ditto, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; ditto, full-mouthed, 3s.

**Wool.**—Our London office, under date of the 8th, reports the wool sales as having opened flatly. Sales comprise about 200,500 bales; 23,000 bales having been sent to the manufacturing districts direct. The opening catalogues contained 8,000 bales. Competition decreasing, and quotations are an average ¼d or 1d lower than at the opening, the principal decline being in medium and inferior. A subsequent telegram of the 10th, from Messrs. Helmuth, Schwartz and Co., reports a further decline, equal to 2½d for washed fleece and 2d for greasy; cross-breeds neglected. We were not prepared for so heavy a fall in price, though previous advices had anticipated some reduction. Those growers who took advantage of the local market can now congratulate themselves that they made sure of a fair price, rather than take a risk which will end in a serious loss. Only a few lots of stragglers' wool is offering in this market, and will sell at about 1½d lower.

**Grain.**—Wheat fully maintains last week's quotations—4s 4d to 4s 5d for medium, and 4s 6d to 4s 7d for prime milling samples. Fowls' wheat much wanted up to 4s. Oats are in ready sale; good clean parcels for shipping at 1s 9d to 1s 10d; milling, 1s 11d to 2s. Melbourne advices good Tartarian seed in demand, also feed at steady rates, equal to 1s 6d to 1s 9d here. Barley is moving in quantities; choice heavy qualities, 5s; good to prime mulling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d. Inferior neglected.

**Sheepskins** were dull on account of the fall in wool, but being principally shorn skins, the values per skin are not so perceptible. We had fair competition at our auction this afternoon. Butchers' shorn skins, 21d to 22d; full-wool merinos, 4s 6d; lambs, 1s 9d to 1s 10d.

**Hides** were in good demand at late quotations. Butchers' green, 20s to 21s 6d; medium wet salted, 16s to 16s 9d; calfskins, 2s to 4s each.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending April 12, as follows:—Quietness still prevails in the labor market. Economy is the order of the day in town and country. Farmers have little encouragement to prosecute improvements, the price of grain is so miserable. The building trade is still quiet. Couples are more asked for; female servants are always short of demand. Wages—Shepherds, £60 to £70; ploughmen, £52 to £60; couples, £65 to £80; house-girls, 10s. to 15s. per week; hotel do., 15s. to 30s.; boys and girls, 6s. to 10s.; milkers and knock-about, 15s. to 25s.; carpenters, 11s. 12s. and 13s. per day; day labor, bush, road, and rail, 8s. and 9s.; ordinary shopman and clerks, 30s. to 60s. per week.

## Post's Copy.

### THOUGHTS FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

Sadly they turn away, when all is o'er—  
Our Lady and St. John,  
He for his God and friend lamenting sore;  
She for her God and Son.

They speak not much—full hearts oft few words find—  
But ponder every wound.  
How fierce the scourge; how cruel 't was, to bind  
His head with thorns around.

And o'er His nail-pierced feet and hands they mourn—  
Kind hands whose touch gave life:  
Remembering too the burning thirst He'd borne,  
Their thoughts with anguish rife.

But, oh! His broken heart's exceeding pain  
Calls forth their utmost woe;  
For scourge, and crown, and nails, and thirst in vain  
Combine its pangs to show.

### "COME TO ME ALL YE THAT LABOR."

(After the Greek of St. Stephen, the Sabait.)

Art thou weary, art thou languid,  
Art thou sore distressed?  
"Come to Me," saith One, "and coming,  
Be at rest!"

Hath He marks to lead me to Him,  
If he be my guide?  
"In his feet and hands are wound-prints,  
And his side."

Hath He diadem as Monarch  
That His brow adorns?  
"Yea, a crown in very surety,  
But of thorns."

If I find Him, if I follow,  
What his guerdon here?  
"Many a sorrow, many a labor,  
Many a tear."

If I still hold closely to Him,  
What hath He at last?  
"Sorrow vanquished, labor ended,  
Jordan past."

If I ask him to receive me,  
Will he say me nay?  
"Not till earth, and not till heaven,  
Pass away."

Finding, following, keeping, struggling,  
Is He sure to bless?  
"Angels, Martyrs, Prophets, Virgins,  
Answer, Yes!"

DR. J. M. NEALE.

## HAWTHORNDEN.

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE NEW HOMES.

THE drive of Mrs. Benton, with Rosine, to the new home of the latter, in Colonel Hartland's family, was nearly a silent one, each clasping the other's hand, each striving to hide from the other how utterly miserable this decree has made them for the time being. Many interviews had passed between the ladies of each family, in which Mrs. Benton always made it plain that the sacrifice on her part was made as an act of obedience to her husband's wishes, and she did not conceal the hope that the separation was only temporary. She requested that her child should be kept untrammelled in the exercise of her religious duties, and that as special friends, she might often see Sister Agnes and her own pastor. Mrs. Benton felt, from her first conference with Mrs. Hartland, that there would be but little congeniality between the worldly-minded and somewhat stately person who was to take the place of mother, and her timid, shrinking child. Sometimes she questioned whether the confidence and self-satisfaction of Marion would not have mingled better with the spirit and wishes of the Colonel's lady. She could not see that Mrs. Hartland was rejoicing internally that the mother's choice had fixed upon the younger of the two girls, for she was but a school-girl of fifteen, while Marion was seventeen, and her two sons were yet bachelors, and at home, and she had a great dread of any woman coming between them and herself. She might bring a young Miss to a realizing sense of this fact, while a well-grown young lady might be too attractive before she could put out an anchor. She had received Rosine after much argument and discussion between herself and husband, simply because he wished it; she had an inherent dislike to girls. For his part, the Colonel was at first disappointed that the tall pretty Marion was not to be his daughter. He had never known Rosine except as a blushing child; Marion was more like his friend, Philip Benton, in his boyhood. He wanted a companion-daughter that he could pet, for his two sons were grown into full manhood, and had business and pursuits of their own seeking.

Edward, the elder, was an established physician, utterly declining to follow the example of his father and brother to seek the United States' service, or be the tool of anybody, as he expressed it. He was full thirty years of age, of middling height, and being stout built, with broad shoulders and erect carriage, he had a more soldierly

bearing than his brother Alexander, who was contented to serve his country as Lieutenant in the Navy. Alexander was the taller of the two, but neither as stout nor as straight as his brother. The doctor's prominent Roman nose, and broad chin, with his keen gray eye, and thick dark hair and beard, contrasted with his brother's handsome features, Grecian in their outline, thoughtful hazel eye and profusion of light brown locks. They were the companions and pride of their fond parents, and had never made for themselves any other permanent home than their father's house. Lieutenant Hartland was now on a furlough, waiting orders from the department, while his father served as commissary, and had resided for many years in the city.

But we must leave Rosine, with the last words and tender caresses of those she loved best, in her new home, and follow her mother in the rough path she had chosen.

Mrs. Benton, Marion, and Harold, with the little Joannie, an infant of two years took their departure under the escort of Colonel Hartland, in the dreary days of November, for what was then the far West. At Chicago (then the little one that has since become a thousand), they were to meet the husband and father, who had clouded the happiness of his family. It may well be believed that Lucy Benton's heart grew sick in the prospect of this meeting, as they rounded the one pier that there invited the steamer Madison to unlade her burdens. From the window of the room where he had remained, Philip Benton saw the vessel glide down the lake and anchor at the wharf; he knew the precious freight she bore for him, he felt the sacrifice his Lucy was making, but he had a morbid dread of his children. How could they, with their young honest hearts, look upon him with anything but dislike? Once he resolved to brave the danger of meeting those that might recognize him, and rush out to receive his family; but a sense of burning shame held him back, and he sunk down into a seat in the agony of remorse. He was not conscious how long his soul lay prostrate in this deep distress; suddenly two arms were about his neck, and a kiss on his cheek, tears and sobs were about him, and a sweet voice came to his ear which said, "I have come, Philip; I am here, will you not speak to me? we will be separate no more." He did not look into that face, where the sight of his stony grief had brought the first blessed tears; he could only say, turning away his head, and writhing in distress—"Cruel, miserable man that I am, better that I were dead, than to bring you to this!"

"God has spared us to each other, Philip," said the wife; "we will go together and make ourselves a new home, and prepare for the rest which remaineth for His children."

"The child of God!" he said, despairingly. "Call me rather, the child of the devil."

"No, Philip dear, we will go back to our good Father in Heaven. He does not turn away from us even when we sin. He longs after us; He seeks us; we will find Him together. We have trusted too much in man, let us lean upon our dear Lord."

"O Lucy," he replied, looking up for the first time, and with a glance from his dark eyes that made her tremble, "but for you, I should have been in the grave of the suicide. There were moments when I thought you would never come to me; that you could no longer cling to one who had branded your name and your children's with disgrace. It was in one of those moments that I nerved myself to take my own life; everything was ready, when your letter came, saving my soul from this added crime."

"Blessed be His name!" said the wife, with deep earnestness.

Hours passed before Mrs. Benton could arouse her husband to the duty of seeing Colonel Hartland and his children, but pleading love conquered. Marion rushed to her father's arms, eager for the first kiss; but Harold drew back. Mr. Benton saw at a glance how deeply the arrow of shame had struck into the boy's heart, but pride in the presence of his child came to his assistance; pride, that grief and shame conquer last, and he quelled his son's slightly defiant look, by the glance of authority from which he dared not rebel.

Chicago was, even at that day, the centre of trade and travel between the great East and the greater West, and was no place for the stricken family who sought seclusion. After two days' delay, they were ready for their further journey. Here they took leave of Colonel Hartland, who, as a last act of friendship, placed in Mr. Benton's hand the deed of the farm to which they were going, recorded in Mrs. Benton's name. It was a galling, bitter thing, to the not fully humbled heart of Philip Benton, to receive this new token of the Colonel's friendship; but his friend checked all the ebullitions of this same pride, by declaring that all he could do would not pay for the dear little girl, whom he now called his own.

A teamster, with his wagon and four stout horses, had been engaged to transport the family to their prairie home. He had come to the great mart, to exchange his wheat for his winter supply of groceries and other necessaries, and was glad of a load for his return to his log cabin, which was only a few miles from the farm to which the Bentons were bound.

He was a true "sucker"; imported in his early youth from "York State," he was now identified with the soil on which he had grown to the height of six feet three, and broad in proportion. His waggon, the fashionable carriage of the times and place, deserves a description. It was as safe and secure, without the style and spring of a Fifth Avenue turnout. It consisted of a rough wooden box, about ten feet in length by three in breadth, set down firmly upon the stout axles, on which turned the very cumbersome wheels. The top was a rag carpet, drawn over hoops of domestic manufacture. There were no seats in the vehicle, except the front box for the driver, the usual method of being seated was in chairs arranged under the cover; but Colonel Hartland, in view of the tender nature of the travellers, had procured a mattress and bed, which were placed in the back of the waggon, to the great comfort of the party. Mr. Benton was expected to ride on the box with the driver but much to the joy of Harold, he took his seat with his wife and daughters, leaving his son to occupy that place. The owner of the establishment, Captain Rice, or "Old Cap," as he was called, made many vehement endeavors to enter into conversation with Mr. Benton, but finding his queries answered in the driest of monosyllables, or altogether unnoticed, he turned at length

to the young boy by his side for companionship, and was soon filling the ears of the child with stories of the great crops, great snakes, and great people he would meet on the grand prairie. The commencement of their route lay through settled farms adjacent to the city. The farms were laid out in sections, without any reference to highways, or economy of time or travel, the roads leading around the two sides of every mile square. For the first time since the thunderbolt of disgrace had fallen upon Harold, the boy felt again the joyous freedom of youth, and aroused himself from the morbid dwelling in the past, so unnatural to a lad of fourteen. Now he was away from men, and he did not read shame in all his surroundings. The broad prairie was before him, peopled with deer scarcely startled from their grazing by the noise of the cumbersome vehicle, and flocks of prairie chickens, so tame that he could touch them with the long lash of the whip, of which he had relieved Mr. Rice. The road became more thinly settled as they advanced through long flat prairies, miles in extent, uninterrupted by tree or rock. The course of every brook was marked by strips of timber on either side, varying in breadth according to the volume of the stream they bordered. The timber was generally the chosen home of the Dutch and German, the Norwegian and the Irish, while the Yankee almost invariably pitched his tent on the broad prairie.

The Fox river was forded the second day, to the great terror of Mrs. Benton and her daughters, and the indignation of Harold, who inquired impatiently why these people did not bridge their streams, as they did at the east. Old Cap grinned with his broad mouth, from each side of which a stream of tobacco juice ran down his rough chin.

"I reckon," he said, spitting right and left, "it would take a right smart of men, and a power of chink to bridge these creeks (creeks) and slues (sloughs). I'd give a heap to see the chap that would start it, say on this Illinois creek."

They were approaching the ford of the Illinois river, below the (then) village of Ottawa; the current was rapid, the water almost reaching the bottom of the waggon.

"Them bottoms," continued Rice, giving each of the leaders a smart cut, "was clean covered last corn planting, them cabins all under water."

Towards the close of the third day Rice pointed out to the weary travellers the grand prairie, where was to be their dwelling.

"Yonder it is, the perary," he said, tightening his coat, which we have forgotten to say was, like his nether garments, of coarse linsey woolsey, colored the invariable butternut dye of the country, and fastened with hooks and eyes.

"I reckon you is a heap too far from folks to suit me; though there's old Buck off yonder," he added, flourishing his whip in another direction, "who owns thirty-two eighty acre lots, and swears he wouldn't give his best friend an acre, to make a nigh settlement, 'twould spile his range, you see."

"How much further is it?" inquired Marion, with a heavy sigh, as she peered across the unbroken surface, blackened with the autumn fires, and uninterrupted by tree, shrub, or fence.

"A smart piece of three mile yet," replied the man. "I tell you Miss, you wont be plagued with sparks there." Mr. Benton drew Marion to his side, giving the man a look, meant to be annihilating. Old Cap was daunted for a moment by the ferociousness of the look, but soon turned to Harold, and resumed the conversation respecting the bridges, which the boy thought a little eastern ingenuity might find a way to build across the streams and sloughs, not one of which since they left Chicago had been crossed except by fording.

## THE GENERATION BRED IN GODLESS SCHOOLS.

A BOHEMIAN morning paper, that shouts loudly, and all the while, for all the objections of Public Schools, has made, notwithstanding, a one day's sharp criticism on the race of boys they are breeding for us. Here it is, from the New York 'World,' and we stop before taking all the stories:—

Our boys have of late busied themselves in the interest of the Coroner and local reporter. Some of the most remarkable exploits are recorded below. If the perusal of the article shall but stimulate other children to go and do likewise and so bring joy, fees and items to the officers of the law and members of the press, the trouble taken in compiling its facts will have been well repaid.

Master Jimmy Blanchard, aged ten, the personator of Charlie Ross, is by common consent considered the most remarkable specimen of the American boy as yet unchanged. Jesse Pomeroy not excepted. His noble performances are too fresh in the public memory to require recapitulation.

Of the boys of a homicidal turn of mind the Master Smiths cousins, living in the Level Woods, Larne County, Ky., aged eleven and twelve, are perhaps the most distinguished. Their fathers had been on bad terms for about a year, and the children espoused their quarrel. Meeting on the 14th December, they liped out awful curses at each other and engaged in combat. The younger, finding himself overpowered, stabbed his cousin in the ribs, inflicting a wound that would have done no discredit to Col. Bowie. He did it with his little jack-knife.

Master Edward Sheridan, of San Francisco, aged fifteen, passed a very creditable examination before Judge Morrison, of the Fourth District Court. In May, 1871, having been arrested for larceny and burglary, he was sent to the Industrial School for four years. He graduated in May, 1875, and in August stabbed a playmate, John Crowley. He was sent to the State prison for a course of six years.

Master Goody Smith, of Teasie, Me., aged seventeen, is the half brother of Joseph Smith, who is now serving a life sentence for murder. Emulous of the renown of his near relative when last week his school-teacher, Lucy Parks, declared that she would punish him unless he behaved himself, he remarked that if he could get hold of a slate, he'd knock her d---d head off, and, drawing a gimlet, stabbed her twice in the hand and once in the left breast above the heart, the weapon glancing between the ribs. Her death is expected daily.

About three years ago Milton Qualls, of Hempstead, Texas killed the Father of Master Jesse Glass in a street fight. On the 7th ult., as he was riding along the road, Master Jesse, now a boy of sixteen, who had ambushed himself along the fence, shot him with the shotgun much effected in the locality—killing him instantly, then escaped.

Master Frank Ruttan, aged seventeen, residing at Rutland, New York, last month choked to death Sarah Conklin, a little girl of eleven, with his hands and a scarf, after vainly endeavoring to smash in her skull with a tuck-hammer. So well executed was his work, that for several days it was thought that her death had resulted from an accident.

Several promising children, though they have failed to achieve murder, deserve high credit for the attempts they have made. Master Johnny Brady, of San Francisco, aged eleven, who has served two terms in the Industrial School, went one night through the Chinese quarter and, to quote the local press, "knocking the ashes from the stub of his cigar, placed the lighted end against the neck of a Chinese female, who was walking with another female. Johnny ran away and repeated the performance further down the alley. A citizen, who witnessed both acts, arrested him and was treated to a torrent of vile terms that would silence the worst fish-woman that ever existed. A pistol, a pack of cards and a yard of pigtail tobacco were found in his pockets. Master Brady is at present a third-termer in the Industrial School.

Master Peter Jones, of Brooklyn, a colored boy of thirteen, went, during Christmas week, with a playmate to see a prize fight. They failed to discover the ground selected, so they stole and killed a duck. The elder urchin offered his younger companion three cents for an individual half of the duck. The offer was accepted, but Master Jones refused to give the requisite change of a nickel. The bigger boy undertook to lick him, but the child drew a razor from his boot and inflicted a highly creditable slash on his companion's arm. He is at present in the House of Refuge.

Of the less aspiring boys who are only horse thieves and burglars as yet, but may, by application, become murderers, Master Samuel T. Cole, of Monticello, Ill., deserves mention. Though only fifteen, and small for his age, he has been imprisoned for horse-stealing.

Master William Marshall, aged seventeen of Brooklyn, has been sent to the House of Refuge for a series of burglaries of unusual merit. He was found at midnight, in company with a dark lantern and some articles of value, in the house of neighbor, and secured. He admitted the commission of a number of crimes of the same character, which had netted him several hundred dollars, and, though he modestly denies credit for it, is believed to have been the author of a transaction in cash and jewellery whose proceeds were 2,500 dollars.

## A SWISS DISASTER.

THE 'Journal des Debats' publishes the following particulars of the frightful accident at a Christmas festival in Switzerland:—"The scene of the catastrophe was the school house of the village of Hellikon, containing about 700 inhabitants, and one of many villages in the fruitful valley of Frickthal, in the parish of Wegstetten, district of Rheinfelden, near the Swiss salt pits. It has always been the custom in most of the Swiss villages to collect subscriptions among the well-to-do inhabitants for distribution among the school children as Christmas gifts. Everything had been prepared on this occasion in the usual way, and the children had assembled at 6 o'clock in the evening of Christmas day outside the school-house in the company of their friends and parents, waiting impatiently for admittance to see the Christmas tree in order that they might receive their several gifts. At a little after 6 o'clock the school-master commenced lighting the Christmas tree. Having accomplished this, he opened the doors, when the crowd waiting outside rushed in one dense mass up the staircase leading to the room prepared up stairs for their reception. On their reaching the top of the second staircase the beams supporting the floorings suddenly gave way, precipitating everything below, and by the violence of the shock causing the lower story to break down too. The interior of the edifice presented a horrible scene of confusion, human beings, benches, school desks, chairs, mortar and stone being heaped up together. It was nearly 7 o'clock when this occurred, and everything was in darkness when the remaining population of the village, hearing the cries of the unfortunate children and their friends, hurried to the spot, some of them subsequently running off for assistance to the neighboring villages of Zuzgen and Wagstetten, the women and children of which were assembled for a similar purpose in their respective school-houses. They set to work busily to clear the interior as soon as assistance arrived, extracting from the debris seventy-two corpses—those of fifty-six children, fourteen mothers of families, and two men—besides about forty injured persons and children, some of them very seriously hurt. It is said that in many families only the father or the grandparents are left alive. The proprietor of the village inn lost his wife and three daughters by this frightful disaster. Two little school-boys, by creeping along the wall after the accident, got hold of the rope of the school-house bell, and, pulling at it with all their might, brought more neighbors to their assistance. The school-master and the wife of the President of the village commune, the latter holding a child tightly in her arms, were discovered perched upon the wall on the projecting remains of the pulpit, and were rescued uninjured after remaining three hours in their perilous position. The funeral of the dead commenced on Monday, and presented a scene of indescribable desolation to the remaining members of the grief-stricken population."

The 'Wiener Presse' is informed from Munich, that in liberal circles, it is feared that the German Minister of Worship Lutz will be dismissed, because the controversy between him and the Bishop of Ratisbonne is ending unfavorably to the Minister.

## THE IRISH LANGUAGE—PLACES WHERE IT IS PRINCIPALLY SPOKEN.

It cannot fail to be interesting to many of our readers to know the particular localities where the old tongue is still spoken; more especially at present when there is such a widespread desire amongst nearly all classes of Irishmen to study and to preserve from decay the grand and ancient language of their forefathers. We will preface our remarks, however, by stating that the decay of the language, great as it is, unfortunately, has been, nevertheless is not nearly so great as some would lead us to suppose.

We will commence with the Province of Leinster. It is popularly believed that the Irish language is completely dead in Leinster. This is not so, but it must be admitted that its decadence in Leinster during this century has been more rapid than in any other of the provinces. At the beginning of the present century, Irish was spoken in every county of Leinster except Wicklow and Wexford; at present it is dead in all except Louth, Meath, Kilkenny, and Longford; it may be said to be dead in the last named county, as it is spoken only by a few in the extreme northern part. The same may be said of Meath. Its decadence in Meath has been very rapid. Forty years ago it was spoken all through the northern section of Meath and Westmeath; at present very few of the young people are acquainted with it. In Kilkenny, Irish is more or less understood and spoken all through the southern half of the county, especially in the parts adjoining Tipperary and Waterford. It is curious that not a vestige of it remains amongst the glens of Wicklow. It would seem as if it became extinct in Wicklow sooner than in any other county in Ireland. Even in '98 it would appear that the stubborn pikemen who went so near overthrowing British rule did not know a word of it, or at least did not use it as a medium of conversation; while at the same period Irish was spoken in almost the whole northern half of the county Dublin. There are even at present many old people in the neighborhood of Ashbourne who speak it.

In the Province of Ulster it is still spoken in every county. In spite of Orangeism, Scotch planters, and Twelfth of July rowdies it has held its ground. It has, however, only a very small hold in Down and Antrim. In the former county it is spoken only in the vicinity of the Mourne mountains, and in Antrim only in the glens about Crushendall and Cushendun. In Derry and Tyrone it is not much spoken. In the latter county the general use of the language amongst the farmers and peasantry may be said to be confined to a district called Muintir Looney, north of Omagh. From there it spreads northwards into the county Derry, and is still a good deal spoken in the hilly districts of the southern part of that county. In Armagh it is spoken only in the southern half of the county, principally in the hilly district round Sliv Gullion. It would be hard to give the precise limits of where the language is spoken in the counties of Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh, as it is more or less spoken all through those three counties in the rural districts, except in localities where the inhabitants are altogether of Scotch descent, and consequently Protestants. The county Donegal is one of the strongholds of the Irish language. By the last census there were nearly fifty thousand persons in this patriotic county that used their native tongue. In no other county in Ireland do the people stick to their native language with such firm tenacity. It is spoken all through the country except in the extreme eastern border. It is a curious fact that it was in this noble county, which still so loves its native tongue, that the last great Irish book was written, and that one of the last and one of the greatest Irish patriots was born. Donegal may well be proud of the Annals of the Four Masters and Hugh Roe O'Donnell!

Irish is spoken in every county in Munster, but principally in Cork, Waterford, Clare and Kerry. In Limerick and Tipperary it is fast going out of use. It may be said to be dead in the northern half of Tipperary except in the mountainous districts. The men of this famous county should put their shoulders to the wheel and not suffer themselves to be taunted with the disgrace of having suffered their mother tongue to die. The county Limerick is nearly as bad a plight as Tipperary. Forty years ago a considerable part of the business of the city of Limerick was transacted in Irish; almost all the storekeepers spoke it fluently; but now not one in five of the business men of the "beautiful city" knows a word of it. In Clare the language has a strong hold still. It would indeed be sad if the country in which Bryan Merriman composed the "Midnight Court"—*Cúirt an mbeadhán oicháde*—were to forget her native language. The county of Waterford is another great stronghold of Gaelic. It is spoken all through it, from the Barrow to the Blackwater. This country was the adopted home of one of the greatest of modern Gaelic poets—namely, Donchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara. His *Ban chnoic Éirean O* is one of the most exquisite lyrics ever composed in any language or in any age. It has been translated and versified by the celebrated and gifted James Clarence Mangan. In Connaught everyone is popularly supposed to be able to speak Irish; but alas! there are few parts of Ireland where the language is more rapidly falling into decay. Whether it is because so many of the working classes of this province emigrate annually to England, and as evil communications invariably corrupt good manners, they affect on their return home a contempt for their own language, and very often attempt even the English accent! A Connaughtman trying to talk English after the manner of a Lancashire chawbacon is one of the most pitiable objects in the world. The decay of the Irish language in Connaught is a two-fold loss, because it is there the most correct and polished dialect of Gaelic is spoken. The dialect spoken in Connaught stands nearly in the same relation to the language spoken in the other provinces, that Tuscan does to Italian, or Castilian to Spanish—that is to say, it is the best and purest; and there is every reason to think that if the Irish language were to come into general use again, it would be the Connaught dialect that would be used in the written language

throughout the island. Irish has, however, still a great hold all through Connaught, except in the southern parts of Roscommon and Leitrim. In these two districts it may be said to be extinct, but in all other parts of the province it is very generally known and spoken.

Next to having the language taught in the National schools, the great thing that is wanting is a cheap class of elementary books. Their present high price puts them almost out of the reach of the poor. Let us hope that the time is near when some patriotic publisher will see his way to supply this important work.—'Irishman.'

## DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN IRELAND.

LAST week in our summary review of the year just closed, we stated that it was one of progress and prosperity in Ireland. A remarkable confirmation of that opinion reaches us in the annual return of the Irish Local Government Board for the fiscal year ended 29th September last. This return is an anticipatory summary of the principal facts relating to expenditure and poor relief for the year, issued in advance of the annual report, which is not usually published until May or June, the following year, and which, although not professing to be strictly correct in detail, is sufficiently accurate to enable any one to form a just comparison of the working of the Poor-Law Department between this year and last. We learn from it the highly gratifying fact that pauperism, like crime, is rapidly decreasing in Ireland.

The total expenditure under all heads of poor relief in Ireland for the year ended 29th September, 1875, was £275,351, or close on a million, which included £933,249 poor rate lodged, £79,000 Parliamentary grants towards medical and educational expenses, and over £9,000 received from other sources. The gross expenditure the previous year was higher by £26,638. The net annual value of rateable property was £13,485,747, so that the net poundage on the Poor-rate lodged was under 1s. 5d. The chief items of expenditure last year were:—

In maintenance and clothing in 163 workhouses	£416,148
Out-door relief	94,755
Cost of relief in Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, and in extern hospitals	8,393
Salaries and rations of officers	126,411
Emigration expenses	966
All other poor relief expenditure	121,444
Expenses under Medical Charities Acts	141,406
Registration of births, deaths, and marriages	12,476
Sanitary Acts	33,151
Burial grounds	4,438
Superannuation Acts	9,685
Cattle Plague Act	3,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>£975,351</b>

Upon in-maintenance there was a decrease, compared with the previous year, of £41,796, and of 32,190 in the number of persons relieved. This is very gratifying, indicating an improved industrial and social progress. The decrease of persons so relieved was from 253,195 to 221,000, but the latter indicates an average in daily receipt of relief of only about 43,000 persons, a very small number from a population of about 5,200,000. In out-door relief there was a slight increase of £2,668 in the expenditure, leaving the aggregate under both forms of relief still little short of £10,000 below that of the previous year. There was a decrease under almost every heading save expenditure under the Sanitary Acts, which show an increase of £25,233, but this a preventive agency to avoid disease and promote public health. The decrease under the head of cattle plague is most gratifying, the expenditure being only £3,078 against £10,792 the previous year. Emigration expenses have also dwindled from £2,070 to £966. Salaries and allowances of officers are still enormous, forming more than one-sixth of the actual expenditure on relief proper.—'Tablet.'

## THE POPE ON MUSIC.

A WRITER says:—"It is, perhaps, not well known that Pius IX. is a very fine musician. As a young man he cultivated his taste for music very assiduously, and his voice was magnificent. Even now it is very sweet and powerful, and when his Holiness sings at High Mass all who hear him are struck by the superb manner in which he executes the difficult Gregorian Chant. The Pope has always been a distinguished patron of music, and it is to him that Rome owed the flourishing condition of her Conservatory of Music, which, however, has sadly deteriorated of late. A few weeks back the Holy Father met Cappoci, the great composer of sacred music, and leader of the superb choir of the Vatican; his Holiness congratulated the maestro, and taking a valuable ring from his finger, presented it to him. At the same time he ordered that the name of Cappoci should be added to the list of Knights of the Grand Order of St. Gregory the Great. Rossini was an intimate friend of Pius IX., and dedicated to him a very fine march, which bears his name. Gounod has also frequently been received by him, and he has given him several notable decorations. When the famous prima donna, Carlotta Marchisio died, his Holiness ordered that the members of his special choir should sing at the funeral Mass said for her eternal repose. Pius IX. is at present much interested in the great church music question, which is so widely discussed in the musical world. He disapproves of the use of profane music in churches, but, at the same time, recently expressed an opinion that, as a rule, what is called sacred music was dull and dreary. He thought that sacred music should be dramatic but not theatrical."



## GENERAL NEWS.

The following is an extract from an editorial in the Philadelphia 'Press' of February 11:—"An editor of one of the Troy papers, Hon. John A. Francis, writes home from India, expressing his judgment that the money expended there in Christian missions is practically thrown away. Mr. M. D. Conway has also uttered the same opinion quite freely in the lyceums of this country during the last year. A sense of the ineffectiveness of their missions has gained publicity in England among the very supporters of the great missionary societies. In a circular letter addressed by the Episcopalians Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to their episcopal brethren at home, while claiming some effectiveness for their missions among the aboriginal low caste non-Aryan people, these competent authorities write as follows: 'In fact, looking at the work of missions on the broadest scale, and especially upon that of our own missions, we must confess that, in many cases, their condition is one of stagnation rather than of advance. There seems a consequent paralysis of the power to convert. The converts too often make such poor progress in the Christian life that they fail to act as leaven in the lump of their countrymen. In particular, the missions do not attract to Christ many men of education, not even from among those who have been trained within their own schools.'"

The 'Voce della Verita' (newspaper), of Rome, noticing the report published in the English papers of secret negotiations between the extremists of the Anglican clergy and the Vatican, looking to the secession to Rome of the whole body of ritualists, strenuously denies the existence of any such negotiations. It says there is a powerful, but not a secret, movement among the English Protestant clergy toward a return "to the glorious unity of the Church."

The league, instituted at Rome in honor of the great Irish patriot O'Connell, with a view of securing liberty of education, is now in very flourishing circumstances. It already contains upon its list about 1,500 influential names, including that of the famous Cesare Cantù, the historian and novelist. It is reported that the illustrious Florentine savant, Marquis Gino Capponi, is very ill. He is eighty. Not long ago he headed the address for the better observance of the Sunday, which was proposed by the Archbishop of Florence.

A Texas mob has just been guilty of an unpardonable atrocity. Anthony Smith, a negro who had murdered J. M. Baker, a young farmer, was tried and sentenced to be hanged at Cameron, and now a telegram to the 'Galveston News' says: "Just before daylight this morning an armed body of horsemen, forty or fifty strong, rode into Cameron and made their way to the gaol. They forced an entrance, took the prisoner from his cell, and conducted him some miles out from the town, where they put him to death in a most horrible manner. The condemned and doomed negro was tied up by the hands, fuel collected and heaped round him, and a fire kindled, which gradually blazed and enveloped his body, burning him to a crisp. Not satisfied with the torture inflicted and the consequent death, the mob then riddled the charred remains with bullets."

The museum which has been established in the Roman College, is now open to the public. It is a loan exhibition on the plan of those which have been so popular in Europe, and as an example of the wonderful artistic wealth of Rome is certainly highly interesting. Here are to be seen many extraordinary things which the public does not usually have the privilege of inspecting as they are mostly taken from the private residences of their owners. Prince Borghese sent a collection of crystal cups and vases; Signor Castellani, the great jeweller, some unique specimens of porcelain, and the Duchess di Marino a most astonishing collection of fans of all sizes and centuries. Count Cini a superb selection of porcelain, and Prince Odescalchi some unique pieces of embroidered silk.

There is a large Newfoundland dog belonging to the Bear Island lighthouse, Me., who always barks from the time he first hears the paddle-wheels of the steamer Lewiston until the engineer salutes him with the whistles. This action on his part is of great advantage, especially in foggy weather when the light cannot be seen. The dog barks and listens to the salute, and, when the three whistles are given, walks off with an intense air of satisfaction.

The 'San Francisco Alta' notices the grand scheme of Messrs. Flood and O'Brien, managers of the Consolidated Virginia and California Mining Companies, who have announced their determination to send a specimen of the product of these mines to the Centennial for exhibition. They have under consideration a plan to exhibit the product of one month's yield of gold and silver from their mines, which it is expected can be made to reach \$10,000,000, made up in 3,500 silver bricks, weighing 150 tons, and will require fifteen cars for transportation. It is stated that the plan will be carried out if arrangements can be made with the Government to purchase the bullion. This will be a chance to get rid of gold and silver bullion for bonds of the government, which, with the discount on silver bullion, would leave a handsome profit to the Comstock lode. If the bonanza kings could produce \$10,000,000 of silver in one month, it would take all the mills in Nevada to reduce the ore, even if the ore could be raised from the mines. They can do big things in California, raise big potatoes, squashes, and big trees, but to talk of \$10,000,000 of silver in one month is overstepping the mark. The whole matter of \$5,000,000 in one month, or \$10,000,000 in two months or more depends on the disposition of the Government to purchase this bullion for gold or bonds, and place the same on exposition at the Centennial in June or July. It is a big thing to think of, but a grander scheme to carry it out and get rid of that amount of silver bullion at par.

The following characteristic paragraph appears in the Liberal 'Vossische Zeitung': "The conversions of Protestant noblemen are increasing in a remarkable manner in Westphalia. A short time ago Baron Clement von Dicker, Lord of Rodinghausen, went over to the Catholic Church. On the 4th ult., Herr Ernest von Kranz-

Matena, second-lieutenant in the 4th Westphalian Regiment of Cuirassiers, made a formal statement before the District Court at Warendorf, that he had renounced the Evangelical Church and become a Catholic. Krans is a cousin of M. Forcade de Biaix, one of the judges of the Superior Tribunal of the Province, who also went over to the Catholic Church." This does not look as if Ultramontaniam was "on its last legs."

An American paper referring to the case of a dog which during recent low water crossed the rapids above Niagra Falls to a small islet, and is now unable to return, speaks of two instances in which dogs have been sent over the Falls, and survived the plunge. In November, 1836, it is stated that a bull-terrier was put in a sack by a couple of men who had determined to get rid of her, and thrown off from the middle of Goat Island Bridge. In the following spring she is said to have been found alive and well about sixty rods below the ferry, having lived through the winter on a dead cow that was thrown over the bank the previous fall. In 1850 another dog, a male of the same species, was thrown into the rapids, also near the bridge. "In less than an hour he came up the ferry stairs very wet, and not at all gay." The reason given why the animals are not killed is, that the water pours down so rapidly and in such quantities that the water below cannot run off fast enough, but piles up in large water cones, which are constantly forming and breaking. It is suggested that if any strong animal should fall on one of these cones, as upon a soft cushion, it might slide safely into the current below. The dogs were doubtless fortunate enough to fall in this way, aided also by the repulsion of the water from the rocks in the swift channel through which they passed. It is further remarked that it is not impossible that some strong man in a light, strong boat may thus at some future time, go over the Horseshoe Fall and not be killed.

An interesting bit of information concerning the public schools is furnished by the 'New England Journal of Education,' which says: "The school population of the United States is thirteen millions—nearly fourteen. Of this number eight millions are enrolled in schools, and only four and one-half millions are in average daily attendance."

We have now by mail Lieutenant Cameron's highly interesting report of his march through Africa, from Lake Tanaganyiko to the west coast. His letters to the Geographical Society say he intended to descend the Lualaba to the coast, but he was unable to procure canoes. He thereupon proceeded through the valley of the Lomame to the headwaters of the Zambeze, and thence marched to his destination. He marched 2953 miles afoot, and his astronomical observations taken under the most difficult circumstances, are amazing. The geographical observations were also of great importance. The Lualaba was found flowing in a western direction, and its identity with the Congo was proven. Another discovery of remarkable interest made by Cameron is that of Lake Mohrya, on which he found lake villages, such as those which existed in Switzerland prior to historic times. He suddenly found in the heart of Africa a people whose habits are identical with those of the Swiss lake dwellers. It is the discovery of a lost page of human history, and its value to anthropologists cannot be overestimated. Lieutenant Cameron believes the sources of the Congo and Zambeze are so near together that a canal, twenty miles long, cut through a level plain, would connect the two great rivers and open a highway for commerce through the centre of Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean.

Of all the magnificent discourses given by Cardinal Manning, none has made so much impression upon the Protestant mind as the funeral oration delivered by his Eminence over the corpses of the four Franciscan nuns lost in the Deutschland. Opportunities of thus honoring the dead are rare in England, and, therefore, the public mind is less familiar with the Cardinal's eloquence upon the awful subject. Some little curiosity, as well as the genuine holy interest inspired by the sad occasion, had drawn a vast assemblage of Protestant ministers to the Franciscan Church at Chatford, where the ceremony was held. The Cardinal stood upon the steps of the Altar, and before him lay stretched the four corpses, pale and placid, the countenances exposed to view, and still even in death expressive of holy faith and resignation in which the blessed sisters had died. The congregation was moved to the greatest tenderness by the pathetic words coming from the lips of the Cardinal, trembling with emotion as he pronounced them. And when it was related how, amid the horrors of the wreck, the holy sisters refused to go up into the rigging because they were preparing for the death for which, up to the last moment, they had been preparing their fellow-sufferers, a murmur, the meaning of which could not be mistaken, ran through the assembly. "These poor Franciscan nuns will bring many converts to the Church of Rome. I almost wish myself that I had not come to listen to the Cardinal," said a Protestant gentleman as he left the Church.

The visitor who may have any doubts as to the diabolical spirit which impelled the miscreants of the Commune will be convinced when, as he nears the Louvre, he beholds the charred remains of the Tuilleries. More than once I have walked around there, and have asked myself the meaning of the words cut in the head-stone over each door, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité?" And I have come to the conclusion that in the minds of the leaders of the Commune these meant the right to destroy your neighbor's property, the privilege of making all poor, since everybody cannot be rich, and the privilege of taking others into your company, if they will not invite you to their's. In looking through the shivered windows and cornices I noticed the single word *honneur* (honor) over a door. It is sadly charred and smoky-looking, and I could not help thinking that the coincidence was a true one. Honor in those days was dimmed to such an extent that it would take years to repair the terrible deeds of a few hours. It is quite right, we believe, that the Tuilleries should be allowed to remain in their present charred condition as a public commentary upon the reign of those scoundrels who professed to represent, while they terrified, the people.—'Catholic Standard.'

**1834** PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD,  
Per Dozen ... .. 110s.  
COLONIAL WINES, from 30s.  
" " of unusual quality, from the Grange } 35s.  
Vineyards, S.A. ... .. }  
TREAS, in Large and Varied Stock.  
**H O G G & H U T T O N,**  
PRINCES STREET.

**C E D A R ! C E D A R ! ! C E D A R !**  
**F I N D L A Y A N D C O .**

Beg to intimate that they have now landing, direct from Brisbane, Queensland, ex brig Pakeha, 109,000 super. feet of picked CEDAR LOGS of a very superior quality, 8 feet to 20 feet girth, and are prepared to supply the trade with the same at the following prices:—

1in. and upward, 6d per foot
3/4in. " 5d "
1/2in. " 4d "

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.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

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

**OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,**

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

**HONOR BROTHERS' CELEBRATED HAMS AND BACON,**  
GRAIN FED.

The great difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining really first-class HAMS and BACON has induced us to purchase from Messrs. HONOR BROTHERS Oamaru the whole of this SEASON'S CURE, over TEN TONS, the quality of which is undoubtedly, the finest that has ever been in this market. The PIGS on this FARM are carefully tended, well kept, and fed entirely on peas and other grain specially grown for their use, the result being, the

**CHOICEST HAMS AND BACON**

In the Province, for which we are prepared to take the following moderate prices:—

Bacon, by the side ... ..	10d per lb
Hams, whole ... ..	1s 2d per lb

Sole Agents for Peninsula Factory's Celebrated Cheddar Cheese.  
**ESTHER AND LOW, GEORGE-STREET.**

**NOTICE.**

IT was originally the intention of the Christian Brothers' School Fund Committee to thank by name each contributor to the projected Bazaar and Art Union, naming, at the same time, the article contributed, with its value; but it has been found that to do so would be an impossibility, as well because of the number of the contributions, as because many persons have sent in their offerings by means of others, so that mistakes might frequently be made; it has, therefore, been decided merely to give a general list of contributors, so far as their names are known, with the principal articles presented. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Mr. Woods, Mr. Columb, Mrs. Fisher, Master O. Guardiola, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Dungan, Mrs. Paveletich, Mrs. Davis, the Misses Smith, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Murray, Mr. Perrin, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Norman, Mr. Baird, Miss Day, the Misses Irwin, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Baxter, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Hawkins, Miss C. Couzens, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Waikari; Mrs. Butler, Mr. Sligo, Miss B. Sheedy, Miss E. Moloney, Mrs. Reynolds, the Misses Connor, Miss Dungan, Miss S. McClosky, Mrs. Wishat, the Misses Smith, Port Chalmers; Miss Mills, Miss Kent, the Misses Harris, Miss K. Drumm, Miss Davis, Master Hall, Miss A. Hall, Miss Ross, Master Ross, Master E. Scanlan, Miss Clara Scanlan, Master J. Scanlan, Miss M. Guardiola, Mr. Cummins, Miss Columb, Mrs. Court, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Connice, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. J. Hall, the Misses Boney, Mrs. Maceo, Miss C. Keenan, Mrs. Matheson, Mr. Hayman, Messrs. Sargood, Son, and Ewen, Messrs. Brown, Ewen, and Co., Mr. Gartland, Mrs. Baume, Mrs. J. Carroll, Mrs. Griffin, Revd. Fathers Crowley, O'Leary, and Sheehan, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. J. Toal, Mrs. A. Toal, Mrs. Dodson, Mr. E. Sheedy, Mr. F. Sheedy, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Court. Of the articles contributed amongst the most valuable are a handsome dressing-case; an electro-plated tea-service; a silver teapot; a statue of the B.V.M. under a glass shade; a beautiful toilet-case and Japanese glove box; a gold scarf-pin and pendant for a watchguard; a silver watch; handsome work-boxes and writing-desks, &c. It is requested that the subscription lists may be given in on Saturday, 15th inst. The Art Union drawing of prizes will not take place until the end of May. Owing to the ceremonies of Holy Week, which prevented the list being prepared in time, we are unable to insert the names of very many contributors this week; but we cannot pass over in silence a magnificent oil painting of His Holiness, presented by Dr. Murphy.  
J. F. PERRIN, Hon. Sec.

**SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, 1876.**

The Most Rev. Dr. MORAN begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions:—(Continued)

Father Donovan ... ..	£ s. d.
... ..	10 10 0

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending April 13, 1876:—

Mrs. Daly, Forbury ... ..	£ s. d.
Mr. Sullivan, Dunedin, to January 13, 1876 ... ..	0 6 6
" J. Hinchey, Winton, to May 8, 1876 ... ..	1 5 0
" C. Quinn, Riverton, to November 22, 1876 ... ..	1 0 0
" D. Harris, Dunedin, to April 10, 1876 ... ..	2 0 0
" E. Mahoney, Auckland, to July 10, 1876 ... ..	1 5 0
" H. Leary, Arawatare, to October 31, 1875 ... ..	1 5 0
" J. O'Leary, Tua Marina, to May 8, 1876 ... ..	0 13 0
" P. O'Sullivan, Blenheim, to May 8, 1876 ... ..	1 6 0
" J. Morrison, Blenheim, to January 31, 1876 ... ..	1 12 6
" Knott, Mosgiel, to April 24, 1876 ... ..	0 13 0
Rev. Father Pezant, to November 15, 1876 ... ..	1 5 0
Mr. Kennedy, Dunedin, to May 1, 1876 ... ..	0 12 6
" S. Fahy, Lawrence, to January 16, 1876 ... ..	1 5 0
" T. J. Kelly, Lawrence, to January 16, 1876 ... ..	0 12 6
" J. Lavery, Charleston, to February 12, 1877 ... ..	0 12 6
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Westport ... ..	1 5 0
Mr. A. M'Rae, Addison's Flat, to July 10, 1876 ... ..	0 15 0
" J. Corr, Westport, to June 12, 1876 ... ..	0 15 0
	1 19 6

**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. F. PERRIN, Manager, TABLET Office, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

**THE 'TABLET' NEWSPAPER COMPANY.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, May 22nd, at 8 p.m.

JOHN F. PERRIN, Secretary.

**New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

**ABOLITION**

THE Inquisitors of the Central Government are here, but the nature of their reception by the Provincial authorities has not yet transpired. It is not, however, a matter of much importance to the people whether they have been well or ill received. Personally there can be no objection to receive these gentlemen respectfully, and invite them to visit our local institutions. But it is important that nothing should be done by any one in Otago calculated in the slightest degree to compromise the principle of Provincial independence. These gentlemen in their official capacity are the emissaries of a tyrannically centralising Government, and in that capacity should be distrusted and repelled.

The Central Government, backed by men inimical to the prosperity of the great remote Provinces, and bent on centralising all things political and social in one locality, is defying the unanimous opinions of these Provinces, trampling on their rights and most cherished privileges, and defiantly pursuing a policy most detrimental to their interests. This policy, if successful, must necessarily result in the comparative impoverishment of Otago, Canterbury, and Auckland, and the undue aggrandisement of the Straits' Provinces.

History records few more flagrant attempts at barefaced plunder than this centralising project of the present Ministry. They propose to destroy the Provincial institutions of Otago and Auckland, not only without asking the leave of these Provinces, but in defiant opposition to the unanimous wishes of their inhabitants. Except in times of war, or insurrection, there never was known such a proceeding. When England desired the parliamentary union of Scotland and Ireland, the Parliaments of these two countries were consulted, and by some means, their consent, expressed at least externally, was obtained. But here in New Zealand, there was not even the pretence of consideration, decency, or constitutional action, when a great wrong against the rights, liberties and pecuniary interests of at least some of the Provinces was attempted and so far partially perpetrated. The people were not consulted in the first instance, as they ought to have been: their local legislatures were not consulted at all; and even now, after the elections

have proved that the people of Otago and Auckland are almost to a man opposed to Abolition and Centralism, the Central Government perseveres, in its wicked determination, to make Abolition an accomplished fact.

Can there be any greater tyranny and injustice than this? If Otago and Auckland were divided pretty equally on this question, and all other parts of New Zealand pretty unanimous in favour of Abolition, there might be some excuse for the Ministry and their bottle-holders. But, as matters stand at present, they are absolutely without excuse or justification. It is a case of a sturdy robber, well armed, telling his victim to stand and deliver.

And what is the pretence? Why, that some of the Provinces, notably Auckland, are too poor to pay their way. Auckland indignantly denies this, and maintains that her present financial deficits arise from the action of the Central Government itself. And this we believe to be the truth. But granting, for argument's sake, that the statement of the Central Government is correct, does it not follow that the poverty of the poor Provinces can only be remedied by the riches of the more prosperous Provinces? The argument of Abolition then resolves itself into this. The poor Provinces are to be annihilated because they are poor, and the rich Provinces of Otago and Canterbury because they are rich. And is not this political Communism?

But surely the people of these two Provinces ought to be allowed to dispose of what belongs to themselves; and if they are determined, if possible, to retain their institutions so necessary for their continued well-being, is it not the extreme of injustice on the part of the Central Government to deprive them of these, in spite of their most energetic protests? To us this appears to be monstrous under every point of view. It is wrong in principle; it is an actual injustice inflicted on every inhabitant of these Provinces; it is wrong as a precedent, and prepares the way for a reckless disregard of proprietary rights. It is the introduction of a principle that strikes at the root of individual rights, in reference both to liberty and property.

Possibly, Abolition may be right. This is not the question with which we are now dealing, though we may say that, in our opinion, it is most unwise, and must be most injurious to this Province; but, even if it were the wisest and best of measures, it should not be enforced against the unanimous opposition of even one Province, so far, at least, as that Province is concerned. If a measure be good and wise, its operation may safely be left to time; it will win its way in the end. But the strong hand is rarely, if ever, successful against the strong will. Abolition, even though it were accompanied with considerable advantages in some respects, must inevitably prove disastrous if forced by the strong hand on an unwilling population.

#### A WIDE-SPREAD RACE.

WHEN we look at the map of the world, the space covered by Ireland is seen to be but a very small one, as compared with the vast expanse of the earth's surface; and yet it was destined to prove one of the chief fountain heads, from which civilized mankind was to extend over the face of the globe. In his home the Irishman was for centuries oppressed, so that the country, which God had given to him, was seen to belong to no one less than to its rightful owner. Harrassed and wronged, because of his steadfastness to his faith, he was barely enabled to gain a precarious existence by grievous toil. Poverty and suffering were familiar to him: he was denied the benefits of education, and was made a "spectacle to God and man."

But, though depressed, he was not heart-broken: through all, the spring of his elastic Celtic nature supported him. Hope never fled from before his eyes; and he ever looked forward to a brighter day to come. That day seems now fully to have dawned: in Home Rule he appears to be drawing near to an epoch of freedom and happiness, when Ireland shall put forth her latent energies, and assume a proud position amongst the nations of Europe.

Meanwhile, the Irish people are nobly fulfilling their destinies abroad: from all sides accounts reach us of their prosperity in distant lands. In Australia they grow stronger day by day; and, after their manner, their progress is marked by the building of churches and the opening of schools, which serve at once as monuments of their temporal success and their faith, which controls and purifies it. In New Zealand they are prospering, and their advancement is similarly marked. They cover the continent of North America. They

are well established in Africa; while from an American exchange we learn the following:—"It is not generally known, that there is a large and prosperous Irish settlement in the Argentine Republic, in South America. In one of the provinces, Buenos Ayres, there is a population of nearly 400,000, of which nearly half is Irish. The country is exceedingly fertile, producing two crops of figs and potatoes a year, and one hundred sorts of grass, that grow only by great care elsewhere. It is a rich grazing country, and the most extensive farmers in the province are Irishmen, who hold immense tracts of land, and carry on a wool trade that rivals Australia."

The spread of the Irish race abroad is very suggestive, and cannot fail to furnish much food for reflection to thinking minds. It surely is something more than chance, that has thus preserved and extended a people, once doomed by tyrants to destruction; and which has conferred upon them, as it were, a power of being strengthened by injury and loss, like to that, with which Horace poetically endowed the Romans—

*Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennis  
Nigra feraci frondie in Alcido,  
Per damna, per cades ab ipso  
Ducit opes animumque ferro.*

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE grand concert in aid of the Christian Brothers' School Fund is fixed for Friday evening next, 21st April, instead of Easter Monday as formerly announced. We hope the change will be for the better, as a really excellent programme has been drawn up, and one that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. In addition to the ladies and gentlemen from Lawrence, the following Dunedin amateurs will assist: Mrs. Bartlett, the Misses Hesford and Hill, and Messrs. Coates, White, and Ibbotson. Mrs. Woods will preside at the piano; and the Committee have with commendable forethought secured the services of Messrs. T. White and C. Sykes to assist Mrs. Woods during the evening. The tickets are being rapidly disposed of, and we shall indeed be disappointed if the Temperance Hall is not crowded from floor to ceiling on Friday evening next. One of Brimsmead's Iron Grand Pianos has been provided for the entertainment.

AN entertainment in aid of the Port Chalmers Church will be given in the Forrester's Hall on Thursday next. Several favorite amateurs have promised their services, including Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Woods, from Lawrence. The success of former entertainments in aid of the same object is sufficient to guarantee a large attendance on this occasion.

WE are requested by the Committee of the Christian Brothers' School Fund Bazaar to acknowledge with thanks, on their behalf, the kind offer of Messrs. Lane and Campbell, to supply the refreshment stall with mineral waters to the amount of £10.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1876, will long be remembered by the Catholics of Wanganui, as it was the day fixed to open a branch of the H.A.C.B.S. At six o'clock the Presiding Officers, President, J. Coogan, Vice-President, G. Atkinson, of the Wellington Branch, delegated by the Executive Directory to inaugurate the Society, took their seats. The business of the meeting was then opened by the Presiding Officer with the usual prayer, after which the Candidates—numbering about thirty-five—were initiated; and the following gentlemen were elected as officers:—President, Bro. J. M. Purcell; Vice-President, Bro. P. Gaughren; Secretary, Bro. J. Bates; the Rev. Father Kirk kindly consented to act as Treasurer and Chaplain; Warden, Bro. C. O. Leary; Guardian, Bro. A. Leydon. The following gentlemen were elected as trustees:—Bros. Hartnett, Ready, and Connell. The President and Vice-President then returned thanks for the high and responsible position in which they had been placed. A vote of thanks was accorded the Wellington Branch for their diligence in obtaining the necessary dispensation from Melbourne. The Delegates, in a few well chosen words, thanked the officers and members for their hospitality, etc., and hoped the new branch of H.A.C.B.S., which had been so successfully started, would prosper. The Angelus was then said by the newly-elected President, and the meeting closed.

WE have been favored by Mr. Braithwaite with a pamphlet entitled 'Our Land Laws; What should be their Basis?' by Chas. W. Purnell. This short treatise contains a vast amount of useful information; and the fact that a second edition has been called for, proves that it has met with due appreciation.

THE catalogue of publications supplied by Messrs. Reith and Wilkie, is in itself a work of art, and the engravings which it contains, as specimens of those to be found in the various volumes named, are well worthy of attention. The establishment in question, by the class of works it furnishes, bears testimony to the intellectual status of Dunedin, and speaks highly of the literary requirements of its inhabitants.

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the Christian Brothers' School Fund Bazaar was held in the vestry-room, attached to St. Joseph's Church, on Monday evening last. The Rev. Father Crowley occupied the chair, and several matters of importance were definitely arranged. Amongst the principal of these was the appointment of door-keepers, for which the following gentlemen were selected:—Messrs. Deehan, Murray, E. Carroll, Connor, Burke, Connellan, Meenan, Perrin, Harris, Woods, Bunbury, Toal, O'Donnell and Brennan. Mr. John Carroll and Mr. Francis Meenan were elected treasurers, to act separately in the evening or afternoon, as they should arrange between them. It was resolved that no one should be admitted into the hall free, where the bazaar was being held,

without a ticket or a pass signed by the Lady Superior, who should have full power to exercise discretion in the matter; that on no pretence should malt or spirituous liquors be introduced, and that any attempt at dancing should at once be put a stop to. It was finally resolved, on the motion of Mr. John Carroll, seconded by Mr. Burke, that the present meeting should be formed into a committee, for the purpose of assisting the ladies to carry through the work of the Bazaar; and that as many of the members, as possibly could do so, should at all times attend in the University Hall during the holding of the sales. Several minor matters were also discussed and provided for, which, however, it is not necessary to specify.

SIMONSEN'S English Opera Company completed their season of 25 nights on Saturday last. During their performance here they gained for themselves a brilliant reputation, and established themselves as popular favorites. The "Hermit's Bell," with which they concluded their engagement, was one of the most successful pieces represented by them, and, owing to their efforts, has made a most favorable impression on the public of Dunedin.

On Tuesday last, another shock of earthquake was felt generally throughout the South Island. At Oamaru, it is said to have been the most violent that has as yet occurred. It was plainly perceptible in Dunedin, but, strange to say, seems not to have been here accompanied by the rumbling noise usual under the circumstances.

THE 'Mount Ida Chronicle' says it is rather surprising that no effort has been made to develop the reefs known to exist at the Serpentine. For a long time it has been known that the Serpentine district is covered with indications of substantial reefs. Yet nothing whatever has been done. The Serpentine reefs stand in the same position that the Macetown reefs stuck at for so long. Their apparent inaccessibility is also against them. Some of our practical men, of adventurous spirit, might well spend some of their spare time this dry weather in visiting the localities. Mr. John Cogan has sent us in a few specimens he obtained which are full of gold, not mere specks, but of a rough nature. These can be seen at our office by any interested.

We learn from the 'Wakatip Mail' that complaints are rife about the scarcity of employment for labor. The "swagsman" is again becoming "an institution," and is often met with by travellers. Had the lands been freely and genuinely opened this state of things might not have again sprung into existence.

THE 'Jytleton Times' says the Canterbury Marble Company, anticipating the assistance of the Government and Road Board of the District, have decided upon starting to make the road to their quarries. The Company have already arranged for work by securing plant, &c., and only wait the completion of the road to enable them to commence active operations. From an architectural point of view, this stone will be a valuable addition to our building materials, as it will form a splendid relief, and set off the white stone now so extensively used in our buildings. Professor Bickerton has analysed the marble, and given the following report upon it:—Report on the analysis of a sample of marble received from the Canterbury Marble Company. "On analysis, the above sample of marble was found to contain 98.53 per cent of carbonate of lime, with an insoluble residue, consisting of silica, alumina, and manganese, the coloring matter being due to the latter constituent. The above is a very fine sample of marble, the refuse from which will make excellent lime." Signed, A. W. Bickerton, F.C.S., &c., &c.

In a community like ours, where particular party interests frequently tend to mar the harmony which should guide our conduct towards each other as citizens and colonists, it is always a pleasing duty to draw attention to those friendly exhibitions of good fellowship which are occasionally noticeable in our midst, and more especially so when these spring from a feeling of genuine regard. In saying this much we are only expressing in very feeble terms indeed the general response which has been made by the Typographical Association in paying a tribute to the many sterling good qualities which have characterised their late secretary, Mr. John Dungan, who has resigned that position in consequence of having accepted an appointment in connection with the new evening journal at Oamaru. On Tuesday evening the Association, through their President (Mr. H. M. Cole), waited on Mr. Dungan, at the 'Guardian' Office, and presented him, in the presence of the companionship, with a very handsome and massive silver inkstand, suitably inscribed, in token of his past services; Mr. Cole, in a few well-chosen remarks, wishing the recipient and his family every success in his new sphere of action.—Mr. Dungan responded in feeling terms, and trusted the Association with which he had so long and intimately been connected, would continue as prosperous and useful as it had hitherto been.—The health of Mr. Dungan was drunk with all the honors, and several toasts followed which were suitably responded to.—'Guardian.'

### HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPLY TO SIR JULIUS VOGEL.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION.

WE have much pleasure in inserting the following able letter, which appeared in yesterday's 'Guardian.' The ideas expressed in it coincide with those put forward in our leader, which was, however, in type, before its publication:—

Province of Otago, N.Z.,  
Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, April 6, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th March informing me that Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles are visiting this province for the purpose therein stated; and enclosing copy of the instructions with which these gentlemen have been furnished.

In reply I have to say that the present action of the Colonial Executive, in taking for granted that the new Parliament, to which was delegated the ratification or otherwise of "The Abolition of Pro-

vinces Bill," will ratify the same, appears to me to be premature, and that it will be time enough to take such action after the Parliament has determined as to what is to be the specific form of government for the future.

I cannot for a moment suppose that in the case of Otago, where, under much abused Provincial Institutions the province has grown up and flourished to a marvellous extent, these institutions are to be wantonly destroyed in the very prime of their manhood, and directly in the teeth of the declared and all but unanimous desire and convictions of the people. I feel persuaded that if a plebiscite were taken on this question a vast proportion of the votes would be on one side, and in favour of the province retaining its own revenues, distributing them on its own behalf, and working out its own destiny in its own way.

Your favourite idea of counties—with fix endowments—far more permanent and secure than any that is likely to be acquired from Colonial legislation, has been for years within reach of the people of Otago if they chose to avail themselves thereof, and it needs no action on the part of the Colonial Legislature to confer the privilege on them.

Under all the circumstances of the case I desire to be excused from being a party to initiating the policy now in question—as being alike disastrous to the interests and repugnant to the feelings and wishes of the people of Otago.

I cannot recognise the right of the rest of the Colony to force upon Otago any system of administration of its local affairs which is to be centered at Wellington, and which does not commend itself to the judgment of the people concerned.

It is bad enough, for example, that Taranaki, with 6,000 people, should have an equal voice in the disposal of the consolidated revenue as has Dunedin with its population of 25,000; and it will be infinitely worse that in disposing of our territorial revenues, and dealing with the domestic affairs of Otago, the Province of Taranaki is to have as much power as the city of Dunedin.

The probable revenue of Otago may be set down as about one-half that of the whole Colony, while the voting power of the Province in the disposal thereof in the Colonial Parliament will be less than one-fourth of the whole. If left to itself the revenue of Otago would, I believe, in a very few years exceed that of the whole of the rest of the Colony put together.

You may rest assured that it is a grand mistake to suppose that the people of this Province will tamely submit to have forced upon them a system of political communism from which they have everything to lose and nothing to gain; to aid and abet in which, on my part, would be to belie the position which I have for so many years held at the hands of the people.

I cannot think that the action of the late Colonial Parliament, which, as shown at the recent general election, has been so universally condemned in Otago, will be maintained by the new Parliament in so far as this Province is concerned.

It is, I think, useless to disguise from ourselves that, stripped of all the verbosity and special pleading with which the question may be surrounded, there remains the naked fact that Colonial Finance and not the good of the people of New Zealand is at the bottom of the proposed changes—changes which I have an intense conviction will, if carried into effect, very seriously prejudice the interests and retard the progress of this section of the Colony.

I need not say that this has hitherto been the foremost province in New Zealand, and it is not by depriving it of its revenues, bringing them under the sole appropriation of the Parliament at Wellington, and reducing the province to the dead level of colonial uniformity, that it can hope to maintain that position.

If I might venture to say so, it is to my mind deeply to be deplored that colonial statesmen can see no other way of grappling with the evils which have arisen out of a vicious system of finance than by applying a remedy which cannot fail to prove worse than the disease.

No doubt it may be said that while my views are limited to the narrow platform of a province, you are called to deal with the interests of the colony as a whole.

I submit, however, that no policy can be beneficial to the colony which affects so injuriously such an important section thereof as that over which I have the honor to preside.

In consequence of what I have so fully stated in this letter, and as I am advised that the sending of three gentlemen to inspect the departments of the Provincial Government is without legal or constitutional authority, I must inform Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles that so far as the Provincial Government of Otago is concerned they cannot expect any aid in their mission.

Regretting that in performance of my public duty I should have been compelled to refuse your request,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACANDREW,

Superintendent of Otago.

Respecting the age of English bells, Mr. W. C. Lukis, in his little work, "Concerning Church Bells" has given some interesting facts. Of 698 bells in Wiltshire, 63 date prior to 1500; 23 belong to the sixteenth century; 273 to the seventeenth; 239 to the eighteenth; and 46 to the nineteenth. It is certain, however, that a much greater number of bells dating prior to 1500 would now be found in England had it not been for the frequent revolutions that have agitated England, involving the spoliation of churches and the confiscation and destruction of the ancient bells. The commencement of bell founding as a staple of Birmingham industry seems to have dated from the middle of the last century. Chimes were cast there about 1780, and from this time the manufacture declined until very recently.—'Iron Age.'

## BISHOP REDWOOD'S RECEPTION AT TAKAKA.

HIS LORDSHIP, accompanied by the Rev. Father Mahoney, was met on his arrival by a large circle of friends who assembled to welcome this distinguished visitor for the first time to their solitary district.

On Sunday morning, immediately before service, and in the presence of a crowded congregation, the following address, beautifully illuminated (the work of Mr. Ferrers, Nelson), was read to his Lordship by Mr. J. O'Reilly:—

"To the Right Rev. Francis Redwood, D.D.,

"Bishop of Wellington.

"May it please your Lordship,—

"We, the Catholics residing in this remote part of your diocese, are glad to be able to join (even at this eleventh hour) the other members of your flock in welcoming your arrival amongst us.

"The visit your Lordship pays us will be so much the more appreciated as it is the first we have received from so high a dignitary of the Church, and we only regret that it is not more in keeping with your exalted deserts, and our most hearty wishes.

"We are indeed few in number, yet we are the children of that tender mother, the Catholic Church, who is ever anxious to keep a protecting and watchful care over all her own. We are, we may say, in proportion to the large flock of your diocese, as the few strayed sheep of the fold.

"It is true our zealous clergy, who reside in Nelson, have come from time to time to pay us a visit, but the distance and the difficulties of communication have rendered them more seldom than we would wish. On that account also we cannot thank you too much for the favor, which is on this day conferred upon us by your pastoral visit.

"On these our distant and solitary shores we now and then hear a word or two about the trials which afflict our Holy Church, and particularly our beloved sovereign Pius IX.; but now we feel our hearts renewed and invigorated at the sight of your Lordship, who so faithfully represents that august personage.

"We assure you of our unalterable attachment to the Holy Father and our deep sorrow at his grievous trials, which we hope will be rewarded by a speedy and glorious triumph over his enemies.

"In your person we salute the pastor who has been appointed to work the salvation of our souls; in your person we venerate our Holy Father the Pope, from whom you have received blessings for yourself and especially for us.

"May we prove ourselves worthy children of so devoted a father and so vigilant a mother—the Holy Catholic Church.

"Moved by these feelings we earnestly and most humbly ask your Lordship's Episcopal blessing.

"JAMES O'REILLY,  
THOMAS WINDLE,  
ERIC SPARROW,

On behalf of the Catholics of Takaka."

His Lordship replied to the address in the most grateful and affectionate manner, and thanked them in feeling terms for the warm sympathy and regard expressed. He alluded especially to that part which referred to the trials of the Church and the sovereign of Pontiff, who, like most of his predecessors, gloried in his infirmities, for thus he would resemble more and more the patience of the Divine Master. He congratulated them on the very handsome church they had built in this retired part of the Diocese, and encouraged them with the hope of having one day, the happiness of a resident priest amongst them. His Lordship then proceeded to offer the sacrifice of the mass, at the Gospel of which he delivered a very powerful and eloquent discourse, which was listened to by all with the greatest attention. Having administered the sacrament of confirmation to a good number of candidates, he continued the Sacrifice, which brought the imposing ceremony to a close.

On Monday his Lordship was entertained at a sumptuous *dejeuner* given by the Catholics of Takaka, and at which many friends of other denominations were present. The place was in Mr. Windle's orchard, wherein was erected a spacious tent, nicely trimmed with green boughs and ferns, and under this pleasing canopy over fifty persons sat down to partake of the good things served up, and which spoke well for the ladies of Takaka.

When the cloth was removed, Mr. Eric Sparrow, who presided as chairman, read letters of apology from Messrs. Lewis and Robinson regretting their inability to attend, and giving his Lordship a hearty welcome. He then declined his right in favor of their guest calling on His Lordship to propose the first toast, to which he briefly replied that as the leading feature of this meeting was to give proof of their devotedness to himself who appeared amongst them in the capacity of a Bishop of the Catholic Church, and as he had no power or claim but what he had received from his Holiness Pius IX., it was but natural that he should propose the health of "His Holiness" the first toast. All present responded in the most cordial manner.

Mr. Eric Sparrow then proposed "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family," which was likewise responded to by all.

Mr. Jas. O'Reilly said:—With your Lordship's kind indulgence, having so cordially responded to the preceding toasts, I call on you all to drink the health of our venerable prelate, "the Guest," who honors us with his presence here to-day, I mean the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood. We venerate him not only as holding such an exalted position in the Church to which he belongs, but as the son of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families in the colony, and with these and many other claims he has on us, I ask you to drink his Lordship's health.

His Lordship gave an appropriate address in reply, thanking them especially for the allusion made to his family, and concluded with the hope that all present would rival and even outstep them in industry and success.

Mr. Owen Keoghan proposed next "The health of the visiting

Clergy," especially that of the Rev. Father Mahoney, who, though but a short time among them, had gained the esteem and good will of all.

The Rev. Father spoke in behalf of the absent clergy, but he declined to have any claims on their friendship, as he, like his Lordship, had been quite a stranger amongst them.

The next toast, which was proposed by the Rev. Father, was that of "The visiting Friends." When he looked round and beheld so many perfect strangers to himself, he could not but feel a sort of pride at the unanimity with which all co-operated with them in every mark of honor to him to whom honor was due. It was a pleasure, too, to find that no matter how they differed in religious opinions, it had nothing to do with their social intercourse as men, and he hoped they would ever thus continue friendly and united by that same spirit of charity which is the infallible characteristic of the Christian, and consequently of good citizens, successful colonists, and above all, of sincere and energetic New Zealanders. The toast was drunk with great applause.

Mr. Packard, who spoke on behalf of all the rest, thanked the Catholics for the generous manner in which they drank the toast. He, himself, was proud to be at such a meeting, and of the prominent part Takaka took in assembling to-day in such numbers. He hoped that it would not be their last, and that they could make a hearty return to their Catholic friends for their kind invitation to be present to-day.

The Vice-Chairman (Mr. Walker) having proposed "The Ladies," who had done their part so generously and so successfully, which being responded to by the Chairman the meeting broke up, all being highly pleased with the day's enjoyment.

His Lordship and the Rev. Father Mahoney were afterwards conducted by several of the persons present to visit the caves and other romantic places with which the valley of Takaka so richly abounds.—Nelson Colonist.

## REVIEW.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND MAGAZINE.'

THIS month's number of the periodical above named opens with "A Plea for the Vulgar Tongue," by H. S. Chapman, Esq.; an agreeably written paper upon a subject of much interest. The writer undertakes to show, that frequently the method of speech in use amongst uneducated people is not a departure from the original grammatical form of the language, but that it is really more true to this, than that now admitted to be correct and employed by cultivated persons; and he very fairly establishes his point, by bringing forward examples from the earlier English writers and others. At the present day, there is a disposition prevalent in many ways to corrupt the English tongue, so that those of us who value the purity of the language, and who hold with the quotation, so often and with such approbation made by Dean Trench, that "words are fossil poetry," must hail with satisfaction any attempt towards clearing our vernacular of obscurities, and leaving unclouded all its power of poetic suggestion. The paper of which we treat may, we think, be said to tend in this direction, and, therefore, is not only an agreeable addition to periodical literature, but may claim a higher standing amongst instructive matter that will last. The Rev. Thomas Roseby, L.L.D., contributes a review of a book entitled "The Unseen Universe," and whose reputed authors are Professors Tait and Thomson. The object of this work is "to establish on purely physical grounds the possibility of man's immortality;" but if the review give a fair idea of it, as we have little doubt it does, for it is well and clearly written, and distinguished by moderation and absence of prejudice, we cannot say we think the authors have made good their point. There is a great deal of vagueness in their speculations, and the conclusions at which they have arrived, seem to us to be far too hypothetic to indicate the solution of even the moderate problem put forward. But, although we fail to recognise that this has been solved, we do not see that there is any cause to deny that the discovery of man's immortality may possibly lie within the province of reason, since by its instrumentality we have been made acquainted with certain of the deeper mysteries of the Godhead. "Prying, curious reason," says Dr Newman, "searched out for us those prior and more austere mysteries which are attached to His being, and He suffers it to find them out." In conclusion, Dr. Roseby writes:—"The crude conception of the resuscitation of the very particles of which the body was made up at death, has long been silently abandoned." Perhaps so; but we hold that all such abandonments bespeak a low idea of the power of that God, who is "able of the stones to raise up children to Abraham." To E. W. Alexander, F.R.G.S., the magazine in question is indebted for a very interesting article on New Guinea, to which country of late so much attention has been directed. It is curious to learn that "New Guinea was known to the Arabs, probably long before its discovery by the Portuguese. They speak of the people as treacherous and cannibals. In one of the voyages of Sinbad, a tale which distinctly alludes to known places, he and his companions are wrecked on an island far distant from India, the natives of which are blacks, who first stupify his companions with some narcotic plant, then fatten them on rice and cocoa-nut, and when fat eat them. Sinbad escapes this fate, and meeting traders who speak Arabic, and who had come for pepper, leaves with them. The pepper and other features point to the Eastern archipelago, and show that these islands were well-known to the Arabs nearly a thousand years ago." We regret that the space at our disposal compels us to pass over without comment the remaining articles, except that of each we must say, in a literary point of view, it is, at least, quite up to the average. But the posthumous poems of Miss E. M. Hamilton require a word of remark. They undoubtedly ring of the genuine metal, and the most striking of them is a sonnet—written in strict accordance with the rules—on Luther. Much as we dislike the subject of this sonnet, we have no hesitation in admitting that some of the ideas contained in it touch closely upon the sublime, and had they been inspired by the life of St. Athanasius, or St. Augustine, or St. Bernard, or by that of some one of their brethren in

grandeur and holiness, they would have been most appropriate. As it is, the sole words the whole composition contains, applicable to him on whom it is written, are these

—Earth held him bound  
No dove in passion's burning chains.

We have always held—and a German savant has lately demonstrated the truth of the opinion—that Luther was a maniac. We, therefore, while we deplore the terrible calamities of which he was the origin, look chiefly with pity upon him. But it still is miserable to see, as in the present instance, men and women of sterling worth so blinded by prejudice, as to debase their talents in glorifying the Apostle of License.

### THE PRESIDENTS.

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each president, the length of time he lived after that event, and the age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, inaugurated 1789; lived 10 years; age, 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; age, 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801; lived 25 years; age, 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 25 years; age, 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 14 years; age, 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825; lived 23 years; age, 81.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829; lived 16 years; age, 78.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837; lived 25 years; age, 80.
9. W. H. Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841; lived one month; age, 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841; lived 21 years; age, 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845; lived 4 years; age, 54.
12. Zachary Taylor, Whig, inaugurated 1849; lived sixteen months; age, 66.
13. Millard Fillmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850; lived 24 years; age, 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853; lived 16 years; age, 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857; lived 11 years; age, 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861; lived 4 years and 1½ months; age, 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. V., Independent, inaugurated 1865; lived 4 years; age, 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice-Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inauguration as Presidents.—'Edot.'

### SEAL SKINS.

WHEN the seals have reached the killing-ground, they are allowed a certain time to rest and cool, after which about one hundred are driven together into an enclosure, and the fittest are selected for slaughter. The others are allowed to go down to the nearest water, whence they at once make their way back to the sea. The instrument of destruction is a long club of hard wood, with which the animals are struck a violent blow on the head. One is usually sufficient. A long, sharp knife is then thrust into the vitals, and the carcass laid aside; and so on until about one thousand have been slain, when the work of skinning commences. When taken off, the skins are salted, and sent home in that condition. On arrival here, they are properly cured; and then comes the preparation needed for their conversion into what is popularly called "seal-skin." It is difficult to conceive how that beautiful article of dress can ever be manufactured out of the very unattractive object the skin presents at this juncture. It is hard and unyielding as a board, and the stiff, coarse hairs cover the fur so completely that its very existence might be unsuspected. In the trade a full-aged male is called a "wig"; a female, "clap-match;" males not quite so old, "bull;" the half-grown of both sexes, "yearlings;" the young of nearly a year old, "grey" or "silvered pups;" and before their coats are changed to this shade, "black pups." The problem to be solved is how to separate the under-fur. For many years each individual hair was plucked out severally, at, of course, a vast expenditure of time and money, until a lucky accident revealed to the dresser that the roots of the hair were more deeply seated than those of the fur. Now, therefore, after preliminary preparation, the skins are laid hair downward, upon a wooden block with a curved surface, and pared down with a knife until the roots of the hairs have been cut through, and the skin is very little thicker than a kid glove. All the coarser hair can then be brushed off with the hand, leaving the fur, which is then seen to be arranged in small curls, of a light brown color, varying slightly in shade in the different parts. In consequence, nearly all "seal-skin" is dyed before it is sold, and in the process of dyeing the curls untwist themselves, and the fur becomes smooth and ready for use. The profits made in dealing in furs must be worth having. The value of each skin that leaves the Prybilov Islands, now our main source of furs, is trifling. The Government of the United States imposes, it is true, a revenue tax of two dollars a skin, to which must be added the cost of maintenance of an establishment in so remote a spot; but even after all allowances have been made for this and other expenses in Europe, the price demanded for a jacket must still be regarded as extravagant.—'Contemporary Review.'

### UNVEILING THE STATUE OF HENRY GRATTAN.

THE Dublin 'Freeman's Journal,' of January 8, gives the following account of the unveiling of the statue of the great Irish statesman, Henry Grattan:—"Probably, not since the old scenes of the Irish Parliament has the historic theatre of the Green presented a finer spectacle than it did yesterday when all components of the ceremony were settled in their places. The ridges of the old Legislative Palace were lined with privileged people, all windows on the broad face of Trinity had their lively groups, while venturesome University youths, as is their wont, risked life and limb on every perilous coign of the building. Then the lofty houses which complete the circuit of the space were occupied from roof to doorstep, wherever there was a place to sit or stand. The banks and other buildings closed their doors per force, and sent their people to the houseset, for even the bleating of the golden calf was silenced by the uproar of the national jubilee. The noble distance of Dame street looked at its best, with the tall banners punctuating the vista, and the thick thousands surging out of sight. On all sides the human tide stretched almost unbroken out of view. All locomotion was suspended for part of the time that the great gathering filled the Green. Very nearly at the time mentioned in the programme, the splendid liveries of Lord Mayor Owens were observable slowly approaching from Nassau street, and the long and brilliant cortege of municipal state came at a crawl through the pressed throng. The equipages, dropping their occupants at the platform, managed to file off with marvellous regularity, considering the impediments, and waited the conclusion out of the way. His lordship, whose appearance was the signal for a cordial greeting from his civic lieges, was received at the platform by the members of the Ceremonial Committee, and, with his attendant corporators, conducted to the special seats. Among other occupants of this section of the platform were several members of the Grattan family, one of whom performed the chief rite of celebration. All was in readiness at one o'clock, when the bands ceased their melodious tumult, and amid a girdle of gorgeously colored trade standards marshalled around the statue, Alderman Purdon rose and moved Lord Gort to the chair. Mr. Isaac Butt seconded the motion; and his Lordship on taking the seat of presidency was loudly cheered. Then the Hon. Mr. Vereker read the secretaries' report, and, stepping aside, gave place to a lady. This was the titled daughter-in-law of 'The Man of '82,' the widow of his eldest son Lady Laura stepped to the pedestal, and pulling a cora, the unsightly wraps which had so long draped the figure fell at its feet, and straightway the memorial bronze appeared as it had left—a wondrous counterfeiter of life—the hand of the master. A peal of voices rolled over the mass of mankind as the statue, heroic in proportions, in attitude, and in expression, stood at last unveiled before the gaze of all."

### THE WORKINGMAN'S "POSITION" IN ENGLAND.

THE working classes very much under-estimate themselves. Though they receive salaries or wages beyond the average earnings of professional men, yet many of them have no other thought than that of living in mean houses, and spending their surplus time and money in drink. They seem wanting in respect for themselves as well as for their class. They encourage the notion that there is something degrading in labor, than which nothing can be more false. Labor of all kinds is dignifying and honorable; it is the idler, above all others, who is undignified and dishonorable. "Let the workman," says Mr. Sterling, "try to connect his daily task, however mean, with the highest thoughts he can apprehend, and he thereby secures the rightfulness of his lot, and is raising his existence to his utmost good. It is because the workingman has failed to do this, and because others have failed to help him as they ought, that the lot of labor has hitherto been associated with what is mean and degrading." With respect to remuneration, the average of skilled mechanics and artisans, as we have already said, are better paid than the average of working curates. The working engineer is paid better than the ensign in a marching regiment. The foreman in any of our large engineering establishments is better paid than an army surgeon. The rail-roller receives over a guinea a day, while an assistant navy surgeon receives fourteen shillings, with rations. The majority of dissenting ministers are much worse paid than the better classes of skilled mechanics and artisans; and the average of clerks employed in counting-houses and warehouses, receive wages very much lower. Skilled workmen might—and, if they had the will, they would—occupy a social position as high as the educated classes we refer to. What prevents them rising? Merely because they will not use their leisure to cultivate their minds. They have sufficient money; it is culture that they want. They ought to know that the position of men in society does not depend so much upon their earnings as upon their character and intelligence. And it is because they neglect their abundant opportunities, because they are thriftless, and spend their earnings in animal enjoyment, because they refuse to cultivate the highest parts of their nature, that they are excluded, or rather self-excluded, from those social and other privileges in which they are entitled to take part. Notwithstanding their high wages, they for the most part cling to the dress, language, and the manners of their class. They appear, during their leisure hours, in filthy dresses and unwashed hands. No matter how skilled the workman may be, he is ready to sink his mind and character to the lowest level of his co-workers. Even the extra money which he earns by his greater skill often contributes to demoralise and degrade him. And yet he might dress as well, live as well, and be surrounded by the physical comforts and intellectual luxuries of professional men. But no! From week to week his earnings are wasted; he does not save a farthing; he is a public-house victim; and when work becomes slack, and his body becomes diseased, his only refuge becomes the workhouse.—'Sindes' 'Thritt.'

## B A V A R I A.

THE great subject of the day is the utter defeat the Minister von Lutz has sustained in his attack on Mgr. Senestry. On the 14th October last, in his place in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, he charged the Bishop with having issued orders to the clergy of the diocese to use all their influence against the Government candidates at the elections. The Bishop denied the charge, and challenged him to produce a single Pastoral or letter of his containing any such directions. Gradually the controversy came to be narrowed to this point: The Minister contended that a public or official rescript of the Bishop, of the date of this present year, had been read last May to the clergy of the deanery of Geisenfeld in the diocese, and contained a passage which was substantially of the purport mentioned by him in the Chamber. Further, without actually stating the name, he clearly pointed out the present Archbishop of Bamberg, Mgr. Schreiber, who last May was parish priest of Engelbrechtsmünster, a parish within the deanery of Geisenfeld, as the person who had given him the information. But all this story has proved only a house of cards. On 18th December the whole of the clergy of the deanery published a collective declaration, signed by every one of them, and stating that the rescript addressed to them for last Easter from the Bishop's office contained no reference whatever to the elections. Further, the 'Regensburger Wochenblatt' published the whole of the text of this episcopal letter which was addressed to all the clergy of the diocese, and was read to those of the deanery of Geisenfeld last May. Availing of the occasion of the parochial reports de statu animarum, it gives advice how the people may be taught to set greater value on the Church and love her more; but the *coup de grace* was reserved for the Archbishop of Bamberg, who published, on 22nd December, a declaration in which, after stating clearly the Minister's charge against the Bishop, he shows that it was wholly without foundation, and that not a title of evidence can be adduced to give even color to the accusation. The defeat of the Minister is so great and thorough that people now begin freely to speculate on his resignation as a matter of necessity. The newspapers published last week a Pastoral Letter dated 21st December, addressed by the Bishop of Katisbon to the clergy of his diocese, recapitulating the whole affair, and ending thus: "I closed my published letter of 18th October with the words: *Retraction or Proof!* To-day I must finish thus: *Since proof has not been given of this charge, retraction remains a duty of honor and justice.*"

## THE GOLDEN ROSE OF ISSOUDUN.

THE London 'Weekly Register' publishes the following account of a beautiful offering to the Holy Father:—

"There has recently been presented to His Holiness the Prisoner of the Vatican an exquisite symbol of the love and veneration of fourteen millions of Catholics scattered over all parts of Christendom. It is for all the world like the sublimation of the day-dream of Saintine in his beautiful story of *La Picciola*—the tender blossom sprouting up between the chinks of the stones in the courtyard of another Prisoner. According to a time-honored custom, the Holy Father has, year by year, during his long and glorious Pontificate, been in the habit, like so many of his predecessors, of presenting a Golden Rose to one or another of the Crowned Heads in Christendom. Now that his Holiness himself has been stripped of his temporal possessions, and constrained to seclude himself in a corner of the Leonine City—namely, within the precincts of the only Palace left to him by his spoilers—it has occurred to a select portion of his spiritual children to present to the august giver of the Golden Rose in the past a golden vase of exquisite design, supporting a lovely bunch of Golden Roses, the roses gemmed as by dew-drops with a profusion of diamonds, and the vase below adorned with a profusion of precious stones. Beyond this the vase itself, upon the occasion of its presentation to the Holy Father, was filled to the brim, that is to the stalks of the Golden Roses, with twenty-five thousand francs in gold. The whole of this charmingly-thought-of gift was prepared and offered to the Pontiff by the Reverend Fathers, the Missionaries du Sacré Cœur d'Issoudun. The gift, lovely and costly in itself, was lovelier and costlier in its significance. It was laid at the feet of Pope Pius IX., in the name of the vast association presided over by the Fathers of Issoudun, an association the members of which, as already intimated, number up fully 14,000,000 of the faithful, scattered over all parts of the habitable globe. Father Jouet and those who accompanied him had the happiness in making this exquisite offering to the Holy Father, of finding his Holiness in that full vigor and perfect serenity which are to all his devoted children as a standing miracle, remembering the unexplained duration of his Pontificate and the ponderous load of years, of responsibilities, of labors, and of misfortunes placed upon the shoulders of the venerable Father of Christendom. The double gift—of the 25,000 francs in gold, in the golden vase with the golden roses—it is delightful to remember, was placed in the hands of the Pontiff in the Vatican as an offering from the associates of Notre-Dame du Sacré Cœur d'Issoudun, in memory of the glorious date of 16th of June, 1875. These associates numbering, as we have said, about 14,000,000 comprise, a vast multitude of little children, a large proportion of females, and a considerable army of men, both very young and very old. Over the very fact that it is so, doubtless, the enemies of the Sacred Heart of our Lord, those to whom this devotion is a subject, strangely, of scorn and derision, will exult, probably, as over what seems to them a matter for exultation. But as a contemporary, published in Rome, and whose laconic title is significantly no more nor less than *Rome*, admirably well remarks, when directing attention to the extraordinary number of children, of women, of young and old men, who are numbered up on this widespread and rapidly aggregated association—this is precisely the true force, the force which groans and weeps, the force which prays and prevails, the

force which triumphs in the end, and which has its countless predecessors in the noble army won to Himself in Heaven by the Adorable Heart of Jesus. It is a force, moreover, which is never isolated, is never abandoned to itself upon the Heart of Jesus; a force never, at the last defeated, and that nothing can eventually resist.

## ALSATIAN GRIEVANCES.

"A LETTER in the 'Monde,' says the London 'Tablet,' "after quoting Prince Bismarck's *dictum* of last year, that Alsace had not been annexed for the purpose of making the Alsations happy, gives, in proof of the complete truth of the assertion, extracts from a speech recently delivered in the Berlin Reichstag by Herr Guerber, one of the Alsatian deputies. The speaker proved from the budget of 1876 that the public expenditure and debt of the province was alarmingly augmented, and that the taxation had increased in the same proportion, so that, whereas under the French administration there was an average surplus of thirty million francs, it would soon be impossible to balance the budget. He entered into details respecting the increase of both taxation and expenditure; the duty on registration, for instance, having been raised from 3 1-2 per cent. to 8 per cent., the money spent on the payment of officials being doubled, and £4,000 being allotted to the Oberpräsident for purposes not specified—that is, for the subvention of a "reptile" press, filled with extravagant panegyrics of the local government, and of calumnies against the Catholic religion; while no Catholic journal is permitted to exist, or even to be received or read. The sums allowed for public worship were also alleged by the speaker to be unfairly distributed between Catholics and Protestants, and the new University, for which Alsace has to pay £40,000 a year, is said to be totally unfitted for the wants of the population, only eight out of the eighty-two professors being nominally Catholics, and there being no Catholic faculty of theology, though there is a Protestant one. The primary education of the province has been weakened, notably by the expulsion of the teaching orders, although its cost is augmented, and the normal schools and schools for the higher classes have been increased out of all proportion to the provision made for the lower. Among many other grievances Herr Guerber mentioned the utter disregard of the wishes of the departmental and communal councils, both Catholic and Protestant, especially as regards the mixture of the sexes in schools; and the letter concludes by referring to the system of espionage worked by the schoolmasters, by means of which the clergy are constantly liable to be condemned to imprisonment in a fortress on bread and water for criticising some official regulation—a punishment to which one clergyman, the Vicar of Meistratzheim, has been sentenced for speaking against this very mixture of the sexes. The picture drawn by this Alsatian deputy is certainly sombre enough, and the increase of crime as well as discontent is such that the speaker felt constrained to add that if there is anywhere a danger of a return to barbarism—as is constantly asserted, especially in Germany—that danger seriously threatens Alsace. But the Alsations must know very well that complaints are of little use."

## BIG GUNS.

JUST at present there is a mania in Europe for the manufacture of enormous cannon. One would think that several of the great nations were trying to see which can bring out the biggest gun. When the English 81 ton piece was successfully completed, it seemed likely to hold the field for some time without a rival; but before three months have elapsed we find that Italy has ordered four 100 ton guns from Sir William Armstrong, and that Krupp, in Prussia, "has in hand" (figuratively speaking, of course, though Krupp is a giant in a business way at least) a monster of 124 tons. Of course John Bull does not mean to be outdone, and it is announced in the English journals that "the authorities at Woolwich are prepared to commence a gun of 160 tons as soon as permission is granted." What Krupp will say to this remains to be seen, but we should not be surprised to hear by the next German mail that he has "taken in hand" a 200 ton gun.

How much destruction all this formidable artillery is destined to cause when next the dogs of war are let loose in Europe we cannot predict; but it is certain that before they fire their first shot these big guns make big holes in the national treasury. The 81 ton gun has cost \$75,000, and the price named for the "Newcastle Infants" of 100 tons for the Italian navy is \$120,000 each. We have not seen it stated what the Krupp monster is to cost, but it will probably be \$150,000 or more.

The testing of these guns, to say nothing of their use in actual service, adds not a little to this enormous expenditure. Every time the 81 ton piece is fired it blows \$125 into the air, 240 pounds of powder and a projectile of 1260 pounds being the charge of the first trials. In some of the rounds, 250 pounds of powder and a 1465 pound shot were used. It is now proposed to increase the bore of the gun from 15 1-2 inches, after which operation the charge will be proportionately augmented.

The Italian guns are to fire projectiles of 1860 pounds each, while the Krupp cannon will send a ball of 1040 kilograms, or about 2300 pounds, through the air; but how much powder is to be used in doing it we are unable to say. One gets, however, a new idea of the power of gunpowder when he learns that a few hundred pounds of it can propel a missile of more than a ton's weight over a distance of several miles. In the case of the 81 ton gun, the shot of 1260 pounds left the muzzle with a velocity of 1400 feet a second, and a momentum that it would carry it through 20 inches of iron plating at a range of half a mile.

The Duilius, for whose armament the four 100 ton Armstrong guns are intended, is described as being the most powerful iron-plated frigate ever yet devised. She is to be armored with plates 19 inches in thickness, and moved by engines of 7000 horse power.

**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.

**NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE ON THE MUTUAL OR PARTICIPATING PRINCIPLE.**

1. The Government Life Insurance Department issues all forms of Policies, and the Payment of every Policy is Guaranteed by the Colony.
  2. Division of Profits.—The surplus or profit is ordered by law to be divided among policy-holders only, and is to be ascertained every fifth year. The first investigation with a view to division of profits is to be made as at 30th June, 1880.
  3. Premium Rates are Lower than the participating rates of Private Companies to an extent which is equivalent to a bonus in advance of from 15 to 20 per cent.
  4. Payment of Premiums.—The payments may be made during whole term of Life, or during a limited period only, at an invariable annual, half-yearly, quarterly, or weekly premium, or by a single premium. Weekly premiums can only be paid on policies issued in the Industrial Branch of the Department.
  5. Thirty Days of Grace are allowed on all Renewal Premiums, and no Policy is absolutely forfeited for non-payment of Premium unless the premium remains unpaid for twelve months. Such policies may be renewed provided the premiums in arrear and interest are paid, and the Insured is in unimpaired health.
  6. Liberal Conditions as to Travelling, Residence, &c.:—
    - (1.) Policy-holders may travel without license or payment of extra Premium, or reside in any part of the world, except within 25 degrees of the equator.
    - (2.) Policy-holders may change their occupation without license or payment of extra Premium.
    - (3.) Death by suicide (except within twelve months of the date of the policy), by duelling, or by the hands of Justice, does not void any Policy.
    - (4.) No Policy becomes void by any act of the assured so far as regards the interest of any third persons, provided such act is done without their knowledge, and that they pay the additional premium required, if any, as soon as such act comes to their knowledge.
  7. All policies, after five years' duration, are Indisputable and Unchallengeable on any ground whatever connected with the statements on which the assurance was based provided the age of the Insured has been admitted.
  8. All policies, after five years' duration, are Freed from all Conditions except the payment of premium, provided the age of the Insured has been admitted, and he has attained thirty years of age, and he has resided continuously within the ordinary limits from the date of the policy. Holders of such policies can voyage or reside in any part of the world without license or payment of any extra premium.
  9. Proof of Age.—Age will be admitted at any time on a policy or production of either a Certificate of Birth or Baptism; or, failing these, the best proof that can be procured, such as, for instance, an entry in a Family Bible, or a statutory declaration from a relation or friend stating belief as to age and grounds of such belief.
  10. All Policies are non-Forfeitable after three years to the full extent of their value so long as the surrender value of the policy is not less than the premiums in arrear together with interest at six per cent. per annum, thus giving to every policy-holder a full equivalent for every premium paid. Such policies may be revived even within twelve months after exhaustion of surrender value on proof of unimpaired health, and payment of arrears and fine.
  11. Absolute Security from Loss.—Insurers, after having paid three full annual premiums, are guaranteed a cash surrender value of about 40 per cent. of the paid-up premiums; and if for any reason the premiums are not paid when due, a paid-up policy will be granted for an amount generally greater than the paid-up premiums.
- The following illustration shows the practical working of clauses 10 and 11:—A person aged 30, insured for £100, paying an annual premium of £2 0s 6d, whose policy has been in force for three years, and failing to pay the next premium, the surrender value of £2 6s 1d would be applied by the Office to keep the policy in force for a period of twelve months, during which time the policy can be revived as stated in the preceding clause No. 10, unless he should desire to cancel the policy, in which case he could either receive the surrender value in cash, or a policy free of all future premiums of £6 6s 7d, being an amount slightly exceeding the premiums he has paid.
12. Loans on Policies.—Policy-holders can borrow on the security of their policies at 7 per cent. per annum to the extent of 90 per cent. of the cash surrender value.
  13. Notices of Assignments are only received at the Head Office, Wellington. See Section 22 of "The Government Insurance and Annuities Act, 1874."
  14. Policies Protected from Bankruptcy.—An assurance policy effected by the insured *bona fide* on his own life is protected from bankruptcy or insolvency laws to a certain amount, which increases with its duration. Thus, after it has endured for two years, it is protected to the extent of £200;
 

After five years.....to £500

- After seven years.....to £1000  
 After ten years.....to £2000  
 This protection applies only in favor of the personal representatives of the Insured.
15. Married Women may effect policies, dispose of the money by will as if single, and their policies are protected from the debts of their husbands, according to duration, to amounts similar to those stated above.
  16. Settlement Policies.—Policies effected for the benefit of the wife and children of the Insured are from the date of issue absolutely protected from the claims of creditors to the extent of £2,000, provided that the premiums are payable during life, or any period not less than seven years.
  17. A Policy-holder may at any time nominate his wife, mother, child, brother, or sister to receive the sum assured at his death, provided it does not exceed £200.
  18. Probates, &c., dispensed with.—When a claim under a policy does not exceed £200, the Commissioner may dispense with the production of probate or letters of administration, thus saving great expense to the representatives of the Insured.
  19. No Policy or Medical Fees charged.—Assurances are granted on a single life to the extent of £3,000.
  20. Claims are paid in full as soon as death is proved and the representatives of the deceased are able to discharge the policy.
- NOTE.—Printed copies of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the Department, together with Forms of Application and full particulars, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony.
- T. M'DONOUGH,  
Chief Agent, Otago District.

**WANTED**, a certificated Teacher for the Oamaru Catholic School. Apply by letter to the Rev. J. Donovan, Oamaru.

**DUNEDIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL**  
 PRINCIPAL: MR. A. BARRETT,  
 VIEW TERRACE, DOWLING STREET,  
 Assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers.  
 The School has been established two years, and numbers 80 pupils, including 21 Boarders of ages from 8 to 17 years.

[A CARD.]

**M R. W. J. M O R R I S H,**  
 MUSIC TEACHER,  
 FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S HALL,  
 DUNEDIN.

**HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.**  
 (Registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia),  
 and at present  
**NUMBERING ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BRANCHES,**  
 AND ABOUT  
**FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.**

**CLEARANCES ARE GRANTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGES TO MEMBERS**

**THE SOCIETY IS FOUNDED UPON THE FINANCIAL BASIS OF OTHER BENEFIT SOCIETIES.**

**THE ENTRANCE FEES AND RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
 Will be found to compare favorably with those  
**CHARGED BY OTHER SOCIETIES,**

And are as Moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks, 15s for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s for further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife £10, at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a widowed mother, and brothers and sisters (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A Member removing can have a clearance which will admit him into any branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on payment of a small weekly contribution, secure medical attendance. The Society is also for the purpose (as its name indicates) of cherishing the memory of Ireland, and promoting the religious, social, and intellectual condition of the members. Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s each as proposition fees.

Branches are established at Invercargill, Lawrence, Dunedin, Naseby, Oamaru, Christchurch, Greymouth, Charleston, Addisons, Brighton, Greenstone, Waimea, Hokitika, Wellington, Reefton, Onehunga, Otahuhu Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Grahamstown and Nelson.



GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

BY  
**B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O .**

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, Brilliants, 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 Matting

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.

**B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O .**

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 ALARM-

ING 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. VANHEMERT  
M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.  
DUNEDIN.

R. H. LONG,

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

99 George street,

Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools and every description of Furnishing Hardware. Neats' 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'CONNELL'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.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.,  
(Late of Scott and Smith),

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,  
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

Importers of Leads, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Gilt Mouldings, Picture Frames, Painters' Brushware, &c. A choice selection of paperhangings on hand at greatly reduced prices. ADDRESS—

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co.'s).

PEACOCK HOTEL  
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.

ROYAL HOTEL,  
WALKER STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

Travellers from the country will find the Hotel replete with every convenience. Excellent accommodation. All drinks kept are of the very best description.

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

WHITE'S well-known Salt-glazed Stove Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Chimney Pots can be had in any quantity at his Kensington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Railway Station.

W. M. WHITE.

**G R I D I R O N H O T E L,**  
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.**

**B R E N N A N & N E I L S O N,**  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,  
(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)

GEORGE STREET - DUNEDIN.

Building in all its branches carefully executed  
Charges strictly moderate.

**NOTICE.**

**M 'ARTHUR AND GREIG,**  
Carpenters and Joiners,  
DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

**M R JOHN M O J A T**  
S O L I C I T O R,  
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,  
D U N E D I N.

**IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.**

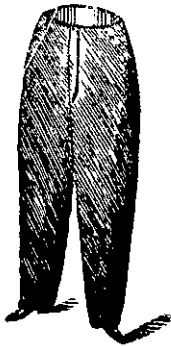
**JAMES TOAL,**

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, per ounce.  
Dandelion Coffee, 2s per lb.  
Stomach Bitters, 2s per quart bottle.  
And all other herbal preparations at moderate prices. Advice on the Batician 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 MOSER,** 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.**

**I**n 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.**

**T**HE 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.

**C A L E D O N I A H O T E L,**  
Great King-street,  
D U N E D I N.  
**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. M A R S H A L L**  
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.**

**T H O M A S H A L L** 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.

**M A T T H E W H A Y,**

AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

All orders entrusted to M. Hay will receive prompt attention.

**NO NAME TOBACCO SHOP,**  
(Next British Hotel),  
George-street,  
DUNEDIN.

**A** LARGE assortment of Fancy Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, both meerschaum and briar-roots, always on hand, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

**C H R I S T M A S A N D N E W Y E A R P R E S E N T S.**  
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.

**W E I R A N D S A M S O N,**  
PRINCES STREET,  
(Nearly opposite the Bank of New Zealand).  
Wholesale and Retail

**B A S K E T S ! B A S K E T S !**

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

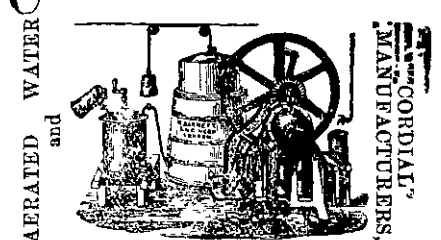
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

**M. S U L L I V A N'**  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**C A R E W A N D C O M P A N Y,**



**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:—



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

Observe the Address:—

**GREAT KING STREET,**

Opposite Knox Church,

**DUNEDIN.**

**H E R R S C H O T T, 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.**—**H E R R S C H O T T'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 County 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.

**SUG-AGENCIES.**

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balnatha ..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ancell
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. Colclough

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. ELLIOT,  
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 V E T E R I N A R Y S H O E I N G F O R G E,**

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.

**B R I T A N N I A I R O N W O R K S, C R A W F O R D S T R E E T.**

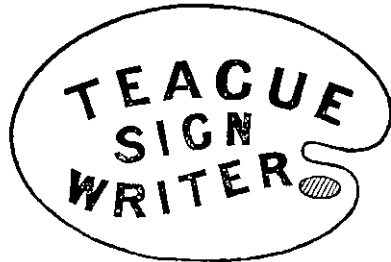
C O S S E N S A N D B L A C K Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron work.

**N I C H O L S O N ' S H O T E L,**

ETTRICK, BENDER BUILDING.

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hostels 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 Hamrock Hotel,  
RATRAY-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.

**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, Wm 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 Jesse 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.

**NOTICE.**

HAVING Leased our Saw-Mill to Messrs Burt and Murdoch, we beg to solicit for them a continuance of the favours so liberally accorded to us by the Timber Merchants, Contractors, and General Public, for the last nine years.

GIBBS and CLAYTON.

I N reference to the above, Messrs Burt and Murdoch beg to inform the Timber Merchants, Contractors, and General Public of Otago, that, having leased the Saw-Mills and Factory so well known and successfully worked by Gibbs and Clayton, situated in Cumberland-street, Dunedin, they hope, by strict attention to business, and having four years' experience as Foreman and Manager, to secure a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed on their predecessors.

BURT and MURDOCH.

**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.

**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.

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**  
AHAUA, 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.

**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 MacLaggan street Quarries. Orders left at the Company's Office, Rattray-street Wharf, will have immediate attention.

**NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

**T H O M A S E N N I S**

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—

H O M A S E N N I S

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

**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,**

Ratray 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.

**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 descriptions.

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

**J. T. ROBERTS,**

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets,

**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 Duuadin 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 SHEEDY, 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.