The Waterford Chronicle
AND SOUTH OF IRELAND ADVERTISER.

ESTABLISHED 105 YEARS — FRIDAY EVENING JANUARY 5 1872 — UNSTAMPED THREE HALFPENCE

ROWATT'S PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMP,

With DOUBLE DOME, flat wick.

ROWATT'S PATENT RADIATOR LAMP

Circular wick.

These Lamps give the BRIGHTEST, WHITEST LIGHT of any Lamp known, and are the only Lamps that burn Paraffin and Petroleum,

WITHOUT CHIMNEY, WITHOUT SMOKE, WITHOUT SMELL.

Beware of Imitations.—All genuine goods labelled ROWATT'S PATENT. To be had of all Ironmongers.

ROWATT & SON, Edinburgh & London.

IMPORTANT TO SMITHS, NAILORS, FARMERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

V. JACKMAN begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has now ready made, on hands, all sizes of SMITHS', NAILORS', FARMERS', and FOUNDRY BELLOWS, of a very superior and powerful quality, manufactured of The very best materials, combined with beautiful workmanship; finished in the neatest style. I would strongly recommend my Friends and the Public to inspect these articles, and not be deceived by the English "short puffers." I have received a large number of testimonials from the Nobility and Gentry of this and the surrounding Counties (who favored me with their orders) expressing the highest satisfaction with the powerful articles which I supplied to them. I now return my most sincere thanks to my Friends and the Public for their generous support of native manufacture, and shall leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of their patronage. Repairs executed in the best style and on the most moderate terms. ☞ Orders punctually attended to. Address: VALENTINE JACKMAN, 13, Little George's Street, Waterford.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS

ADDITIONAL TRAIN TO AND FROM DUBLIN.

ON AND AFTER THE 1st MARCH, THE following Extra Passenger Train will Run on Week Days, until further Notice:

UP JOURNEY FROM WATERFORD.		
Waterford, departure ..	10 10	a.m.
Kilkenny ,, ..	12 0	noon.
Maryborough ,, ..	1 16	p.m.
Dublin arrival ..	3 46	,,
DOWN JOURNEY FROM DUBLIN.		
Dublin, departure ..	6 0	p.m
Maryborough ,, ..	7 40	,,
Kilkenny, arrival ..	8 40	,,
Waterford, arrival ..	10 15	,,

For further particulars see Time Tables.

By Order.

☞ WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waterford Terminus, February 21, 1871.

EDWARD WARDELL,

Cigar, Tobacco, and Fishing Tackle Warehouse

96, Quay, Waterford.

☞ NEW YORK STORE ☜

QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD

CABINET WORK and UPHOLSTERY executed on the Premises. REMOVAL and PACKING of FURNITURE on Reasonable Terms.

☞ Every Class of Goods SOLD on COMMISSION, BOUGHT, or EXCHANGED for OTHER GOODS.

GEORGE DEACON, Proprietor.

☞ *Wholesale Customers literally dealt with.*

G. L. invites the attention of his friends and the Public to the most EXTENSIVE and SELECT STOCK, from the Best Manufacturers (which he humbly begs to offer), comprising the following:

No. 1 contains:—A Large Assortment of PAPIER MACHE and IRON TRAYS, of the Newest Designs; Coal Vases, the "Monarch of the Glen," the "Osborne," and many others of Beautiful Design.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS in great Variety; Cutlery and Electro-plated Ware.

POTS, PANS, SAUCEPANS and KETTLES; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services of Superior quality.

FANCY GOODS in great variety, including Workboxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums Clocks. The New Patent Lamp Clock (quite new); Jewellery, Stationery, Perfumery, Combs, Meerschaum and other Pipes; Lustres and Vases in variety; Travelling Bags, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Trunks, and Portmanteaus.

A Large and Well selected Stock of BOOTS and SHOES.

No 2 contains—DELPH and GLASS of all Descriptions.

Nos 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 contain:—A well-assorted Stock of FURNITURE, comprising Iron and Wooden Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Pianofortes, Loungers, Ottomans, Sideboards, Basin Stands, Dressing Tables, Chimney and Toilet Glasses, &c, &c.

No 4 contains:—BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, and other CARPETS.

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

☞ 120, PARADE QUAY. ☜

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS!

Great Bargains for CASH!

Pianofortes expressly for Extreme Climates Packed in Tin-lined Cases to order.

☞ Pianofortes Warehoused, Packed, Removed, &c., &c.

First-class Pianofortes and Harmoniums TUNERS sent to all parts of the Country Quarterly.

Pianofortes & Harmoniums Repaired and made equal to New.

Music! Instruments of every description Imported Repaired, Tuned, and Exchanged.

☞ Parcels of New Music received Daily

Archery, Croquet, Cricketing, and other Games.

C. A. JONES

EXTENDS to all parts of the South of Ireland the THREE YEARS System of Hire, after which, and without further payment, the PIANOFORTE or HARMONIUM becomes the Property of the Hirer.

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

C. A. JONES

Buys from the most eminent makers only; as a proof of which, the increasing demand, and the fact, that all the Instruments sold by him during the past 12 years have in every instance given satisfaction.

C. A. JONES

just returned from London with a large sortment of Pianofortes, including Semi-Grand, Grand Squares, Grand Trichord Oblique Semi-Cottage, and Piccolo Pianofortes, with all recent Improvements, by Messrs. Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Kirkman, &c.

C. A. JONES

Has a large assortment of Harmoniums—English and French make; Second-Hand Pianofortes: English and German Concertinas in great variety Violins, Flutes, Cornets, &c., &c.

A Full-toned Organ, with Pedals and modern improvements (New), by Bevington, will be Sold, a Bargain.

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Has just received a large parcel of POPULAR MUSIC, which he is disposing of at ONE-THIRD of the Marked Price, for cash only.

☞ New Music sent Post Free, at half marked price, on receipt of Stamps.

JOHN C. THORP,

AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,

CABINET FACTORY,

JOHN-STREET, NEW ROSS.

☞ FUNERALS SUPPLIED.

☞ Mr. Thorp also continues to carry on the Old-Established BAKERY, in John-street, at the corner of Bridge-street, New Ross.

CUPISS'S

CONSTITUTION BALLS.

THE best and most effectual Medicine for preserving Good Health and Prime Condition in that Noble animal

THE HORSE.

They are beneficial for Swelled Legs, Cracked Heels, Coughs, Colds, &c, and if given on a Saturday Night, will not interfere with the ensuing week's work. Also for

NEAT CATTLE.

They are a most valuable Medicine in cases of Hove or Blown, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Staring Coat, Distemper, Epidemic, or Inflamm, Bullocks fatten much faster by occasionally giving a Ball.

See Testimonials with each Packet.

PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETOR

FRANCIS CUPISS, M.R.V.C.S.,

Author of the Prize Essay on the Diseases of the Liver of the Horse, Diss, Norfolk.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in packets with directions at 1s 9d and 3s 6d each; or 7 large Packets for ONE GUINEA or 7 small for HALF-A-GUINEA.

Any Gentleman using the Balls may consult the Proprietor gratuitously, either personally or by letter, post paid.

Just Published

GUIDE TO THE SPECIAL TREATMENT OF NERVOUSNESS.

Gives the true Cause and Cure of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Premature Decline, &c., with Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health in a Few Days,

WITHOUT THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

Illustrated with cases in proof of the wonderful efficacy of the

NEW SPECIAL MEDICINES.

These medicines are free from mercury, and being pure vegetable extracts are acknowledged to be the most wonderful remedy ever discovered for the cure of Nervous Diseases.

Sent free on receipt of stamped directed envelope By HENRY SMITH, M.D., of the Royal University of Jena, 8, Burton Crescent, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

N.B.—This book is printed for Free Circulation.

"This is a work which every young man should read. The moral tone which pervades every page with sound advice is invaluable, especially when coming from the pen of a physician whose success has given him a place amongst the eminent specialists of the age."

SELF CURE FOR INVALIDS,

(AT HOME AND ABROAD)

MEDICINE SUPERSEDED,

(ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM)

NATURE'S COMBINED RESTORATIVES.

HEALTH AND MANHOOD RESTORED (WITHOUT MEDICINE).

CURE YOURSELF BY THE ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE.

SUFFERERS *from Nervous Debility, Painful Dreams, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude Groundless Fears, &c.*

Can now Cure Themselves,

By the only "Guaranteed Remedy" in Europe, protected and sanctioned by the Faculty. *Details free for one stamp*, by WALTER JENNER, Esq., Medical Electrician,

PERCY HOUSE, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—Medicines and Fees superseded.

In proof of the WONDROUS CURES EFFECTED, invalids can have the "ELECTRIC MAGNETIC CURATIVE on Trial," with references to the leading physicians of the day.

Established 1840 as Medical Electrician, &c.

A Test Gratis—Post Free

CAUTION.

N.B.—This is the only acknowledged Curative Appliance as in use in the various hospitals, and recognised by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain, and none are genuine unless had direct from Mr. Walter Jenner, who cautions the public against self-styled Doctors imitating his discoveries and copying portions of this Advertisement.

Vide Price Medal and Hospital Reports.

NOTE—Invalids, before wasting time and swallowing Mineral Poisons, are advised to use NATURE'S COMBINED RESTORATIVE, as recommended by the Faculty and Medical Press

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ROYAL HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS,

131, QUAY—NEAR THE TOWER.

WILLIAM CULLEN

(Late of Sweeney's, Grafton Street, Dublin)

BEGS to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity that he has opened First-class HAIR DRESSING ROOMS at the above Address, where he will carry on Hair-Dressing in all its Branches. Prices as follows:—

	£	s	d.
Gentlemen's Hair Cut and Brushed by Machinery	0	0	6.
Shampooed	0	0	6.
Singed	0	0	6
Ladies' Hair Cut and Arranged ..	0	1	0
Cut	0	0	6
Cut, Singed, and Shampooed ..	0	2	6
Children under 10 years old, Hair Cut	0	0	4

Hair Restorers, Washes, Pomades, Oils, and Perfumes of the Choicest Quality to be had on the premises.

Please Observe—

131, QUAY—NEAR THE TOWER.

ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

GREAT SALE OF PIANOFORTES,

IMPORTED direct from the Manufacturers, Messrs COLLARD & COLLARD, KIRKMAN, DALMAINE, BRINSMEAD, &c, &c, at

C. A. JONES' MUSIC DEPOT,

120, *QUAY, WATERFORD.*

HARMONIUMS in great variety, English and French make; Violins, Cornets, Concertinas Drums, Flutes, Banjoes, Music Boxes, &c, &c,

AT C. A. JONES'

MUSIC LENDING LIBRARY, WATERFORD.

20,000 NEW SONGS and PIECES, at *One Third* the Marked Price for Cash, the entire STOCK now SELLING OFF AT A GREAT REDUCTION previous to Alteration of Premises.

C. A. JONES'

IMPORTER OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c,

120, QUAY, WATERFORD, and BAGWELL STREET, CLONMEL,

Begs to call special attention to his extensive TUNING and REPAIRING business. His Tuners visit all the Southern and Midland Counties of Ireland Quarterly.

☞ Pianofortes and Harmoniums hired by the Month or Year, with option to purchase, and on the Three Years' system.

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Cricketing, Archery, Croquet, and other Games, at unusually Low Prices.

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THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE ARE THE

Largest Passenger Steamships Afloat.

STEAM

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK

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NATIONAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

The new full-powered British Iron Screw Steam-ships

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Spain	4900	England	Thomson 3307
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Will be despatched from Liverpool to New York, as follows:

HOLLAND.....Wednesday, 10th Jan
ENGLAND.....Wednesday, 17th Jan
THE QUEEN.....Wednesday, 24th Jan

And from Queenstown the following days.

The Saloon accommodation on board these Steamers is unsurpassed, the State rooms being unusually large, and open off the Saloons, which are situated in the poop on deck—the poop being 130 feet long.

Rate of Passage, 12, 15, and 17 Guineas, according to accommodation in Staterooms—all having same privilege in Saloon—Return Tickets TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS.

The Steerage accommodation is unequalled for space, light, and ventilation. Abundance of Fresh Provisions served up cooked by the Company's Stewards.

Rates of Passage on Reduced Terms.

Passengers booked through to Aspinwall,—San Francisco,—the inland towns of Canada and of the United States on favourable terms; also, to Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan, at low through rates, via New York and San Francisco.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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C. J. SHARMAN begs to call attention to his Superior Collection of Goods, comprising DINNER, DESSERT, TOILET, BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES, of the Newest Design. Amongst the Table Glass will be found Water Jugs and Goblets, Claret Jugs and Decanters, Spirit, Square &c, in great variety.

The FANCY and ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT contains a superior assortment of Bohemian Glass, Vases, Chimney Lustres, Parisian and French Figures; Shades and Stands, of all sizes; Water Filters, and every requisite for Kitchen and Culinary purposes, all of which will be Sold at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

N.B.—Goods hired out to Parties at the shortest Notice, and on the most Reasonable Terms

"A BOON TO THE STABLE."

TASTELESS PHYSIC.

JAPPA PURGING POWDER is the best physic that can be given to a horse, being *Taste as well as Purgative*—It is soluble in fluids, is taken in food, and the trouble or risk of balling him is avoided. For kennel use also it is excellent. *See directions.*

No. 5, 6, or 7, equal to a 5, 6, or 7 dram Physic Ball. ONE SHILLING EACH.

"To physic horses off grass, untrained ones, and those that resist balling, JAPPA POWDER is a mighty convenience, and a great boon to horse keepers, Grooms, &c, who are not expert in *ball giving*. I use it in my practice for both Horses and Cattle." *M. Small, V.S.*

Obtained from any Chemist, pro DEWLEY and DRAPER, and McMASTERS & Co, DUBLIN,

WHO ALSO SUPPLY

WATTS' RED LOTION FOR WOUNDS, BRUISES, AND SORES IN HORSES,

AND OTHER ANIMALS.

As Prepared by the late GEORGE WATTS, V.S, of Aungier-street, Dublin.

In using this lotion no bandage or covering is necessary. Harness chafes from the collar, and brushing marks, or speedy cuts, are quickly hardened and healed with WATTS' RED LOTION; so are GREASE, CRACKED HEELS, SALIVATION and THRUSH.

"In the foot and mouth disease of cattle nothing has been found, in the shape of a deforcent remedy, that has done so much good as WATTS' RED LOTION simply applied by wetting the surface of the sore feet, and pouring a little twice a day into the animal's mouth." It is so cheap that no stable should be without it.

Price 1s 9d per bottle, or 10s 6d the gallon.

WATTS' EMBROCATION or CURB BOTTLE

(Sixty years in use)

For CURB, SPAVIN, SPLINT, SINEW SPRAINS, and all swellings caused by knocks, &c.

"It often cures lameness when firing fails."—*The Field.*

HARVEY'S POWDERS OF PREPARED ACONITE, for CHRONIC COUGH, THICH WIND, &c, *in Packets of six*, 2s 8d. It is also a cheap remedy for WORMS. No worm can exist in an animal that takes it; this is guaranteed. When half a packet has been used as directed, the beneficial effect upon the animal will be seen. ☞ TRY IT!

"Numerous Hunters, that cough, take HARVEY'S POWDERS regularly, and are thus kept *up to the mark* through the hunting season, that otherwise would be all but useless."—*Bell's Life.*

Sold in WATERFORD by GEORGE WEBB, Thomas street, and H. BELL, The Quay. NEW Ross, by Dr WHITNEY. CARRICK, by JOHN LEE. TRAMORE, by L and C KEARNEY.

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"THE NEW ROSS REPORTER,"

Price One Penny,

Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, is the only Paper published in the important Town of New Ross.

Advertisements are received by all the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland, and at the Office, Priory-street, New Ross.

SHIRTS.

FIT WARRANTED—Our PURE FLANNEL SHIRTS, thoroughly Shrunk, Ready made, or to Order—9s 6d.

Our CASHMERE COTTON SHIRTS are absorbent and durable.

Our FINE WHITE SHIRTS and COLLARS excel in style and value.

☞ Patterns, and Self Measuring directions free by post.

P TOBIN & SONS,

Shirt and Collar Makers,

88 and 89, Quay, Waterford

MR. M. B. CAMPION, SOLE AGENT FOR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

MESSRS W. J. KEATINGE & CO.,

BORDEAUX, FRANCE,

BEG to thank their numerous Customers for their kind Patronage; also to inform them and the Public in general that through the very great extension of business, and to insure prompt delivery of goods ordered, they have appointed

M. B. CAMPION

THEIR SOLE AGENT FOR

WATERFORD AND DISTRICT,

Through whom their celebrated

WINES AND BRANDIES

can be had direct from their Chais at most Moderate Prices.

Samples and Price Lists may be had always at No. 31, Custom House Quay, Waterford.

B—H'S

LIST OF PRICES

FOR

WINTER OVERCOATS.

THE GRANVILLE OVERCOATS		
20s	In Brown Beavers	38s
	In Blue Beavers	
26s	In Fancy Elysians	42s
32s	In Devon Pilots	50s
	Lined with Tweed	
THE SANDRINGHAM OVERCOATS		
20s	In Fancy Beavers	38s
	In Blue Balkans	
26s	In Napped Elysians	42s
	In Brown Beavers	
32s	In all New Materials	50s
THE REEFER OVERCOATS		
20s	In Blue Elysians	20s
	In Heavy Pilots	
26s	In Blue Beavers	26s
	With Woollen Linings	
32s	Bound or Stitched Edges	32s
THE LOTHAIR OVERCOATS		
35s	Belted Travelling Coats	35s
	In Irish Friezes	
to	In Variety of Materials	to
	With Velvet Collars	
65s	Warmly Lined	65s
THE WESTEND OVERCOATS		
20s	In Brown Beavers	38s
	In Olive Mixtures	
26s	In Blue Beavers	42s
	In Fancy Beavers	
32s	In Newest Materials	50s
BOY'S AND YOUTH'S OVERCOATS		
Boy's	In Brown Beavers	Youth's
	In Blue Pilots	
8s 6d	In Fancy Wiseys	12s 6d
to	In All Shapes	to
25s	In Serviceable Materials	30s

The several Garments specified above are made from the Newest Materials introduced this Season. They are cut in the most Fashionable Styles, have all the latest improvements, and combine, Fit, Fashion, Durability, and complete resistance to rain.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of all classes is respectfully directed to B. Hyam's Twenty Shilling Walking Coats, Fourteen Shilling Trousers, Six Shilling Vests, and Forty Shilling Suits. They are made in all the leading Styles, from a great variety of Fashionable Materials, and are unequalled in the United Kingdom for Excellence and Value.

Gentlemen's Frock Coats	..	25s to 63s
Gentlemen's Trousers	..	10s to 21s
Gentlemen's Vests	..	5s to 12s
Boys' Knicker Suits	..	8s 6s to 30s
Boys' Osborne Suits	..	10s to 30s
Youths Harrow Suits	..	13s 6d to 35s

Parcels of the value of *Two Pounds* and upwards will be forwarded *Carriage Paid* to any Railway Station in Ireland.

Engraved Illustrations, detailed Price List, and directions for Self-Measurement will be forwarded post free on application.

B. HYAM,

TAILOR, CLOTHIER, HATTER & OUTFITTER

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Invalids and those victimised by Quackery, Old and Young, Rich and Poor, Male and Female, Married and Single, Healthy and Sick, should all read

Advice and Instructions to Invalids,

On all cases of Nervousness, Palpitations, Blushing, Timidity, Lassitude, Weakness of Sight and Body, Spasms, Premature Decline, Secondary Symptoms, Female Complaints, Irregularities, Stoppages, Skin Diseases, &c, by V. P. MULVANY, M.L., L.A.S., and General Medical Practitioner, MEDICAL HALL, 4, CHRISTCHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.—"I am the only legally qualified Medical Man in Ireland who makes these a Special Study."—Treatise sent, post free, to any address for Two Stamps.

ROSBERCON FOUNDRY.

J. PENDER, Auctioneer, WATERFORD, has been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the COUNTY WATERFORD, by Messrs. T. HARLEY ROUGH BROTHERS for their COMBINED REAPING and MOWING MACHINES, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS &c., &c.

The Lion Hotel

BAILEY'S NEW STREET

WATERFORD

MARIANNE SCOTT, PROPRIETRESS.

VISITORS may rely on the utmost attention and Cleanliness, with Moderate Charges

Bed and Breakfast, 2s 6d

ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES AND THE SOUTH OF IRELAND,

BY GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *VIA* MILFORD HAVEN, in connection with the Waterford and Limerick and Waterford and Central Ireland Lines.

SHORTEST ROUTE,

And Reduced Fares.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND NEW FAST MAIL STEAMERS EVERY WEEK DAY.

UP—Leave Waterford at 4 p.m. on arrival of 11.15 a.m. Train from Limerick, and 10.50 a.m. Train from Maryborough, arriving in London at 11.15 following morning.

DOWN—Leave London (Paddington) at 4.50 p. and arrive at Waterford about 9.30 a.m., time for the Trains on the Waterford and Limerick and Central Ireland Lines.

FARES—WATERFORD AND LONDON:

SINGLES (available 4 days) 1st Class and Saloon		46s 0d
do.	2nd Class and	35s 6d
Fore Cabin	3rd Class and	20s 0d
RETURN (available for 1 month) 1st Class and Saloon		76s 0d
do	2nd Class	59s 0d

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. JACKSON and Co., New Milford; and Mr. DOWNEY, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford; and the REDUCED FARES between other important Stations, the Time Tables, and Through Rates for Goods, &c, of Mr W J BUSSELL, the GREAT WESTERN COMPANY'S AGENT, PAUL'S SQUARE, WATERFORD.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

Paddington, Aug., 1869

FRIEND OF ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying Pills have had a fair trial. A few doses will remove the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered actions, rouse the torpid liver, relieve the obstructed kidneys, cleanse impure blood, and confer on every function healthful vigour.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

These wonderful Pills are valued at the humblest hearths as well as in the houses of comfort and wealth. They work a thorough purification throughout the whole system, without disordering the natural action of any organ, and eradicate those germs of complaint which consign tens of thousands to an early grave.

INDIGESTION, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND SICK HEADACHE.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. Remember when nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, that Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headache, and effect a permanent cure.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effects of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid causes of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, strengthen the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to pristine health and vigour.

TURN OF LIFE AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

The turn of life is the most distressing period in woman's existence; it destroys thousands. The whole of the gross humours collect together, and, like a tide, sweep away life and health itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain antidote for all these dangers is Holloway's Pills. Armed with them the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. It is but little known that at the so called "turn of life," man also, when verging on forty or forty five, discovers that his health is considerably deranged and knows not the cause—a critical period in his life. All perils to both sexes are at once removed by recourse to these Pills.

THE KIDNEYS—THEIR DERANGEMENT AND CURE.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys for at least half an hour at bed time, as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, it is particularly recommended that the Ointment in such cases be used night and morning, as by its judicious application the most astounding cures may be performed.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Gout	Sore Throats
Asthma	Headache	Stone & Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms
Blothes on the Skin	Liver Complaints	Tic Doloreux
Bowel Complaints	Lumbago	Ulcers
Debility	Piles	Venereal Affections
Dropsy	Rheumatism	Worms of all kinds
Female Irregularities	Retention of Urine	Weakness from whatever cause
Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula, or King's Evil	&c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each. The 2s 9d size contains three, the 4s 6d size six, the 11s size sixteen, the 22s size thirty three, and the 33s size fifty two times the quantity of a 1s 1½d Box or Pot. The smallest Box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot of Ointment one ounce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian or Chinese.

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Materia Medica,	Dr. Quinlan.
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The Summer Session, 1872, comprising Operations in Practical Chemistry, and Lectures on Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Logic, will commence on the 15th April and terminate on the 18th July, when class Prizes will be awarded in each subject, and a University Exhibition (value £20) in Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence combined.

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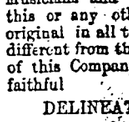

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WATERFORD JANUARY FAIR.—Monday being the first day of the month and a holiday, a larger fair than usual was held on the hill of Ballybriken. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, buyers attended in considerable numbers from Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, Clonmel, and Kilkenny. There was an excellent supply of fat cattle, for which a keen competition existed, and our local buyers were in many cases underbidden. The prices ranged from 60s to 63s per cwt. One Bristol victualler bought two lots, one of six and one of five, for the latter figure. Milch cows were scarce and excessively dear, and ranged from £12 to £18 each. Mr Hardyman bought a lot for £15 each, and Mr Power two fine animals for £35. Strippers were not in much demand, and did not reach £14 for the very best. Two-year-old heifers were looked after briskly. They exchanged hands freely at prices varying from £9 to £12. Mr Stephenson buying a lot for £10 each. Two year old bullocks were not in much demand. A few were sold from £7 to £8 each, but the sale was on the whole languishing. Yearling heifers were looked after pretty briskly in the early part of the day, but they were regarded slightly as noon approached. They presented a fine display, however, and were all of excellent breed. The weanlings were completely at a discount. In the sheep department there was a good show. Mutton was bought up freely at from 7d to 8d per lb sinking offal. There were very few ewes in market. Pigs remained much as last fair day, with a tendency to decline in prices. The horse fair was all.

TO THE BURGESSES
OF THE
CENTRE WARD.

GENTLEMEN—A Vacancy having occurred in your Ward for the Office of Town Councillor, by the Election of one of your Representatives as Alderman, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate.

Being all my life identified with your Ward, I shall, if chosen by you, devote my best attention to the advancement of its interests, as well as of the City generally.

I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful Servant,
P. COMMINS.

Hotel, Quay, Waterford,
January 4th, 1872.

The Waterford Chronicle

FRIDAY JANUARY 5, 1872.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The *Times* again devotes a leader to the British case on the Alabama claims. After stating that England contends that the United States Government made no serious endeavours to intercept or capture the Alabama, Georgia, Florida, or Shenandoah, it concludes thus :—"We contend [generally that England did her best to perform her duties as a neutral ; that the allegations of Mr Adams were invariably attended to and investigated, though in the greater number of cases he proved to be mistaken that during the war no vessel armed for war was procured from British ports ; that the Government not only showed vigilance and activity, but even overstepped the limits of recognised obligations, at great cost to the nation."

Saunders says :—The strike of the telegraph clerks, which so much filled the public mind for a few days, seems to be now as much a thing of the past as if it had occurred one hundred years ago. It was a very serious business whilst it continued, and the public being seriously inconvenienced by it, was much concerned in it. But the strike having terminated and the clerks having submitted unconditionally, the public, with characteristic selfishness, forgot all about it. No one will deny that the telegraph clerks are overworked and underpaid ; but, at the same time, few will attempt to justify their strike as a means of obtaining redress, even for admitted grievances. It was a very rash and ill-advised proceeding, but it is to be hoped that the Government will make a reasonable allowance for the hasty act of officials who had for a long time patiently waited for the performance of a promise which is yet unfulfilled. The London Correspondent of a Scotch paper says we may expect "some interesting revelations" shortly on the subject of a strike of the telegraph clerks, but adequate remuneration to the clerks would be much more *apropos* than any number of 'revelations,' however interesting. According to this correspondent, one of Mr. Scudamore's lieutenants—a Mr. R. W. Johnston—discovered the plot amongst the telegraphists to strike several weeks before the *denouement*, and having communicated his discovery to his chief, enabled the latter to make preparations for checking the combination. The strike was an unfortunate affair, and it ended in a complete collapse The clerks who struck, and who consequently very wisely returned to work, have been sufficiently punished by the submission involved in their unconditional surrender, and Mr. Scudamore's triumph has been complete. Mr. Lowe and liberality are not synonymous, but in the new scale which we are told is nearly arranged for the classification and remuneration of telegraph clerks, it is to be hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make an effort and at least with some fairness towards a laborious class of Government officials. It is stated that a provisional increase of 12½ per cent on the present salaries has been granted to all the telegraph clerks in Cork, and that this increase has a retrospective effect of some months.

The *Advertiser*, in dealing with the rumours that the Government do not intend to deal with the question of Irish education next session, says —"It betrays the fear that any attempt to deal with the question will lead to a division in the Liberal party and the collapse of the present Administration. That Mr. Gladstone should entertain this fear is reasonable enough, but that he should allow it to be made public is a great mistake. The fact is that Mr. Gladstone, if he makes any attempt to settle the Irish education question will make it in the interests of the Catholic bishops. But the threatened political revolt of the Nonconformists has placed it beyond his power to carry such a measure, which, indeed he could only hope to carry if the Liberal party were in its best drilled times of 'battalion voting.' Still the result of allowing it to get abroad that the subject is to be avoided next session will be that all those interested in keeping Mr Gladstone to his engagements with the Catholic hierarchy will be able, before the session commences, to organise a considerable phalanx of opposition to the new policy. Already we find the *Freeman's Journal* saying—'If the Minister labours under the delusion that the Catholics of this country are not earnest in their demand for the freedom of education—if he believes that it is a subject to be used for political flirtation, whenever politics exigencies require—the sooner he is made aware of the blunder the better.'"

MEMBERS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

WE observe, from some of our English contemporaries, that the Members of Parliament for Oxford have, *according to custom*, appeared before and addressed their constituents. They explained what was done during the session, and the part they took in the measures either brought forward or passed. What was of still more importance, they hinted at the measures likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature in the course of the ensuing session, and expressed their opinions on them, at the same time inviting their constituents to declare their sentiments. During the recess this custom has been generally carried out through England and Scotland, and in a few rare instances only in Ireland. We know of few matters of more importance as regards parliamentary representation than that a perfect understanding should exist between members and their constituents. If a gentleman is returned to Parliament, he is supposed to represent and be the exponent of the views and wishes of those who elect him to so responsible a position. He is, in fact, the depository of their sentiments, and as such he should maintain friendly, if not intimate, relations with them. Nothing is so conducive to keeping members to the pledges made on the hustings, or otherwise, than that they should be periodically called upon to render an account of their stewardship, precisely as an employer will require the same from his man of business, no matter what amount of confidence he may repose in him. When men are left to themselves, they are liable to become lax, or to seek to carry out their own views, regardless of the particular objects for which they are engaged. Owing to the custom to which we have referred, England and Scotland are properly represented ; nor will the representative dare, except in isolated instances, to act contrary to the wishes of his constituents. In Ireland, the very reverse is the case. In our own city and county, for instance, the members never trouble themselves to appear before the electors till they want their suffrages. In fact, they treat them with a species of cavalier contempt, the consequence of which is that we hardly know whether we are represented or not. The Irish voters should compel their members to account to them at least annually for their acts and votes.

THE PROGRESS OF IRELAND IN 1871.

WE are always glad when we can say a word for old Ireland, or perceive a break in the heavy and lowering clouds of her destiny—a destiny, however, which is not irrevocable, as events seem clearly to indicate. It affords us special pleasure to observe that the country has made decided and material progress, notwithstanding many adverse and obstructing circumstances, like the stream, which, apparently stopped, or driven aside by rocks, still pursues its course, no matter how deviously, to the ocean. In proof of this we may mention the increase in the following departments of industry, or sources of wealth. Live stock has greatly increased within the past two years. In 1869 its value was £34,911,360 ; in 1870, £35,551,775, whilst in 1871 it rose to £36,798,763. But, perhaps one of the best tests of the prosperity of the country, and its increasing progress in wealth, is the circulation of the money in the banks. We find, from authorised returns, that in 1871 this circulation was fully ten per cent. greater than in 1870. This is a highly satisfactory statement, as it proves that the country is arousing itself from its state of stagnation, the banks being the arteries of the nation. The North has been especially prosperous, which is, in a great measure owing to its manufactures. The linen trade was most successful ; but the flax crop was a poor one. Now were proper care bestowed on this crop, and were it sown more largely and judiciously, it would prove one of the greatest sources of private and national wealth. Our manufactures in Ulster, and wherever else they have been established, compete successfully with the best houses in England. We are sorry, then, that our trade is not more developed, but we rejoice, on the whole, at the comparative prosperity of 1871.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

THE closing meeting of the Waterford committee for the relief of distress in Chicago was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, Dr. J. F. SCOTT, Mayor of Waterford, presiding. It will be remembered that some time since it was decided to provide blankets, which were essential, but which could be purchased much cheaper in this country, and to ship them to America. This was especially decided on owing to the kindness of our local railway, steam, and Transatlantic companies, which engaged to carry the goods free ; for which they deserve the highest credit. Accordingly the Honorary Secretary announced that there were nineteen bales, each bale consisting of 510 pairs of blankets, in the room, and one bale was to be delivered in Liverpool. The cost of the whole was £346 9s 3d, after which £15 remained on hands. On the motion of Captain Brenan, seconded by St. George Freeman, Esq., T.C., a deserved vote of thanks was passed to the steam companies. On the motion of Alderman Redmond, seconded by Mr. Fisher, a unanimous vote of thanks, in which we cordially concur, was passed to the ex-Mayor for his having initiated the movement, and the zeal and energy he displayed in its prosecution. We also fully agree with the vote of thanks passed to the energetic Honorary Secretary, E. S. Kenney, Esq., whose talents were devoted to the success of the meeting, and whose activity contributed not a little to the collection of the funds. The committee awarded him a substantial memento of their appreciation of his invaluable and intelligent services—a recognition which he eminently deserved.

☞ Mr W K Commins, T.C, was elected yesterday to fill the vacancy in the aldermanship of the Centre Ward, caused by the lamented death of Alderman Murphy.

BIRTH—On the 3rd inst, at No 10, William-street, the wife of John Wall, Esq, solr, of a son.

DIED—On the 3rd instant, at Henrietta-street, Waterford, Mrs. Kenny, deeply and deservedly regretted.

DEBATE.—An interesting debate took place on Wednesday evening in connexion with the Waterford Young Men's Christian Association, the subject being, "Should Capital Punishment be Abolished ?" The affirmative was supported by Mr. Charles Ward, and the negative by Mr. Clampett, P.L.G. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. W. H. Ward, A. Smith, J. Bryan, J. Deane, J. Roy, A. M'Coy. On a division, the majority voted for the negative.

☞ Mr P Commins is a candidate for the vacancy in the Town Council caused by the election of Mr W. K. Commins, T.C., to the Aldermanship of the Centre Ward. If elected—as he is likely to be without opposition—we are sure Mr Commins will give every satisfaction to those who place him in office.

The health of the Prince of Wales continues to improve.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REFUSAL TO PAY UNNECESSARY TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR,—May I ask you to insert the following letter, which I have addressed to Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I am, &c.,

Oxford. ST. SWITHIN WILLIAMS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

SIR,—It is my deliberate intention not to pay the Income Tax. In an humble way, I shall do what Hampden did about the Ship Money: I shall take care not to break your laws, but within the limits of your laws I shall withstand you to the utmost.

I refuse to pay your demand for the same reason that I should resist the demands of a highwayman or a burglar. Archbishop Whately reminds us, that it is only so far forth as the taxation of a country is a fair charge for the services rendered by the government that taxation differs from avowed robbery. Now is forty-three millions a year a fair charge for the services rendered to us by the tax consumers? Every one knows that all the real good you do for us could be done for very much less than forty-three millions a year. This is admitted by every Minister when out of office. My own conviction is that twenty millions a year of your taxation is unnecessary; to that extent your taxation is robbery.

In return for shameless taxation, you fail to perform the first duties of a government. So ignorant are you of war, that ten thousand British soldiers, when led by you, are no match for a handful of Maori barbarians. You cannot even tether our troop horses. Our seamen you run aground and drown. Hundreds of thousands of labour's hard earnings you fling into the waves at Alderney; but our commercial ports, on whose safety our food depends, you leave, with sinister design, open to bombardment. Your miserable allowance to witnesses and prosecutors in courts of justice compels policemen, and all prudent men, to shut their eyes when crime is committed. In order to check the growing wealth and power of the commercial classes, you contrive insolvency and bankruptcy laws which have enabled the extravagant and dishonest to defraud the industrious and thrifty of thousands of millions.

It is not because it is the Income tax that I refuse to pay you. I wish that I could raise the issue on some tax still more iniquitous: such as the millions you snatch from poor people's necessaries, their tea and sugar. As I neither import nor make taxed articles I can challenge you only on a direct tax.

Nor do I wish to shirk my duties as a citizen; quite the contrary. When the Crimean war had proved to us the imbecility of your standing armaments, I was one of the first to become a volunteer, a volunteer in earnest. If I save this Income tax from your clutches, I shall offer it as a donation to societies for promoting political reform: the Financial Reform Association, the Liberation Society, the Representative Reform Association, &c.

Your fallacy that if I pay you less some one else must pay you more, deceives no one who understands your expenditure: you just squander all you can lay your hands on. True you apply a little, now and then, to a sham reduction of the national debt; but you run us into debt again at the first opportunity: so that our national debt is about as much to-day as it was forty years ago. Could you rob us of another ten millions a year you would govern us no better; you dare not rule us worse, if we saved twenty millions a year from your bottomless pit.

Until Members who are, or have been, tax consumers, or whose fathers, sons, or sons-in-law are tax consumers, are excluded from voting on questions of taxation, it is absurd to look to parliament for a reduction of taxation. For you make it the interest (pecuniary or social) of a majority in both houses to increase the expenditure. "A national refusal to pay unnecessary taxation" is our only remedy; and it is a sure one. You tried to tax our American brethren against their will, and you failed. The Irish peasantry got rid of your church cess and your tenants' tithes by dogged non-payment. A few dissenters steadfastly refused to pay your church rates, and church rates had to be abolished. You can rob us of our chairs and tables, but they will be of no use to you if we will not buy them of you.

In the hope that others may be induced to follow my example, I shall publish this letter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful servant, ST. SWITHIN WILLIAMS.

Oxford.

INTEMPERANCE.

The *Express* says:—The necessity of some stringent legislation on the subject of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors is every day becoming more urgent. In this city and in the provinces the increase of drunkenness is so great that a feeling of alarm is beginning to arise in the minds of all who are concerned for the moral and social improvement of the labouring classes and for the material advancement of the country. Hence the impulse given to the movement for the total suppression of the traffic, and the formidable character which it has assumed. The advocates of the Permissive Bill have rendered good service to the cause of temperance by their vigilant and active exertions in collecting facts and arousing the community to a full sense of the loss which the drinking habits of the people involve, and the danger to society from the many and aggravated crimes which spring from the prevailing vice. The injury to trade is severely felt. There is a universal complaint amongst the employers of labour that the working classes are becoming so irregular in their habits of business, so refractory and reckless in their conduct, that industrial enterprise is checked, organization and discipline are destroyed. Manufacturers and merchants find it impossible to exercise the control which is necessary to the efficient working of their establishments, and often shrink from entering into commercial contracts which would be profitable if they were fulfilled, lest they should incur serious responsibility in the event of being unable to fulfil them. Thus the growth of trade is hindered and many a fruitful industry is blighted. But while the fact that the evil exists, and is extending, is generally admitted, the nature of the remedy is by no means equally clear. Mr. Pim, M.P., confidently anticipates that the Government will introduce some measure next session which will be carried, and he hopes it will prove efficacious. He does not, however, state the ground of his belief, and the fate of the Licensing Bill of last session would warrant the very opposite impression. The difficulty of the Government may be inferred from that experienced by the hon. member himself and by his colleague in shaping their course upon this question. They are sensible of the great influence which is wedded by the trade against which a crusade is preached by the advocates of the Permissive Bill, and so formidable an opposition to it has been organised by the threatened interests, that the Government were recently advised to abandon their Licensing Bill. This we believe they would gladly do if the pressure of the agitation were withdrawn; but with such agencies at work as the Permissive Bill Association and the United Kingdom Alliance, they may find it impossible to shirk the object, and the result, we apprehend, will be some pitiful compromise which may irritate the spirit traders, but will fail to satisfy the demands of the social reformers, or to provide any effectual means of diminishing the evil.

WATERFORD UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the above Union was held on Wednesday last, in the board-room of the workhouse.

Captain POWER, D.V.C., and subsequently Alderman JACOB, J.P., V.C., in the chair.

The other guardians present were—J. Clampett, M. O'Shea, W. Kelly, J. Leamy, M. Corcoran, C. Rogers, J.P.; Captain Maunsell, J.P.; L. A. Ryan, N. Power, J. H. Jones, M. Duggan, Ald. Redmond, J. Norwood, W. Hally.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions occupied the board up to one o'clock.

Three fine-looking children applied for admission, as their father, being out of employment, was obliged to leave the town.

Captain Power—Was he not able to support them?

The Relieving Officer said that apparently he was not, as he was out of employment and went to look for work.

Mr Hally—Could he not take them with him, as well as himself, and not to leave them here on us?

The Relieving Officer—He could not, for he had no means and no certain prospect of work. He was only going to look for it.

Mr Hally—I don't care, as their support will not fall on Tramore (laughter).

Mr O'Shea—I heard the man had returned to town again.

Mr Kough—If he did, it was only for a day.

Johanna Roche, with three children, applied for out-door relief. She was supported by her husband, who was in England up to the time of his death.

Mr Duggan—How did he die, and why was he in England?

Applicant—He went to England to get work as a bricklayer's labourer, and fell from a ladder. He died in hospital.

Captain Power—Then the union where he died ought to support you.

Mr Jones—That is not English law. Even if she were there with him, and became chargeable to the ratepayers, they would send her home here.

Mr O'Shea—We have only too many instances of the kind, although Ireland is said in theory to be an integral portion of the United Kingdom.

Ald Redmond—Oh, when we get Home Rule, that and other hardships of the kind will be done away with.

Mr Jones—Why, in such an event they would have more excuse than ever for the deportation of paupers.

Ald. Redmond—But we can then retaliate; and, besides, we will be in a position to welcome our paupers home.

The application was granted.

James Ryan, who has two children, applied for out door relief. Since his wife died he had to pay a couple of shillings a week to an old woman to take care of the house and children whilst he was at work.

Mr Jones thought the children would be better in the house than subject to the care of an old woman in a wretched cabin.

Ald Redmond—But in that case the father must come into the house with them, and we should not encourage men who are able to work to become inmates of this house.

After some further conversation, the application was granted *pro tem.*

THE MEDICINES.

A letter was read from the commissioners in reference to the supply of medicines and their cost to the dispensary, and asking the board if they had taken any further steps or elicited any new facts in reference to the matter. The commissioners had been awaiting the further communication of the guardians in reference to this important subject for some time.

The clerk said that no new facts had been further elicited since the last discussion took place.

Captain Power—We did our duty as well as we could, and it is now the duty of the commissioners to do theirs. How are we to judge of the cost of medicines, or their quality either; but certainly the expense appears to be enormous.

Mr O'Shea thought that the cost of medicines for the dispensary was certainly enormous. Reckless expenditure in every item should be guarded against; but he did not mean to imply that there was reckless expenditure in this case. However, for the sake of the parties concerned, as well as to satisfy the public, an enquiry ought to be held into the matter.

Mr Clampett said that the poor should be supplied with the proper medicines, and there should be no pretext given that for the sake of parsimony they were neglected. At the same time they should see that there was no waste of medicines, or unnecessary orders given. The doctors should be cleared from that imputation.

Mr Leamy said he did not think the doctors would give any unnecessary orders. At the same time he was of opinion that a sworn enquiry would be of no use, for it could lead to no good.

Mr Hally—Let us alone with your sworn enquiry. I think the doctors do not give a bit more physic than they think is wanted by the poor patients, and perhaps they give them more than is too good for them sometimes. We should have regard to the doctors and not accuse them.

The chairman—We do not blame the doctors, but to satisfy the public and the commissioners we ought to have an enquiry.

The enquiry was accordingly ordered to be held.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Mr Clampett complained that his letter to the commissioners had not been inserted on the minutes.

A discussion then arose as to whether the church, as proposed, would interfere with the classification.

A communication was read from the Protestant chaplain, to the effect that he believed the church recommended would interfere with the classification, but the master, on being questioned, reported that he did not think it would.

Mr Clampett said he must persist in differing from the committee as to the site of the church. He would adhere to the arguments he used in his letter to the commissioners.

Mr O'Shea thought that the matter was sufficiently discussed already. It had been for along time before the board from time to time, and they should come to some definite resolution.

Mr Clampett said he would continue to oppose the place pointed out by the committee. It was not fit for a place of worship; neither was the way leading to it a fit way.

The matter was eventually again referred to the committee.

A THREATENING LETTER.

Captain Power, amid much laughter, read a threatening letter, signed, "Boys of the Hills," cautioning him not to be so hard upon the officials, or he would find a bullet in his body ere long.

Some of the guardians thought the letter was a hoax.

Captain Power did not care whether it was or not, but if the writer were discovered he would find it no hoax.

Mr Ryan said that the matter was no joke. These threatening letters should be put down by all means.

A Guardian—It is a matter for the police.

The subject then dropped, and the board shortly after adjourned.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The final meeting of this committee was held at the Town Hall, Waterford, on Wednesday. Present:—

The Right Worshipful JAMES F. SCOTT, Mayor, in the chair.

Also present—Capt. Johnson, J.P.; Capt. Brenan, J.P.; Ald. Redmond, Henry F. Slattery T.C.; W. K. Commins, T.C.; St. George Freeman, T.C.; Joseph Fisher, Edward S. Kenney, hon secretary.

The hon secretary reported that nineteen bales of the blankets were now in the room. The remaining bale would, if the committee consented, be delivered at Liverpool. They contained 510 pairs of blankets, the net cost of which was £349 6s 3d. The ex-Mayor Mr Slattery, was requested to pay the several invoices.

Mr Slattery said that after doing so there would be a balance in his hands of about £16 out of which some expenses incurred here, and the carriage from the Waterford Steam Company to Guion Line, would be deducted. He wished to know whether they would consider this the final meeting or would they meet again.

Mr Fisher said he thought they might make this the final meeting. The only thing that remained to be done would be to audit the accounts. He would suggest that the Mayor and Capt. Brenan be appointed auditors.

This suggestion was agreed to.

Mr Slattery said when the accounts were audited he would transmit a copy, with the balance to the Mayor of Chicago (hear, hear.)

The following letter was read:—

"SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 21st inst, we shall have great pleasure in conveying freight free by our line of steamers, 500 pairs of woollen blankets to which you refer.

'Our steamers leave this port for New York every Wednesday, and to secure shipment of the bales, they should be here not later than the Monday preceding. We are, sir, yours truly,

'GUION & Co.'

Proposed by Capt Brenan, J.P, seconded by St George Freeman, T.C,

'That the thanks of this Committee are due, and hereby given, to Messrs Guion & Co, Liverpool, and to the Waterford Steamship Co, for their liberality in conveying, free of freight, our large consignment of twenty bales (510 pairs) of woollen blankets, the final contribution of Waterford, to the sufferers from the late terrific fire in Chicago.'

The Hon Secretary was requested to have the blankets shipped on Friday's steamer, and also that he would request Mr Joyce to have any expenses paid in Liverpool, and to furnish an account of same.

Ald Redmond proposed the following resolution,

'That the warmest thanks of this Committee are due, and hereby tendered, to Henry F Slattery, Esq, ex-Mayor of Waterford, for having of his own thought originated, and carried to such a successful issue, the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Chicago, which, by his unceasing exertions, he had made not only beneficial to the recipients, but highly creditable to the munificence of the people of Waterford.' In doing so he said he thought the thanks of the meeting were well merited by the late Mayor, who had brought the subject before the Town Council and convened a public meeting, and had been most untiring in his efforts to collect the fund. They had made up the munificent sum of £639, which was a seasonable aid to the sufferers from the late fire in Chicago. The gift which this committee was now sending out would, he hoped, tend to comfort many of the sufferers, and this good was mainly owing to their late very excellent Mayor (hear, hear). He was glad to think that the resolution would be seconded by his friend Mr Fisher, and he hoped that any difference between him and the late Mayor would have passed away with the old year (hear, hear).

Mr Fisher said he would have much pleasure in seconding the resolution (hear, hear).

Captain Johnson—That is the least you might do, after the thrashing you have given him in your paper.

Mr Fisher—That is not the subject now before the meeting. I am now performing, as I always shall, an act of justice (hear, hear).

Captain Johnson—I was referring to the articles in your paper.

Captain Brenan—Mr Fisher is here as a member of the committee, and is moving a resolution. We have nothing to do with newspaper articles (hear, hear).

Mr Fisher—Let us sit on the body before us, (laughter). When a suitable time comes I will be prepared to show that the articles in the paper were called for and proper, but this is not either the fitting time or place, and I go on with my motion (hear, hear.) I say Mr Slattery has been untiring in his efforts to increase the fund, and he has invariably received the committee with courtesy and acted with them cordially (hear, hear.) There is one expression in the resolution to which I might take exception, it is that of his own thought he originated the movement. The first public suggestion were made in the columns of the *Waterford Daily Mail* [hear, hear].

Mr Kenney—Mr Slattery had telegraphed to me before that appeared.

Mr Fisher—I knew nothing of such telegram, and at least the first public mention of such a fund appeared in the *Waterford Daily Mail*, but I do not wish to object to the expression [hear, hear]. I am glad to say that when it was suggested that the amount raised here would be more usefully employed in the purchase of goods than to be sent in cash, Mr Slattery at once adopted the idea, and telegraphed, and wrote to the Mayor of Chicago, and at his request the blankets were procured, and are, I think, a munificent donation (hear). If I have any regret it is only that the whole of the money collected in Ireland was not so applied, and that it was not done earlier. Our meetings were in October, and had the Irish relief fund been applied similiarly to our own, there would have been sixty times as much sent (hear, hear), and a large portion might really be in use (hear). I learned that the committee in Chicago could not, either in America or Europe, provide sufficient covering for their people, and we may form some idea of the severity of the climate when we are told that a vessel, which lately left Chicago with grain, had to return with every hand on board frostbitten. I am glad our committee are able to forward such a substantial gift, and I freely acknowledge that much of its largeness is due to the efforts of the late Mayor (hear). Therefore, sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by my friend Alderman Redmond (hear, hear).

The Mayor, in putting the resolution to the meeting, warmly concurred in the well-merited vote of thanks which was due to Mr Slattery for his great exertions in this cause. Their present gift was, however, owing to the practical suggestion of Mr Fisher, who was the first to propose it should be sent in that manner; they had thus made their funds more valuable.

Mr Commins—Blankets are now worth more by 10 per cent than when we purchased them.

The Mayor—They will also be carried freight free, and be exempt from duty. He thought the committee had done very well, and he had much pleasure in presenting their thanks to his predecessor for the manner in which he had acted with reference to this collection (hear, hear).

Mr Slattery said he did not expect such a resolution. It was quite sufficient for him to know that his services had been of use. He concurred in the view that the collection was a large one for Waterford; they had got £100 from the Marquis of Ely, £50 from Mr Richardson, and £25 from the Marquis of Waterford. He did not think the occasion was one to make a house-to-house collection, which would have been done had it been a case of local relief (hear, hear). If that was done they might have doubled the funds (hear, hear). All the money had been sent in (hear, hear). He did not think they should blame themselves for any delay, as they had telegraphed to Chicago, and had the Mayor wished for clothing, and telegraphed back, it would have been sent at once. The day after his letter was received the committee met, and the advertisements for blankets were inserted the same evening. There was no delay. Much credit of the large collection was due to Mr Kenney, their hon secretary, who was most active, and to whom the large amount of the collection was mainly due (hear, hear).

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Hon Sec, Mr Kenney, and it was resolved to present him with the sum of five pounds, either in cash or in a suitable memento as he might prefer, and Mr Slattery was requested to pay that sum.

A gratuity of one pound was also ordered to be paid to Constable Mahoney, in recognition of his services in connection with the object.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the meeting separated.—*Waterford Mail.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN WATERFORD.—A public meeting in the cause of temperance was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rain descending in a steady downpour, the large room was well filled with an orderly and deeply attentive audience, chiefly of the working and mechanical class. The Temperance Society in Waterford has effected much good in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and as it is perfectly unsectarian in its character and philanthropic in its aim, it is becoming daily more popular as its objects are becoming better known. Mr William Hoyle, of Manchester, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and the author of an important work, entitled "Our National Resources, and how they are wasted," first addressed the meeting. He pointed out the progress of temperance in Manchester and the North of England, and described the evils of drink, socially, morally, and religiously. He showed the fearful waste of the staple of life consumed in alcoholic drinks, and the immense sums wasted on that which was not bread. In a national point of view the manufacture of drink and its sale crippled the national resources, and caused large expenditure in keeping up criminal establishments. Mr. Raper followed in an eloquent, argumentative and persuasive discourse, which appeared to have a marked effect on the audience. Mr Richard Allen, the well-known Dublin philanthropist and temperance advocate, dwelt on the woes of Ireland, which he chiefly attributed to the indulgence in alcoholic drinks. Were all the people of Ireland temperate the country would be indeed great, glorious, and free, instead of being as she was, a byeword amongst the nations. In vain will legislative measures be passed as long as the hideous Moloch of drink is set up in the land, at whose shrine the wealth, the comfort, the intellects and the lives of the people are sacrificed. Mr Russell, in his usual able and trenchant manner, dwelt hopefully on the cause of temperance, and was confident that Parliament would ere long have to pass a law prohibiting the indiscriminate sale of liquor. When that was passed, and a few confirmed drunkards passed away, the country would attain to its normal condition of wealth and happiness. The audience departed, deeply impressed with the facts and truths laid before them.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—As far as the present session has gone, the members of the Waterford Young Men's Christian Association have been most happy in their lectures and the choice of the lecturers. Last evening the Rev. Dr. Benson appeared before an audience, which would have been much larger were it not for the inclement state of the weather, and delivered a lecture on "Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases," which, for depth of thought and profound observation, we have seldom heard equalled, and never surpassed. The chair was occupied by the Dean of Waterford, who introduced the lecturer and his subject in a few appropriate terms. The Rev. Dr. Benson, in the course of an eloquent lecture, referred to and quoted proverbs characteristic of this and other countries, and pointed out the idiosyncracies of each, whilst he expounded the truth of many pithy sayings and exposed the fallacy of a few. We would be glad to see such a valuable lecture published in a pamphlet form. When the talented lecturer had concluded, the Rev. T. Gimlette proposed to him a warm vote of thanks. Mr. Gimlette said that Dr. Benson had ever proved himself a true friend to young men's Christian associations, and that in the course of his useful career had ever sought to promote the moral, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of the young. Many years ago he was a pupil in his (the Rev. Mr. Gimlette's) Sunday School class, and fully eighteen years ago the talented lecturer, when only a youth, delivered his first lecture, which was a brilliant success, in the Town Hall, and on that occasion the vote of thanks was proposed by him and passed with acclamation. The lecturer, in returning thanks said he had always taken the deepest interest in their young men's association, as well as in everything connected with the city of Waterford Though his lot has been cast in another place his heart still clung to his native city, and his prayer was "that peace might be within her borders," and that her people might be prosperous and happy. The audience separated highly pleased at the manner in which the subject had been treated.

SISTERS OF CHARITY BAZAAR.—A grand Bazaar, kindly organised and successfully carried out by several ladies in Waterford, was held last evening, for the purpose of aiding the funds of the Sisters of Charity, whose object in life is to relieve distress in every shape. The Large Room of the Town Hall, where the stalls were placed, was beautifully decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes, whilst the enlivening strains of the fine band of the 13th Regiment charmed the numerous visitors. The stalls and the ladies who presided at them, and whose winning graces contributed not a little to the "setting off," were as follows:—Mrs. and the Misses Kelly had a beautiful clock and some articles of diminutive, but rare, workmanship. The Misses O'Brien presided over a musical cigar-case. The Misses Allen and Miss O'Keeffe had charge of a gold chain and lustre. The Misses Kent and the Misses Dobbyn had a splendid work-box and some rare articles of *bijouterie*. Mrs. Dobbyn had charge of a chair of unique workmanship. Miss Reddy, Miss Hill, and Miss Murphy gracefully displayed a magnificent lady's shawl and a beautifully-wrought pair of slippers. Miss Bishop had a charming statue. Miss Sheridan was the genius of a valuable chair, and the Misses Howard had a rare collection of silver plate and other valuable articles.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—No. of firkins of butter in market on Saturday, 28; price per cwt, 100s to 132s; Monday, 3; price, 100s. Wednesday, 33; price, 100s to 126s; Thursday, 20; price, 100s to 140s; Friday, 0. Corresponding week of last year, 56; price, 132s to 140s. Hay per ton, 65s to 80s; wheaten straw, 65s to 68s; oaten do, 50s; turnips, 15s to 16s; mangolds, 16s to 17s; carrots, 30s to 35s. Wheat—white, per barrel, 31s to 32s; red do, 29s to 29s 6d; oats—black, 11s 9d to 12s; Galats and Odessa Indian corn, 19s 6d to 20s; Foxanian, 18s to 19s 3d.

NEW ROSS.

(*From our own Rep*

TOWN COMMISSIONERS—... JAMES HUTCHINSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman, in the chair.

Other members present—Messrs. P. Kelly, W. Forristal, M. Power, W. Jeffares, P. Carty, and N. Murphy.

Ordered—That 5s be allowed to George Flynn, one of the men employed at the streets, who has been sick for the past two weeks.

Ordered—That 4s be paid in the weekly bill for whitewashing and cleansing the house of the late James Carty, on Bullawn, by directions of Dr Rossiter.

Ordered—That the sanitary officer in future give the proper notice to the owner or occupier of houses to have the necessary cleansing and whitewashing done, and if he or they neglected to do so, that the commissioners proceed in accordance with sec 22, cap 90, of 29 & 30 Vic.

A communication was read from Mr Hennessy, secretary of the Tenant Right Reading Room, asking the use of the large room, and also the office, to be used as a ladies' cloak room.

After some conversation on the subject, the application was granted.

In reference to the sanitary case, so often reported as before the petty sessions' court, and ruled without costs to the commissioners some time back,—the case of Mrs Hennessy,—the inspector made the following report: "With reference to the case of Mrs Hennessy, of Henry-street, who had been summoned for the costs in the case of the nuisance complained of by Mr Maree, I beg to state that she was represented by Mr Carr on the 22nd inst, for whose attendance it was adjourned on the 16th, previous court day. I asked Mr Boyd to attend, as he had attended in the same case on the 24th Nov last, and as it was a most important case, to have it decided in your favour as regards the costs in sanitary cases. Mr Boyd being sick, he got Mr Hinson to take it up, and he fully represented it to the bench. The chairman, E A Byrne, Esq, remarked, as she was a poor woman, and it being the first case of the kind brought before the bench, that they would only give an order for four shillings."

A proposal was accepted from M Maddock for supplying building stones for sides of sewers at 1s 6d per ton, and covering flags for same at 2s 6d per ton.

A letter was read from William Joyce, Esq, to the clerk, on behalf of the Waterford Steamship Company, in reference to the fowl market, saying, "I have been from home for the past three weeks, or would have written you sooner. I would have much pleasure in complying with the request of the commissioners, and alter the time of sailing of steamer from New Ross on fowl market days for the reasons stated in your letter to Mr McCormick, but the poulterers of Waterford have called upon me respecting it, and state that if the time of sailing be altered, they will bring their goods by cars, which would injure our traffic considerably, and have no effect in altering time of holding market."

After some consideration, it was agreed to have the subject of bye-laws considered at next meeting, to be held on Thursday, 4th January.

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

A communication, dated 20th December, was read from Mr Cullin, saying: "I expected before now to have been able to have sent you the Vice-Chancellor's Decree to submit to your commissioners for their consideration. To the present, however, it is not signed, and I cannot get copy out of court. I will write you fully on to-morrow."

Another, dated 21st December, saying: "We send you copy of the scheme as signed by the Vice-Chancellor. As we informed you on yesterday, the Decree of the 28th November last is not yet perfected in the office. We waited to send you if possible a copy. You have herewith, however, our *Extract* from Draft Decree. Your commissioners have three months from the date of the Decree, that is, until the 28th February next, to appeal, if they think proper to do so. In that event, the appeal already lodged will be supplemented by a statement of what has since occurred, and also by the commissioners' objections, dated 17th November last, a copy of which we send you. If your commissioners do not approve of the scheme as it stands, I would suggest that a case should be submitted to counsel forthwith to advise the commissioners; for, although three months may elapse before the time for appealing will expire, it is desirable to avoid delay; and if the appeal be decided upon at once, it might be heard and disposed of in the next term. The court and all parties concerned are anxious to avoid further delay."

"Copy of notice of motion by way of objection of the town commissioners to the proposed scheme, dated 17th Nov, 1871.

"'The Attorney-General *v.* Tottenham.

"'In Chancery.

"'Take notice that this honorable court will be moved, before the Right Hon the Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, at the same time as this cause is to be heard, on further consideration of counsel on the part of the defendants, the town commissioners of New Ross, that the certificate of the chief clerk of the proceedings taken in pursuance of the order, 1st February, 1869, in this case; and the scheme in the said certificate referred to, as settled in pursuance of the said order in this cause, may be altered as follows, namely:

"'1. By omitting from the said scheme all mention of a person to represent the heirs of Gregory other than the town commissioners of New Ross.

"'2. By inserting, in the said scheme, a provision that the governing body shall consist of the said commissioners and the master for the time being.

"'3. By giving, by the said scheme, to the said commissioners alone the power of filling every future vacancy in the office of master by electing a person thereto.

"'4. By giving, by the said scheme, to the said commissioners, and the master for the time being, jointly the power of filling all present and future vacancies in the number of inmates, by electing persons to be inmates.

"'5. By providing, in the said scheme, for the exercise, by the said commissioners, of all such powers, rights, and authorities as are, by the said scheme, given to the person representing the heirs of Thomas Gregory.

"'And that such consequential directions may be given, or corrections and alterations made in the said certificate and scheme as may be necessary.

"'Dated this 17th day of November, 1871.—

"'A CULLIN & Co, solicitors for the defendants, the town commissioners of New Ross.

"'To Edward Carr & Sons, solicitor for the relators.

"'Thomas Boyd, Esq, solicitor for the defendant, Charles Tottenham.

"'Edward Carr, Esq, solicitor for defendant, Mr Madden, Glascott.

"'Thomas Lynch, Esq, solicitor, for the Right Hon the Attorney-General."

"Copy of extract from draft decree of Vice-Chancellor, of 28th November, 1871.

"'Attorney-General *v.* Tottenham.

"'This cause, coming on before the court for further consideration, and upon motion of defendants, Tottenham and town commissioners, to vary chief clerk's certificate, filed 11th November, 1871,

"'Order—Court doth refuse the said motion, and doth order that the scheme referred to in chief clerk's certificate, and approved of by the judge, and filed in Record and Writ Office, be adopted and carried into effect.

"'That an account be taken of the rents and ... received by C Tot... in hands to be lodged to ... in case due to Charles Tottenham ... to be paid out of the rents and income ... charity.

"'Commissioners and others entitled to costs out of charity, and refuse to tax same.'"

The scheme of the Vice-Chancellor was also read, after which the consideration of the subject was referred to the meeting to be held on the 12th January.

The members to be noticed to attend.

The chairman read the following remarkable communication which he had received from the clerk of Petty Sessions, New Ross, in reference to some fines inflicted by him on some parties brought before him, as magistrate in the town's improvement commissioners court, to which position he had been appointed by the Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Town Commissioners after his election as chairman for the administration of the Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, in the court provided and appointed by the Town Commissioners. My attention has been directed to fines imposed by you out of court. Permit me to say that the law directs that the particulars of all such cases and the amounts should be furnished to me and entered in the order book.

After some conversation it was agreed that a statement on the matter be prepared and submitted to the meeting on the 12th January with the view of having it submitted to the authorities.

NEW ROSS UNION—SATURDAY.

W. CHERRY, Esq., D.V.C., in the chair.

Other guardians present—E. A Byrne, J.P.; J. Walsh, J. Bolger, L. Moran.

A woman named Murphy came before the board with her child. She stated that her husband was a cardriver, and that he refused to support her; that he gave her only 3s 6d for some time.

The master explained that she had been admitted sick some time back, and after she recovered the case was brought before the sessions, when time was given to the husband to take her out, and he did so.

After some conversation on the legal bearing of the case, it was agreed that the relieving officer call to her residence in Barrack-lane and give the relief required under the circumstances.

MASTER'S REPORT.

"Some of the milk contractors are failing to give the required supply. I have given instead tea, in proportion of ¼ ounce of tea, one ounce of sugar, ounce of butter, the usual quantity.

"The parties referred to in last report have not yet left.

"A woman named Mary Wall (Camblin) brought a child to the workhouse on the 27th inst. She said it was left at her place by the mother, Mary Molloy, on Christmas night. She (Wall) asked to have the child admitted to the house, as she had a certificate from the medical officer, stating the child was a case for infirmary treatment. I admitted the child.

"The gasfitter states the metre for the main house is in a dangerous state. There is a leak in the lead in the body of the chapel."

Ordered that the mother of the child referred to in the master's report be prosecuted. Also, that a new metre be got for the workhouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter from the commissioners saying they had before them the abstracts of rate collected and lodged in the New Ross union for the four weeks ended the 18th inst, observe that although nearly three-fourths of the period allowed for the completion of the collection had expired on that date, more than half the rate was then outstanding, and the commissioners desire to call the attention of the guardians thereto with a view to their requiring the collectors to proceed more actively with the collection.

The following was read from Relieving Officer Frizell—"I beg to inform you that I was very unwell for the past week, and unable to do duty since Wednesday last. The master has kindly attended to all applicants for admission to the workhouse since then. I thought I would be able to resume duty to-day, but Dr Mullin would not allow me. If you kindly send a messenger down to him he will give you a medical certificate."

Ordered that Edward Summers be appointed to act for Mr Frizell until he could resume duty, at 15s per week.

A tender was received for a cart for the workhouse. It was not accepted, and it was ordered to advertise again.

Adjourned.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist organ), in an article entitled "France et Angleterre," says:—

"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine ou la preparation du Cacao emploie un materiel et un personnel aussi considerables que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps.

"C'est une veritable curiosite dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."

The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

MORE CURES OF COUGHS ASTHMA, AND TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST BY DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS.—From Mr Fell, Chemist, 53 Dewsbury Road, Leeds,—"Having had occasion to use Dr Locock's Wafers myself, for Tightness of Chest, I found them answer admirably, and I hear the highest eulogium from others who have tried them for Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest &c. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief to Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all disorders of the throat, breath, and lungs. In Hysterical, Nervous, and Heart Complaints, and in Rheumatic and Nervous Pains, they act like a charm. Nothing else gives such a *sound, refreshing night's rest*. To singers and speakers Dr. Locock's Wafers are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They taste pleasantly. Sold by all Druggists. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—a few drops of the *Fragrant Floraline* on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The *Fragrant Floraline* is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold at 2s 6d by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London. The word "Floraline" is a "Trade Mark."

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing preserves the health so well as the occasional alternative in changes of weather, or when the nerves are unstrung. These Pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are the most efficient remedy in warding off derangements of the stomach, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other maladies, and giving tone and energy to debilitated constitutions. All who have the natural and laudable desire of maintaining their own and their family's health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which cool, regulate, and strengthen. These purifying Pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions when all other means fails, and are the female's best friend.

☞ It will be seen by advertisement in another column that Price's celebrated Christy's Minstrels will perform in the Town Hall, Waterford, three evenings next week.

THE PO...

CHANGE.

The world is growing darker,
And life's becoming drear;
Our days are ebbing swiftly,
The grave is drawing near;
And as the hours fly past us,
Still sadder grow our hearts;
Our joys are numbering fewer—
Each day one more departs;
Our thoughts are crost with shadows,
Our friends are more estranged,
And all our youthful hopings
To mem'ries sad are changed;
Our cheeks are growing paler,
Our eyes have less of light,
We laugh not now so gaily—
Our smiles are not so bright.
The hand of Time is on us,
And Death waits near the door;
And Youth is fleeing from us,
To return again no more.
All things on earth have taken
A sombrer, graver tone;
All things around are changing—
God is unchanged alone.

DON'T CROWD.

Don't crowd; this world is broad enough,
For you as well as me;
The doors of art are open wide—
The realm of thought is free;
Of all earth's places you are right
To choose the best you can,
Provided that you do not try
To crowd some other man.

What matter though you scarce can count
Your piles of golden ore,
While he can hardly strive to keep,
Gaunt famine from his door.
Of willing hand, and honest heart
Alone should men be proud;
Then give him all the room he needs,
And never try to crowd.

Don't crowd, proud Miss; your dainty silk
Will glisten none the less,
Because it comes in contact with
A beggar's tatter'd dress.
This lovely world was never made
For you and me alone;
A pauper has a right to tread
The pathway to a throne.

Don't crowd the good from out your hearts
By fostering all that's bad,
But give to every virtue room—
The best that may be had.
Be each day's record such a one,
That you may well be proud;
Give each his right—give each his room,
And never try to crowd.

The great secret of success in life is, for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes.

The greatest of men live unseen to view while thousands are not qualified to express their influence.

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy and wily sinuosities of wordly affairs; for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines.

There is perhaps no time at which we are disposed to think so highly of a friend as when we find him standing higher than we expected in the esteem of others.

What we do for ourselves, will soon be forgotten; what we do for others, may be the vision to cheer the soul when the eye can no longer behold the loved ones.

It is a beautiful custom in some Oriental lands to leave untouched the fruits that are shaken from the trees by the wind, these being regarded as sacred to the poor and the stranger.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHS, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat are now imported and sold in this country, at 1s 1½d per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have often recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box. Sold by all medicine vendors.—London Depot, 493 Oxford Street.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing preserves the health so well as the occasional alternative in changes of weather, or when the nerves are unstrung. These Pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are the most efficient remedy in warding off derangements of the stomach, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other maladies, and giving tone and energy to debilitated constitutions. All who have the natural and laudable desire of maintaining their own and their family's health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which cool, regulate, and strengthen. These purifying Pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions when all other means fails, and are the female's best friend.

"THE LION, THE NET, AND THE MOUSE"—To prevent Pirates, and unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark, (Lion, Net, and Mouse), and this design will, in future, continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine Bottle, and any one imitating it, will render themselves liable to FINE or IMPRISONMENT. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this OLD COUGH MEDICINE.—Her Majesty's Gun-Boat, "Netley," Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, *September 7th*, 1868—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe Cough, which caused me many sleepless nights, and restless days, I was recommended by HIS LORDSHIP, THE EARL OF CAITHNESS, to try your most *invaluable* Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose, I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore, I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. "Netley."—To Mr. Powell.—Prepared and Sold by Thomas Powell, 16, Blackfriars Road, London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. In Bottles only, at 1s 1½d, 2s 3d, and 11s each.—Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist organ), in an article entitled "France et Angleterre," says:—

"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine ou la preparation du Cacao emploie un materiel et un personnel aussi considerables que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps.

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The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN!—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; *it relieves the little sufferers at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as "bright as a button."* It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, *it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind* regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s 1½d per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London.

...e Press

(...pirit of the 'Press' we are ... by a desire to place before our readers the opinions of all parties without any regard to the relation such opinions may sustain to this Journal)

HOME POLITICS IN 1871.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—A most important and eventful year has just come to its close; but before we glance at the principal incidents of the past or at the probabilities of the future, we must for a moment call attention to a document of supreme significance which this morning appears in another portion of our columns. In simple, touching, and most dignified language her Majesty thanks her people, on her own behalf and on that of the Princess of Wales, for their ardent sympathy during a period of deep affliction. "The universal feeling shown by her people during those painful, terrible days has," says the Queen, "made a deep and lasting impression on her heart which can never be effaced." It was, indeed, nothing new to her, for she had met with the same sympathy when, just ten years ago, a similar illness removed from her side "the mainstay of her life—the best, wisest, and kindest of husbands." Thus does her Majesty signalise the greatest and more absorbing domestic topic of the year—a topic so full of gravity that it overshadows all the minor social occurrences of 1871. Nor is it possible to overlook even the political effect of a communication which, in its elegant simplicity and truly noble directness, so forcibly illustrates what we may call the personal relations between the Sovereign and the people of England. In other matters, the end of the old political year and beginning of the new find our parliamentary relations remarkably unchanged. Nothing has happened to make the nation believe the Conservative party capable of carrying on the Government with success; nothing has occurred to weaken the power of the Liberal majority represented in office by able chiefs. Two things seemed possible—the Conservative reaction so often prophesied, and Liberal dissentions so often proclaimed. The defeat of Liberal candidates at East Surrey, Truro, and Plymouth started the idea that these incidents were "the first drop of a thunder shower," and that all over the land Conservatism would triumph on every hustings and at every poll. Dover gave a check to these anticipations, and it was then seen that the previous disasters were largely due to local causes and wrath of licensed victuallers. The Opposition papers have ceased to talk of reaction, and have taken refuge in obsolete sarcasms about disbanded Colonels and disabled ships. But another cause might have changed the aspect of affairs. Liberal dissentions might have spread so far that the numerical strength of the party would present a source of danger rather than of power. There was a vague impression that mutiny was spreading like a contagious disease, and that Liberal after Liberal was setting up for himself. When the malady came to a head, when the symptoms broke out, it was found that the eruption was comparatively small, and that the real hostility to Mr. Gladstone's leadership was confined to one or two crotchety and able men and to some Nonconformists in the country, able, earnest, and sincere, but not dowered with much political influence. What was muttered in a corner is now spoken aloud, and we find that the avowed mutineers are few and possess little weight. Nobody echoes their attacks, while Member after Member appears, in country or town, to declare that loyalty to the leader which before was understood rather than expressed. We now know that the Liberal party, though not unanimous, is all but united, and that the dissatisfied secessionists might, if they liked, and if they could agree to do so, go home in a four-wheeled cab. It is better that the opposition below the gangway should be thus distinct and avowed: every genuine statesman is served by keen critics and able foes; and of all men who ever ruled this country, Mr Gladstone is best when facing serious difficulties. Formidable antagonists rouse him to a white heat of oratorical enthusiasm, in which are fused the two natures of the man—his love, sometimes excessive, of details and facts, and his passionate desire to do what is noble as well as right. He will speak next Session between two fires—the regular Opposition, led, as of old, by a master of satire; and the irregular Opposition, ready to taunt him if he is less Liberal than his pledges of the past. As to the Nonconformists of the provincial cities, we believe that they overrate their own strength. They imagine, because they are strong in the cities and large towns, that they can dictate to the whole nation; but they are mistaken. Even if they had a better cause than they have, they would be beaten, through their laxity of hold on so many elements of the national life. Our impression is, therefore that, on the whole, the change from last Session is not very great. Mr Gladstone's majority is still ample and united; the discontent with his leadership, though more avowed, is shown to proceed from a little knot of able but rather opiniated men; and the Conservatives have not improved their position.

There are, to be sure, some wise persons who confidently prophesy the discomfiture of the Government early in the Session; but these prophecies are becoming a little stale. The same political seers were equally confident that Mr. Gladstone's Government would go to pieces in the process of disestablishing the Irish Church. When that prophecy was falsified it was said that the Church question was a trifle compared with the Land Bill. When that also was triumphantly carried, Mr Cardwell was selected as the doomed pilot who was to drive the ship upon the rocks. The Army Bill, however, was carried through the House of Commons in the teeth of the most persistent and unscrupulous opposition which has been witnessed for a generation; and the blundering attempt of the Lords to shelve it for a season was defeated by a stroke of stratagy which was at once constitutional and necessary. Thereupon the detractors of the Government, utterly at their wits end, took up their song and parable against the "barrenness" of the Session—the truth being that it has been one of the most productive sessions since that which saw the first Reform Bill. In the good old days of Palmerston and Russell, and still more under the *regime* of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, the Army Bill alone would have been thought no inconsiderable achievement for a session. The truth is that Mr. Gladstone's splendid success in the two previous years had raised men's expectations so high as to create impatience of anything like a check in his rate of progress. Mr. Lowe's unlucky Budget, and Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill impaired the *prestige* of the Government to an extent which damaged it all through the session. The moral is that a successful Budget and a good Licensing Bill next year will go far to undo these mishaps. Besides a crowd of small measures, the last session placed on the Statute-book a comprehensive scheme for the Reorganisation of the Army, a Trades' Union Bill, a Local Government Board Act, an Act for the Abolition of Jury Packing in Ireland, a Bill to abolish University Tests, and the Repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act—a measure which consumed the best part of a session in passing into law. Several of these statutes are of great value. The Local Government Board Act will do much to remedy the defects which have hitherto been the scandal of our Poor-law administration and of our sanitary arrangements. The subject was opened by Mr. Goschen, in an impressive speech on the 3rd of last April; a comprehensive and statesmanlike scheme has been developed by his successor, Mr. Stansfield; and we have reason to believe that a further extension of the reform will be submitted to Parliament next session. Again the importance of the Juries Act of Ireland can hardly be exaggerated. Our system of packing juries in that unhappy country has done more almost than anything else to destroy in the Irish mind all respect for English law, and that vicious system was in force till the end of last session. The Juries Act was the appropriate complement of the Church and Land Bills, and another Irish Bill received the Royal assent, which meets some of the most telling grievances urged by the Home Rule agitators.

For our own part we have no great faith in the vitality of the Home Rule movement. Mr. Butt, indeed, threatens the return to Parliament of eighty men like himself at the next general election; but we doubt whether one third of that number will be elected in favour of his crotchet. The Irish are a shrewd people, and they will hardly risk the prosperity which Mr. Gladstone's legislation has given them for the pleasure of seeing an Irish Parliament sitting in College Green. The only thing that might give an impulse to the Home Rule movement would be the adhesion of the Roman Catholic hierarchy; but that is not likely to be given, at least at present. The question of Irish education is the only one which, so far as we can see, can gravely embarrass the Government; and the embarrassment is less due to the intrinsic difficulties of the problem itself than to the angry atmosphere which at present surrounds it. We have already given good reasons why we think it should be allowed to rest for a year, and we may possibly return to the subject. Meanwhile we trust that Mr. Gladstone will observe the same reticence on this point which contributed so much to the passing of the Church and Land Bills. Neither of them would have attained the same immediate and complete success if the Premier had been imprudent enough to reveal his scheme beforehand. He has, on more than one occasion, expressed himself with sufficient distinctness as to what he does not intend to do; and those who can see in his conduct nothing but what is tortuous and selfish might at least give him credit for having sense enough to avoid the fire in which he saw his predecessors burn their fingers. On the whole, we expect that the Government will produce a workable programme for next Session, and we see no rocks ahead which cannot be avoided by ordinary skill and prudence. The Ballot will, of course, be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and the other measures of the Government do not really belong to the category of party questions. A Licening Bill, a Mines Regulation Bill, a Scotch Education Bill—even a Local Taxation Bill, and a Bill to Amend the Game Laws—do not belong to the political creed of one party more than another, and ought therefore to admit of being discussed on their own merits. It is felt on all sides, that next Session should be devoted as much as possible to questions which are remedial and sanitary rather then political; and though independent Members must, of course have their field days, we fully expect that the guiding spirits of the House of Commons will use their influence to encourage more work and less talk. The area of legislative work is really increasing to an alarming extent; and it ought not to be beyond the wisdom of our six hundred and fifty-eight representatives to devise some means for facilitating the work of the Session. There is a very general feeling that the social improvements so long postponed to make way for political reforms have now a right to be pushed forward with zeal. Hitherto all enthusiam, all oratory, all fervour, have been spent on these large measures of purely political reconstruction which have made the fame of statesmen in the past. We now see that education, moral order, and health are themes to stir men's hearts and fill their thoughts, and that we cannot use the vast influence which the constituencies give to the Prime Minister better than by laying the basis of laws calculated to bless the rising generation with pure air, pure water, opportunity of exercise and the knowledge that is power.

OPENING OF THE NEW YEAR AND ASPECTS OF THE TIME.

The *Limerick Reporter* says—If it must be admitted that the present New Year opens with a brighter horizon than the last, it is certainly not because that which commenced on Monday is wholly unclouded; but that, comparatively speaking, the light is just now in excess of the shadow; and the traces of the storms have nearly passed away which caused the outlook on futurity to be so excessively gloomy on last New Year's Day, chiefly owing, however, to Continental troubles and Transatlantic difficulties rather than to domestic anxieties.

The creation of the German Empire, the usurpation of Rome, the defeat of the Paris Reds, the commencement in Ireland of the reign of Religious Equality, the establishment of the French Republic, the new Irish agitations: these may be said to be the great events of the last year; but their consequences, whether for good or evil, may determine the character which future historians will give to the year that has just begun.

The illness and recovery of the Heir to the Throne also belong to both years; and we may say the same thing of certain important movements and meetings which took place in the last days of 1871, but the full consequences of which are not to be expected until 1872.

It is not our present purpose to dwell upon the events of the past year, except in so far as they may affect the prospects of the present. Preachers and journalists have anticipated us in improving the occasion afforded by a retrospect of that section of time which has just gone to the ocean of eternity.

All we propose to do, just now, is to notice briefly the aspects of the time, in the way of general reference; and while wishing our readers a happy and prosperous New Year, to express a hope that, when next we express the same wish, our common country may share in the benefits and the blessings for which we pray.

It is the boast of British journalists that England was never perhaps so commercially prosperous nor so politically united as at present. It is the painful duty of the Irish journalist to predicate the exact contrary of his own resourceful and lovely, but still neglected and unfortunate fatherland.

Among the lights and shadows of the present may be noticed the two facts that while Ireland is unquestionably increasing in material prosperity and witnessing the rapid decrease of crime, it is, nevertheless, almost at a stand-still in industrial enterprise.

This, which is probably not the case with any other country in Europe, has been justly regarded as a most deplorable and discreditable condition by every one who has commented on what may be called the Irish society phenomenon.

And this is, after all, a matter that touches us far more closely than even the most necessary political reforms. The Ballot, Educational Religious Equality, and even self-Government, what are they after all except a means to an end? and what can that end be but the material as well as moral prosperity of the nation at large the greatest happiness of the greatest number?

Let us hope, that only is a good time coming, but that it will come before long. Our political and party work should not let us forget, after all, it is righteousness and industry that exalt a nation; and that, in the absence of enterprise and self-reliance, no Government can do anything for us.

We shall now glance at another topic, which is certainly not suggestive of any very hopeful anticipations.

As regards the aspect of foreign politics, we have more than once, on late occasions, referred at some length to the menacing character of the relations which were supposed to exist between Russia and Prussia, Austria and Turkey, and in which probably no material change has occurred since we wrote, notwithstanding the recent fraternisations of the Czar and Emperor of Germany, whose kinmanship and apparent friendliness are no guarantees for the preservation of the peace as between their respective peoples. For, so long as powerful and unscrupulous states have weak and defenceless neighbours worth robbing, the world has no assurance whatever in modern international morality, that the tragedy of Poland may not be re-enacted at any moment, at the expense of Turkey, of Roumelia, or even of Austria itself; and while two such mighty military nations as Russia and Germany are competitors for the supremacy of Europe, the first spark that ignites the hostile fires may lead to a general conflagration.

At present, however, the theatre of European troubles appears likely to be shifted once more to the recent battle field, between Germany and France, who are just now exasperated by a new quarrel,—rather than to Russian, or Prussian, or Austrian, or Turkish territory.

It is at least, evident, that the German Chancellor's missive to Count Arnim, in which M. Bismarck threatens to take hostages, should further outrages be committed in the occupied departments, has greatly aggravated the hostile feelings of the conquered people, who see an additional menace, boding further exactions from the German Shylock, in the fact that the threatening document was addressed to the representativa of Germany on the very day when M. Thiers read his address in the National Assembly.

Nor is England herself without apprehensions that the New Year may bring her wars, or rebellions, or at least disturbing agitations, whose consequences none can foretell.

Without referring to domestic troubles, or republican movements, she can find ample cause for well-grounded uneasiness in India, where the coming event of another native rebellion appears to be casting its shadows before, in the extremely hostile attitude of the Mahomedan population, chiefly, it is said, owing to the oppressions and mismanagement of the Indian Office, and the insolence and despotism exercised over the native princes.

The Alabama difficulty, too, which, it appears, was only tided over for a time, is still a prospective cause of considerable anxiety. For various reasons Canada is also remarkably ill at ease; and the hoisting of an Australian flag, in metaphor, if not as yet in fact, by Mr. Charles G. Duffy, may possibly end in an attempt to disintegrate the British Empire in that part of the world; but will, at the very least, result in the final and absolute cessation of all imperial interference with intercolonial legislation. This is in fact the issue presignified by the recent action of the Victorian Parliament; and now that this colony has set the example others will not be slow to follow the precedent.

IRISH PROGRESS IN 1871.

The *Mail* says:—A few facts may be noticed which may literally speak volumes on the subject of our country's progress last year; and first may be taken the value of live stock, which, in 1869, at the ordinary estimate, was £34,911,360.; in 1870, £35,557,775.; and in 1871 had risen to £36,798,763. A second admitted test of prosperity is the circulation of the Irish banks. In 1871 it was over ten per cent. higher than in 1870. The linen trade in Ulster is spoken of, in the northern papers, as having been, last year, most prosperous. "The demand in all the great markets of the world has been good, and the trade with the United States has been particularly large. The prosperity of the north of Ireland is, indeed, very much bound up in the great Republic; and there is no more favourable augury for the future of our trade than the fact that, incomparably our best customer is the richest and most prosperous nation in the world." The *Northern Whig* adds:—"There has, indeed, been a reverse side to this general picture of prosperity. The flax crop is this. The result has been a very great augmentation in prices of flax; and it may be feared also, as no flax possesses precisely the quality of Irish flax, a deterioration, be this more or less in the quality of our linens. We believe, indeed, that everything has been done which skill could direct to procure substitutes for the Irish flax and to keep up the old and famous quality of Irish linens. It may be hoped that this skill will, as in similar case, result in improvements in manufacture which, when the temporary loss of Irish flax is replaced, will enable our manufacturers of other countries, as even this year they have been able to maintain their superiority." The reports, as to every trade and interest, are equally encouraging. The Imperial review of trade presents the same features, the most remarkable development being apparent in railway traffic, both in passengers and goods, on all the leading lines. On the Irish railways the average rise in the price of the shares, as compared with the first day of January, 1871, is not less than 16 per cent.

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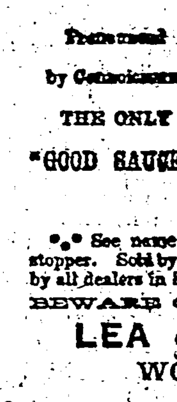

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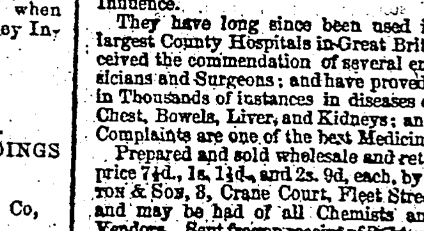

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