

PRINCES THEATRE.

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STRELE & KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING
With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY!!

Continued Success and Genuine Popularity of those Eminent

Artists

MR. AND MRS. HOSKINS,
(Miss Florence Colville),

Who will appear

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,

Benefit of

M R. W. H O S K I N S,

When will be produced Byron's
LANCASHIRE LASS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

Box plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Mr. West's, Musical Warehouse.

Dress Circle, 4s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s.

ARTHUR A. ADAMS.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND ADVERTISING

AGENCY,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Books Adjusted and Accounts Collected.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the Catholic School of HYDE. Salary, £70 per annum, with Residence. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Hon. Sec. before the 17th April.

WANTED KNOWN.

SMITH'S CAB Leaves St. Kilda Hotel every hour for Dunedin starting at 8.30 a.m.; Returning from Queen's Arms Hotel every hour to St. Kilda.

D R. M. D. M U R P H Y

SURGEON, APOTHECARY, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Has commenced practice in Dunedin. Temporary residence, Knol House, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

Hours of attendance: 10 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.

EXCELSIOR HAIRDRESSING, SHAVING, AND SHAM-POOING SALOON,

(Opposite Caledonian Grounds.)

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,

A. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

Children's Hair Cut (any day) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., 6d.—A Splendid Assortment of Meerschaum and Wooden Pipes on hand; also, Tobacco, Cigars, Purses, Pocket Books, Perfumery, Pomades, Cutlery, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.—To open out in a few days—a Large Assortment of Ladies' Combs, Pins, Plaits, Frizettes, Chignons, Head-dresses, &c.—Corns Pared.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DURING the Erection of the Company's New Offices on their present site, the business will be carried on in the premises of Mr Rose, clothier, on the opposite side of Princes street.

CHAS. REID,
Manager.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE have just landed 200 cases Rivière Gardrat and Co.'s old brandy, which is considered the finest in the Home markets, and has been pronounced by competent judges here to be superior to any hitherto imported.

Also 10 quarter-casks (8 year old) Ardbeg whisky.

ESTHER & LOW,
George street.

ALTERATION OF TIME

On and after SATURDAY, MAY 1,
COBB'S COACHES

To CLYDE VIA LAWRENCE

will leave Dunedin

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
And leave Clyde for Dunedin, via Lawrence, on the same days.

JNO. CHAPLIN & CO.,
Manse street, Dunedin, April 27, 1875.

PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

Benzine and common clay will clean marble.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Wood ashes and common salt, made compact with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

To clean a browned porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

To ascertain whether a bed be damp or not, after the bed is warmed, put a glass globe in between the sheets, and if the bed be damp, in a few minutes drops of wet will appear on the inside of the glass.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

Should the top of your lamp become loose, take it off and wash it with soap; wash the glass also, then put the plaster around the glass; put the brass top on again, let it stand until hardened, and it is ready for use again. A lamp should never be filled quite full, as the kerosene softens the plaster.

If you have a crack in the wall in the corner of the room, or anywhere else, do not send for the plasterer, but get five or ten cents worth of dry plaster of Paris, wet with cold water, then take your finger and rub it into the crevice till it is smooth. Bad nail holes in the wall can be done in the same way.

It is said that garlic fed to fowls once or twice a week is excellent for colds.

Give honey bees plenty of honey, but not too much empty space to cluster in, and keep them dry as well as warm.

A sandy or gravelly soil is usually best adapted to the use of plaster, but it is found beneficial upon any soil abounding in vegetable matter. A clay soil has the power of absorbing ammonia from the air, which is one of the offices of plaster, and therefore is not so beneficial upon a clayey as a sandy soil.

TO DESTROY FLIES.—To one pint of milk add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar and two ounces of ground pepper: simmer them together for eight or ten minutes, and then when cool place in shallow dishes. The flies attack it greedily, and are soon suffocated. By this method kitchens may be kept clear of flies all summer without the danger attending poison.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

THE stars and stripes became the national flag of the United States of America by virtue of a resolution of Congress, passed June 14th, 1777, which read as follows:—"Resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This resolution appears in the "Journal of Congress," volume II., page 165. The flag seems to have been the result of the efforts made by Washington, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Harrison, and Colonel Joseph Reed. On the 2nd of January, 1776, Washington was in the American camp at Cambridge, organizing the army which was that day created. The Committee of Conference, consisting of Franklin, Lynch, and Harrison, sent by Congress to confer with Washington on that important matter, were with him, Colonel Reed, one of the aids-de-camp, was also Secretary of the Committee of Conference. The flag in use by the army was a plain red field, with the British union of the crosses of St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Patrick on the upper left corner. Several gentlemen of Boston sent to the American camp copies of the king's speech, which alluded to the petition of the Continental Congress in terms of contempt and severity. These were received on the date mentioned above, and the effect is described in the "British Annual Register, 1779," page 1847, thus:—

"The arrival of the copy of the king's speech, with an account of the fate of the petition from the Continental Congress, is said to have excited the greatest degree of rage and indignation among them; as a proof of which the former was publicly burned in the camp; and they are said, on this occasion, to have changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag of thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies."

The use of stripes to mark the number of States on the flag cannot be clearly traced, but may be accounted for by a custom of the camp at Cambridge. The army of citizen volunteers comprised all grades of men. Very few were uniformed. It was almost impossible for sentinels to distinguish general officers from privates. Frequently officers were stopped at the outposts and held for identification until the arrival of the officer of the day. Orders were issued that the different grades of officers should be distinguished by a stripe of colored ribbon worn across the breast. Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, wore a ribbon of light blue. The stars on the blue field—"a new constellation"—were suggested by the constellation Lyra, time honored as an emblem of union. The thirteen stars of the new constellation were placed as the circumference of a circle, and on a blue field, in accordance with the resolution already given. That was the flag used at Burgoyne's surrender, October 17th, 1777. By a resolution of Congress, passed January 13th, 1794, to take effect May 1st, 1795, the flag was changed to fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. That was the flag of 1812. By a resolution, passed April 4th, 1818, to take effect on the following July 4th, the flag was again changed to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars; and a new star, to represent a new State, ordered to be placed on the blue field on the 4th of July following admission of such State. The flag now carries thirty-seven.