

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 185.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 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.

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

BRITANIA 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 Furnish-
ing 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 "Ewbank'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 Cor-
rugated 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.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH
PORTOBELLO.



ON and after the 1st Novem-
ber, the Steamer PORTO-
BELLO will leave Port Chalmers
for Dunedin, via Portobello and all inter-
mediate Jetties, daily, on arrival of 7.50
train; returning at 4 p.m., except on holidays,
when she will ply in connection with the rail-
way.

Special arrangements can be made for
Excursions. Apply,
BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE
PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
OTAGO. N.Z.



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.



D. SAMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
AND MEN'S MERCER,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Despatch and punctuality guaranteed.
Noted for the sale of first-class goods.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

MISS BROWNLIE begs to intimate that she has this day admitted into Partnership her sister, Barbara Douglas Brownlie, and that they will henceforth be known as and trade under the name or designation of H. and B. BROWNLIE, Milliners and Baby Linen Importers.

Miss B. Brownlie has just arrived from Home, after an absence of two and a-half years, during which time she was most successful in establishing agencies in London and Glasgow, inasmuch as the buyers in each of these places have had a life-long experience in buying for the Colonial trade, one of them visiting Paris once a month during the millinery season. Ladies can now depend upon a regular supply of the choicest styles of M. M. Worth and Pingat, Mesdames Leferrier, Aentenaer, &c., &c.

As this is the only House in town which devotes itself exclusively to the sale of Millinery and Baby Linen, ladies will at once perceive that we are in a much better position than other houses to suit their requirements in these special departments.

In consequence of the steady increase of our business, and to make way for our Expensive Stock, alterations and improvements have been made in the Shop and Show-Room, where Miss Brownlie will now have the valuable assistance of her Sister as Saleswoman.

The Work-Room, which for the last three years has been under the able management of Miss Bella Guthrie, has also been altered and extended to accommodate our Staff of Milliners for the Summer Season.

Miss Brownlie would take this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Port Chalmers for the very cordial and liberal support they have given her since she began business—three and a-half years' since—and to assure them that no effort will be wanting on her part to retain the confidence they have always placed in her.

Princes-street, Dunedin, Aug. 18, 1876

J. HARDIE AND CO'S

FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE,
CONSISTING OF

New and Fashionable Suits, Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Sacs, Pagets, Alpaca and Silk
Coats, White and Fancy Vests, Summer Overcoats, Engineers' Jackets and
Overhauls, White Shirts, Oxford and Regatta Shirts, Crimean and
Crape Shirts, Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, Drab Shell and Silk Hats.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

J. HARDIE AND CO. respectfully beg to announce the arrival of their New Purchases which they can with confidence recommend as worthy of especial notice, being all of the best description of goods, and are remarkable for their exceeding cheapness.

One Case Men's Tweed Suits, 50s
One Case Alpaca Coats, 12s 6d
One Case Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, 35s
One Case White Shirts, 5s 6d

One Bale Jean Shirts, 2s 6d, 2s 9d
Two Cases Alpine Felt Hats, 5s 6d
Seventy dozen Cloth Caps, 1s 6d.

Three Cases Boys' Suits, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s. 200 pairs Men's Tweed Trousers, 10s 6d
12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d. Splendid lot of Scotch Tweeds from 2s 6d per yard upwards.

An endless variety of Ties, Scarfs, Belts, Braces, Shirt Studs, Merino and Cotton Sox, Merino
Under Shirts and Drawers, Night Shirts, Paper and Linen Collars, Umbrellas, Carpet
Bags, Travelling Trunks, Railway Rugs, Opossum Rugs, &c.

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

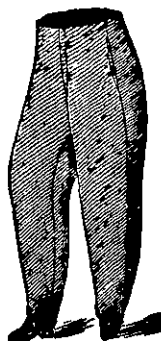
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS
Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

**APPEAL TO THE INTELLIGENCE AND
COMMON SENSE OF THE PEOPLE
OF DUNEDIN.**



AN Attempt having been made to dupe and delude the Citizens by false representations in the form of Bombastical Advertisements of Trashy Slop-made Clothing, the public are respectfully requested to be guarded against those Impositions which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the manufacture of these slop goods are of the meanest qualities made up, so as to deceive persons who are not judges, and in which there is really no wear or durability, from the utter absence of Conscientious Workmanship in the putting together of these

SHAM MATERIALS,

as well as the want of taste displayed in the style of these misrepresented Garments. The Public will doubtless be easily convinced that it is always better to go to a respectable and thoroughly professional Tailor, one who is a

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

MR. G. EVE, in making this appeal, begs most respectfully to state that, whilst giving a Good Fit, and in the

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

He adheres strictly to the principle of using none but First-class Genuine Materials, and allows no slop work to be put in; his prices being equally as moderate as those of the Unscrupulous Puffing Slop-Clothing Houses.

Please observe the Address:—

G. E V E,

Naval and Military Tailor, George-street, Dunedin, next British Hotel, and No. 6, Arcade.

[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.

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

FEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul-street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.  R.

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

NOTICE.

FOR durability, excellence of finish, elegance of shape,

MUIR'S HATS ARE THE BEST.

Ladies' Riding Hats of the latest shape can only be had at Muir's shop.

Note the Address—

Opposite Bank of New Zealand.



TIGER BRAND.

**THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINES
EVER INTRODUCED INTO NEW
ZEALAND,**

For the complete restoration to health of those who are suffering from the maladies so prevalent in the Colony, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Shifting Muscular Pains, Intermittent Fevers, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, Disorders of the Liver, and Gout, are the new Medicines which were brought to New Zealand about twelve months since.

**"GHOLLAH'S"
GREAT INDIAN CURES.**

Wherever they have been tried, the utmost satisfaction has been expressed.

people who have used them, and

TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Are being continually received by the Proprietor, similar to those published in the 'OTAGO DAILY TIMES.'

Cures have been effected by these Medicines of serious and long standing maladies, that had previously baffled all skill, and which all other Medicines had failed to cure.

Are you sick and suffering? don't despair, but try these invaluable Medicines, and you'll get cured!

GIBBS & CLAYTON,
DUNEDIN,

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

JOHN VEZEY

(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.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED Known.—The Cheapest House for Venetian Blinds in New Zealand. No more Calico Blinds!—John Taylor, manufacturer of every description of Window Blinds, is prepared to supply the public with Venetian Blinds at One Shilling per foot.

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS,
Maclaggan Street (opposite the Quarries).

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING

It is now arranged that Princes-street is to be WIDENED as far south as Police-street, and on that account we have to pull down and re-erect our present building forthwith. We therefore beg to offer to the public, for **FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY**, our large stock of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushware, Varnishes, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Pictures, &c., &c., at Cost Price. A shipment of really first-class Pictures now landing ex Orpheus.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co., Princes-street South.

**JOHN HISLOP
(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.

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

WANTED TO SELL

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

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON.

MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

Has much pleasure in announcing to the public that the above Hotel has lately been considerably enlarged and improved. It is now furnished with every comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure, and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

TOOME BRIDGE BOARDING HOUSE
(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.

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. T. ROBSON, Tailor.

KEMPTON & WELLS,

PAINTERS,
GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MR. CHARLES RUSSELL,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.
Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Singing.
Harmony and Thorough Bass.
Residence: Lees Street, Fern Hill,
DUNEDIN.

**M. C. FLEMING
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT,**

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station. Visitors will find it replete with every modern convenience and and comfort.

N.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms
Horses and Traps always on hire.

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.

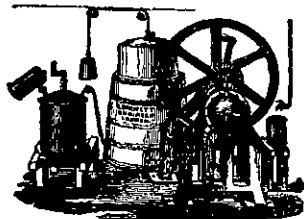
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.
Soda Water and Cordial Manufacturers,
TAFFORD-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, 1860. 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.

GEORGE 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.

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.
Send no more Money out of the country,
but order of **BATTSON and BROWN**, Great
King street.

Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial,
22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry
Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per
load. Full weights.

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

GENERAL STORE AND WINE

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

CITY COMPANY
HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

The Undersigned having taken over the
Business of the above old-established Com-
pany from the 17th June instant, respectfully
solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage
heretofore accorded their predecessors. They
beg to assure the public that no effort will be
spared to give every satisfaction as to quality,
price, and attention.

Shipping Supplied. Families waited on for
orders.

S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

THIS immense Reduction will be made in
consequence of LEWIS SOLOMON,
George-street, being about to RETIRE from
the Retail business.

- 50, 60, and 75 per cent. off Music
- 20, 25, and 30 per cent. off Band Instruments
- 30, 40, and 50 per cent. off Hemy's and
Czerny's
- 25 and 30 per cent. off Violins, Concertinas
and Accordions
- 30 per cent. off Musical Boxes and Music
stools
- 40 per cent. off Canterbury and Whatnots
Violin Strings and Fittings at less than
half-price

This sweeping reduction is made to effect a
speedy clearance. There are 60 of Erard's,
Brinsmead's, and Kirkman's Pianos to select
from at a reduction of £20 and £15 each.—To
arrive by next vessel from London—

- 15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
- 20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33
Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs
to select from.—The stock of Pianofortes now
on hand is well-known to be the best in the
Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices
than charged for inferior trash. Music at 1/2,
1/3, and 1/4 London price. £20 and £15 OFF
PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,
George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

Has much pleasure in announcing to his
numerous friends that he has commenced
business at the above address. The Hotel is
located in the principle business part of the
City, and is within easy reach of the Railway
Station, and Rattray-street Wharf.

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.

First-class Stabling.

Observe the Address—Princes-street and
Moray-place, Dunedin.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
CHANT.

George Street.

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 improve-
ments in the plant and machinery, we are now
in a position to execute all orders with dis-
patch and on the most reasonable terms.

Special attention will be bestowed to the
SAWING,

PLAINING,

MOULDING,

& FURNERY

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 imme-
diate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

Long experience has proved these famous
remedies to be most effectual in curing either
the dangerous maladies or the slighter com-
plaints 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 be-
set the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and
all disorders of the liver and stomach—the
frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diar-
rhea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

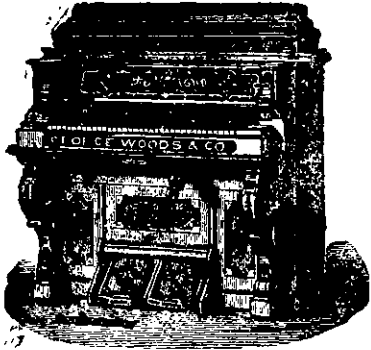
They are prepared only by the Proprietor
Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street Lon-
don.

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

ESTABLISHED 1861.

G E O R G E R . W E S T ,
IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,
PIANO-
FORTES,



HAR-
MONIUMS,
MUSIC,

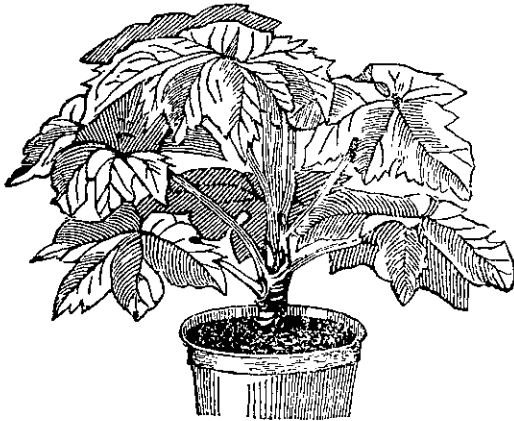
And every Description of Musical Instruments,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

W I L L I A M R E I D ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT

Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa.



DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Removed Temporarily to this Address during the Erection of New
Premises in High Street.

W. R. invites the Public,
before they buy their Trees and
Shrubs, just to call at the above
Address, and see what they can
buy for a little money.

Fine Pines, from 3d each ;
two loads fresh from the Nursery
per day.

400,000 strong 2-year old
Thornquicks.

50,000 Evergreen Privits, from
2 to 4ft. high.

Euribea, for garden fences.
In one season, you can have a
perfect fence.

10,000 Walnuts; price very
low per 1000.

Gooseberries and Currants ;
really strong and good, and
prices to suit the times.

Roses of the newest varieties
and leading Show Flowers, from
1s each.

Filbert Nuts, very fine and
strong; fit for bearing; at a
very low price per 1000.

All Trees well packed FREE
OF COST, and delivered at the
Station or Wharf, or any part
of the City.

CATALOGUES ON APPLI-
CATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE,
TREES.

Apples from 1 to

8 years old

Pears from 1 to

7 years old

Plums from 1 to

6 years old

Cherries, Peaches,

Apricots, Quinces,

Mulberries,

Raspberries,

Strawberries.

Gooseberries,

Currants—Red,

White, and Black.

Filbert Nuts,

Walnuts, from 1

to 10ft. high.

Thorn-quicks.

Privit Brier.

Euribea

Rhubarb and As-

paragus Roots

Box for Edging

Herbs and other
Roots.

FOR SALE,
SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted
Haws and Holly
Berries.

Ash, Oak, Secy-
more, Limes,
Hornbean.

Scotch Spruce and
Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest
Californian Pine
Seeds.

All kinds of Garden
and Agricultural
Seeds.

Perennial, Cocks-
foot, and Lawn
Grasses.

Clovers of the
Finest Samples.

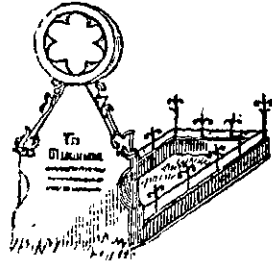
Golden and Black
Tares.

Gum and Wattle
Seed.

I T A L I A N M A R B L E W O R K S

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

W A L L & A N D E R S O N .



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU-
MENTAL MASONS.

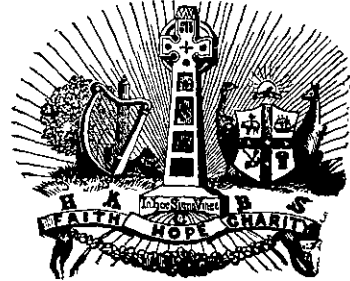
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S O C I E T Y .**

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Registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New
South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zea-
land, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000
members.

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to com-
pare favourably 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 thir-
teen weeks, and 10s. for a 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 medi-
cal attendance and medicine for them. A member removing can have
a CLEARANCE which will ADMIT him to ANY branch of the
Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life
Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a
SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

Our fellow Catholics have no longer the excuse, heretofore too
well founded, that there is no Catholic society for them to join,
offering advantages equal to those afforded by other benefit societies,
as the HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT
SOCIETY is in a position to offer benefits not to be surpassed by any
other society in New Zealand; it is therefore confidently anticipated
that in a very short time many thousands will be enrolled in its ranks
throughout this Colony, forming an institution to which it will be an
honor to belong, and of which the members may feel justly proud.

As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of
the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland,"
rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their
native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity
and friendship in this distant land. Also, to endeavor to instil into
the mind of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of
their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith
and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellow-
ship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with
them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the
Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make appli-
cation to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen per-
sons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the
signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time for-
ward the sum of 10s. each as proposition fees.

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Has just received, ex "Horsa," the following Works, viz.:-

- Church Establishment in Ireland, from the 'Freeman's Journal' Church Commission, 4s 6d; post, 5s 6d.
- Challoner's Meditations, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 6d.
- Ellis's Songs of Ireland, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d.
- Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone; and Rory O'Donnel, Earl of Tyrconnell, by Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.H., 10s 6d; by post, 12s.
- Fate of Father Sheehy: A tale of Tipperary, 3s; post 3s 6d.
- History of the Church in England, from the earliest period to the year 1850, by the Very Rev. Canon Flanagan, 2 vols., 25s; by post, £1 8s.
- History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, by Most Rev. Dr. Dr. Moran, 11s 6d; by post, 13s.
- History of Rome, by T. Young, Esq., 3s; post, 3s 6d.
- Invasion: A tale, by Girard Griffen, 3s 6d; post, 4s.
- Keating's History of Ireland, 6s; by post, 7s.
- Kelly's Dissertations on Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 8d.
- Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry, 9s; post, 10s 2d.
- Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell, by T. C. Luby, 7s; by post, 8s 2d.
- Life of St. Monica, by Lady Herbert, 4s; post, 4s 6d.
- Life of St. Paul of the Cross, by the Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; by post, 8s 6d.
- Life of Father Ignatius (Spencer) by Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; post, 8s 6d.
- Lily of Israel, 1s 6d; post, 1s 10d
- Do. do., gilt sides and front, 3s; post, 3s 6d.
- Mitchell's Jail Journal, 1s 6d; post, 2s.
- Moore's Irish Melodies, gilt, 1s; post, 1s 3d.
- Do. do., with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson new edition, edited by Professor Glover, and set to music by him, 10s 6d.
- Malone's Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 6d.
- O'Hara Family's Works, new edition, by Banim, each 2s 6d; by post, 3s 2d.:-
- „ Peep-o-Day, and Crohoore of the Billhook.
- „ Croppy: A Tale of '98.

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.

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A Collection of Poems and Lyrics, a number of which have appeared in the leading Colonial Newspapers during the past few years.

The Volume will be crown 8vo. size, printed on toned paper, with lithographed portrait of the Author, and will be extra bound in cloth, with gilt covers and title, containing about 200 pages.

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Have the following Works now on Sale:—

- History of my Religious Opinions; by Dr. Newman.
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BOOKS FOR BOYS.

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

- Dropped from the Clouds.
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- 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, ow Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

the BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending October 11, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—A fair supply of 120 head came forward for the weekly market. Nearly the whole of these were of good to prime quality, and all sold at prices fully equal to last week's quotations. We sold on behalf of John Grigg, Esq., of the Ashburton, another draft from Messrs. Studholme Brothers' paddocks, 70 head in number, which averaged £16 all over. Also, 20 head of prime cattle from the Mataura, on account of I. D. Nicol, which averaged prices equally to fully 35s per 100lbs., which may be quoted as the market rate for prime quality. We have also sold 35 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—A full supply of between 1500 and 1600 came forward, consisting chiefly of good quality cross-breeds, which sold at rates about equal to last week's say—12s 6d to 14s for best cross-breeds, or equal to 2½d to 2¾d per lb. We sold 300 at yards, and 300 privately.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions of any importance to report.

Store Cattle.—There is now a very good demand for quiet well-bred cattle for paddock grazing. At Mosgiel we sold on the 10th 200 head first-class stores on account of Messrs Shanks and Watts, of the Mataura. Bullocks averaged nearly £8 each, and cows from £4 to £5 10s each.

Wool.—By cablegram from our London office, dated 30th September, 145,000 bales had arrived for the next sales, which were advertised to commence on the 31st inst. Trade in manufacturing districts unchanged.

Sheepskins.—We had a large attendance of buyers at our auction sale this afternoon, who competed briskly, at slightly advanced rates—best butchers' cross-breeds bringing 5s 2d, and merinos, 4s 2d; dry cross-breeds, 3s 1d to 4s 6d; merinos, 2s 1d to 2s 9d.

Hides were in improved demand, and brought 1s to 2s per hide advance, more particularly on green butchers', the best slaughters bringing from 22s 3d to 23s 9d; wet-salted, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

Tallow.—We sold medium quality at £30 per ton. Very little offering; good demand.

Grain.—Wheat continues very firm, and samples scarce at 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium qualities wanted. Oats: Supply still short. Feed qualities are firm at 2s 2d to 2s 3d for choice heavy. Barley: There is a little firmer tone in the market. Some sales of prime melting at 4s 6d; milling, 2s 9d; feed, 2s to 2s 3d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending October 11, 1876, as follows:—The labor market is now brisk enough, and it is safe to continue so for the season just opening. Every good man and woman at all suited to the colonies can now get work. The enquiry for couples is still backward, but they will be wanted immediately. Hands for business houses are more asked for. The timber and building trades are working up. Female servants of experience were never so difficult to be had. Single station and farm people are all needed now. Wages: Ordinary females, 10s, 12s, and 15s; upper ditto, 15s, 20s, and 30s; couples, £65 to £80; shepherds, £65 and £70; ploughmen, £52 to £60; day labor—road, rail, bush, &c., 8s and 9s; dairy hands and knowabouts, 15s to 25s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; carpenters, 10s to 13s; storemen, 30s to 60s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending October 11, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 3d; powdered and salt butter (new season), 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Fresh butter is now very plentiful, and prices still falling. Cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Eggs are still very plentiful, and selling well at 1s 3d per doz.

MESSRS. M. AND J. MENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £13; small do, £13 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£11 10s per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 15s per ton, including bags. Pollard—£6 10s per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£3 15s to £4 per ton. Potatoes—£3 10s to £4 per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel. Barley—2s 9d to 3s 6d per bushel. Oats—2s to 2s 2d per bushel. Cheese—9d to 10d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending October 11, 1876:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 5d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.; lamb, 4s 6d and 5s per quarter.

Boots' Copy.

THIS WORLD.

This world is a sad, sad place, I know—
And what soul living can doubt it?—
But it will not lessen the want and woe
To be always singing about it.
Then away with songs that are full of tears,
Away with dirges that sadden;
Let us make the most of our fleeting years,
By singing the lays that gladden.

A few sweet portions of bliss I've quaffed,
And many a cup of sorrow;
But in thinking over the flavored draught,
The old-time joy I borrow.
And in brooding over the bitter drink,
Pain fills again the measure;
And so I have learned that it's better to think
Of the things that give us pleasure.

The world at its saddest is not all sad;
There are days of sunny weather;
And the people within it are not all bad,
But saints and sinners together.
I think those wonderful hours of June
Are better far to remember,
Than those when the earth gets out of tune,
In the cold bleak winds of November.

* * * * *

In thinking over a joy we've known,
We easily make it double,
Which is better by far than to mope and moan
O'er sorrow, and grief, and trouble.
For though this world is sad, we know—
And who that is living can doubt it?—
It will not lessen the want and woe
To be always singing about it.—Pilot.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XIX.

HARD TO FORGIVE.

"WHAT troubles you, my dear?" he inquired, anxiously. "Aren't you well?"

"Perfectly well," she replied, then hesitated.

"Out with it, my child," he said, affectionately.

"I have been to see poor Laura, and I was thinking of her," she answered, quite simply.

"Pshaw! Rosa," he replied hastily, "don't give her a thought; she'll take care of herself, she's used to it."

"O, please don't say so; she is dreadfully persecuted, tormented, and so troubled and sorry every way." She then related, unfortunately perhaps, the fright Laura had experienced in the morning, from the near approach of her tormentor.

"This is all moonshine, my child," he replied, with all the assurance of cautious age; "she imposes upon you. I can't let you go where she is, if she entertains you with such stuff as this."

"But, father," she said, entreatingly, "I saw her fright; it could not be feigned; and she is so penitent. I do wish—" she hesitated, then paused.

"Wish what, my darling?" he inquired, caressingly.

"I don't like to say it, for fear you will be angry with me; but I do wish you would be her protector."

"My dear little innocent girl, has she deluded you with the idea that she wants a protector?"

"O, I do wish Aleck would come home!" she exclaimed, finding she was making no progress in convincing the Colonel. "I know he would forgive her, if nobody else will."

"Indeed, Rosa," he replied, gravely, "he has the most to forgive. If Laura had behaved respectably, she would not be as she now is; she must suffer; such conduct brings its own punishment, even if she were ever so penitent. I could have received her here into my family, though I abhor her course, but I find her conduct has been more scandalous than I thought; no woman is talked about as she has been, without reason."

"Yes," replied Rosine, slowly, a little abashed; "but then Laura hates her past conduct, and wants to do right now, and ought we not to forgive her if she is really truly sorry, and resolved to do so no more."

"Well, my dear, we may forgive her if we will, but it does not follow that we must give her the same confidence we did before. But you are very young to know any thing about these matters, it was an unlucky day when Laura Marten chose you for her intimate friend. One thing at least she is old enough to know, that when a man's honor has been wounded in the person of his wife, you touch him, and through him all his family, in the tenderest point. You must trust me to do right in this matter, little one," he added, stroking her bright curls, and speaking very tenderly, "and not worry your over sensitive conscience about one who is not worthy of your anxiety. I shall be guided entirely by Aleck's reply to several letters written him from home on this subject; till then matters must go on as they are."

Rosine was not all relieved by this conversation; she feared she had not taken the best way of speaking about Laura, and yet she had the assurance that her motives were right in the effort she had made. She could not reconcile the opinions of good Sister Agnes and her dear Colonel, so she went about her daily life as usual, sorrowful for her friend, but never speaking her name; hoping each day that something would come from Lieutenant Hartland that would bring about

a change in Laura's position. Sister Agnes had impressed upon Laura the duty of returning Mrs. Hartland's call, which she did after some delay, but finding the family out and a strange servant at the door, she was reluctant to leave her card as "Mrs. Hartland," and the family were left in ignorance of the call. Since her last meeting with Le Compte, she had not ventured into the street alone; but when accompanied by one of the Sisters, she drew down her thick veil, scarcely daring to look either to the right or to the left. Thus she who had once been remarked for her bold, venturesome, daring spirit and manner, was completely cowed. It is not always that by coquetry and deceit, even a married woman brings such immediate suffering upon herself as Laura had done, but it comes in time, and they invariably leave a sting that pierces the heart sooner or later—it may come in the life of a beloved daughter or son, for the sins of the mothers are visited upon their children.

Le Compte met Dr. Hartland occasionally in the way of their profession, and he would sometimes amuse himself with hints of his intimacy with his brother's wife, hoping thereby to widen the family breach, or lead the other to the same retort which would bring on a quarrel; but he did not understand the spirit with which he had to deal. High tempered and easily excited, Dr. Hartland looked down now so thoroughly upon both Laura and Le Compte, that all he said passed by him as beneath his notice. After much anxious waiting, a letter, only one, came from Lieutenant Hartland, and that written to his father.

"On board the X—, off Cadiz, Jan. 18—.

"MY DEAR FATHER:

"I am in the receipt of various epistles from home, filled with sundry inquiries and criticisms on my private affairs. I will answer them all through you.

"Laura Marten was made my lawful wife on the 20th of April last; she has the certificate of our marriage. I am sorry this step does not please you and my mother; of Ned's caustic severity upon the same, I shall take no notice; written by any other man, I would call him out. With regard to the scandal abroad, if it were not dishonorable in me to throw up my commission on the eve of war, I would do it, for the satisfaction of chastising those who have made themselves busy with what is none of their business. I have been on the sick list for the last month, or you would have heard from me before; I am now just able to crawl about, and bound for the Gulf of Mexico; God knows when, if ever, I shall see home again. You will do as you please about noticing Laura, but it strikes me all this scandal might have been nipped in the bud, if when the marriage was made public, you had made her like one of the family. I have received a long letter from my wife, written since her fearful illness, explaining every thing; and I have also Rosine's last letter, which I keep by me as a comfort in much weakness, and a sedative in those dreadful nervous attacks to which of late I have been subjected.

"Believe me, my honored father, this step you deem so unpardonable, though taken hastily perhaps, under the excitement of the moment, was not with any intended disrespect to either yourself or my mother.

In haste,

Your affectionate son,

ALEX. HARTLAND."

The manly tone of this epistle had great effect upon the family; it brought home to their hearthstone the truth, that the pet of the household, the youngest born, was on his way to the seat of war, perhaps to waste away with disease in an unhealthy climate, perhaps to sacrifice his life on the field of battle. The letter served to quiet the Doctor, and prevent his oft-recurring reference to the "new member of the family."

Mrs. Hartland was visibly softened by it, and called upon Laura with the Colonel, leaving behind a cool ceremonious invitation for Laura to tea the next day. She begged Sister Agnes to say it was not her duty to accept this overture, but the good Sister could see only a positive duty in acceding to this first way that had been opened toward peace and harmony with her husband's relations. When she came, Rosine exerted herself to make the time pass pleasantly, the Colonel and his lady were politely cool, while Ned spent the evening at his office. There was no nearer approach to intimacy than this chilling civility, during the winter, though Laura, in obedience to a request from her husband, removed her quarters to a fashionable boarding-house. Here the terrible dread of Le Compte, which still continued, so affected her nervous system, that every card brought to her room gave her a paroxysm of fear; and there was also a sharp misgiving in her mind whenever a letter came to her from her husband, for although their tone was affectionate and comforting, they wholly ignored Le Compte and the past, and with something of the Doctor's peremptory tone, requested that Le Compte's name might never be mentioned between them. Laura would have felt more secure, had he sometimes reproached her a little for her unfaithfulness. For [some reason her tormentor seemed for awhile to have ceased to follow his victim with persecution, perhaps the publication of the marriage may have led him to defer his plans—perhaps to renounce them, perhaps to change them—we shall see.

CHAPTER XX.

HARRY GREENWOOD IN SEARCH OF A PROFESSION.

WHEN the Athenian, the man-of-war to which Lieutenant Greenwood belonged, was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, and the chief officer proposed a ball on ship-board to inaugurate her departure, the Lieutenant had not heard of the acceptance of his resignation. Commodore Greenwood insisted that both Harry and Doris should accept their invitations. "It would look well," he said, "for the first Lieutenant and all the Commodore's family to refuse Captain Jones' civility." The stern mandate of parental authority prevailed over his children's dislike of the whole thing, under the circumstances. It was to be almost exclusively a naval and military ball. Colonel Hartland and family were among the invited, and to him was sent under cover a card to Mrs. Hartland. This was the signal for a warm discussion as to what should be done; the Colonel declaring he should

send a carriage for Aleck's wife—it would be best for all, if she went under his protection; the Doctor stoutly insisting that he would not appear with her, and so risk Rosine's good name as to have her ushered in with such a—he was about to say something very wicked, but his father's one stern look, which he kept for great occasions, and Rosine's affectionate, "Don't, Ned," silenced him. The card was sent, with the Colonel's expressed wish, that she would be ready at eight on the night of the ball, when he would call for her. Laura unhesitatingly took the note and card at once to her mentor, Sister Agnes, her only counsellor, one might almost say her only friend. She was quite secure as to her advice, she could not tell her she ought to go. She became pale with astonishment when the good Sister said, "You will go, of course."

"O," she replied, with almost a scream of terror, "don't tell me that! I must!"

"Not if it were your duty, my dear?" she inquired. "I can conceive of a case in which it might be one's duty to enter into such an arrangement, and this looks very like a painful self-denying duty," she added, as Laura's face suffused with crimson and the tears fell upon her burning cheek.

"Don't, Sister, please don't tell me it is my duty," she said, pleadingly.

"Not if it is the truth?" replied Sister Agnes. "You see by this note the Colonel and his lady wish to introduce you as their daughter; should you refuse? How would your husband wish you to act under the circumstances? These are the questions you must answer for yourself. I own it is rather anomalous to hear a *religieuse* advocate ball-going," she said playfully, "but in this case I can see no excuse you can give for not complying with Colonel Hartland's request; your conscience would not keep you away, only your own will, your own dislike to meet those with whom your husband has been associated; you must break away from this feeling some time, and why not now?" While she was persuading Laura, Lieutenant Greenwood and sister were announced; they had called in behalf of a large family of orphans lately brought under their notice. The card of invitation was in Laura's hand, and the Lieutenant laughingly remarked that she had the same "bitter-pill" with themselves.

"Yes," said the Sister, playfully, "and I, a nun, am advising her to take the potion pressed upon her by Colonel Hartland."

"Ah," said Dora, "then do go; you will find plenty of disaffected ones; I will keep you company in hating the whole thing most heartily; we only go because our father wills it."

Laura's courage revived, she saw through her reluctance, and resolved to conquer it; the note of acceptance was despatched without further hesitancy.

A HARD QUESTION.

[FROM AN AMERICAN.]

A MAN called at the office of Lawyer M'Ginn the other day, and after introducing himself, said:—

"Mr. M'Ginn, I want to state a case to you. A little while after the war broke out, I concluded that as a citizen I had a duty to perform in behalf of my bleeding country. I had heard the call to arms, and my soul was filled with a fierce desire to strike a blow against the enemies of my native land. In a short time my resolution was taken. Arranging my business, I embraced my family, buckled on my accoutrements, shouldered my musket, breathed an aspiration for my country's success, and with a firm resolution to defend the right at all hazard, marched to the recruiting station where heroes were gathering for the fray, and there bought a substitute for 275 dollars. I give him my musket and my blessing; I told him not to dishonor me by cowardice, but to face the foe as I would have done, and sent him to the front, while I returned to my family, and wondered what would become of freedom but for the bravery of her children."

"It is a wonder," said Mr. M'Ginn.

"Yes, sir. Well that substitute went to the war. In one of the fights he was shot in the leg, and it had to be amputated. He bore it like a man, I couldn't have done it better myself. And then he came home to stay. Now, of course, when a soldier has his leg shot to pieces he is entitled to a pension. And the point I want to get at is, who is to get that pension, the substitute or me? Now it strikes me I am the right man to have it. Who is this man? He is my agent. He represented me. Virtually he *was* me. When he fought in the ranks it really was *me* fighting; it was really *I* that lost the leg, therefore it is actually *I* that am entitled to the pension. Doesn't it strike you that way?"

"I dunno," said Mr. M'Ginn. "There's something in the way you state it. You are entitled to the pension as the principal in the transaction, and the substitute also is entitled to it as the man who lost his leg. The Government is obliged to pay both of you the same pension; but as it can only pay one of you, the question is which one shall it pay?"

"Jes so; and I say it ought to pay it to me. When I handed that man 275 dollars then he got his full dues."

"I'll tell you how you can get at it," said Mr. M'Ginn. "If that man really represented you, you would have been dead in the eye of the law if he had been killed, and if he should die now your friends would be justified in burying you."

"That seems to be straining the thing a little."

"Not at all. Well, now, I'll get you that pension if you'll agree to creep into a coffin and be carted out to the cemetery, and hustled into the grave, as soon as that substitute dies."

"I guess I won't accept. I'll drop the matter as it stands. The man has consumption and chronic liver complaint."

"Well, I'm going to have you buried, anyhow, when he steps out. That's the law."

"Then you must excuse me. I'll skip the county."

Mr. M'Ginn's warrior left the office suddenly, and has never put in an appearance since.

ROME.

At present there is great misery in Rome, and the hardest thing for the poor is their rent. Formerly a great deal of city property belonged to religious orders, or to chapters who would scruple to raise the price of these humble rooms for the shelter of the indigent. At that time a lodging for a whole family could be had for five, six, or ten francs a month at most. But, since then, things have been *ameliorated*. The possessions of the clergy have been sold, and the new proprietors, themselves overpowered with excessive taxation, hasten to draw from these resources the greatest possible profit, so that in any quarter of Rome a little, damp, close cellar-room costs from 20 to 25 francs a month; on the first floor 30 or 35 francs; if there is a kitchen, a second room, the price goes up to 40 or 45 francs.

How can the people take lodging at this price? What follows? That several families occupy, in common, the same floor, or often even the same rooms, to the great prejudice of their *moral* and *physical* health.

They live there in a fearfully promiscuous manner; the rooms communicate, the beds are insufficient. What a source of depravity! The members of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, when visiting a family whom they wish to relieve, before reaching the room which they occupy, are often obliged to pass through several rooms inhabited by a series of other families. Examples are cited of apartments of five or six rooms containing a small cityful of working-people.

The Government does nothing to remedy this state of affairs; even the works which are in progress are of but little advantage to the Roman population, the preference being given to laborers from Upper Italy.

In presence of these facts, it is therefore not surprising that the number of vagrants and of children half forsaken by their parents is constantly increasing; in the poorer quarters, as for instance that of the *Monti*, it may be said without exaggeration that their name is *legion*. They live thus without schools, idle, ragged, and exposed to every danger of soul and body. Under the Pontifical government this state of vagrancy was the exception; when a child was found thus left to itself, there was such a number of protectories, refuges, and institutions of all kinds that the only difficulty was to choose amongst them. Now all is changed; nearly all the religious orders are dispersed; despoiled of their convents, deprived of all resources, what can be accomplished by the few members who still remain, as if on sufferance, in their poor cells beside the churches?

The protectories which still exist, through taxes and impositions, and annoyances of all kinds, are forced to limit their beneficent action.—*Le Propagateur Catholique.*

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SIOUX.

In the midst of the "Centennial" rejoicings, the United States have suffered a serious military disaster. The Sioux tribe of American Indians have cut to pieces and utterly destroyed five troops of cavalry with all their officers and the General commanding the expedition. This well-known tribe was peacefully settled in Kansas and Nebraska, till their lands being wanted, they were induced some eight years ago to move on, and settle in a new "reserve" called the Black Hills Country in the south-west of the territory of Dakota. This arrangement was effected by a solemn treaty in which the United States Government engaged to see that the lands thus allotted to the Sioux were respected. But Mr. Jay Cooke, of Erie notoriety, and some of his friends got up a project for a North Pacific railway which was to run close by the Sioux reserve, and an expedition sent to survey the country reported the existence of gold-mines. Incontinently there was a rush of settlers and prospectors to the Black Hills, and of course there were fights, in which the Sioux resisted or revenged aggression after the savage manner of their race. But they were quite willing to come to another friendly arrangement with the Government, and negotiations actually commenced, but were broken off on a refusal of the authorities to accede to the Indian demands. General Crook was then sent with a force of 2,500 men and some Indian auxiliaries, to compel obedience. He had a severe brush with the Sioux, who struck such terror into the hearts of his Indian allies that they all left him in order to defend their own homes, and the march was continued without them. General Custer was in command of the advanced guard, consisting of 12 troops of cavalry, and learning that the Sioux were encamped on the banks of a creek or tributary stream called Little Horn, he resolved to attack them. He divided his force into three bodies; three companies formed the reserve; four others were sent round under Major Reno, his second in command, to take them in the rear, while, with the remaining five, he himself was to attack in front. But the Sioux were prepared, and, when General Custer had got into a ravine, he was attacked on all sides, and every man perished, among them being the General himself, two nephews of his, and another relative; in fact, every male of his family. And if it had not been for the reserve, which came to its rescue, Major Reno's detachment would have shared the same fate. As it was, it cut itself out with very great difficulty. The inevitable consequence of this lamentable collision will, of course, be a war of extermination.—*Tablet.*

The well-known Shamrock Hotel has again changed hands, but under its present proprietor the prestige gained by it will suffer no abatement. It is now in the possession of Mr. Philips—a gentleman admirably qualified to conduct it in a style that will ensure its holding a first-class rank amongst establishments of its kind in Dunedin.

WHY THE TIMES ARE HARD.

From the middle of 1870 to almost the middle of 1871 there was the Franco-German war. Then came peace—the indemnity of two hundred and twenty millions sterling paid to Germany, and the schemes of vast and rapid expenditure occasioned in that country by the sudden acquirement of so much riches. Two or three years previously Austria and Hungary had become one nation and had entered upon a free and constitutional life. Italy had become unified, and all over Germany there had been a removal of the obsolete and autocratic impediments to labor and skill. The Suez canal was opened at the end of 1869. Telegraphs were being carried to the farthest parts of the commercial world; and by successive inventions steam vessels had been brought to a point of economy which gave them the command of the longest voyages. But besides all these influences—nearly all of them in their spheres and degrees revolutionary—the United States since 1867 had been constructing railways at a pace never before reached in that or any other region; and not railways only, but canals, docks, wharves, warehouses, and every sort of fixed investment directed to the extension, of business, commerce, and manufactures. In Europe there had been since about 1862 the regular appearance as large borrowers of a group of half-barbarous states never before heard of in the money-market. Turkey, Egypt, Honduras, Peru, Roumania, Venezuela, and the whole tribe of South American settlements obtained year by year tens of millions sterling, and applied at least some portion of the money to the purchase of English materials and labor.

The effect of the war of 1870-71 in stopping nearly all productive labor and enterprise in France and Germany—the waste, in short, of gigantic hostilities carried on for a twelve-month—and the delirium of the peace and its accompanying ransom in the conquering nation threw upon this country in 1871-3 the task of supplying the urgent demands of no small part of Europe. To the fortunate persons who happened to be in possession of the means of supply—notably the owners of coal-mines and iron-works—the results were fabulous. As we all well remember, nothing was talked of but colossal fortunes made in a few months, and an advance of wages and prices beyond all example. The whole industrial and commercial machine was being driven with a velocity and subjected to twists and alterations it could not long endure. A pause came in the summer of 1873. The panic in New York in September of that year told very plainly that in the United States the tension had become insupportable, that floating capital was exhausted for a time, and that cost of production had destroyed consumption. Exactly the same phenomena repeated themselves in Germany, Austria, Russia, Holland, and Belgium. In all these countries since the autumn of 1873 there has been a process of relapse and retreat from a state of things in which expenditure of all kinds had outrun the first income and then the floating capital; in which wages had long exceeded the intrinsic value of the work performed in exchange for them, and in which the market prices of securities had been raised excessively by a belief in future profits very far larger than the community could furnish or afford.

The case of the United States and of Central Europe is in effect our own. The six years 1867-73 included, as regards commerce and manufactures, a great number of events and changes, each of them more or less revolutionary than any preceding period of the same length—events and changes, too, which affected a greater number of countries and regions. Considering the profound character of the disturbing causes, the wonder is that the reaction has not been even more disastrous than it has been and is; and it is precisely the amplitude of the arresting and compensating forces now at the command of industry and commerce which affords the best reason for believing that recovery is certain, and perhaps not far distant.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CUTTING THE FLAGSTAFF.

(Rev. Father Garin's Lecture continued.)

At the first break of the day, Kauiiti, according to the order, sounds the attack at the opposite extremities. The Government forces are soon on the spot to resist the attack, and firing rages. In less than a quarter-of-an-hour the Maoris have taken the first battery which was erected on that quarter. During the engagement, the Bishop with his companions, not knowing how far destruction could be carried on, leaves his residence and takes to the boats. Whilst the men are pushing the boats from the shore into the sea, one of them receives a bullet through his hat and another through his coat. As the battle is going on in that part of the town, the soldiers of the battery on the road to the flagstaff, seeing that they had nothing to do, came down from the battery to assist those who were fighting down in the town; likewise those who were in the fortifications came out for the same purpose, leaving their posts.

'This was Heke's moment! Scarcely had the last soldier evacuated, leaving the place open, than Heke rushes in, singing out in the Maori fashion: "Tena kokiri kiatoa, kiatoa! Hurrah!" Now, boys; come on, hurrah! There you would have seen the iron plates yielding under the steel of the axe, savages fearlessly shouting, striking heavy blows regardless of danger. In vain did the soldiers, turning back, direct against the fortification the gun which was turned against the battlefield, and fire against Heke and his fellows. The cannon balls go through the thick planks and the clay, but the singing and the axes are doing their work. Ten minutes, and a deafening hurrah from Heke and his men announces to the town that the flagstaff is down once more.

In every country of the world we see men fighting for their land, whether their rights are true or imaginary; nevertheless it gives to man an energy and a courage almost superhuman, and such was the case with Heke and his men.

Already the barracks have fallen under the power of the Maoris. Fighting is kept up till half-past ten in the morning, when the ammunition magazine, having been set on fire, explodes. Then all the white population leave the town, which remains in the power of the natives, to take refuge on board of the man-of-war, and other vessels. Now the Maoris indulge in the plundering of the houses, some setting at random fire to the buildings.

After the fall of the tree, Heke, finding in the station of the flagstaff the wife and daughter of the guardian of the flag, who had been himself fighting against the Maoris, and had been wounded, respected these two females, and did not molest nor insult them, though they were now in a state of excited passions. But he gave orders to six of his men to lay down their weapons, to take a flag of truce, and to lead that mother with her daughter safe to a boat, so as to rejoin the man-of-war. At this sight firing ceases, the two victims are delivered to their people, who let those six men go back, then fighting resumes—a fact worthy of record, even amongst civilised nations.

By this time the Bishop, seeing that the natives were setting fire indiscriminately to the houses, comes back to his residence, and sends a note to Heke to ask him if they were also going to burn his buildings. Heke himself comes to the Bishop's house, and tells him that he will not allow this; but his men won't listen to him, and do all sorts of mischief. But he will publish a notice. On that account he asks for a sheet of paper, and writes himself in Maori the following notice, which he affixes to the wall of the house:—"Ki te ao Katoa. Notice to all the world, and let all peoples and all nations know that our fight is only against the red clothes, *Kahu whero* (so they used to call the soldiers). Let nobody burn or break the houses of the Bishop." Consequently the houses of the Bishop were not hurt; even the Maoris spared 15 houses belonging to others, only breaking them with axes, lest by setting the fire on them, those of the Bishop would get on fire.

The Bishop, going into his house, sees four or five Maoris taking away some objects and running for their life. He sends after them. Heke is so annoyed at it that he wants to kill the robbers, but the Bishop tells him not to shed any more blood, but only make them return what they stole.

Heke accompanies the Bishop into his buildings, and Kauiiti presents him with a chief's coat (*rangitira*).

In this affair there were several instances of humanity on the part of the natives. After the explosion of the powder magazine, the soldiers and national guards left the battlefield to go on board of the vessels; some of them taking off their hats to salute the Maoris, and these answering the salute and ceasing to fight, leaving them to go to their boats without hinderance, which was very much against their old custom, for in such cases they were in the habit of killing all those left in their power. Neither did they kill any of those who were lying wounded on the battle-field.

After the English soldiers had all retreated, the natives hoisted a flag of truce to give both camps time to carry their wounded and bury their dead. Such proceedings were already great signs of civilisation. For it was only a few years before, that, according to their savage habits, they used to cook and to eat their victims. But this time they would not even kill the settlers; they said their fight was only against the *red clothes* soldiers.

(To be continued.)

MONSTER CARP FROM BERLIN.

I HAVE received a very valuable addition to my museum in the form of a splendid giant carp, the largest I have ever had the pleasure of looking on. It was most kindly brought to Albany street to me by Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., for Tavistock, who, as we all know, takes the greatest interest in practical fish culture, and who knows as much about rare European fish as any living ichthyologist. The history of this carp is as follows: There is a fishmonger in Berlin who had given out that he could supply carp up to thirty pounds weight. Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, gave this man an order for a large carp. After waiting some time the man produced the specimen which Lord Arthur has brought me. It came all the way from Berlin, carefully packed in a basket. It was in admirable preservation, and a little carbolic acid soon freshened him up. The weight of this splendid fish is no less than twenty-seven pounds; he measures two feet ten inches in length, and one foot eleven in circumference; his head is like a great pig, and his back like that of a hippopotamus. The largest carp in my museum is (a cast of course) of a fish which weighed twenty-one pounds. It was given to me by Mr. Charles, of Arrabella road. There are some very aged carp in Windsor Park. Yarrell records large carp as follows: A brace weighing thirty-five pounds, from Mr. Ludbrooke's Park, at Gton; a carp taken at Stourhead, thirty inches long, twenty-two inches girth, and weight eighteen pounds. There is a painting of a carp at Western Hall, Staffordshire, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, which weighed nineteen and a half pounds, so that Lord Odo Russell's monster German carp is, I believe, the largest on record in modern times. Of course I shall make casts of this splendid fish, and shall then present, in Lord Odo Russell's name, the fish to Professor Flower, for the Royal College of Surgeons. The carp's bones are very firm and white, and the fellow will make a splendid skeleton. Carp certainly live to a very great age. A correspondent not long since recorded a carp that was known from positive facts to be ninety years old. I should not be at all surprised if the fish now in my casting-room was not from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years old, and I am in great hopes that we shall be able to get some evidence as to age from the appearance of the bones of the skeleton. Carp, when very old, are said to turn white. The origin of this story is, that carp are very much subject to a disease of white fungus growing on the scales. I shall endeavor to obtain of the fishmonger in Berlin further particulars of this splendid fish, for which I am much indebted to the gentlemen who so kindly procured it for me.—*Frank Buckland.*

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

The Marquis Giuseppe Montegorza, who forged Victor Emanuel's signature to a bill of exchange for 200,000, has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

Yellow fever is in New York.

At Kansas, a religious sect called the Cobbites, crazy from frenzy and starvation, have committed atrocities.

There is a quarrel between Moody and Sankey. Moody appropriated over 6,000dols. thank-offerings from converted sinners, and gave Sankey 1,000dols. The latter threatens law proceedings. The Chicago Committee is endeavoring to hush up matters.

The Sioux campaign is ended. The troops have gone into winter quarters.

The assassination of Prince Gortschakoff was attempted by an elderly lady belonging to the best society. Her object was probably to revenge the political persecution of her family.

September 12.

Inquiries of British Commissioners show that the reports of the atrocities in Bulgaria have not been in the least exaggerated. Children have been roasted alive, and their flesh thrust down their parents' throats; pregnant women ripped up; women, children, and girls violated by thousands; men impaled, skinned alive, flogged to death, tortured in every conceivable manner, not alone by Bashibazouks, but to a greater extent by the regular troops, who were rewarded instead of punished for the cruelty. The English Secretary of Legation, Mr. Baring, and the American Secretary, Mr. Schuber, who have been sent to investigate the matter, report 60,000 Christian non-combatants murdered. The American Secretary suggests Foreign Commissioners to see that the leaders of these outrages are hung. Thousands of bodies were strewn about in every direction, gnawed by dogs, and in a horrible state of putrefaction, with a few half-starved women sitting in the midst of them, bewailing the fate of their dear ones. One woman was found moaning over three small skulls with the hairs clinging to them, which she had in her lap. These revelations caused an intense feeling throughout England. Meetings held in all the chief centres passed resolutions calling on the British Government to stay these atrocities.

Canon Liddon, from the pulpit of St. Paul's said, "While they were listening in that sacred building, the loud cry and bitter wail of anguish and despair was rising to Heaven from thousands of desolate homes, from mothers and daughters whose whole future life would only be one long memory of agony and shame. What made the voice falter in speaking of the subject was that the Government to which Turkey was turning for support was free, humane Christian England. If God was the same as he had ever been, he hated cruelty, and would punish those who enact and those who abet it now as of old."

John Bright stated in a public letter to a public meeting at Rochdale, convened to protest against the cruelties, that England was the sole cause of these cruelties, and of the Servian war, as, but for her support, Turkey dared not have been guilty of them.

Mr. Gladstone, in a pamphlet on these atrocities, says—"The British name has been more seriously compromised in these deplorable events than was ever known before." He urges the people to insist on the Government excluding the Ottomans from the administrative control of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria redeeming by this policy the honor of the British name.

Lord Derby has written a letter saying that the Government will spare no efforts to ascertain the exact truth, and to be ready, in common with other powers, to take such action as the justice of the case requires.

Fighting between the Servians and the Turks before Alexanitzza commenced on the 18th August and continued until 4th September. The Servians gained several successes, driving the Turks across to the left bank of the Morava river. The fighting was hard, with great slaughter on both sides. The Russian volunteers specially distinguished themselves. Russian officers drove Servians to battle with pistol and sabre, shooting down the laggards remorselessly.

The Servian loan was eagerly subscribed at St. Petersburg.

The British Ambassador has presented a demand for the conclusion of the armistice, to be followed by negotiations for peace. The term of armistice demanded is one month. England's declaration, that if Turkey's refusal shall lead to foreign intervention, the Porte must not reckon on the British Government, caused surprise and disappointment. No secret was made that Russia was likely to interfere. After this declaration it is said that the Turkish Government looked to Austria to repel Russian aggression. It is asserted that slavery will be abolished. The latest telegram dated London, September 12, says:—"The 'Standard's' despatch from Belgrade says that the conditions of peace have been received, but not officially communicated. Russia will not permit Servia to accept. The question is now, when will Russia throw off the mask, and openly prosecute the war she is actually waging, while pretending to be merely Servia's friend?"

SYDNEY, October 9.

London (no date).

The Russian Press seems confident that peace will be restored between Turkey and the belligerent States after the armistice has expired, on conditions to be proposed.

Servia and Montenegro, it is proposed, shall remain in *statu quo*; but hereafter there may be an extension of territory. The local autonomy of the other provinces is to be suggested; hostilities to be suspended eight days beyond the time agreed upon for armistice.

The Powers agree to submit the conditions to the Porte proposed by England. The Servians are, however, discontented.

Russian volunteers are still joining the Servian army.

LONDON, September 27.

Earl Derby, in replying to a deputation from a meeting held at Guildhall, said instructions had been sent to Mr. Elliott to interview the Sultan to denounce the atrocities of Bulgaria, and demand punishment of the perpetrators. Earl Derby said it was needless to convoke Parliament to consider the Eastern question, as peace negotiations were proceeding smoothly, and the possibility of a European war for the disruption of Turkey was most unlikely; but he expected that the solution of the present difficulty would be found in the local autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with effectual guarantees against the misuse of Bulgaria. Respecting Servia, Earl Derby concluded by favoring the assumption of a *statu quo* without payment of indemnity.

The war feeling in Servia is unabated, and the people are clamorous that Prince Milan shall assume the royal title.

The peace conditions have been submitted to the Porte.

General Schernaff rejects the suspension of hostilities, and demands a regular armistice.

LONDON, October 2.

In the International rifle match at Washington, Fenton of the Irish team made 170, and Slade, New South Wales, 170. Both received medals. In another contest (300 yards), Fenton made 48, an American, 48, and Slade, 45.

The Council, under the presidency of Prince Milan, has resolved to fight till Servia and Bosnia are independent.

On September 28, General Tchernayeff crossed the river Morava, above Alexanitzza, and attacked the Turks. Both claimed the victory. Havotizich and his corps threaten the Turkish rear.

SINGAPORE, October 10.

The Chinese difficulty is settled, and an indemnity has been paid to Margary's family.

RESULTS OF MODERN WARFARE.

THE common belief, one apparently founded in reason, is that notable improvement in warlike weapons involves a corresponding increase in the slaughter and horrors of war, and so—or, at least, this is the theory of a certain school of philosophers—tends to the ultimate abolition of war itself. The contrary is maintained with much ingenuity by a recent essayist in England, himself a military man, who contends that while the chief feature in the military history of the past 20 years—say since the Crimean War—has been the vast improvement both in small arms and artillery, in firearms the proportion of killed and wounded to combatants has been lessened as compared with the results obtained from the old-fashioned weapon. That the firelock or old Brown Bess should have been more deadly than the Snider-Enfield, Martini-Henry, Springfield, Chassepot, or needle-gun, and the clumsy old smooth-bore cannon than the rifled Krupp or Armstrong field-gun, seems an absurdity; nevertheless the facts are these. Taking the great battles of modern European history anterior to the Franco-Austrian campaign of 1859, we find that at Talavera, 1809, one-eighth of the combatants engaged were killed and wounded; at Austerlitz, 1805, one-seventh; at Malplaquet, 1709, Prague, 1759, and Jena, 1806, one-sixth; at Friedland, 1807, and Waterloo, 1815, one-fifth; at Marengo, 1800, one-fourth; at Borodino, 1812, nearly one-third. 80,000 of 250,000 combatants falling; at Salamanca, 1812, and Leipzig, 1813, one-third, the estimate of the latter battle including only the French; at Elvan, 1807, of a total effective of 160,000, there fell or were wounded 55,000, or more than a third, while at Zorndorf, 1758, the most murderous of modern battles, 32,800 of the 82,000 Russians and Prussians engaged were stretched on the field at the close of the day, or two-fifths.

At Solferino, the first great battle in which rifled fire-arms were employed, the loss fell to one-eleventh, that is to say, was one quarter less than that at Talavera, the least bloody of the earlier battles recorded above, while as compared with Zorndorf, less than one-fourth of the per centage of killed and wounded was maintained. At Koniggratz, where the breach-loader came into play, the loss was barely one-fifteenth of the force engaged. During the war of 1870 the loss at Worth was one-eleventh, and at Sedan one-tenth, while at Gravelotte, which was popularly believed to be one of the most tenaciously fought and bloody battles of modern times, it was but one-tenth. It must be remarked that in this campaign the mitrailleuse came into play, and that the part borne by the German field artillery was such as almost to amount to a revolution in field tactics.

The same proportion of decreased casualties from improved weapons is preserved in earlier history. Zorndorf was but a skirmish to Cressy red, where the French lost in killed alone 30,000 men, 1,800 knights, and 11 princes. On the fatal field of Cannæ 50,000 of 80,000 Romans was slain, and in the same campaign, at the battle of the Metaurus, a Carthaginian army hastening to the reinforcement of Hannibal, was literally destroyed.

The reasons for this apparent paradox are, after all, simple. In the early days of Roman or Grecian warfare, where the weapons were the pilm or spear, heavy hand-to-hand fighting was the absolute rule, followed by a massacre when one side or the other gave way and fled. In the middle ages fighting was well-nigh as close and the pursuit quite as bloody, while the undefended archers or spearmen fell easily before the knights or men-at-arms. When fire-arms were introduced, and fighting was carried on from a distance, and the end of the battle was usually the capture and loss of a commanding position, the proportion of loss was immensely diminished. Then, too, each successive improvement made in weapons has been met by corresponding alterations in tactics to obviate its results. The day of massive columns or deep formations to be mown down by fire reserved, as at Bunker Hill, New Orleans or Fontenoy, till the men "can see the white of the enemy's eyes," has gone by, and troops now engage at longer distances, in much looser order, and, above all, make more use of cover.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain. Per dozen, 75s.

BBROWN SHERREY, 10 years. Just received. Rare value Per dozen, 75s.

COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s. per dozen.

LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

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ON

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A First-Class PROGRAMME is in preparation, which will be published in a future issue.

PRIZE IRISH JIG,

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An Efficient BAND will be in Attendance, which will play Selections of popular National Music.

TRAINS will run at frequent intervals during the day,
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REFRESHMENTS of all descriptions provided on the ground.

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L A W R E N C E A R T U N I O N .

THE ART UNION in connection with St. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS and PRESBYTERY is unavoidably postponed till MONDAY, 30th instant, at 8 p.m., when the DRAWING will positively take place in the School-Room. Ticket holders are requested to send returns as soon as possible.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending October 12, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. P. Purcell, Maori Gully, to June 12, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ Conrick, Maori Gully, to Oct. 17, 1876	...	2	11 0
„ T. Harrington, Auckland, to April 6, 1877	...	0	12 6
„ T. Dillon, Timaru, Feb. 15, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ W. Clarke, Dunedin, Nov. 4, 1876	...	0	6 6
„ W. Campbell, Fielding, March 13, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ W. Morehead, Ross, July 31st, 1876	...	1	0 0
„ J. Hussey, Addison's Flat, Feb. 1, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ A. McRae, Addison's Flat, Oct. 3, 1876	...	0	17 6
„ J. O'Regan, St. Bathans, Nov. 15, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ M. J. Hunt, Nelson, Sept. 4, 1876	...	1	0 0
„ E. Macdonald, Wellington, Jan. 10, 1877	...	1	5 0
Mrs. O'Donnell, Kaikoura, Jan. 10, 1877	...	1	5 0
St. Mary's Convent, Wellington, Oct. 9, 1877	...	1	6 0
Rev. Father Halbwache, Sept. 29, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ Martin, Sept. 30, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ Walsh, Oct. 3, 1876	...	0	12 6

NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographic portraits of the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin may now be had on application to the Lady Superior, Dominican Convent, Dowling-street, Dunedin. These pictures are being disposed of to aid in the erection of the new conventual buildings, and orders for them are, therefore, solicited.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

FROM the details of the Bulgarian atrocities, supplied by the last telegrams from Europe, it would appear there was no exaggeration in previous reports. These details are most harrowing, and afford an apt commentary on the effects of four hundred years of Turkish rule in Europe. It appears, then, that neither time nor the general progress of civilisation has had any effect in humanising the savage instincts of large numbers of the Mussulman subjects of the Sublime Porte.

The presence of the Mahometan power on European soil is a reproach to the civilised nations of Europe, and could never have been a fact were it not for the jealousies and self-seeking of these nations. That such a nation as the Turkish should have ever been permitted to take a place in the midst of the family of Christian nations, is a disgrace to civilisation.

But the most painful consideration, in connection with this matter, is the fact that the Empire, which is apparently most zealous to wipe out this disgrace, is herself hardly inferior in brutality and cruelty to the Turkish. "Russian rule in Poland" are words, that make those who know what the words mean shudder with horror, and burn with indignation at their bare recital.

The Turks have butchered even women and children, and committed other atrocities. They have perpetrated numberless crimes, and revelled in cruel brutalities shocking to humanity. For these, they deserve the strongest reprobation and the severest chastisement consistent with civilised ideas; and the nations of Europe ought to interfere in a cause sacred, and common to all men. But surely the nations foremost in the intervention ought to have clean hands themselves.

It is not so however: and from this arises a burning scandal. Russia is now taking the lead in interfering in Turkish affairs. But if this power forgets three-quarters of a century of cruel misgovernment in Poland, continued down even to the present moment, others are not equally oblivious. The Turks persecute the Christians, but the Russians persecute the Catholics of their Empire; the Turks slaughter women and children—the Russians subject women to the knout. Turkish sabres and rifles do their work quickly though terribly;—the Russian Club is the mode of punishment selected for faithful Polish women, to which they are subjected till they faint, and to which they are subjected again and again till they faint, each many times, and at length expire in agony; and all because they refuse to accept the religion of the Emperor, and foreswear their faith and consciences. The Turks butcher men with arms in their hands, or supposed to be hostile; the Russians starve to death, in loathsome prisons, or banish to Siberia there to perish of nakedness and hunger, loyal men who love their native land, are faithful to the Government in all things in which the Government has a claim on them.

who earnestly pray for the welfare of the Emperor and Empire, and at whose door the shadow of a crime cannot be laid, because they refuse to abandon their religion.

If the accounts of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria are revolting and calculated to rouse indignation, the persecutions to which Polish Catholics are subjected by the Russian Government are only in degree less barbarous, savage, and shocking. And the fact is, strange though it may appear, that the Catholic Church meets with more justice, and experiences greater liberty in Turkey than in Russia, whilst the treatment of its political enemies by the Infidel Power is not very much worse, than that of rebels against its authority by the Russian.

Whilst, therefore, we rejoice at the prospect of the liberation of the Christians of Turkey from the thralldom to which they have been subjected for centuries, we regret, and feel ashamed, that the lead on this occasion should have been conceded to semi-barbarous, and persecuting Russia by either the apathy or jealousy of the really free nations of Europe.

A GLANCE AT THE WORLD.

In looking upon the state of the world at the present day a thoughtful Catholic must see much to sadden him. There has hardly ever been a time when the persecuting spirit that has from of old actuated the enemies of the Church has been more active. In the capital of the Christian world—the city that it is sought to degrade from this proud position that it may become the metropolis of a mere third-rate power—the Vicar of CHRIST resides as a prisoner, while his estates are occupied and his revenues squandered by a profligate king, who, were he of less exalted rank, would be considered a fitting associate for the abandoned only. The property of the religious orders has been recklessly confiscated, and hundreds of innocent people of both sexes, many of them feeble through advanced age, have been ruthlessly cast upon the streets to swell the ranks of the starving, already swollen far beyond their usual limits by the fault of a careless and improvident Government. The members of secret societies and various conspirators continue their deadly plots, so that from day to day we cannot be sure of the Holy Father's safety, since his life may be sacrificed at any moment to an outburst of the fury that we know surrounds his palace, thirsting for his blood: and, in short, from having presented an appearance consistent with its great Christian reputation Rome is rapidly approaching the condition of a Pandemonium.

And as it fares with the head so is it elsewhere. Generally throughout Europe the Church suffers in a greater or lesser degree; whether we turn to Germany or Russia, to Switzerland, France, Belgium, or England, in every country we see the name of Catholic either made a cause for active persecution, or greeted by a strong party with opprobrium and derision, and everywhere it is considered allowable to employ against the Church weapons that it would otherwise be thought disgraceful to make use of.

In these new countries, where the boast is that a fair field lies open to the enterprise of all, and that men need not struggle upwards in life at the expense of their neighbours, it might reasonably be supposed that Catholics would be as free as other people to pursue the even tenor of their way without let or hinderance. But is it so? Far otherwise. A cunning plan has been devised to attack us in a most vulnerable and tender point; through the faith of our children, which it is sought to pervert by means of unjust and tyrannical educational regulations, so that, were we not on the alert and prepared to make grave sacrifices to avert the evil, we should be robbed of that which every man has a right to expect, and which nature itself teaches us to prize dearly, the love and respect of our offspring, who would be taught to regard and despise us as the besotted disciples of a false and superstitious creed: for such do her enemies, in their most deplorable ignorance and pitiable folly, consider the Church of the living God to be. And, further, we are molested on every side by the tongue of calumny, for to lie concerning anything Catholic is not considered libellous. Our characters are public property, and all may blacken them with impunity; nay, more—with the loudly-expressed applause of a bigoted majority to hound the slanderers on.

We are then justified in saying that in the world of the present day there is much to sadden every thoughtful Catholic. But yet there is nothing to drive him to despair. His faith teaches him that the Church cannot perish, and, if he cast his eyes back upon the page of history, he will see that

from each persecution the Bride of the Lamb has emerged triumphant, and that many times her enemies have themselves become her most devoted members. "The Church is ever militant," says Dr. NEWMAN, "sometimes she gains, sometimes she loses; and more often she is at once gaining and losing in different parts of her territory. What is ecclesiastical history but a record of the ever-doubtful fortune of the battle, though its issue is not doubtful? Scarcely are we singing *Te Deum*, when we have to turn to our *Misereres*;—scarcely are we in peace, when we are in persecution;—scarcely have we gained a triumph, when we are visited by a scandal. Nay, we make progress by means of reverses; our griefs are our consolations—we lose STEPHEN to gain PAUL, and MATTHIAS replaces the traitor JUDAS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE atrocities committed in Bulgaria by the Turks, as reported in the San Francisco mail telegrams, are of a nature too shocking to contemplate. It was for some time believed in England that they had been exaggerated, but it turns out that such was not the case, and the particulars now given are horrible in the extreme. There appears to be some contradiction between the news received by the mail and that to hand by cablegram, as to the part which Russia is destined to act, and, indeed, most probably this is still doubtful in Europe. Much as we dread the advance of Russian influences, we cannot but look with approbation on the prospect of a just measure of punishment being inflicted upon the perpetrators of such appalling cruelties. We could have desired that this might have been done by a power less suspicious than that of the Czar, and, indeed, it would seem but a sorry way of executing justice, to give an avenging sword into the hands of semi-barbarous hordes, themselves capable in turn of cruelty but little inferior to that they are elected to exact the penalties of. However, above all, it is fitting that an example should be made of men who have actually committed excesses, the bare outline of which it is impossible to read without revulsion.

THE Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Tokomairiro on Sunday last. Nineteen persons were admitted to the Sacrament.

It has been thought advisable to postpone the musical festival at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, for some weeks, as the organ will not be available in time to admit of the performance taking place prior to the departure of His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese on his purposed visit to Auckland and New South Wales. A longer period for rehearsal will thus be gained, so that the music selected will be thoroughly practised by those who are to take part in it, and a genuine success will be the result.

A MOST successful examination was lately held at St. Mary's Catholic School, Invercargill, which is under the care of Mr. Sproule, assisted by Miss Thompson, and which has an average attendance of 75. The Rev. Father Higgins, who conducted the examination, professed himself much pleased at its results, congratulating the pupils on their improvement, and the teachers on the fruits of their efforts.

FROM Meance, Hawkes Bay, we hear of a presentation made to Mr. and Mrs. Huntly, the late master and mistress of St. Mary's School, on the occasion of their resigning their position in the establishment referred to, owing to the failure of Mrs. Huntly's health. It is pleasing to note the affectionate terms in which the pupils of the lady and gentleman in question take leave of them, as it speaks volumes, not only in favor of the teachers, but also of those in whose behalf their efforts have been expended.

THE critic of the 'Oamaru Evening Mail,' a high authority on matters theatrical and generally artistic, speaks as follows of the "Californian Diamond":—"Little Nell" possesses a wonderful versatility, and her capability of sustaining personations of a widely-different character is really astonishing. Whether as the Irish Bridget or the Dutch Johanna, you see before you a perfect type of the nation and character represented. The great charm in 'The Diamond,' however, is that she appears so heartily to enter into and enjoy the eccentricities which she portrays, that her merriment becomes infectious, and her audiences are forced to laugh both with and at her. She possesses a powerful, yet sweet and pleasing voice, great facial play, and a most wonderful command over her right optic."

THE plans of the conventual buildings to be erected in Dunedin have been prepared at the office of Mr. Petre, architect, in Bond-street. The style chosen is the Anglo-Saxon, which combines simplicity with dignity, and is particularly suitable for monastic establishments. The buildings, when completed, will consist of a church occupying the centre with a wing on either side, and will not only be a credit to the Catholic community, but an ornament to the city generally. For the present, however, it is contemplated to take in hand one wing only, which will serve as a Convent for the Dominican Sisters, and will be so constructed as to enable them to carry out the ordinances of their rule in their integrity. The material of the buildings will be concrete, which is said to be as durable and much less expensive than stone, and of the good appearance of which a striking example may be seen in the extensive premises of Messrs Cargill, in Bond-street, erected, also, from the design and under the able direction of Mr. Petre. We trust that the Catholics of the province, will come forward liberally, so that we may ere long be enabled to reckon the Convent, now in prospect, amongst accomplished facts.

THE Rev. Father O'Leary has been appointed on the mission at Invercargill, where he will assist in the labors of the Rev. Father Higgins.

INTER-COLONIAL JOTTINGS.

SOME months ago a Roman Catholic clergyman, named Healy, who was officiating as curate at Wangaratta, showed evident signs of mental aberration, and at length disappeared, in a mysterious manner, from the locality in which he had resided. Search was made for him, but in vain, and his friends were left a prey to the utmost anxiety. Meantime, two members of the police force were engaged to follow up a bushranger who had lately committed some excess, and in the course of their inquiries they came upon the traces of a man whom they supposed, from description, to be the one they were concerned about. They tracked this man to a public-house in the neighborhood of Wagga Wagga, and, besetting the room in which he was sleeping, without making any announcement to the effect that they were policemen, they called on him to surrender, when he, in turn believing them to be bushrangers attacking the house, discharged a pistol at them, which, however, had no effect, and to which they responded in like manner, but unfortunately more effectually, for they succeeded in mortally wounding him. It now turns out to be beyond all doubt that the supposed robber was the Rev. Father Healy, who appears to have been aimlessly wandering about the country, as it often happens to those who are afflicted as he was, and who was thus cruelly shot down by men purporting to be the guardians of the peace. Government has ordered a thorough investigation into the matter.

A movement has been set on foot in New South Wales to encourage Italian immigration into that colony. It would seem that the people of Italy are now on all sides acknowledged to be in anything but flourishing circumstances—a rather astounding fact to those who remember the prophecies that abounded some years ago of the marvellous reforms that would be witnessed when that terrible “ultramontane” party should have been quelled throughout the beautiful peninsula, and the beneficent reign of the “*re galantuomo*” established there. The changes, however, ushered in by the cry of “Italy for the Italians” appear to have resulted by no means satisfactorily for the people, at whose disposal their native land was supposed to have been placed, and it turns out that there is every probability of large numbers of them being anxious to exchange their azure skies and myrtle groves and all the fine things we have been accustomed to hear “highfalutingly” described, including the paternal sway of King Victor Emmanuel, for the arid regions but plentiful rations of New South Wales.

The subscriptions at Sydney for a testimonial to Trickett, the champion oarsman, amount at present to close upon £600, and will probably reach a much higher figure before the lists are closed. The enthusiasm, manifested on the occasion of this Australian hero's victory by the natives of the Queen of the South, reminds us of the tempest of Gallic triumph that hailed the success of the French horse, *Gladiator*, when he won the Derby. There was not a cab-driver that day in Paris who refrained from, exultingly slapping the flanks of his hack, as if the creature were also—*par hasard*—a Bucephalus, and English pre-eminence upon the turf was supposed to have collapsed for ever. Has experience verified the prediction?

An enterprising company has undertaken to import from Europe into the Australian colonies an Italian opera troupe. Genuine Signors and Signoras with the ring of *La Scala*, and the *Boulevard des Italiens* in their performances. We expect that they will meet with lively appreciation in these antipodean climes, for, however certain critics may prose over the “legitimate drama,” or bewail the *florature* and vocal antics generally that distinguish opera, there is no doubt but that the lyric stage has long since attracted to itself the lion's share of public approbation.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR WORKS.

(Continued.)

No religious community could produce a list of men so variously distinguished; none had extended its operation over so vast a space; yet in none had there ever been such perfect unity of feeling and action. There was no region of the globe, no walk of speculative or of active life in which Jesuits were not to be found. They guided the counsels of kings; they deciphered Latin inscriptions; they observed the motions of Jupiter's satellites; they published whole libraries of controversy, casuistry, history, treatises on optics, Alcaic odes, editions of the Fathers—madrigals, catechisms, and lampoons. They were to be found in the garb of mandarins superintending the observatory at Peking. They were to be found, spade in hand, teaching the savages of Paraguay the rudiments of agriculture: yet whatever might be their employment, their spirit was always the same entire devotion to the common cause, the same absolute obedience to the central authority. None of them had chosen his dwelling place or his vocation for himself. Whether the Jesuit should live under the Arctic Circle, or under the Equator, whether he should pass his life in arranging gems, and collating manuscripts at the Vatican, or in persuading native barbarians under the Southern Cross not to eat each other, were matters which he left with profound submission to the decision of others. If he was wanted at Lima, he was on the Atlantic in the next fleet. If his ministry was needed in some country where his life was more insecure than that of a wolf, where it was a crime to harbor him, where the heads and quarters of his brethren fixed in the public places, showed him what he had to expect, he went without remonstrance or hesitation to his doom. Nor is the heroic spirit yet extinct. When, in our time, a terrible pestilence passed around the globe, when, in some great cities, fear had dissolved all the ties which hold society together, when the secular clergy had forsaken their flocks, when medical succor was not to be purchased with gold, when the strongest natural affections had yielded to the love of life, even then the Jesuit was found by the pallet, which Bishop and curate, physician and nurse, father and mother, had deserted, bending over infected lips to catch the faint accents

of confession, and holding to the last, before the expiring penitent, the image of the crucified Redeemer.

These are the men whom every smug, vulgar “Stiggins” delights in reviling. Almost immediately after the foundation of the Order, that illustrious Christian hero, Francis Xavier, the “Apostle of the Indies,” started for the East. He travelled through India, Malacca, the Philippine islands, Ceylon and Japan. To Father Ricci we are indebted for the first work published on China. He and his companion, Father Schall, gained a footing in that country by utilising their scientific knowledge—astronomy, hydrography, mathematics and clock-making. They began, as Ranke observes, with mathematics, and ended with religion. The accuracy with which they predicted three eclipses of the moon in 1610 and 1624 raised them immensely in the estimation of the Mandarins, especially as the native astronomers were about an hour at fault on each occasion.

Ricci sent the Emperor a striking clock, which he had made, and was invited to Peking in consequence. Schall conducted the public mathematical school in that city, compiled the calendar, and was created a Mandarin. Fourteen volumes of his writings in Chinese, of which language he acquired a perfect mastery, are preserved in the Vatican library.

(Concluded next week.)

MOZART'S OXEN WALTZ.

THE sensitive nature of Mozart, that sweetest of all musical composers, is well-known. The slightest discord produced in him severe irritation, and when engaged in musical composition his feelings grew so intense that he almost lost consciousness of all going on around him. The following story strikingly illustrates this:—Mozart was engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful airs in an opera he was composing, when the butcher called for his pay, which had long been due. In vain his wife endeavored to attract the attention of the rapt artist, who scribbled away, utterly unconscious of her presence. She ran down stairs, with tears in her eyes, telling the butcher that her husband could not be spoken to, and that he must come another time. But the man of blood was not easily to be daunted—he must have his bill settled, and speak with Mozart himself, or he would not send him another ounce of meat. He ascended the stairs. Mozart, distinctly conscious that something had passed in his presence, had continued pouring the effusions of his fantasia on paper when the footsteps resounded in the hall. His stick was at hand. Without turning his eyes from the sheet, he held his stick against the door to keep out intruders. But the steps were approaching. Mozart more anxious, hurried as fast as he could, when a rap at the door demanded permission to enter. The beautiful effusion was in danger of being lost. The affrighted composer cast a furtive glance at his stick—it was too short. With anxiety bordering on frenzy he looked around his room, and a pole standing behind the curtain caught his eye; this he seized, holding it with all his might behind the door, writing like fury all the while. The knob was turned, but the pole withstood the first effort. A pause succeeded. Words were heard on the staircase, and the intruders renewed their efforts the second time. But the strength of the composer seemed to increase with his anxiety. Large drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Stemming the pole against his left breast with a force of despair, he still kept out the visitors. He succeeded but for a moment, yet it was a precious moment—the delightful air was poured upon the paper—it was saved!

“Mr. Mozart,” said the butcher—

“Halt! halt!” said the composer (seizing the manuscript, and hurrying towards the pianoforte. Down he sat, and the most delightful air that was ever heard responded from the instrument. The eyes of the wife, and even the butcher's, began to moisten. Mozart finished the tune, rose again, and, running to the writing-desk, he filled out what was wanted.

“Well, Mr. Mozart,” said the butcher, when the artist had finished, “you know I am to marry.”

“No, I do not,” said Mozart, who had somewhat recovered from his musical trance.

“Well, then, you know it now; and you also know that you owe me money for meat.”

“I do,” said Mozart with a sigh.

“Never mind,” said the man, under whose blood-stained coat beat a feeling heart; “you make me a fine waltz for my marriage ball, and I will cancel the debt, and let you have meat for a year to come.”

“It is a bargain!” cried the lively and gifted Mozart; and down he sat, and a waltz was elicited from the instrument—such a waltz as the butcher had never before heard.

“Meat for a year, did I say?” exclaimed the enraptured butcher. “No! one hundred ducats you shall have for this waltz: but I want it with trumpets, and horns, and fiddles—you know best—and soon, too!”

“You shall have it so,” said Mozart, who could scarcely trust his ears, “and in one hour you may send for it.”

The liberal minded butcher retired. In an hour the waltz was set in full orchestra music. The butcher returned, was delighted with the music, and paid Mozart his one hundred ducats—a sum more splendid than he had ever received from the Emperor for the gravest of his operas.

It is to this incident that the lovers of harmony are indebted for one of the most charming trifles, the celebrated oxen waltz—a piece of music still unrivalled.

CLIFFORD'S Mirror of the World at the Temperance Hall sustains its interest. A visit to it will be amply repaid by the merit of the entertainment to be found there.

TOM SAWYER'S DISCOVERY IN HUMAN NATURE.

MARK TWAIN, in his new book, tells the following story:—Tom Sawyer, having offended his sole guardian, Aunt Polly, is by that sternly affectionate dame, punished by being set to whitewash the fence in front of the garden. The world seemed a hollow mockery to Tom, who had planned fun for that day, and who knew he would be the laughing-stock of all the boys as they came past and saw him set to work like a "nigger." But a great inspiration burst in upon him, and he went tranquilly to work. What that inspiration was, will appear from what follows. One of the boys, Ben Rogers, comes by and pauses, eating a particularly fine apple. Tom does not see him. Ben stared a moment, and then said—

"Hi-yi! You're are up a stump, ain't you?"

No answer. Tom surveyed his last touch with the eye of an artist, then he gave another gentle sweep, and surveyed the result as before. Ben ranged up alongside of him. Tom's mouth watered for the apple, but he stuck to his work. Ben said—

"Hello, old chap. You've got to work, hey?"

"Why, it's you, Ben. I wasn't noticing!"

"Say, I'm going in a-swimming, I am. Don't you wish you could! But, of course, you'd druther work, wouldn't you? 'Course you would!"

Tom contemplated the boy a bit, and said—

"What do you call work?"

"Why, ain't that work?"

Tom resumed his whitewashing, and answered, carelessly—

"Well, maybe it is, and maybe it ain't. All I knows is, it suits Tom Sawyer."

"Oh, come now, you don't mean to let on that you like it?"

The brush continued to move.

"Like it? Well, I don't see why I oughtn't to like it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?"

That put the thing in a new light! Ben stopped nibbling his apple. Tom swept his brush daintily back and forth; stepped back to note the effect; added a touch, here and there; criticised the effect again, Ben watching every move, and getting more and more interested, more and more absorbed. Presently he said—

"Say, Tom, let me whitewash a little."

Tom considered, was about to consent, but he altered his mind.

"No, no, I reckon it wouldn't hardly do, Ben. You see Aunt Polly's awful particular about this fence—right here on the street, you know—but if it was the back fence I wouldn't mind, and she wouldn't. Yes, she's awful particular about this fence. It's got to be done very careful. I reckon there ain't one boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand, that can do it in the way it's got to be done."

"No—is that so? Oh, come, now; lemme just try, only just a little. I'd let you, if you was me, Tom."

"Ben, I'd like to, honest injun; but Aunt Polly—well, Jim wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let him. Sid wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let Sid. Now, don't you see how I'm fixed? If you was to tackle this fence, and anything was to happen to it!"

"Oh, shucks! I'll be just as careful. Now, lemme try. Say—I'll give you the core of my apple."

"Well, here. No, Ben; now don't! I'm afeared!"

"I'll give you all of it!"

Tom gave up the brush with reluctance in his face, but alacrity in his heart; and while Ben worked and sweated in the sun, the retired artist sat on a barrel in the shade close by, dangling his legs, munched his apple, and planned the slaughter of more innocents. There was no lack of material; boys happened along every little while; they came to jeer, but remained to whitewash. By the time Ben was fagged out, Tom had traded the next chance to Billy Fisher for a kite in good repair; and when he played out, Johnny Miller bought in for a dead rat and a string to swing it with; and so on, and so on, hour after hour. And when the middle of the afternoon came, from being a poverty-stricken boy in the morning, Tom was literally rolling in wealth. He had, besides the things I have mentioned, twelve marbles, part of a Jew's-harp, a piece of blue bottle-glass to look through, a spool cannon, a key that wouldn't unlock anything, a fragment of chalk, a glass-stopper of a decanter, a tin soldier, a couple of tadpoles, six fire-crackers, a kitten with only one eye, a brass door-knob, a dog-collar—but no dog—the handle of a knife, four pieces of orange-peel, and a dilapidated old window-sash. He had a nice, good, idle time all the while—plenty of company—and the fence had three coats of whitewash on it! If he hadn't run out of whitewash, he would have bankrupted every boy in the village.

Tom said to himself that it was not such a hollow world after all. He had discovered a great law of human action without knowing it: namely, that, in order to make a man or boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain. If he had been a great and wise philosopher, like the writer of this book, he would now have comprehended that work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do, and that play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do. And this would help him to understand why constructing artificial flowers or performing on a treadmill is work, while rolling nine-pins or climbing Mont Blanc is only amusement. There are wealthy gentlemen in England who drive four-horse passenger coaches twenty or thirty miles on a daily line in the summer, because the privilege costs them considerable money; but, if they were offered wages for the service, that would turn it into work, and then they would resign.

MR. J. ELLIOTT has opened an extensive boot warehouse in George street, where the important matter of comfort for the feet, combined with economy, will be duly attended to.

News from the Kumara speaks of much hardship endured by persons destitute of capital; prices are high and labor scarce; and for the present the want of water prevents the efficient working of the claims.

THE SIOUX DESCRIBED BY A MAN WHO LIVED WITH THEM.

A REPORTER of the 'St. Louis Globe-Democrat' met Mr. J. D. Keller, a gentleman who resides in that city, and who possesses a great deal of interesting information about the Sioux, having lived with them five years. Mr. Keller was, from 1868 to 1873, clerk of the agent at Standing Rock, and had ample opportunities to get acquainted with this tribe of bloodthirsty savages. In fact, he lived among them so long that he learned to speak their language "like a native," and was a great favorite of the big chiefs who came to the agency. They called him "Minnehua Ochila" (the writing boy). The word Sioux means "cut-throat." According to Mr. Keller's statement, the various bands of Sioux number from 35,000 to 45,000, and are divided into the following different tribes:—Unkapapa, Black Feet, Sans Arcs, Two Kettles, Upper Yanktonais, Lower Yanktonais, Santee Sioux, Burgklys, Mini Conjour, and Galkas. Part of these live east and part west of the Missouri River. Tatanka Otahka (Sitting Bull), who led the savages in the fight against Custer, belongs to the Unkapapas (dried beef-eaters). Mr. Keller knows him well. He has a large head, eyes, and nose, high cheek bones: one of his legs is shorter than the other, from a gun-shot wound in the left knee. His countenance is of an extremely savage type, betraying that bloodthirstiness and brutality for which he has been so long notorious. He has the name of being one of the most successful scalpers in the Indian country. There has been a standing reward of 1,000dol. offered for his head for the last eight years, by the Montana people, who have special cause to know his ferocious nature, some of his worst deeds having been perpetrated in that Territory. The Sioux, when on the war path, black their faces from the eyes down, the forehead being colored a bright red. When in mourning, and very eager to revenge the death of friends or relations, they cut their hair short, and daub their faces with white earth. Their feats of horsemanship are wonderful. They consider the greatest act of valor to be the striking of their enemy with some hand instrument while alive, and whether alive or dead, it is the first one that strikes the fallen foe that "counts the coup," and not the one that shoots him. They do not always scalp. Their object in scalping is to furnish a proof of their deed, and give them to their women to dance over. They always attack in a sweeping, circling line, eagle like, give a volley, pass on, circle and return on a different angle. When they kill one of the enemy there is always a rush to get the first crack at him, so as to "count the coup," and then some Indian, who was disappointed in getting a cut at the victim while alive, scalps him. The Sioux always camp with tepees (lodges) in a circle, making, as it were, a stockade, and, when on dangerous ground, they picket their ponies in the centre. Mr. Keller is familiar with the ground where the disastrous engagement of Custer occurred. Concerning this, he said: "My idea of the Custer slaughter is that the Indians had no women and children in their lodges, and had parapets dug under the lodges out of sight. Custer, thinking it was a family camp, rushed into the centre of their fort, where resistance would necessarily prove fatal. His only means of escape was, after finding himself in this fix, to run right through and out, and not stop to fight, but join Reno's command and retreat."

ABSENTEEISM.

THE 'Philadelphia Press' gives its readers an idea of that monstrous Irish evil—the greatest with which it is now afflicted—Absenteeism. It says:—"Let us imagine a landlord deriving a clear ten thousand pounds a year from estates in Ireland. If his residence were in that country among the tenantry who pay rent to him in exchange for the privilege of cultivating the soil, the rent would be spent by him and his family where it was produced. He would have to pay wages, to make purchases from the shopkeepers on or near his estate, to employ the productive industry of the place in a variety of ways, and thus to restore to his tenantry the money which he receives from them, so that the locality would benefit by the ten thousand pounds a year which went into his pocket. But let that landlord fix his residence far from his national home, let him and his family spend that ten thousand pounds a year in France or Italy, and who benefits by it? Certainly the French or Italians among whom that sum is expended, and not the unfortunate tenantry far away in Ireland, who are perpetually giving their money to him and never getting a sixpence of it back. The parchment Union of Ireland with Great Britain, which was consummated on the 1st January, 1801, abolished the Irish Parliament. While that existed all of the Irish nobility (about one hundred and seventy lay and spiritual lords) and the three hundred members of Parliament had to live in Dublin during the winter and autumn, and resided on their estates the rest of the year. The Union drew most of these to London, as the political and fashionable metropolis, and this partial soon became general absenteeism. At present, as we learn from the Dublin correspondent of the 'New York Tablet,' 'The Irish nobility do not as a rule, spend much of their time or their money in Ireland, where their property is situated, and from whence some of them draw large annual incomes, which they spend in London or somewhere on the Continent. Very many of what are called the 'Irish nobility'—that is to say, those distinguished persons who have Irish titles, which, generally, is the only thing Irish about them—do not maintain any establishments whatever in connection with their Irish estates. The agent over the property is absolute monarch of all he surveys, and his great care is to get in the rents for my lord, and to pocket his five per cent. fees for collecting the same.'"

There is one Bible in Custer city and only 1,700 packs of playing cards.

GENERAL NEWS.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Dublin, June 29, says:—The following are the four riflemen who were "nominated" by Major Leech to compete on the grounds at Wicklow with the ten who have been selected through the preliminary practice shooting at Dundalk for places in the Centennial team for America: Lieutenant George Fenton, musketry instructor of the 77th regiment of infantry, John Rigby, James B. Pollock, and Lieutenant Birch, of the Leeds rifle volunteer corps. Mr. Fenton made 569, the highest score made during the three days' shooting at Wicklow. He has, therefore, been declared champion of Ireland and winner of the American Challenge Cup. The following made the highest scores at the final competitions, of two days' duration, for the Centennial team: Wm. Rigby, Fenton, Johnson, Smyth, Cooper, Joynt, Ward, Goff, John Rigby, and Greenhill.

Thirty-four archbishops, according to the 'Annales de Lourdes,' made the pilgrimage to the Famous Grotto of Lourdes during the year 1872. Within the last few years more than half a million of pilgrims have gone there, forming seven hundred grand processions, without speaking of the many isolated pilgrims who took no part in these processions. The men numbered more than fifty thousand. Almost every country in the world is represented by its banners at the sanctuary of the Immaculate. The same number of the 'Annales' also gives a list of more than thirty miraculous cures that took place during the year 1875 alone by the intercession of our Lady of Lourdes, and this list is far from complete. More than seventy foreign preachers spoke at the shrine during the same year, among whom were some of the most famous pulpit orators of the Catholic Church. The popularity of this renowned shrine is rapidly increasing, and it is certain that the recent steps taken by the Holy Father, authorising the coronation of our Lady of Lourdes, will give a just impetus to the devotion.

A respectable man named Keneally, residing in Kyri Street, Cork, received injuries, which have since proved fatal, in the following extraordinary manner: He went to bed at an early hour, and dreamt that two men, friends of his, were fighting. For the purpose of separating them he got up, and, approaching the open window of his room, fell out upon the pavement. A little boy sleeping in the same room attempted to save the dreamer, but in vain. Dr. P. J. Cremen was called to attend Mr. Keneally, whom he found suffering from a fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death.

The correspondent of the 'Cincinnati Enquirer,' writing from New York, on June 29, says:—The religious community of this city, and indeed I might say of the entire community, is likely at no distant day to receive a shock from a most unexpected quarter. The facts I now publish to your readers have been imparted to me unhesitatingly by one of New York's leading clergymen—the Rev. Dr. Hepworth. Up to some six months since it was universally believed that the two great Evangelists, Moody and Sankey, had been performing their labours in the vineyard free of all worldly reward, save and except what was absolutely necessary for their travelling and hotel expenses. They never took any pains to un-deceive the public in the belief that they had not a goodly bank account, amounting in the case of Moody, it is said, to something in the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand dollars, and that of Sankey to over twenty thousand. At the close of the great New York revival the managers of it were astounded to find that the two saints had appropriated to themselves six thousand three hundred dollars, exclusive of three hundred dollars "consequential" expenses. Mr. Moody explained that the six thousand and odd dollars was the total amount of "thank offering" received during the progress of the revival, and that "thank offerings" were strictly and beyond question the property of him and his co-laborer. Up to that time, it appeared, Moody had scrupulously divided in equal proportions between his brother saint and himself all and every thank offering received by him while laboring together for the cure of souls. But when the labors of the Gotham revival had come to a close, and the Evangelists were about to gird their loins, preparatory to taking their departure for other parts, Brother Sankey was absolutely horror-stricken to find that Brother Moody, instead of making the usual "divvy" of "half and half," allotted him as his share a thousand dollars. Mr. Sankey naturally became very indignant, and reasoned and argued, but all to purpose, as Moody claimed that he himself it was who really carried out the revival; that Mr. Sankey took no part in the preaching, and that a score of persons could be obtained in any city any one of whom would gladly perform Sankey's share of revival work, and in quite as competent a manner, too, for half one thousand dollars. An influential committee has proceeded to Chicago to endeavor, if possible, to arrange matters amicably, and keep the affair out of the courts.

His Holiness Pius IX., was born on the 13th of May, 1792. He was ordained priest on the 13th April, 1819. He was consecrated bishop on the 21st May, 1827. He was created a Cardinal on December 14, 1840, and was elected Sovereign Pontiff on June 16, 1846. He is now in the thirtieth year of his Pontificate, and the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The latest costume for emancipated women in the United States is more remarkable for simplicity than elegance. It is to be called the "Emancipated Costume," and is the invention of Mrs. Gearing, and though it was cool in summer Mrs. Gearing found that it was warm in winter. The new garment is made all in one piece—tunic and trowsers combined—and, like the ice-house of the inventor, is lined with sawdust. It is made double, and padded with sawdust; and Mrs. Gearing maintains that, in extremely hot and cold weather, a layer of sawdust evenly disposed about the person will make the wearer perfectly comfortable. "In proportion as the temperature of the atmosphere rises or sinks to the neighbourhood of 65 deg. Fahrenheit, the quantity of sawdust may," we are assured, "be regulated until the weather feels neither too warm nor too cold. Thus clothed, a lady would need

but one dress for all seasons of the year, and could adapt her clothing to meet the most sudden changes of weather by merely taking in or letting out a little more sawdust." Other advantages, too, will result from the adoption of the new style of dress. "There will be no more corsets," says Mrs. Gearing, "and no more cotton." If the wearer of the "emancipated costume" is unable to emancipate herself from the prevalent passion for skirts, she may surround herself with any number. But the true dress-reformer and enthusiast for the elevation of women will, it is hoped, content herself with the "emancipated costume" and nothing more.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The standard adopted by Constantine after his victory over Maxentius near the Milvian Bridge, and which is accurately described by Eusebius, Prudentius, and other contemporary authors, has finally been brought to light, if not in its integrity, at least in its principal part. It is described by the archaeologist Mariano Armellini in the 'Monthly Chronicle of Archaeological News,' and is a monument of great value and interest. The "labarum" was found in the vicinity of Rome, and to-day enriches the valuable collection of the Christian Museum in the Vatican library. It consists of a crown or ring of bronze which encloses the decussate or crossed monogram bearing the initials of the name of Christ. That this was intended to be fixed on the extremity of a shaft or pole is evident from the curved aperture, closed at the top by a small bar, with which it was fastened to the shaft, and on which rises the crown already mentioned. The size of this ancient ornament is a little more than five inches in diameter, which at first sight appears too small for the top of the banner, especially considering the breadth of the cross-bar from which the banner hung. But De Rossi observes that these proportions correspond perfectly to those of the "labarum" of Honorius, as shown in the well-known diptych of Aosta in Savoy, where the crown containing the monogram of the name of Christ is small in comparison with the whole. The value of this discovery is increased by the fact that it is the first and only specimen of this object discovered up to the present time. A bronze in the Estense Museum resembling this is shown by De Rossi to have been a sacred object, a sort of "ex-voto," and never intended to crown the shaft of a standard.

Mr. Gladstone has not been in the House lately, but he is far from idle. He is correcting the sheets of his article for the 'Contemporary' on the courses of religious thought. He is writing on Lord Macaulay for the 'Quarterly,' and he is writing for the 'New Quarterly' a review of Dr. Norman Macleod's life. Thus at the same time he extends his favors to the Broad Church Liberal, the Low Church Tory, and the High Anglican reviews.

We have not hitherto been inclined to give much credence to the telegrams which from time to time have alleged that Don Carlos was in Mexico, that he had some idea of engaging in the enterprise which proved so disastrous to the Archduke Maximilian, and that the Mexican Government had requested or mean to request him to leave the country. Now, however, if Reuter's telegrams may be so far trusted, we have the authority of an official despatch from General Jovellar in Cuba, dated the 7th inst., for believing that Don Carlos has actually been in Mexico, and has just left Vera Cruz for New Orleans. But this, if true, affords no sufficient reason for crediting the rest of the story, or for concluding that the Spanish Prince has been contemplating the Quixotic adventure attributed to him by certain newsmongers. At present Don Carlos is in Philadelphia, where he visited the Exhibit on Tuesday.—Tablet.

At the ceremony of crowning our Lady of Ceignac by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, there were present no fewer than 50,000 persons. At 10 a.m., the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris said Mass, assisted by all the bishops. At 3 p.m. came the ceremony of the coronation. The procession is said to have been splendid. It was opened by mounted gendarmes, then thousands of persons divided into 63 groups, next 1,500 priests, followed by 600 nuns with young girls. The Cardinal then left the cathedral, preceded by the miraculous statue, which was carried by four priests and escorted by four gendarmes and two sappers. There were also 37 other statues in the *cortège*, one being that of a negress, which attracted a great deal of attention. Afterwards followed historical groups, the first representing S. Martial, who founded the sanctuary of Ceignac; the second the Prince Palatine, who visited Ceignac, with 100 companions, in 1150, and recovered his sight, &c. These persons were in the costume of the period. At 3.30 our Lady of Ceignac was crowned in the name of the Pope.

An unhappy mother was yesterday found by a funeral party at Greenwood lying with her four little children huddled about her on the grave of her husband. They were quietly dying there of starvation amid the costly monuments reared by civilised opulence and religion to attest the sanctity of human affections and human hopes. The poor creatures had been turned out of their apartments in this city, and they found no room left them anywhere among the living in the metropolis of the great republic. We chronicled but the other day the appalling fact that in London nearly 50 human beings annually die of absolute starvation, in spite of all the miracles which steam and electricity have wrought to better human life since Wordsworth wrote his unforgettable lines:

"Homeless near a thousand homes I stood,

And near a thousand tables pined and wanted food."

This miserable story of the day in New York, following upon half-a-dozen others of the same sort during the present summer, is a terrible and sardonic commentary upon our own proud Centennial boasts of the superiority of our own social and political systems to those of the Old World.—New York World.

Postulants for religious orders are not generally received beyond the age of 40 years, but an exception has been specially made in the case of the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany, Maria Antoinette de Bourbon, aunt of the ex-King of Naples, who has just taken the veil, to enter a convent of nuns of the Franciscan Order at Paris. This princess is 62 years of age.

RUSSIAN LIBERALITY

It has often seemed strange to us that the people of the United States should regard Russia with such admiration and sympathy. There is nothing in her history, or in the spirit and policy of her government, to inspire such feelings. Her people are ignorant and semi-barbarous. The nobles are luxurious, immoral, cruel and arbitrary in their treatment of their dependents. The Czar is a despot, nor can all his patronage of literature and art conceal the arbitrariness and tyranny which have always characterised, and which characterise to-day the severity and cruelty of his government. Frederick II. of Prussia was a patron of literature and of art, but no less a tyrant for all that. And in Russia, whatever efforts are made to advance education, are made, not in the interests of the people, but in those of the Government. The schools and other educational institutions are managed and sustained simply as engines for increasing the strength of the Government. Religion is employed in the same manner. The Russian-Greek "Church" is simply a State organisation, entirely under State control; and for a member of that "Church" to openly abandon and become a Catholic, is regarded by the State as an act of rebellion and treason, as much so as open resistance of any State enactment. Russians may be Rationalists, Atheists, Infidels of any school or class whatever, may live in the most open immorality, and yet, as long as they nominally adhere to the State "Church," are regarded as loyal, Christian subjects; but if they separate from that "Church," and practice, or profess Catholicity, they are treated as rebels and traitors.

The public is familiar with the accounts of almost inconceivably cruel barbarities practiced by the officials of the Russian Government in the past, and up to time quite recent; but it seems to be supposed that, of late years, and under the "enlightened" administrations of the previous and of the present Czar, all this has been done away with. It is not so, however. And if evidence that it is not were wanting, it would be found in the manner in which thousands of Catholics in Poland have been beaten, scourged, and banished, or starved by Russian soldiery, with a view to compelling them to abjure the Catholic religion and practice that of the "Greek Church."

Great account has been made of the emancipation of the serfs by the Government of Russia; but those who are acquainted with the real nature of that step and the present condition of things, know that it was a blow aimed at the nobles with a view to diminishing their importance and power, which the Czar regarded as dangerous to himself, and that the real interests of the serfs was the last thing cared for. The serfs, in fact, have only changed masters. From dependents of the nobles, they have become slaves of the municipalities or communities into which they are aggregated, and they are no more freemen to-day than they were before the decree of emancipation was made.—'Catholic Standard.'

WHO DOES OUR THINKING?

It frequently happens that if one individual expresses, boldly and with much assurance, his views upon a subject, that hundreds who in reality never before gave the subject—whatever it be—a moment's thought, profess to be of the same way of thinking. Due deference to the views of those who have carefully investigated a subject, is ever commendable, and whether we bring our minds to think as they do or not, it is well dispassionately to weigh their thoughts and reasons; for no person with brains can have any patience either with ignorance or narrow mindedness which arrogates to itself the ability to judge. But in these days of high-pressure idiosyncrasies, shams, ruffiness, and pretence, it is necessary to "have a mind of your own," and not to rely implicitly upon others for opinions—to have a reasonable opinion of your own, and not to be obliged to let some one else do your thinking.

It is sometimes refreshing to see a person tearing right and left at some theory or style of art that does not please his peculiar fancy or long fostered notions. It is pleasant, we say, if the demolisher has strength, wit and ingenuity. But every one who undertakes to tear down should bear in mind the fact, that vituperation is not argument, and that it is much easier to tear to pieces than to build up, poisonous miasma may wither the sweetest flower, and a ruthless hand tear up the plant which has been carefully fostered.

There is nothing, probably, so hard to argue down as opinions with regard to works of art. A person beholds a painting and admires it; to him it is very beautiful, and if he has dabbled a little among the brushes and daubed the canvas himself, he thinks he can tell why the picture has peculiar excellencies. In vain another individual tells him it is a rough specimen; that the artist was an amalgam of oddity, impudence and conceit. He may rightly inform the connoisseur that he is not criticising the artist, but the work, and he is bringing his own optics to bear upon that work. Another person, possessing some musical culture, may admire the composition of some composer, or the style of playing of some virtuoso, and it would be extremely difficult to convince such a person that the compositions were not melodious, or that the performances were not brilliant.—'Church's Musical Visitor.'

MANY of our readers will be interested in learning that Mr. J. Grogan—a gentleman well-known and much respected in Dunedin—has commenced business as a provision merchant in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Stohr, butcher, in MacLaggan-street. Mr. Grogan hopes, by strict attention to the desires of his customers, by moderate charges, and promptness in executing orders, to deserve a reasonable share of public patronage; and we have no doubt that his numerous friends in this city will join with us in wishing him success in his new undertaking.

Mr. SAMSON's long-established tailoring establishment continues to maintain its high reputation for the fashionable style and excellent quality of the clothing turned out by it. Severable valuable additions have lately been made to its stock.

MR. CORNELIUS M'CARTHY, a gentleman furnished with high-class testimonials from persons of consideration, as well as from the Educational Board of Victoria, has opened a commercial and classical school in Milton Hall, Stuart street, Dunedin. Mr. M'Carthy was for some years engaged in the scholastic profession in Victoria, where he presided with remarkable success over a State school in an important town, and where he gained for himself the reputation of being a thoroughly efficient teacher. His pupils in Dunedin will have the double advantage of the discipline and system enforced in public schools, and the care given to those who attend private classes, and will experience the benefit of being instructed by a master accustomed to prepare advanced students for public examinations, in addition to his acknowledged skill in the ordinary work of a well-conducted school.

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 dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing 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. HIRSON, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors 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, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

"DUKE OF EDINBURGH."—The old wooden structure that did duty as the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, in Russell-street for so many years, has, we are pleased to observe, given place to a new brick building, erected at considerable cost, in order to meet the rapidly increasing requirements of this popular and important part of the city. The present proprietor, Mr D. HARRIS, has spared no reasonable expense in furnishing and fitting the building with every modern comfort and convenience. The situation is extremely healthy, and commands splendid views of the ocean and harbour, and is within easy reach of the business part of the city. Persons in pursuit of a respectable and comfortable residence will do well to go to the "Duke of Edinburgh" Hotel, Russell-street, Dunedin.—[Advt.]

PLOWING.

A PPLICATIONS are invited to 20th NOVEMBER, for Ploughing about 3000 Acres of River-Flat Land (in lots to suit applicants), on the Wantwood Estate.

Horse feed, farrier work, and stores supplied on the ground.

Further information on the station.

P. K. M'CAUGHAN.

T O L E T .

18,000 ACRES River Flat Land on the Wantwood Estate, for a term of years, in lots of not less than 300 acres.

Wantwood is on the Mataura River, and is within 10 miles of the Main Trunk Railway at Gore on the one side, and an equal distance from the Invercargill and Kingston Railway on the other, and to each Station there is a good road.

The Land is of exceptionally superior quality; cleared, well drained, and especially suited for growing wheat and root crops.

There are extensive deposits of coal on the property, to which Lessees will have free access.

The Lessor will let the above either in its natural state, or ploughed, fenced, and seed supplied—at the option of applicants.

A fixed rent will be received, or a percentage of the yield per acre of grain.

All further information on the station.

P. K. M'CAUGHAN

N O T I C E T O A R C H I T E C T S .

Competitive Designs will be received on 6th NOVEMBER, for a Three-storey Brick and Plaster Hotel and Shops on the site of the present Glasgow Arms Hotel, Dunedin.

One Hundred Pounds will be paid for the plans, detail drawings, and specifications approved of.

Plan of the ground will be seen at the above Hotel.

MICHAEL MURPHY.

T O B E L E T with immediate possession, a **SHOP** with **THREE**

ROOMS, YARD, &c., doing a good business in the Main-street and

Centre of Timaru for five or seven years, to be let cheap per week.—

Address, F.F.D., Post Office, Timaru.

M R . P . T . F I N N ,
(Late of Victoria),
S O L I C I T O R ,
C O M M E R C I A L C H A M B E R S ,
D U N E D I N .

V.



R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the ERECTION of a Railway Passenger Station and an Engine Shed at Lawrence.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Town Clerk's Office, Lawrence.

Tenders will be received at this Office till NOON of MONDAY, the 23rd OCTOBER, 1876.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, October 7, 1876.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

IT is hereby notified by the Colonial Government that LABOURERS may obtain EMPLOYMENT on the Railway Works of the Waikouaiti Section of the Dunedin-Moeraki Railway.

Further information will be supplied at this office, or by Mr. Inspector Fraser, on the Works.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 6th October, 1876.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PORT CHALMERS.

IT is hereby notified that alternative Tenders are invited for the above, and that the time for receiving Tenders for the Contract is extended to NOON of MONDAY, the 30th OCTOBER, 1876.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 5th October, 1876.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
High-Street.

H. YEEND AND Co. beg to intimate to the residents of Dunedin and the surrounding Districts that they have purchased those old established Stables in High-street, known as the Commercial Stables. Intending to keep none but the best class of Saddle and Harness Horses, either for sale or hire, they trust to merit the confidence of their patrons — all Buggies, Carriages, &c., being entirely new, and of the best description. The Proprietors can ensure to gentlemen wishing a really first-class turn-out the utmost satisfaction. As only first-class grooms will be kept, customers will always find civility and attention. Horses taken upon livery on the most reasonable terms.

H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.

JOHN DRUMM'S

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

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

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

MEDICINAL HERBS.

JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,

George-street, near St. Andrew-street.

Begs to intimate that during the past three months he has succeeded in curing and relieving a number of his suffering fellows with simple, and by some despised, herbs. Those who suffer from any complaint should give us a call. Advice free. Herbs and herb preparations sent post-free with advice and directions for use.

SAMUEL PORTER'S

FAMILY HOTEL,

RATTRAY-STREET.

ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

Only the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales kept in Stock.

LEWIS AND THOMSON,

HORSESHOERS, GENERAL JOBBING SMITHS,
AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
South Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,

Upper Stuart-Street.

Slates, all sizes; Fire Bricks, Fire Tiles,

Cement, &c., on hand.

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY

ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

THOMAS ENNIS

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

THOMAS ENNIS,

South Dunedin.

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.

HUGH SUTHERLAND, late Groom at

the Glasgow Arms Stables, has this day taken the Stables in connection with the Imperial Hotel, and begs to solicit the patronage of his numerous friends and the public generally, for Liveries, Bait, Stands, &c.

October 4th, 1876.

V.



R.

CRAIGLEITH.

GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP,
Adjoining Vauxhall.

SALE on FRIDAY, 20th OCTOBER, 1876, at noon, by R. B. MARTIN, Esq., Government Auctioneer, at the Provincial Council Hall, Dunedin, at the upset price set opposite each section as under:—

Sections.	Acreage.	Upset price.
1	0 1 14	£45 0 0
2	0 1 21	50 0 0
3	0 1 38	65 0 0
4	0 1 29	59 0 0
5	0 1 22	52 0 0
6	0 2 20	84 0 0
7	0 1 36	65 0 0
8	0 2 05	106 0 0
9	0 1 36	95 0 0
10	0 1 37	96 0 0
11	0 2 24	130 0 0
12	0 2 15	119 0 0
13	0 1 04	55 0 0
14	0 1 04	55 0 0
15	0 1 04	55 0 0
16	0 0 36	45 0 0
17	0 0 35	45 0 0
18	0 0 34	45 0 0
19	0 1 09	62 0 0
20	0 1 11	65 0 0
21	0 0 22	30 0 0
22	0 0 22	30 0 0
23	0 0 22	30 0 0
24	0 0 22	30 0 0

This Township is situated at the north head of Anderson's Bay, and adjoins the Township of Vauxhall, through which access can be obtained by the present made road from Anderson's Bay. It is exactly opposite Dunedin, and a beautiful view of the City can be obtained from any part, while communication can readily be had by boat or the cars plying to Anderson's Bay every half-hour daily.

Plans can be obtained at any time before the sale at the Land Office.

ELLIOTT'S

NEW BOOT WAREHOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Three doors south of Hanover street.

£1,500.

NEW GOODS.

Just opened, and now on Sale, embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' and Girl's Period Shoes, Lasting and Glove-kid E.S. Boots.

Gent's French, German, and Northampton Goods in great variety.

Special Bargain in Ladies' Kid Morocco E.S., 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. Cashmeres from 8s. 11d. Boys' strong Nailed Boots from 7s. 9d. Infants and Children's Boots at equally low prices. Own make Men's Lace-up and Water-tights, 17s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.

Must be cleared to make room for fresh shipment expected daily.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

GEORGE STREET.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL

SCHOOL,

MILTON HALL, STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Head Master ... Mr. C. M'CARTHY,
FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATED
TEACHER, FROM VICTORIA,
Assisted by a Staff of
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS AND
VISITING MASTERS.

Modern Languages, Professor E. De Montalk

TERMS:
Initiatory and Commercial
Department ... 21s per Quarter.
Classical and Higher
Mathematics ... 40s
Payable Quarterly, in Advance.

MR JOHN MOUNT

SOLICITOR,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

FIRST DISPLAY OF

NEW SPRING GOODS
BY BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

MILLINERY—The Millinery Bonnets and Trimmed Hats for this Season embrace some beautiful designs by the first Paris and London artistes. All the leading shapes in Straw Hats, including the "Mayfield," "Genista," "Tulip," and "Vivian," which are the leading favorites for Summer wear.

MANTLES—We direct particular attention to the new Cashmere and Nett Mantles, and also to Metallasse Jackets. Among the leading shapes are the Hilda, Clarendine, Laura, and Favorite.

SILKS—A large and choice collection of Marriage and Evening Silks, Moire Antiques; Black Self-coloured, and Fancy Silks for street wear, all purchased previous to the late rise in silk goods.

DRESSES—To this Department our Buyer has for several Seasons devoted more than ordinary attention, which has resulted in a large increase of business; but at no previous time we have been able to offer such a choice of Dress Fabrics as at present, and at very moderate prices.

FANCY—The introduction of the new colours, Biscuit, Cream, Ecrú, Begé, and Cardinal, has originated many real novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, Laces, Ruchings, Ruffings, Sunshades, Feathers, &c., of which we have an immense variety.

UNDERCLOTHING—We have just opened six cases of Underclothing and Baby Linen; also, Robes, Squares, Hoods, Carrying Cloaks, &c., &c.

MODELS—A full range of life-size Paper Models, representing latest styles in Dresses, Mantles, Costumes, Capes, &c., &c.

GENERAL—Every other Department contains a full assortment of New Goods suitable for the Season.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. L. PHILP ... PROPRIETOR.

MR. W. L. PHILP (late of Tokomairiro) begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known HOTEL, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the SHAMROCK is being entirely refitted and renovated. Breakfast laid specially to accommodate travellers by Train arriving at 11 a.m.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.
The Shamrock Livery and Bait Stables.
Saddle Horses and Buggies.
Carriages for Hire.

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE
(Near the Octagon) George-street.

J. G. GREEN is now opening upwards of 2,500 pairs of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, just landed, ex Norval. Owing to the market being at present CONSIDERABLY OVERSTOCKED, he intends sacrificing the above, regardless of cost. Attention invited to the following lines:—

- A NOVELTY—Ladies' Lace-up Walking Shoes at 6s 6d
 - EXTRAORDINARY VALUE—Ladies' Kid Elastic Sides from 7s 6d
 - SPECIAL PURCHASE—Ladies' High-legged Balmorals at 10s 6d
 - A BARGAIN—Ladies' Best Kid Alpines at 9s 6d
 - BONA FIDE Good Value in Children's Boots of every description
 - MEN'S BOOTS twenty per cent. under any house in town
- THE QUALITY & STYLE of our own manufacture in Men's and Youths' Boots, give general satisfaction
- PURCHASERS are earnestly requested not to lose this opportunity of obtaining a good article considerably under the regular value.

Note the Address—

J. G. GREEN'S
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
George-street (next to Durie, White & Co.),
DUNEDIN.

KRULL'S FAMILY HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. KRULL begs to inform his friends from Town and Country that he has now completed the enlargement of above HOTEL, and that he is prepared to afford them every possible ACCOMMODATION.
Best attention and civility as hitherto.

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.

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING

In all its Branches, Cheaper than any House in the Colony. Home Prices.
D. HENDERSON,
Old 'Times' Office,
Next Cargill's and M'Lean's,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.
FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

TO the Inhabitants of Kensington, South Dunedin, St. Kilda, and surrounding neighborhood.

H. THOMAS,
Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemist, Walker Street, begs to announce that his Branch Establishment on the St. Kilda road is now open for business.
Patent Medicines of all kinds in stock, also Brushware, Perfumery, and Toilet requisites.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Princes and Dowling-streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM GAWNE
Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above hotel, and having made extensive improvements and alterations, he is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in the city.

Travellers from Wellington, Auckland, Nelson, Christchurch, and the West Coast will find it replete with every comfort and convenience.

Private rooms for Families.
Observe the Address:—
PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.
First-class Stabling.
Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

F. O'Kane begs to announce to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken possession of the above hotel, and solicits a call of those travelling to test the quality of his Liquors, Stabling, &c. The Stabling will be conducted in a manner creditable to the locality, and the house in particular.
None but the best brands of Liquors will be kept in stock

COVERLID & MANTELL,
(Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Boissel
HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND
ARTISTS IN HAIR.

*.*Hair Work of every description on hand or made to order. Ladies' combings made up.

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

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.

SHAMROCK HOTEL
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.

J. MURPHY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(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.

DAVID SCOTT & CO'S
(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.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

No more are you to repeat Bottles and Pills, or other noxious nostrums.

No more are you required to pay half-guineas for medical advice! You are only to apply externally the above BALSAM once or twice within twelve hours, as directed on each bottle, and you are relieved.

And as to CHILBLAINS, a few drops is quite sufficient for a cure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on wrapper and cork

S.S.,
V.S.,
(in circle),

With red sealing-wax, and my signature on the green label on the bottle.

£10 REWARD

Will be paid by the Proprietor to prove to conviction against any person counterfeiting

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG

Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW LIGHT!!!

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

UNION HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

JOHN HILL begs to inform the public of Invercargill and surrounding Districts that he has opened the above Commodious Hotel (next to the Hospital) and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

First-class Stabling.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

(Over Messrs. H. Wise & Co.'s),

PRINCES STREET.

J. GROGAN,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,

DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

JAMES WALSH

LACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the above Hotel, and having made considerable alterations and improvements, he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. Good stabling with paddock accommodation. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL

AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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

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

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

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

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—

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

FIREWOOD, FIREWOOD. COALS, COALS.—Great reduction in price. Thousand cords of Firewood of every description landing at Stuart-street Jetty. Best dry mixed wood, 11s. per load; cut to any length, 13s. Best Newcastle coal, 50s; Kaitangata, 29s; best Green Island coal, £1 per ton, delivered to all parts of the City. Apply at P. Forrester's, Stuart-street, opposite the Gaol; or Branch Yard, St. Kilda road, near Maloney's Hotel.

V.  R

GOURLEY AND LEWIS, UNDERTAKERS
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

NEW ZEALAND HAT MANUFACTORY
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Near European Hotel.)
JOHN DUNKERLEY

begs to inform the Colonists of New Zealand that he has commenced the manufacture of Hats and Caps at the above establishment. The trade supplied with Felt Hoods, and every description of Hats and Caps.
Full-overs in hood, cap, or complete.
Ladies' Riding Hats of every quality made to order.

Orders addressed to the above establishment from all parts of New Zealand, will receive prompt attention.

BASKETS BASKETS

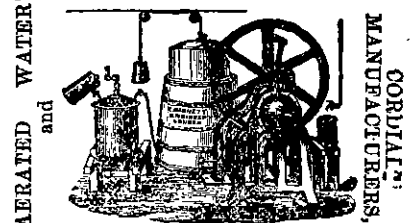
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,



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, COORDIALS, 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, Maraschinn, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

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

WEIR AND SAMSON

Beg to announce the arrival of another shipment of
DIETZ & CO'S KEROSENE LAMPS,
Which give a white and steady light equal to 25, 20, and 14 candles.

We can recommend them as the best yet invented for burning Kerosene Oil. Being simple in construction and easily repaired, the public have got so accustomed to use them that we find great difficulty in selling any other makers' lamps. We have also in stock
ROWATT'S ANUCAPNIC LAMPS
and other Makers, and a large and well-assorted stock of China, Glassware, Earthenware, &c., wholesale and retail.

WEIR & SAMSON,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

SMITH AND SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Painters, Paper-hangers, Glaziers, &c. Every branch of the trade plain or most artistic done at lowest prices. We employ the best workmen, and it is our endeavor to give every satisfaction. We are direct importers from the best manufacturers of Paperhangings, White Leads, Varnishes, Brushware, Oils, Glass, and every trade requisite, and we give special advantages to Cash Purchasers.—**SMITH AND SMITH,**
No 5, Octagon, next the Athenaeum.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	William Gray
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Baldutha ..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakaui ..	James Matheson
Otahi ..	Henry Palmer
Naseby ..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ..	Cameron & Garden
Mataura ..	James Pollock
Riverton ..	Peter Grant
Tapauui ..	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ..	Wm. Jenkins

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.

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.

HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,
Arthur Street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situate as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie. The public may be assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.
The undersigned has much pleasure in recommending Mr. Lamont to his friends and customers.

JAMES HASTIE.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.

Wishes to intimate to the public that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention to business, and to the wants of his Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded so liberally to his predecessor.

Every Accommodation for Travellers. Good Stabling; also Paddock Accommodation.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTRICK, BINGER BULK.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HEIR,
PROPRIETOR.

A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.
Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at most reasonable prices.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,
Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description. Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., &c., &c.

DUNEDIN HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY.

MRS. J. DYSON takes this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Country in general for the kind support they have afforded her for the past two years. And having received all the Latest Fashions for the coming Spring and Summer, is now prepared to clean, dye, and alter all kinds of Ladies Hats and Bonnets, and by strict attention to orders, and moderate charges, respectfully solicits their continued support.

Note the Address—Corner Octagon and Stuart-street.

AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,

Saves more than half the soap, and nearly all the wash-board labour. Price, One Shilling per quart bottle. For sale by all Grocers.

We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested and approve of "BROWN'S LIQUID BLUING for CLOTHES." We consider it cheaper, more economical, and in every way more desirable than any other bluing in the market, and are confident that it will give satisfaction to every one who gives it a trial: Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland Gibbs & Clayton) H. Wilson and Co. W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs and J. Scouler) H. R. Clark and Co. OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

The public are respectfully requested to beware of spurious imitations of the above. Ask your grocer for Brown's Liquid Bluing, and take none other. For sale by all grocers at one shilling per bottle.

Bottled by
J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

Brown's Starch Polish for glossing linen imparts that fine glossy appearance so desirable for shirts, cuffs, &c. Sold in packages for sixpence ea-h.

JOHN GOLLAR,
BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

IS

NOW OPEN.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,

Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
(One minutes 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.

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS.

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, May 24, 1876.

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

Of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, following the example of some of the large manufacturers at Home, and more especially with a view of preventing the importation of English clothing, intend opening an extensive Retail Establishment for the sale of their manufactures. For this purpose, they have fitted up commodious premises at the corner of the Octagon and Princes street, which are to be opened on Saturday, May 27. This branch will be under the immediate management of Mr. Laurensen, and under the supervision of Mr. B. Hallenstein, the head of the New Zealand firm. Messrs Hallenstein Bros., under the management of Mr Anderson, a partner in the wholesale and factory branch, started the New Zealand Clothing Factory about two and a-half years ago. They commenced on a comparatively small scale; at present, they employ between 200 and 300 hands. They have had to overcome many difficulties and much prejudice, but now their goods, as will be seen from the ships manifests, are being sent to all parts of New Zealand. In Dunedin only they have found persistent opposition on the part of the larger houses who are glutting this market with imported goods, and, no doubt, the retailers find it to their advantage to push these in preference to local manufactures. The proprietors of the New Zealand Clothing Factory have, therefore, very judiciously decided to introduce their manufactures direct to the large consuming population of Dunedin; and, in order to do so effectively, they have determined to sell a single garment at the wholesale price. The selling price is to be marked in plain figures on every article, from which no abatement will be made. The business is to be conducted strictly on the cash principle, and all goods must be paid for on delivery, but any article not found suitable may be exchanged, or the money returned. As will be seen from the garments presented by the New Zealand Clothing Factory in aid of the Benevolent Asylum, and now exhibited in this building, they are superior in style and quality, and at a proportionately lower price, than anything that can be imported. But, irrespective of all these advantages, it is to the interest of everyone to support an industry which employs local labour, and is a direct benefit to the butcher, baker, farmer, mechanic, shopkeeper, merchant, and to all sections of the community.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CITY BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

C. CAMPION wishes to intimate to the Inhabitants of the FLAT that they can now procure Firewood and Coal at the above Depot at town prices.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.

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 STABILING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence

M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

BURKE'S

OTAGO BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL.

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY

PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

FORBURY.

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

It will be fitted up with all the latest appliances, no expense being spared to make it one of the most comfortable homes in Otago.

Travellers and others from the country will find it to their interest to inquire for the above Hotel. All wines and spirits of the best quality. Charges moderate. Good stabling

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MALONEY, PROPRIETOR, wishes to intimate to the residents of the Peninsula and surrounding districts that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by careful attention to business, and by keeping nothing but the best drinks, to obtain a large share of public support.

First-class accommodation for boarders. Private rooms for families.

The 'Bus starts from the Hotel every hour during the day for Dunedin.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

Corner GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE. W. P. THORNTON (Late of Invercargill and Queenstown), Proprietor.

W. P. THORNTON wishes to inform the travelling and business Public of Dunedin and Country that the above hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in the most comfortable manner, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it one of the best family Hotels in the city. The bedrooms are lofty, and have good ventilating. Private sitting and sleeping apartments for families. Charges for Board much below late rates.

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

V.  R.

By special appointment to Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

in his hall of state, Triumphant tends the truly great; Their soles he neatly does repair And kindly waits upon the fair.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames' street, Oamaru, Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home. Good Stabling.

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.

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

E. LOFT thanks the public of Dunedin and Suburbs for patronage during the past two years, and informs them that he is manufacturing Men's, Youths', and Boys' Boots of every description at prices and quality that defies all competition. A choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes always on hand. Measures strictly attended to. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly done, and new elastics put in on the shortest notice. All goods sold guaranteed. Inspection invited.

E. LOFT.**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.

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