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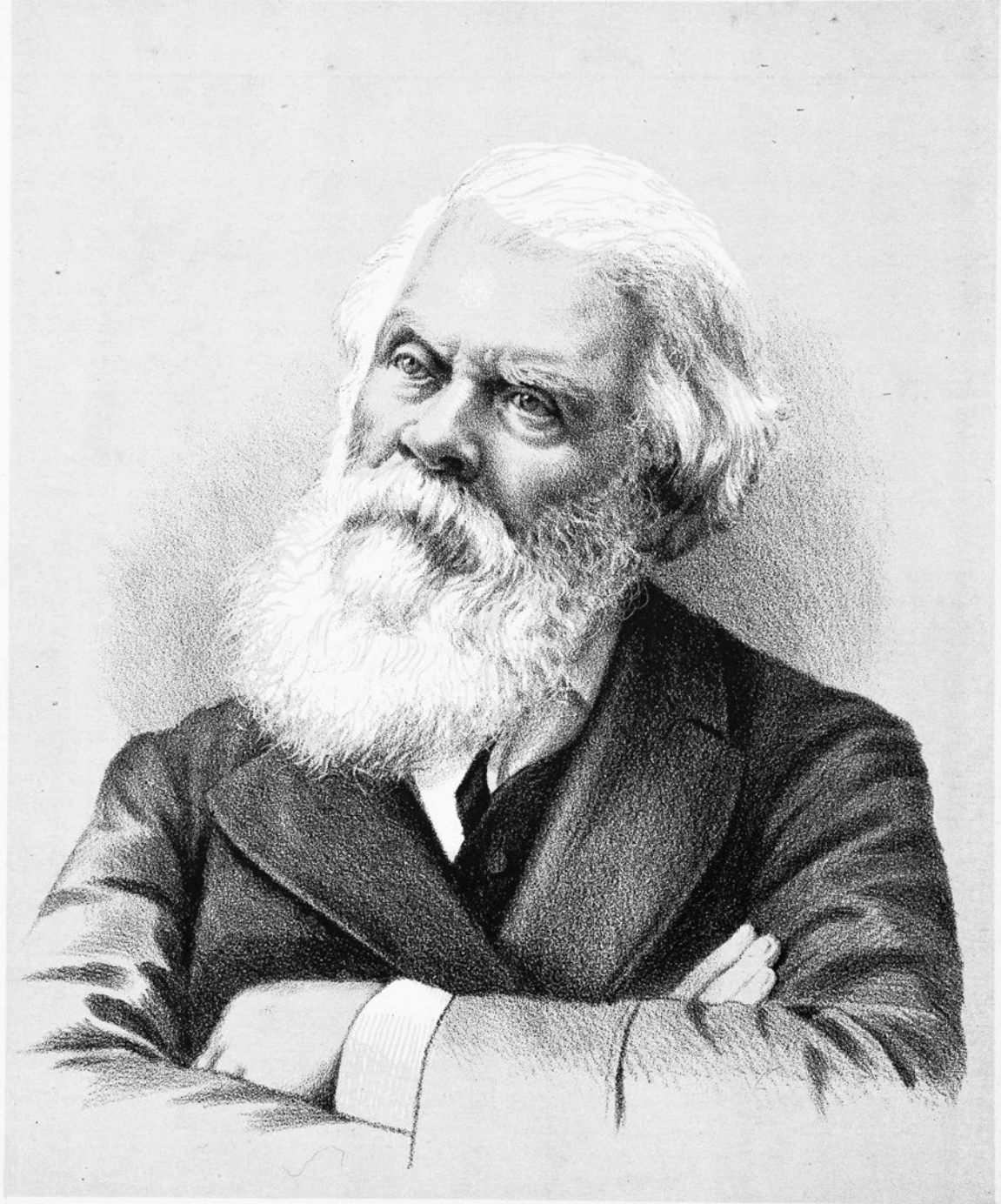
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Henry Taubes.

Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.



MAN is moulded by circumstances, and in early youth and growing manhood he is most easily influenced by his environments. The effects of first and early impressions are most difficult to get rid of, and what is stamped in youth upon the character remains there, though it may be covered and obscured by subsequent experiences. So, in estimating the characters and works of individuals, due value must be given to their formation by the environments that influenced them in their early stages. The man whose name stands at the head of this sketch, when the object of criticism, must be viewed as one whose early experiences were not such as to prepare him for the position he has so long held in the public view. His career has been one not uncommon in new countries, but its result has taken it out of the ordinary course, and placed it in such a position as to mark him clearly as one of the leading men, not alone of Australia, but of the world in late times. During his life in Australia the country has made rapid strides forward, and education, information, and culture have become widespread. In the past it was easier for a man to come to the front, as in those times the opportunity of showing one's worth was not afforded to all. Later years have brought a change, and piece by piece all obstructions to individual advance have been removed. Notwithstanding these conditions and others unfavourable to him, Sir Henry Parkes has been able to hold, and still holds, his own with all comers. His great genius has enabled him to overcome the shortcomings of his education, and his resolution has conquered the difficulties that must spring up in the path of one situated as he has been. A country is made by the works of its public men ; its progress assured by those who devote themselves unselfishly to its service. And when the name of the man is identified honourably with that of a country it cannot be doubted that such a man has been a living factor in its life. The character of the people reflects the character of its rulers, and for strength, push, development, and indomitable energy and courage, New South Wales may be considered the mirror that reflects the personality of Sir Henry Parkes. He is a man that represents a type, a time, and a nation, existing no doubt in the

past, but beginning to be recognised in the world only at present." The life of such an one is interesting as a record of events, and even more is it useful as an object-lesson from which to gain benefit. A wonderful age has produced wonderful man; his life has been a public one, and whether it be criticised favourably or adversely, it deserves to be recorded as that of one who is a maker of a country, and who fills a page in the history of the world.

Sir Henry Parkes was born at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, England, on 27th May 1815. He is the fourth son and youngest child of Mr. Thomas Parkes, a farmer of that county, and in his early years, owing to adverse circumstances, he received less education and care than fell to the lot of his brothers and sisters, and, while yet a child, had to take his place with those who have to earn their bread, by the sweat of their brows. Even in the beginning of his life he was denied those advantages which go so far towards fitting a man for a position in which he directs the affairs of a country, and for enabling him to compete successfully with others who have not been under the same disadvantages. The great ability and phenomenal power shown by him in after life is more enhanced, and stands out as exceptional, in the light of his early training. When not more than seven years of age the boy removed with his parents to a farm near Cowbridge, in South Wales, and afterwards he returned with his family to the Midland counties, and was apprenticed to a mechanical trade in Birmingham, where, in his twenty-first year, he married. During the thirties England was agitated by several great social movements, which at one time threatened revolution, and the great body of the people was beginning to think. Young Parkes, now sixteen years of age, went through all the great Midland agitations for the first Reform Bill, and on several occasions his mind was stirred to its depths by the speeches of Daniel O'Connell and other eminent leaders of that day. The depression and distress which a few years later brought about the repeal of the Corn Laws drove the people into madness, and in the words of a well-known historian, the people "were poor; they were overworked; they were badly paid; their lives were altogether wretched; they got into their heads some wild idea that the people's charter would give them better food and wages and lighter work if it were obtained." At a time when such ideas were permeating the social atmosphere that surrounded the working men of England, Henry Parkes, in his solitary rambles in the fields and lanes about Birmingham, and in the workshops of that busy place, among men who were ever discussing public affairs from their own individual and narrow points of view, soon began to dwell upon the social condition of his class, and, his mind opened out to the reception of new views of men and things. This early political education was not of

the best, yet in spite of it—and first impressions are the most powerful and the most difficult to combat—his genius has enabled him to take a position in the world among statesmen and politicians that have helped to make nations. An ardent reformer of the then advanced school, he was one of the first to give adhesion to the people's charter, the points of which were adopted a few weeks after the Queen's Coronation, in 1838. Though he never belonged to the Chartist body, Sir Henry Parkes has lived to see those points carried out almost in their entirety in Australia. The demands made in 1838, and then deemed to be revolutionary and destructive in their effects, were the famous six "points." One was manhood suffrage; another annual Parliaments; a third was vote by ballot; a fourth the abolition of the property qualification for Parliamentary candidates; a fifth was payment of members; and the sixth was the division of the country into equal electoral districts. The first, third, fourth, and fifth are realised in Australia, the second is nearly approached by our triennial Parliaments, and the principle of the sixth underlies the division of New South Wales in its present form into electoral districts. The name of "Chartist," which fifty years ago was one of reproach, might be used to define each citizen of New South Wales at the present day. In 1839 Sir Henry Parkes came to New South Wales, and then began amongst us the Australian life of the man, who has by his actions shown himself to be in sympathy with the land of his adoption and the brothers of his choice. His early life in Australia was not unlike that of many who have achieved fame and distinction in this new land. He himself has over and over again referred to his early struggles, and to the humbled position he held in the social life of Sydney. The pride that he has shown in contrasting his present position with his past is such as must be not only pardoned, but admired; yet if self-gratulation is allowable at any time, to any person, none can have a better claim to use it than he who has by his own efforts, and by sheer force of character, raised himself from obscurity to a position of eminence as a ruler of men and a maker of history. He first worked as a labourer, then in an iron foundry, and for years he bore the poverty and the trials which have to be endured by most men who are friendless in a strange country. He next obtained a subordinate post in the Customs, but soon afterwards lost it through having written a letter to the Press detailing some irregular proceedings in the department. Thrown on his own resources again, he fell back upon the trade that he learned in the old country, and turned his mechanical skill to good account. Setting up in business in Hunter-street as an ivory turner, he worked hard to maintain himself and his family, and at the same time kept up a lively interest in the public affairs of the time; but he never appeared before the

public during the first nine years of his colonial life. His training in England was such as led him to discuss every question of interest that attracted public attention, and the little shop in Hunter-street became the scene of many a keen debate and warm discussion among hard-headed mechanics, and busy men of the people. Soon the ivory worker became well known among his fellows as a man who could think and talk—one whose views were worth hearing, and whose advice was worth following. His form and voice became identified with the people in the streets and public places, and his influence gradually extended itself in a wide and powerful way. All through his life his personal influence over men has been great, and it is to be attributed to his peculiar psychological power, springing from his strong vitality, as much as to his superior intellect and wide knowledge. His force of character is made up of all these elements, and it is the result of a combination which has proved irresistible when he has chosen to use it.

The first time he is found taking an active part in politics is in 1848, when Mr. Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, contested Sydney for a seat in the old Legislative Council. Sir Henry Parkes supported Mr. Lowe vigorously, his assistance being considered of so much value that his services afterwards were eagerly sought. About this time he became one of the members of the Australian League, which had been formed to oppose the further transportation of convicts to New South Wales, and had a seat in the Council of that body. The League was of great service in bringing about the final cessation of transportation, which had been partially discontinued in 1840. However, afterwards, from time to time, attempts were made to revive the system, and it was at public meetings held to protest against such a revival that Sir Henry Parkes came first prominently forward as a public speaker. Driven on by the spirit within him, he, in 1849-50, made another step towards the completion of his efforts to become more than a cypher in the world. In that year he originated the *Empire* newspaper, which first appeared weekly, and afterwards daily. At that time the country was governed by a Council partly elective, partly non-elective, and the people were continually at variance with their practically irresponsible rulers. Such a system of Government could not last, and the cry for a liberal constitution was spreading throughout the land. But the people wanted a liberal organ, and to supply that want the *Empire* was founded. The difficulties to be contended with were great; the only daily paper then in circulation in New South Wales was the *Sydney Herald*, which was the organ of the moneyed classes. The venture of a new paper was bold, and characteristic of its founder. It was ably conducted, and had among its contributors Sir Thomas Mitchell, James Martin, the Rev. Dr. Quaife, Edward Butler, William Forster, Daniel Henry Deniehy, and others, whose powerful

articles awoke up a new political spirit in the community. The *Empire* was efficacious in breaking down the attempt made by the wealthy and the landed classes to retain in their own hands the Government of the country, and by giving utterance to the voice of the people, it hastened the free constitution which was so much desired. After conducting the paper for seven years, Sir Henry Parkes ceased to be connected with it, and he never afterwards was attached to any newspaper. He had now begun to devote himself more freely to active public life. In 1853 he contested the representation of Sydney under the old system with Mr. Thurlow, but was unsuccessful. However, in the following year he was elected for the metropolis, defeating his opponent, the late Mr. Charles Kemp by two votes to one. The burning question of the hour was the new constitution, and to this subject Sir Henry Parkes devoted himself heart and soul. The first agitation in the matter had taken place in 1842, when a petition was presented to the Imperial Government praying for self-government. The extent and importance of the colony was set forth, and it was pointed out that there were 10,000 subjects of the Crown who were paying taxes without representation. In 1843 the Imperial Parliament passed an Act granting to New South Wales a House of fifty-four members, of which thirty-four were to be elected by the people, under a twenty pound franchise, the other twenty to be nominated by the representative of the Crown. At the first election under this Act, William Charles Wentworth was returned to the Council, and this able man set his energies to pass a Constitution Act, which he was successful in doing, and which came into operation in 1856. Sir Henry Parkes was a strenuous opponent of some of Mr. Wentworth's proposals, and fought bravely against the creation of hereditary titles and a non-elective Upper Chamber. It is partly to his exertions that we owe our present freedom from a Colonial Peerage, which would have exhibited to the world, had the proposals of Wentworth been accepted, the spectacle of a free and growing people hampered with the effete traditions of a worn-out system. In 1853, at a great meeting held in Sydney, Sir Henry Parkes was one of the speakers, with Messrs. Deniehy, Mort, and Darvall, against the proposals of Wentworth. In 1856, after the passing of the Constitution Act, he was elected one of the four representatives under Responsible Government to represent Sydney in the Legislative Assembly. During these years of his early Parliamentary life Sir Henry Parkes conducted several inquiries by Select Committees, which embraced questions of the highest importance. In 1854 one of Sir Henry Parkes' first acts as a legislator was to move for and obtain a Select Committee to consider the question of establishing a training school-ship in the port of Sydney for destitute boys, and it was in consequence of

his report, and by his own hand as Minister some years afterwards, that the nautical school-ship *Vernon* commenced its benevolent and useful career. The subject of Indian and Chinese immigration to Australia engaged, in the same year, his earnest attention, and led to the appointment, at his instance, of a Select Committee to inquire into the importation of Asiatic labour generally. Sir Henry Parkes had been strongly impressed with the fact that it was not unusual for ships to be despatched to India from the ports of New South Wales, for the express purpose of bringing to these shores in large numbers a class of labourers who, from their ignorance of the British laws and the English language, were ill-fitted to protect themselves in their contracts with colonists more advantageously circumstanced. He believed it was the duty of Government to control such immigration, and to afford adequate protection to the immigrants on their arrival. In taking evidence before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the chartering and victualling of such immigrant ships, and to consider whether a Colonial Protectorate over such immigrants should be established, several important phases of the question were revealed. It transpired that the principal persons concerned in the importation of Chinese labourers employed an agent in China to procure labourers, who in turn relegated the procurement of such servants to Chinese brokers, whose only remuneration was the payment of a sum of money for each adult successfully exported. This process, Sir Henry considered, amounted virtually to kidnapping. It also transpired that Chinamen belonging to castes at feud with each other in their own country found themselves on arrival fellow-colonists, and perpetuated in the midst of British communities their internecine warfare. The necessity for adequate control over the arrangements for the immigration of Chinese and Indians will be readily understood, when it is mentioned that in those days of primitive ships Oriental passengers were treated with little consideration. It is recorded in one instance that one-fifth of the Chinese immigrants died on the vessel during the voyage to Australia, and that the survivors were found to be on arrival in a helpless state of sickness. With regard to the establishment of a Colonial Protectorate over Oriental immigrants, Sir Henry Parkes, so far back as 1854, clearly foresaw the danger of contamination of the European population by the introduction amongst them of malignant and infectious Oriental diseases, and advocated the creation of such a body in the hope of obviating that calamity.

The adulteration of the food supplies led Sir Henry Parkes to move in the following year (1855) that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the whole matter, which, however, was only partially successful in attaining the objects at which he aimed, owing to the absence of chemical analysis and

microscopical examination; but the evidence clearly showed that the adulteration of the principal beverage—tea—was to be attributed to the Chinese dealers; and no remedy, save the entire disuse of the article, could be suggested. So complicated and peculiar were the difficulties encountered that Sir Henry Parkes believed no legislative enactments could remedy them.

Next in importance to the question of the food supply came, in the same year, at the instance of Sir Henry Parkes, a select committee of inquiry into the state of agriculture in New South Wales, its main object being to ascertain the causes of hindrance or failure in the raising of wheaten grain, whether arising from the social condition of the people, the policy of the Government, or the physical character of the country. The general tenor of the evidence tendered to the committee testified to the fact that extensive tracts of land were naturally fitted for agricultural settlement, and not merely for pastoral occupation—an impression which appeared to have obtained possession of the public mind in other parts of the world. But whatever doubt may have been cast upon this matter was entirely dissipated by the publication of the evidence, which at once showed that New South Wales was a colony admirably adapted to agricultural operations. Sir Henry Parkes' report on this inquiry ends with the significant prophecy, now an established fact, that the more free and vigorous action of the representative principle in the new Parliament would eventuate in covering the banks of the navigable rivers and fertile plains of New South Wales with "the happy homes of a race of peasant freeholders, for whose productive industry an ample field had been provided by the Creator." Sir Henry's prophecy was amply justified by the evidence given by Mr. (now Sir John) Robertson, who stated that after a farmer's experience of twenty-two years, he had found the portions of land with which he was acquainted suitable for the support of millions, but not one acre in ten thousand was under cultivation. Sir John Robertson, then unknown to Parliament, appended to his evidence a document setting forth his views on the question, which may be regarded as the basis of his celebrated Land Act, which was passed some years later. He ascribed the causes of failure to the policy of the old Nominee Government, which had tended to check the formation of new agricultural establishments, and to depress those existing. The agriculturist, Sir John maintained, had been "thwarted, harassed, and dispirited at every turn in his efforts to obtain the submittal of such lands for sale;" yet the grazier was allowed to use them under a system of a nominal rental, and with the right of purchasing choice spots. Sir John referred in detail to the causes which were calculated on the one hand to depress the agriculturist, and on the other to foster the interests of the grazier; and he concluded by expressing his conviction

that, in the interests of the colony, equal facilities should be extended to the agriculturist as to the grazier. Thus in 1855, before the advent of Responsible Government, was foreshadowed the outlines of the Land Act which was passed several years afterwards, and which established the reputation of its promoter.

In the following year, 1856, a Select Committee was appointed at the instance of Sir Henry Parkes, who has not unfrequently been spoken of as the father of the electric telegraph in New South Wales, to consider the important question of the introduction of the electric telegraph, in view of the rapid extension of that means of communication in Victoria. It was ascertained that the cost of constructing a telegraph line to the border at Albury would be £100 per mile, and the committee, of which Sir Henry Parkes was chairman, were unanimous in their recommendation that steps should be immediately taken to connect the cities of Sydney and Melbourne by electric telegraph, and that a sum not exceeding £38,000 should be placed on the estimates for 1857 to carry out that scheme.

Sir Henry Parkes was deeply interested in the condition of the working classes of the colony, and was instrumental in securing the appointment of a select committee of inquiry. His object was to ascertain the number of labourers out of employment, and the causes thereof; the course of wages and present rates; the moral and sanitary conditions of the lives of workmen; and the extent of juvenile vagrancy. The committee, in conjunction with this inquiry, dealt with the kindred subjects of establishing a nautical school for boys, destitute children, and the increase of intemperance. It was found that, although the distress existing amongst the labouring class was too frequently the result of improvidence or intemperance, there was also much genuine suffering amongst persons of a higher social rank who were unable to obtain employment in the spheres of life for which they were fitted by birth and education. Sir Henry Parkes, in his report, condemned the buildings in which working men were for the most part compelled to reside; and he showed that when human beings were herded promiscuously in large numbers, such a want of proper accommodation would have a direct effect on the moral sense of the inhabitants of these wretched tenements. The remedies suggested were increased means of public education, greater sanitary provisions for the regulation of buildings, more rational modes of popular recreation, and more active sympathy in the intercourse of classes. The licensing system, further, required complete supervision, and he was in favour of promoting the settlement of industrious families upon the land, which, together with a revision of taxation, would bring about an improvement in the condition of the working classes generally.

Perhaps- the most important inquiry with which Sir Henry Parkes was connected was that upon the state and management of the public prisons of Sydney and the county of Cumberland. A select committee was appointed in 1861, Sir Henry acting as chairman, and the investigation which followed was an exhaustive one. Many prisoners were interviewed, and the revolting character of much of the evidence that was obtained was submitted as the only justification for its publication. The dormitories of the prisoners were found to be in a deplorable state with regard to ventilation and other necessities; and it transpired that Crimes of the deepest dye were committed by them. The inequality of the treatment meted out to the prisoners was found to be their heaviest grievance, and this proved an incitement to insubordination. Prison discipline was imperfect in the extreme, and in no way determined by philosophical investigations on the subject. Very little had been done towards a classification of the prisoners, and the regulation for "enforcing personal cleanliness was utterly neglected. The committee found that the labour of the prisoners might be turned to better account, and that the warders were not selected with a view to their suitability for so important a charge. These were the main defects discovered in the prison system of the colony after an investigation extending over six weeks, and Henry Parkes in his exhaustive report on the subject, concluded with the following recommendations: -

- 1st. In carrying out the sentences of the courts, good conduct should be taken into account by the Executive, so as to encourage the prisoner to accomplish his own redemption by a reformed course of life.
- 2nd. An inspector of prisons should be appointed at a salary that would secure the services of a man of ability and high character ;and this officer should be intrusted with the entire supervision and direction of the prison system of the Colony.
- 3rd. Classes for secular instruction should be established in all the gaols, a better description of books should be provided for the prisoners, and greater facilities for religious teaching should be afforded.
- 4th. The prisoners should be employed with a discriminating consideration of their capabilities, and with a strict regard to making their labour contribute to their support, and, at the same time, fitting them for an honest course in after life.
- 5th. Sufficient pecuniary recompense should be allowed for their labour to enable them, at least, to leave prison at the expiration of their sentences decently clothed.
- 6th. The wardens in the principal gaols should wear uniforms and some badge of authority.
- 7th. Either the central tower originally designed, or an elevated platform, should be erected in Darlinghurst gaol to enable the officers in charge to command a fuller view of the prisoners.
- 8th. Better sanitary provisions should be adopted to carry off the sewage of this establishment, which now is a serious matter of complaint to residents in the neighbourhood.
- 9th. More commodious and better arranged dormitories should be at once provided for the prisoners on Cockatoo Island.
- 10th. Suitable buildings should be erected for the performance of divine service by the chaplains.

The recommendations above quoted were carried into effect, and the management of prisons of New South Wales has since been conducted upon these lines, to the great moral benefit of the prisoners under the care of the State. Sir Henry Parkes, on his visit to England in 1862, laid the report which

he had prepared before the late Charles Dickens, who **had** evinced a **keen** interest in the problem of suppressing vice and crime, and who has done so much in his novels to infuse; more rational ideas into the minds of statesmen and the public with regard to the causes of Crime and the proper method of its treatment. The reply which Sir Henry Parkes received may here be quoted :-

"Gadshill Place, Higham, by Rochester,
" Tuesday, 26th August, 1862.

" Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the safe receipt of your very obliging letter and its accompanying report and evidence. I have perused that public document with great interest and not a little horror, and with a sincere admiration of the spirit in which the whole inquiry was conducted. It is very honourable, to the gentlemen concerned and to the great country they represent.

" Henry Parkes, Esq "

" Faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

While he was coming to the front as one of our most promising politicians, he had fallen upon evil times in his private life. Financially he did not succeed, and owing to certain events, not wholly subjective, but affecting him beyond his own control, he was for some time in considerable embarrassment. During these private troubles he retired from Parliament, but only for a short time. He was, in 1857, elected for the North Riding of Cumberland, then including the district of St. Leonards, which he now represents. In that year he gave very considerable assistance in passing the Electoral Act, and for the next three years he did good service to the country; notably, by the steady support he gave to the land legislation introduced by Sir John Robertson in 1861-2. The large territory of New South Wales was at that time but sparsely populated, and having the knowledge that vast wealth lay in and on the earth to be obtained by those who would come to look for it, besides seeing the necessity of developing the country for its future advancement, the Government of the day determined upon encouraging the immigration of settlers from the British Islands. In furtherance of this view, in 1861 Sir Henry Parkes, then one of the members of East Sydney, was appointed Immigration Commissioner, and proceeded to England, in company with W. B. Dalley as a colleague. He returned to the colony in 1863, and at once re-entered the field of politics. In 1864 Sir Henry Parkes was again elected to the Legislative Assembly as member for Kiama. The Martin Government was defeated in 1865, owing to the opposition shown by Sir Henry Parkes and others to the protectionist views of Mr. Martin, and a Ministry formed by the late Sir Charles Cowper succeeded, which, however, only lasted a little over eleven months. In January 1866 the Martin-Parkes administration was formed, in which Sir Henry Parkes held the office of Colonial Secretary. This coalition endured for two years and nine months, and during its continuance there were passed the Municipalities Act and the Public

Schools Act of 1866. This latter Act was one of the works of Sir Henry Parkes, which reflects the highest honour upon him as a statesman and a philanthropist. It provided for national and denominational education under like conditions in regard to discipline and training of teachers and the course of secular instruction, and it placed the new system under the direction of a Council. Of this Council Sir Henry Parkes was president from January 1867 to October 1870. Provision was made for assistance from State funds to be given to denominational schools, the author of the Act maintaining, in face of stern opposition, that a system of education without religion would not be of the best advantage to the State and its citizens. Mr. Forster and others supported the principle that a State system of education should exclude religious teaching, and should be altogether secular. As will be seen later on, this view has been since partially adopted, and there now in New South Wales a system of non-sectarian education which is most satisfactory in its working, and most useful in its results, though the cardinal principles of the Christian religion are still taught. The Act of 1866 was the result of the best efforts of its author, who devoted his energy and ability to its perfection, and whose research in all directions, so as to make it complete, were most extensive and laborious. During his tenure of office he had the honour of receiving the Duke of Edinburgh, who visited Sydney in 1868. In September of that year he championed his friend Mr. Duncan, Commissioner of Customs, in opposition to his colleagues of the Ministry, and in consequence of this difference of opinion he resigned his portfolio as Colonial Secretary. He continued a private member until 1870, when he resigned his seat in Parliament, but was returned for Mudgee some months afterwards, and at the following general election he was again returned for East Sydney. In the following year the Martin-Robertson Ministry was defeated on the question of the Border duties, the motion being made by Mr. William Forster. This gentleman failed to form a Ministry; and the most prominent members of the Opposition having expressed their opinion that Sir Henry Parkes should be the leader of the triumphant party, he was sent for, and in a few hours succeeded in forming his first Ministry. His colleagues were Messrs. Piddington, Farnell, Sutherland, Butler, Geo. A. Lloyd, and the present Sir George Innes, and Sir Saul Samuel; the late Sir G. Wigram Allen and Mr. Robert P. Abbott joined the Ministry at a later period. This Ministry lasted from May 1872 to February 1875, and during its continuance several changes and enlargements were made in the constitution of the Government. The office of Solicitor-General was abolished, and a new office, that of Minister of Justice and Public Instruction was created. A Minister of Mines was also appointed. This Ministry was defeated in 1875 upon a

motion of Sir John Robertson censuring the conduct of the Government in relation to the release of the prisoner Gardiner.

It may be here mentioned that in 1874 Sir Henry Parkes was distinguished by having conferred on him the gold medal of the Cobden Club, in appreciation of his services in Australia to the cause of free-trade. From his earliest days he was opposed to restrictions in our commerce, and throughout his conduct of the *Empire* he consistently advocated the doctrines of free-trade. But in 1860-1, influenced, as he has himself acknowledged, by reading certain American economists, he favoured the policy of protective duties to encourage new industries in a young country. While in England, in 1862, he had frequent intercourse with Mr. Cobden and other distinguished free-traders, and he soon discarded the heresy of protection, returning to the colony devoted to his early faith. Since then he has ever been free from the selfish and interested motives that urge people to close their ports to the outside world, so as to force the consumer to buy the locally-manufactured article. He has never failed to see that protection is but a means of creating monopolies, and but puts the tax imposed on the consumers into the pockets of the manufacturers, without any direct benefit to the State. Whilst holding office in 1873 Sir Henry Parkes was called upon to appoint a gentleman to fill the office of Chief Justice, rendered vacant by the retirement of Sir Alfred Stephen. The Attorney-General, Mr. Edward Butler, a man of great ability, and an old personal friend of the Premier's, conceived that he had a claim to the vacant office, to which Sir Henry Parkes at first assented; but on reflection, and after representations made to him by leading members of the legal profession, the Premier submitted to the Cabinet that an appointment more acceptable to the country might be made. This view was put before Mr. Butler, who, however, declined to withdraw his claim. By whatever motives influenced, Sir Henry Parkes passed him over, and bestowed the office upon another able man, who has since followed Mr. Butler to the valley of the shadow of death—Sir James Martin—under whom he had, in 1866, first taken office. The country did not lose anything by the appointment, as during his too brief tenure of his high office the late Chief Justice, Sir James Martin, proved himself to be one of the ablest judges that ever sat on the bench of New South Wales, and showed himself to be possessed of the ability and learning that would have made him an ornament and a gain to the highest tribunal of the Empire. He was intrinsically a great man, and, together with being a loss to the bench, he was a loss to the country at large, whose interests he always had at heart, and which he loved with the true love of a patriot. Mr. Butler at once retired from the Ministry, and was

replaced by Mr. (now Sir George) Innes. In 1875 Sir Henry Parkes went out of office, and for two years sat in opposition to Sir John Robertson, after which time he again returned to office for five months until August 1877, when Sir John Robertson again held office until December. He had in August advised the Governor to dissolve Parliament, which advice was taken, but afterwards, when the Governor made it a condition that the Parliament should vote supply to cover the general elections, the Ministry declined to accept any condition, and immediately resigned.

After Sir John Robertson held office till December, a dissolution was granted to that gentleman, and a general election followed. Neither Sir Henry Parkes nor Sir John Robertson were successful in the metropolis, the former being rejected East Sydney, and the latter for West Sydney. Though feeling very much the treatment he received from his constituents, and in the first burst of disappointment having declared that his political life was closed for ever, he was on the evening of the same day nominated at a meeting of electors for the district of Canterbury; and in five days after his defeat he was returned at the head of the poll, without being a candidate, or even consenting to sit if elected. Who has not felt the barrenness of things when high hopes have been blasted; when one's dearest projects have come to nought? And in the desolation that then wraps the soul as with a garment, who has not cried out that there is no longer any hope, any light, any object to live for? But time brings calm, and with it the spirit is renewed, and fresh interests absorb the mind. After his return for Canterbury Sir Henry Parkes was again asked to form a Ministry. This he consented to do, but after trying for some days, he found that he would not be able to construct a Cabinet that would have strength enough to conduct and manage the affairs of the country, and gave up the task. The country had been dissatisfied with the continued see-saw of office between Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson, and on the failure of the former to construct a Ministry Mr. Farnell was called to the head of affairs. Though he had previously declined the companionship of the Order, in June 1877 the distinction of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George was offered to and accepted by Sir Henry Parkes—a distinction deservedly won and worthily borne. Mr. Farnell's Ministry lasted twelve months, and was defeated on their land policy in December 1878. Again was Sir Henry Parkes called into power, and he, probably profiting by his experience of twelve months before, formed a Ministry which lasted four years. Sir John Robertson having failed to form a Government on Mr. Farnell's defeat, resigned his seat in Parliament, and in consequence the two sections of the Opposition united in inviting Sir Henry Parkes to accept the post of leader. On receiving his commission he

offered the dignity of Vice-President, without a portfolio, to Sir John, with a seat in the Upper House, and, sinking their old political feuds, these gentlemen formed from their parties one of the most enduring Governments that the country has seen. At the general election in 1880 the Ministry received general support, and fresh blood was taken into the composition of the House. In 1880, under the conduct of Sir Henry Parkes, the present Public Instruction Act was passed, repealing the Act of 1866, and substituting for it a new measure wholly non-sectarian and compulsory in its character. It placed the administration of Public Education under a responsible Minister—the new office being given to Sir John Robertson—and it took away all recognition of denominational schools. This change was partly brought about by the unsatisfactory results of the Act of 1866, by which sectarianism was still kept alight, and which was most difficult to administer in a country where all denominations are recognised and have equal rights. It was undoubtedly for the good of the country that Sir Henry Parkes modified the provisions of the Act of 1866, and withdrew all aid from denominational schools, but the new law preserved the principle of religious as distinguished from sectarian teaching. In December 1881 he left the colony on a trip to America and Europe for the benefit of his health. Previous to his departure he was entertained by the two Houses of Parliament, and also a banquet was given in his honour by the citizens of Sydney. He was well received in the United States and Europe, and received high marks of recognition from many of the distinguished men of the day. In London he received a marked welcome, and a grand banquet was there given to him, with the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair. Such a reception was worthy of the man and of the country he represented. As an Englishman that had by sheer force of character placed himself, from a humble position, in the office of a Minister of the Crown, he deserved all the honour that could be shown him. Directing and forming the destiny of one of the future grand countries of the world—a country rich in the possession of all that makes a nation great—he was one of the prominent men of the time: one whose name had even then been traced on the pages of history. Whatever may be his shortcomings, he has helped to bring New South Wales to the front among nations; and though jealousy may cause people to disparage his person and his actions, in the light of public affairs he must command admiration and respect. Mistakes he may have made, but they are the mistakes of genius. And if he has at times offended others by the expression of self-glorification, he must be excused. His vanity is justifiable and excusable, and were he not proud of the position to which he has attained he would be either more or less than human.

On his return to New South Wales he was welcomed in a public manner,

but shortly afterwards he was defeated in Parliament on the Land Bill of Sir John Robertson, now Land Minister, and he appealed to the country in November 1882. He was met unfavourably, and lost his seat for East Sydney, but immediately afterwards was returned for Tenterfield. On the meeting of the new Parliament, the Ministry, finding themselves in a minority, resigned without waiting for any motion being made in the Assembly, and for some time Sir Henry Parkes continued to sit in Opposition. In 1883 he again visited England on matters of a private nature, and while there he formed the Australasian Investment Company, from the directory of which, however, he very soon retired. The company introduced a large capital for investment on mortgage in colonial securities. After his return he retired from the representation of Tenterfield, and for some time abstained from public life. However, on the despatch of troops to the Soudan in 1885, he offered himself for Argyle-(the first vacancy that occurred) as a constitutional protest against that proceeding, and although he was strongly opposed by the Government, was elected by a substantial majority; and again sat in Opposition until the general election in October of the same year. Seeing then that the affairs of the country were in a perilous state, and yielding to the solicitations of friends and to the voice of the country, he again came from his comparative retirement, and successfully contested St. Leonards, beating Mr. Dibbs, then Premier, who was looked upon as having a perpetual lien on the seat. Since then the great questions that have been agitating the country have received from him the closest attention. Federation, imperial or colonial, has evoked from him the expression of his desire to see Australia one united federal association of states ; and though his action in connection with the Imperial fleet, by which he bound New South Wales to contribute to its support in these waters, is open to criticism, it must be remembered that he was forced into it by the colony's representative at the Imperial Conference. This gentleman, Sir Patrick Jennings, exceeded his instructions, and it could have been only in the desire to shield his friend that Sir Henry Parkes fell into the error of willingly taxing the colony to meet Imperial expenditure. The battle of free-trade and protection has been bitter during the same period, and though many influential people were offended, and the growing class of manufacturers and their employes are bitterly opposed to him, he has never flinched in his support to the doctrine and practice of free-trade. With a comparatively free tariff, he has placed the finances of the country in a more favourable position than they have been for some years, and since he has again taken office, pledged to the support of free-trade, many new industries have sprung up in the colony. The important question of Chinese restriction has always found in him a steady supporter, as he has ever held that

danger is to be feared from the wholesale immigration of Chinese, lest they should complicate and endanger the constitutional rights and very existence of, if not supplant, the white race in Australia; and also on the ground that no amalgamation can ever take place between the Caucasian and the Mongolian. His late action in May 1888, of prohibiting all Chinese landing on these shores, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 1881, which regulated the influx of Chinese, was such as could not but be censured in its manner, while its principle was highly approved of. In the interests of the country he acted unconstitutionally, and put the people to a large expense, as well as awoke a sympathy for the Chinese which was not necessary. As a proof that the principle which urged him was just and according to right, a conference of delegates from all the colonies agreed to the terms of a restrictive bill relating to the Chinese of a character most stringent and intolerant in its nature. The interests of Australia have ever guided Sir Henry Parkes in his bearing towards the Chinese; and it is not that he loves the Chinese less, but Australia more, that has been the stimulus to urge him to preserve the continent for the Caucasian race. In a speech made at Wagga Wagga on 7th April 1888, he dealt fully with the Chinese question, and seemed to foresee the action that he was forced to take a little while afterwards. His words are worth remembering, as breathing a spirit of justice and fair play to those to whom he was openly hostile :—

" I now desire to say something to you concerning the question of the influx of the Chinese into this country. What I have already said has been by way of preface, and in order to enable you to fully comprehend the full magnitude of the question. I have at all times during my public life—and that represents a period of thirty years—been strongly opposed to Chinese immigration, but never, at any period of my life, have I joined with the people who attempt to run down the Chinese. So far as I have been able to observe them in our country, the Chinese are a steady, industrious, law-abiding people, and they certainly do perform many duties within the province of industry which have been of great advantage to the people of the country. Of course there will be bad characters among the Chinese, there will be bad characters everywhere; and although I myself am unwilling to believe it possible, there may be a few persons of bad character even in the district of the Murrumbidgee. But, speaking of my fellow-countrymen generally, I regret to say that there is no vice of which the Chinese are guilty which does not in some way tarnish our society. Dastardly attacks on helpless women; cruel murders of the women and children whom they have sworn to protect and cherish; dastardly attempts to outwit their less astute brothers; to defraud the innocent, to steal upon sleep for

the sake of a miserable amount of plunder—all these crimes have been done by Englishmen. This being so, we must not expect the Chinese to be free from crime and disorder ; and I for one decline to run amuck at them or cry them down as more exceptionally wicked than ourselves. In many respects they are a superior people. They belong to a nation boasting an old and deep-rooted civilisation. We know the beautiful results of their handicrafts. We know their wonderful power of imitation, their wonderful endurance and patient labour, and it is for these very qualities that I don't wish to see them come here. Why? The question must at all times be considered in the light of those fearful numbers to which I have referred—four hundred millions, or, to speak more precisely, four hundred and three millions—and is a most serious consideration, the more that it is our first duty, the duty of the working man, and the duty of the capitalist, the duty of the illiterate, and the duty of the most cultivated, to preserve in these Australian colonies the British type of race against all other nations, that I don't want these people to settle here. I am not willing to see the impress of Chinese settlement on the face of this fair Australia. It is easy to see that a few millions of her population would not be missed by China ; also how the influx here of a few millions would entirely change the destiny of this young Australian commonwealth. Believing that the Chinese are a powerful race, and a race capable of taking a great hold of any country, and because I am solicitous for the preservation of the type of my own nation in this country, that I am now, as I always have been, opposed to the influx of these Chinese. Those of you who have thought upon recent events will see how this question is likely to lift us to a higher sphere of politics than that which we have hitherto moved in. The Chinese are themselves, it is evident, taking up the question as one of national import; and it is, therefore, easy to see that we can only grapple with it by asserting our rights, not only as colonists of New South Wales or of Victoria, but as subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, who are entitled to participate in all the national rights and privileges of subjects of her Empire. I believe this question will become for us an entirely new one, in which the interests of the whole Empire will be concerned. Though our interests be more close and immediate, still the nation as a whole must side with us and make our cause their cause, and the question will have to be settled as one between the Empire of Her Majesty the Queen and that of the Government of China. Now, touching the practical bearings of the matter in the future, I trust you will be satisfied that the Government of this colony are fully sensible of the magnitude and urgency of this matter, and I hope you will be willing to leave the settlement in the hands of the Government. Interference from the outside just

now might tend to complicate and delay the matter, and make this difficult task still more difficult for those who have to deal with it. Of one thing you may rest assured—that if nothing else can be done in what appears to be the broader and more dignified way of achieving our object, then depend upon it we shall rely upon you and your representatives in Parliament to do whatever is necessary to protect this great country from the continued inroads of these people."

It has been already mentioned that Sir Henry Parkes has always had the highest hope that Australia would become at no distant date one of the great peoples of the world. His hope is that of a patriot, and it is one that ought to inspire every one who holds the interest of Australia at heart, and is proud of and loves this bright land of the Southern sky. This sentiment of pure patriotism he has himself expressed in one of his poems :—

In other lands the patriot boasts
 His standard borne through slaughter's flood,
 Which, waving o'er infuriate hosts,
 Was consecrate in fire and blood !

A truer charm our flag endears ;
 Where'er it waves, on land or sea,
 It bears no stains of blood and tears,
 Its glory is its purity.

God girdled our majestic isle
 With seas far-reaching east and west,
 That man might live beneath his smile,
 In peace and freedom ever blest.

It is this identification of himself with the country that has so often, under such hostile circumstances, secured to him the close support of so many of his fellow-citizens. Time after time, amid the fiercest expression of political rancour, and amid all the heat of party strife, it has been acknowledged that Sir Henry Parkes was the only man that could help New South Wales. The concluding words of the speech at Wagga Wagga, already quoted, are such as ought to be treasured in the minds of all who love their country, and ought not to be forgotten while the memory of the speaker exists. If they are only followed by the practice of the lesson which they teach, the fruit that will be gathered will be rich and abundant, and great for the growth and strength of Australia.

" In conclusion, I appeal to you, as free citizens of this part of Australia, to cultivate a stronger, more robust, and self-denying public spirit. Don't allow yourself to be led away by petty local interests. Without neglecting such things, your sense of duty, as citizens of the whole country, should rise superior to every such minor consideration. You are as much interested in the extreme northern parts of the country as in your own particular portion; and the northern parts are equally interested in you. Further, I hope that while you cherish this national spirit, you

will try to adhere to those immortal never-failing principles which ought to be at the root of all human laws, as they are the very essence of all laws divine—those laws of unsullied freedom, pure justice, unadulterated truth. If you apply these tests to the questions which come before you, and consider them in relation to the whole country, you will hardly go astray. Then cultivate the spirit of broad, enlightened, far-reaching patriotism. Don't consider yourselves merely as residents of the Murrumbidgee, but the people of New South Wales, and in that respect hand in hand with the other colonies, as citizens of the whole of Australia. Let us so carefully lay the foundation of all our institutions, and so scrupulously endeavour to implant these true principles of free government in our laws, that these young countries, while growing up in friendship one with another, which I trust will be perpetual, and growing up also in connection and friendship with the mother country, though held to her only by silken bands—which I also trust will be permanent—that we shall in the course of a very short time ask and demand admission into the great family of nations as a young commonwealth, so free, so prosperous, so pure in her public life, so strong in her free institutions, that she will have none to excel her, and few indeed to rise to a ground of equality with her."

The New South Wales Contingent to the Soudan was the means of enabling Sir Henry Parkes to show that the interests of New South Wales were with him paramount to all else. On 12th February 1885, Mr. Dalley, then acting in place of Sir Alexander Stuart, who was absent in New Zealand, offered to the Imperial Government the assistance of troops in their operations against the Soudanese for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. The offer was accepted, and immediately a burst of excitement filled the country. Why or wherefore the colony should become a belligerent was not well understood, and of what use 200 men could be to England in the Soudan was not clearly seen. Loyalty to the Crown was on every man's lips, and he who dared to express an opinion hostile to the movement was looked on as a foe to England, and a disloyal Australian. This is not the place to criticise the action of Mr. Dalley, from either a constitutional or an economic point. A couple of extracts from letters written at the time by Sir Henry Parkes will show the view taken of the "statesman-like move" that sent our men from the work of building up a nation to the slaughter of a harmless and inferior race that was only defending itself from the interference of the Egyptian people. He wrote :—" It is impossible to repress the thought, 'Why so late with the offer of your superfluous gold and your maiden swords?' For many long months the most heroic character of our time stood alone in the Soudan, with his pure and priceless life for

ever in his hand, and his glory lighting up the world. Many long months ago offer after offer was made in England to organise volunteer parties for the rescue of Gordon. If, from one cause and another, these offers resulted in little, still the suggestion for like efforts in other lands went abroad. But while there was yet time no martial sign was made by the lately awakened crusaders of New South Wales. . . . But now, when the hour is past, our men are to join the general mass of English and Egyptian troops, to do duty in affording protection to the navvies building a railway, or to garrison a wretched Egyptian town. If we must send soldiers to Egypt, why was Gordon left to perish before we thought of it?" The letter from which this is taken, and various others written by Sir Henry Parkes in a spirit hostile to the despatch of the contingent, were severely criticised by the Press, and the writer was accused of being but a disappointed politician anxious to regain public favour in order to return to power at any price. These criticisms called forth another letter from him, which was a strong and sufficient answer to what had been imputed to him. In it he said :—" It is very well, for a purpose which cannot be served by argument, to speak of me as a person seeking popularity. Suppose it were so, what in the name of common sense are the authors of this military commotion seeking? But if you are correct in your repeated assertions that there is an overwhelming support to this movement, how can I gain popularity by my single endeavours to breast the turgid torrent? If I have no right to express my opinion on an entirely new and startling development in the proceedings of our Government, what man in the whole country has a right to speak? It is true I have never been an Acting-Colonial Secretary, but I have held that high office by direct appointment for more than ten long years, and in seasons of immense difficulty, not without some little credit, both here and in England. Her Majesty's Ministers in this colony might have enjoyed the sunshine of official joy for ever, without any word of disturbance from me, if they could have contented themselves with the administration of our own affairs to the best of their poor ability. Having raised my voice against their profligate waste of public money for political railways, and against other of their performances scarcely less questionable, I should have said nothing more, leaving the final settlement to the electors. But in my sober judgment, the Ministers have committed a great political crime. This was done in so rash and hasty a manner that the very mode of procedure, apart from the crime itself, would be in the highest degree censurable. In all my experience I have never known a Cabinet decide in any matter of first importance without the presence of all the Ministers, if their presence was possible. But this thing was done, not only without consulting

the Prime Minister, who, though in New Zealand, could have been consulted by a day's delay, but it was done in the absence and without the knowledge of the Colonial Treasurer—the Minister charged with the finances of the country. But the more the thing is considered the greater enormity it becomes. It involves the country in troubles the extent and end of which no man living can see, not the least of which troubles is the starting upon a false course beyond our political authority and capacity. The financial trouble will not be the worst. But even here the cost cannot be less than £250,000, and may be £500,000. The truth is that, though we are prosperous as a colony of industrious people, we cannot prosper as a mock military power, squandering our resources in the fever of martial excitement. However big may be our talk, we have not the resources of the British Empire. At best, our drain of men and money must soon come to an end. It never is wise to propose to do what we cannot sustain ourselves in doing. Nothing could be more false and arrogant than for the authors of this wild movement to claim a pre-eminent share of loyalty. The men who are opposed to them are at least their equals as loyal and good subjects of the Queen." Such words as these, strong and sensible, were powerless to check the mad fever that urged our rulers to send our men to an inglorious and unjust war. The contingent was despatched, and, without detracting from the individuals who composed it, returned ridiculous from its mission and its trophies—a spectacle for gods and men.

One great service to the colony and to the cause of humanity which was rendered, in the first instance, by Sir Henry Parkes, is not generally known, namely, the gratifying improvement in the condition and management of the Asylums for the Insane. When he first accepted office in 1866 the whole of these institutions were close prisons; the inmates were all confined within locked doors and barred windows. He at once devoted himself to changing the system, and in his efforts he had the active sympathy and support of the head of the Ministry, the late Sir James Martin. He looked round to secure the services of a competent person to carry out this change and selected Frederic Norton Manning, then surgeon to one of the ships of war in the port of Sydney. After several conversations, which satisfied the Colonial Secretary that Dr. Manning had given special study to the treatment of the insane, he appointed that gentleman to visit the Asylums of Europe and America, to examine into and report upon their principles of construction, their systems of management, and their methods of treatment. Dr. Manning in due time furnished a lengthy and very able report which has been acknowledged as a work of authority on the subject. Dr. Manning was appointed superintendent, and at a later period, inspector-general of the insane

in the colony; and under the direction of that high-minded and accomplished officer, all whose faculties are devoted to his benevolent work the Asylums for the Insane in all their surroundings have been transmuted, as it were, into delightful pictures of paradise, alike a blessing to the inmates and a credit to the colony.

Another important work which is justly due to Sir Henry Parkes, is the introduction of trained nurses for the hospitals. In 1867 his attention was called by his friend, Mr. Edward Flood to the case of a patient in a condition of great neglect in the Sydney Infirmary. In consequence of the revelations then made of the defective management of the hospital, Sir Henry Parkes applied to Miss Florence Nightingale to select and send out to the colony a staff of trained nurses; and this pioneer band of trained hospital nurses, under the direction of Miss Osburn, arrived in the following year. This was the beginning of the excellent nursing system which now prevails throughout the colony. During the last twenty years Sir Henry Parkes has been almost continuously in correspondence with Miss Nightingale on hospital management and kindred subjects; and the illustrious "Lady-in-Chief" of the devoted nurses of Scutari has testified in many ways her respect for the New South Wales minister. Many years ago she presented a statuette of herself to Sir Henry Parkes, which is among his most valued possessions, and she has several times sent him presentation books with inscriptions in her own hand. The following somewhat unique inscription is from one of these volumes: "Offered to Henry Parkes, with Florence Nightingale's most earnest sympathy for all his good work for human welfare, and especially for depauperising work. London, April 1875."

Though Sir Henry Parkes has missed the riches of this world, and at times has had to struggle against severe adversity, he has been rich in the good opinion and the good wishes of eminent persons who have stood in the first rank of the benefactors of the world, among whom may be mentioned Thomas Carlyle, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, Sir Richard Owen, Florence Nightingale, and Thomas Hughes, with many others.

The Acts on the Statute Book of New South Wales which owe their paternity to Sir Henry Parkes are too many to be enumerated here. The public schools all over the colony have been established under his law; the hundred and thirty municipalities which now exist have been created by his law; and under his law the Volunteer forces have been enrolled. His latest measures provide for the management of the Railways and for greater security to the revenue in carrying out public works. But many other acts which bear the impress of his hand are of a valuable character in diverse fields of legislation.

Among the honours and distinctions which have been paid to Sir Henry Parkes, the King of Italy, Humbert, in 1882 conferred upon him the dignity of Commander of the Crown of Italy. This was done to recognise the services of charity to a band of Italian emigrants who had been induced to go to New Ireland by the Marquis de Rays, but who had been misled and misinformed as to the condition of things in the South Seas. These emigrants, after enduring severe hardships and privation, came to Sydney in a most distressful state, and were there well taken care of by Sir Henry Parkes, and most of them are doing well as country settlers. Besides being editor of the *Empire*, he is author of several volumes. A collection of "Speeches on various occasions connected with the Public Affairs of New South Wales, 1848-78, by Sir Henry Parkes, with an introduction by David Blair," was published at Melbourne in 1876. Among the publications of which he is the author may be mentioned "Australian Views of England," London, 1870, and three small volumes of verse, the last published anonymously in 1885. The last mark of distinction which he has received was in 1888, when Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon him the rank of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. During his residence in England in 1861-2 Sir Henry Parkes became acquainted with several men of distinction in the world of politics and literature, including the late Richard Cobden, J. S. Mill, Mr. Thomas Hughes (the author of "Tom Brown's School Days,") Mr. Woolner, R.A., and Mr. Carlyle. The "Seer of Chelsea" corresponded with him for several years afterwards, and it is understood that some of his letters in the hands of Sir Henry Parkes are on large subjects, and of an interesting character.

Such a life history as the present one tells better than can be told in words the character and qualities of the man who has risen from obscurity to such a height of honour and fame. Possessing great and close powers of observation, he has been able to use everything that has come within his view, power over the people and over the members of his Cabinet which enable him to control the most varying elements. He is skilled in all the tactics of party politics, and though he possesses enormous power, he can never be accused of having used it for his own personal selfish ends. His embarrassed financial position shows him as one who has not lived upon the country, and when hasty condemnation is expressed of his failure as a money-maker it must be remembered that he himself has been the largest loser. Many times has he been accused of deserting political friends, but when the good of the country was at stake he has not hesitated to act as he considered right, and has left party obligations out of sight in view of the public good. The genius that

has enabled him to seize opportunities has carried him through difficulties which would overwhelm weaker men; and often his motives have been misunderstood by others. A clear comprehension of facts, combined with a marvellous power of arrangement, has given him advantages above his fellows that place him in the front rank of public men. His singular tact and ability to manage men, studying human beings and becoming as familiar with their characters as a mechanician with the most complicated and delicate piece of machinery, combined with his strong personality, give him that moral force in the widest sense which sweeps away all obstacles. But it is a fact which must stand to his credit that many of the men who first gave him support thirty and forty years ago, and including such marked characters as the Hon. Edward Flood, have remained his fast friends through life. Sir Henry Parkes has really been fortunate in retaining the support of political friends. No man is without faults—to be faultless is not human—and Sir Henry Parkes has his. Born among the people, and spending his early manhood among them, having to fight his way over rough ground, jostling in the thick of a hurrying and striving crowd, it is not to be expected that he would be free from a certain harshness and roughness which must be acquired by a man in such a position. Self-taught, and without the advantage of guidance, his knowledge has been obtained only by hard work, and has been won only in a fight in which blows fall thick, and no quarter is given. Nor were the associations surrounding him in Australia for many years refining in their influence. Viewing all these circumstances, it is not surprising that he must have made many mistakes, and his faults must be acknowledged. But if there is any compensation which may make up for faults, Sir Henry Parkes has made it in a manner full and honourable by the work he has done for the land of New South Wales. As a private citizen he has not been identified with the commercial life of Sydney, nor has he been prominent in the practical social life of the city. All charitable and philanthropic works of a public character have all the sympathy and support that he can give. As a statesman he has left his mark upon the time, and the Statute Book of New South Wales bears honourably the impress of his hand in a score or more of comprehensive and beneficial laws. His life has been the life of the country, and when the name of New South Wales is spoken with respect and pride, the spirit that will be conjured up will be the spirit of Sir Henry Parkes.



REV. JOHN DUNMORE LANG. D.D.

The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D.



THE spectacle of a clergyman taking an active part in political life, and occupying a seat in the Council as a representative of the people, is one unusual in its nature and infrequent in its occurrence. The training of ecclesiastics is so narrow in its limits, and in its tendency is so provocative of illiberality of feeling, that we seldom have one of the priestly caste who can be identified with large movements in the interests of humanity. Priests so devote themselves to detail that they become unable to act with a large and wide embracing spirit. Among the exceptions which have occurred, the late Dr. J. D. Lang is one of the most prominent and remarkable, and among men who have devoted themselves to forwarding the good of their fellow-citizens, he takes a leading place. While the history of New South Wales is read, his name will appear among those that are esteemed worthy of the highest honour, as one of those who, by hard work, activity, and self-sacrifice, did not spare themselves in the service of this new land of the Southern Cross. Leaving aside the religious animosity shown by the late Dr. Lang towards those who were of an opposite faith, his labours for the good of Australia were great and meritorious, and will not be soon forgotten. His foresight enabled him to perceive the mistakes that were made in the conduct of affairs in Australia, and time proved that had his advice been taken much trouble would be saved. In the list of those men to whom Australia owes her greatness, the name of John Dunmore Lang stands out in brilliant prominence.

John Dunmore Lang was born on 25th August 1879 at Greenock, on the Clyde, in Scotland. His ancestors on his father's side formerly lived in Linlithgow; and it may be mentioned here that three brothers of the Lang family, in their devotion to their kirk, and in the maintenance of the solemn League and Covenant, left their native land owing to the persecutions so bitterly carried out under the Stuart dynasty. They left the shore of Bonnie Scotland, and took refuge in Holland, where their consciences were respected, and after some years of exile returned to their home under William of Orange in 1688. To Largs, in Ayrshire, the parents of young Lang removed when he was seven years old, in order

to enter upon some property that had come to them through the Dunmore family, and here the future divine attended the parish school for some years, until he entered the Glasgow University. Here he spent four years in the general studies of the University, and then, having determined to enter the church as the best field for his talents, he proceeded with his Divinity studies for four years. In the year 1820 he received the degree of A.M., and five years afterwards he had conferred upon him by the same University of Glasgow the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His younger brother, Mr. George Lang, had come out to Australia in 1821 in connection with the commissariat department of the Imperial Service, and, in obedience to the expressed wish of John, he wrote back full and true accounts of the country and the state of affairs there. These accounts influenced the young divine in making up his mind that pioneer missionary work in Australia was to be the most fitting occupation for his life, and he sailed from Leith in the ship *Andromeda* in October 1822. After a voyage of six months' duration he reached Hobart in May 1823, and proceeded to Sydney, where he arrived in the same month. In an account of his arrival there, he expresses himself as charmed with the view of the place, and delighted at the beauty of its surroundings. But he adds, "Alas! for the people! Will they ever be warned to flee from the wrath to come?" and he wonders if it will be possible for him to live in such a community. The then Governor of the colony was Sir Thomas Brisbane, a member of an old Scotch family that resided in the neighbourhood of the Langs in the West of Scotland. That Sir Thomas had known young Lang in Scotland is beyond doubt, for, thirty years after landing in the colony, Dr. Lang, in referring to the rule of Sir Thomas Brisbane in New South Wales, recalled with pleasure the incidents of his early life, when, in returning from the parish school that he attended in Ayrshire, he had been often noticed by Sir Thomas, and had been asked by him the meaning of some line in Ovid or Virgil. In 1824 the father of Dr. Lang arrived in the colony, and received a grant of two thousand acres of land from the Government, and had twenty convict servants assigned to assist him. In the same year the Scots' Church was opened in Jamieson-street, Sydney, and there the young divine became minister, and officiated therein till his death. His first and great object was to extend the influence of his church and to further its interests. To this he devoted himself with zeal, and not content with attending to the spiritual wants of the Presbyterians of Sydney, he was untiring in his exertions to attend to and supply the wants of his church throughout the colonies. From Moreton Bay to Port Phillip he settled the country with ministers, and roused the zeal of the people for their church. His love for his fellow-

countrymen was absorbing, and in every way he studied and worked for their interests. In order to further his views he visited the old country, so as to get ministers and schoolmasters from Scotland and the North of Ireland in order to educate and train the Presbyterians of Australia in the paths that their ancestors had trodden. As a minister of the Church of Scotland his work took him about so much through the country, and gave him the opportunities of seeing the possibilities of Australia, that he soon saw that all that was necessary to make it a prosperous country was the large immigration of suitable persons. Here his determination to obtain the Scotch element into the country was shown without any doubt, and the first immigrants brought out by him were all Scotch. The occasion of the first batch of Scotch immigrants coming to Sydney in 1831 arose through a difference between the Governor and Dr. Lang. Having determined to erect a college in Sydney for the preparation of young men for the Presbyterian ministry, and for general educational purposes, Dr. Lang asked Governor Darling for a sufficient amount of convict labour, and other facilities for the purpose. His request was refused, but, not to be turned away from the fulfilment of his intention, he sailed for England in 1830—no small undertaking in those days, when the voyage occupied several months, and the passenger ships were but ill-supplied with the necessary accommodation. Arrived in London, he interviewed Lord Goderich, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and obtained from him an order on the Colonial Government for £3500 on the condition of an equal sum being subscribed by the promoters. This was further qualified by Lord Goderich permitting £1500 to be paid for the passage of a number of Scotch mechanics, to be selected by Dr. Lang. In fulfilment of this, sixty stonemasons and other mechanics, with their wives and families, arrived in Sydney by the *Stirling Castle* in October 1831. Their advent gave an impetus to the erection of stores and houses of a superior kind, which was aided by the splendid building stone which abounded in and around Sydney. Besides the desire to have improved habitations, Dr. Lang had another object when he so warmly advocated and pushed on free immigration. He says, when writing of those early years:—"Previous to this period, there were only two classes in the colony—the free emigrant gentlemen settlers, with their large grants of land of from 1000 to 2000 acres of land or upwards, their flocks and herds, and their numerous convict servants. These were, in their own estimation at least, the aristocracy of the colony. The other class consisted exclusively of the emancipated convict labourers and mechanics, who were congregated chiefly in the colonial towns. "In such circumstances it appeared to me that the formation of a middle class in the colony was

indispensably necessary to its moral and social advancement." However, he had to contend against a deeply-rooted and strong conservative feeling, and his scheme met with a vigorous opposition. Again he saw that victory was to be gained in England, and in 1833 he once more sailed on another voyage to that country. Returning to Sydney in 1835 he started the *Colonist*, a newspaper devoted to the furtherance of the moral and intellectual development of the colony. This paper was carried on with the vigour that might be expected from such a character, and being outspoken in its denunciation of whatever Dr. Lang considered to be opposed to the development of his plan, caused several actions for libel to be taken against its proprietor. In one of these cases Dr. Lang defended himself with such address, on the hearing of a preliminary motion, that the prosecution was subsequently dropped. Again, when the *Colonist* attacked unsparingly some of the most glaring vices of the day, the writer was not afraid to mention several well-known names in connection with the matters he condemned. For this the editor was fined £100, which amount was at once subscribed and paid by the public. As late as 1857, when the conduct of Mr. Thomas Icely, a well-known political opponent of the doctor's, was questioned, and he was accused in the columns of the *Colonist* of having acquired a fortune through dishonest and fraudulent practices, a criminal prosecution for libel ensued. Dr. Lang was found guilty, and suffered an imprisonment for four months, as well as being condemned to pay a fine of £100. This amount, and the expenses entailed on him by the law suit, were defrayed by a public shilling subscription. His paper, meanwhile, was carried on with unfailing vigour, and he still continued his advocacy of the popular cause, undeterred by the terrors of the law. His honesty of speech and writing carried with him a large number of friends, whose sympathy was increased and strengthened by the results of the actions taken against him. Another voyage was made to England in 1836 in order to bring out a number of immigrants to New South Wales. On this occasion he embarked two hundred and fifty German vine-dressers, under engagement to his brother, Mr. Andrew Lang, who had the idea of developing the wine-growing industry in New South Wales—an industry that is so forward at present, and which promises to develop into such great proportions in the near future. However, on the voyage out the vessel conveying the immigrants touched at Rio Janeiro, where the Germans were so attracted by the country that they resolved to settle there. So the colony lost the services of these people, who would have been of the greatest value to the young place. On this voyage, however, Dr. Lang had with him a large number of missionaries, who came from Berlin with the view of establishing a mission among the aboriginals of

Australia. These missionaries succeeded in their intention, and founded the Aboriginal Mission at Zion's Hill, near Brisbane in 1838. It was during this visit to the old country that Dr. Lang made arrangements for the emigration thence of four thousand Highland herdsmen to the colony of New South Wales. With such useful work, and instigated with a keen desire to see his adopted country settled by his own countrymen, Dr. Lang occupied himself for many years. Never flagging, never yielding, he kept firmly on, and so inspired the people of the colony with such confidence in his singleness of purpose, that in 1842, when the Constitution Act was passed, he was one of the most popular and trusted men in New South Wales.

In 1843, after an agitation which had been carried on persistently for fifteen years, news was received in Sydney that the Imperial Parliament had, by an Act of 29th July 1842, conferred a Constitution on New South Wales. A Representative Council was granted to the colony, consisting of fifty-four members, eighteen of whom were to be nominated by the Crown, and thirty-six were to be elective. Four of the latter were apportioned to Port Phillip—the present colony of Victoria—and at the first election held in 1843, Dr. Lang was elected as one of the members for this district. It was an unusual thing to see a divine in such a position, and in after life Dr. Lang thought it necessary to explain the "extraordinary circumstances of his occupying so unusual a position for a minister of religion in the British Empire." Two reasons were given by him for this action. His object was to "put a stop, if possible, to the enormous preponderance of Irish Roman Catholic immigration, which was ruining the country in its best and dearest interests." Secondly, he wished "to secure for the colony a general system of education, suited to its circumstances, and adequate to its wants." The strong dislike he bore towards Irish Roman Catholics was a marked trait in his character, and his action in 1846 showed to what lengths he would go in opposing anything towards which he felt strongly hostile. In that year he made another voyage to England, urged by the hostility he felt towards the Imperial scheme of sending Irish emigrants to the Australian colonies. Loud in his denunciations of the "Downing-street misgovernment," he made every effort to prevent the carrying out of the immigration proposals. To meet the "Papal Aggression," which he was pleased to call the action of the Colonial Office, and to counteract the effects of the importation of Catholics, he gave it as his opinion that the only remedy lay in the importation of large numbers of Protestants into the colony. By this action Dr. Lang showed a strongly marked religious and national prejudice, which, in a man of such broad and liberal view, is much to be wondered at and

deplored. His force of character made it more felt, and served to influence by his bias the large number of persons with whom he came into contact, and who looked to him for example and guidance. The greatest enemy to the interior peace of a people composed of all nationalities and creeds, as the people of Australia, is religious difference, and this, which was unfortunately kept aflame by Dr. Lang and stimulated by him to a considerable extent, may still be noticed amongst Australians of the present day. As a justification of his acceptance of a seat in the Council, he reminded the country that Bishop Broughton had occupied a seat as a nominee member in the Legislative as well as in the Executive Council up to the time of his—Dr. Lang's—election. The first Legislative Council elected by the people contained in it some of the best men that our history records, and the words of Dr. Lang written some years after the election, commenting upon the constitution of the first Council, have been assented to and have received the approbation of many. He wrote :—"For general ability, for extent and variety of information available for the business of legislation, for manly eloquence, for genuine patriotism, and for energetic and dignified action, I question whether the first Legislative Council of New South Wales, under the Constitution Act of 1842, has ever been surpassed by any Legislative Council, out of England, in the British Empire. The great superiority of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales to those that have hitherto succeeded it, is a remarkable fact in the history of the colony." In the August of 1843 the first Parliament met, being convened by Mr. Deas-Thomson, Colonial Secretary. Mr. Macleay was chosen Speaker. When we scan the list of those first members of a representative Assembly in Australia, the high praise given by Dr. Lang to the Council is borne out, and on reading the names of Wentworth, R. Windeyer, Robert Lowe, Cowper, and Murray, there is awakened the desire to see such men once more amongst us. As a member of this Council, Dr. Lang was prominent in the debates on the Lien upon Wool Bill, and this, in face of great opposition, was carried. The bill was vetoed by the Crown, as it was repugnant to English law, which was opposed to the mortgaging of growing crops. However, by passing a similar bill again, the object of enabling embarrassed pastoralists to save themselves from the necessity of selling at once, and by giving a creditor good security to tide over a time of depression, the Council was eventually victorious. As an advocate of having a uniform twopenny postage rate throughout the colony, Dr. Lang was one of the most prominent, and this, though it was disapproved of by Sir George Gipps, and vetoed by him, became law under the Governor who succeeded him. In 1845 he strongly advocated that a geological survey of the colony should be

made, but this, though shown by him to be of the greatest importance, and desired by the people of the colony, was defeated in the Council. Ever active to extend equal rights to all whom he considered worthy of them, Dr. Lang moved for a select committee to consider the subject of the franchise, which committee was granted, and DR. Lang was its chairman. This committee, amongst other things, recommended that the franchise be conferred upon tenant farmers and others who had been excluded from it by the existing Act. However, several of the reforms, including the above, which had been recommended by the Committee were not carried out, and when, in 1857, the Electoral Bill, which was brought in to amend the existing Act, was found not to contain the amendments proposed, it was condemned in the most vigorous manner by Dr. Lang. On this bill Mr. Wentworth, who had hitherto been an earnest advocate for popular franchise, spoke strongly against any such extension of the franchise as urged by Dr. Lang, and showed that he had gone back upon the opinions that he had formerly held similar to those of that gentleman. This change was never forgiven by Dr. Lang, and ever afterwards he took occasion, whenever the opportunity occurred, to show his hostility to Mr. Wentworth in the most severe and unsparing manner. The Act of 1863, which abolishes primogeniture in New South Wales, and secures, in case of intestacy, an equal distribution of the real as well as the personal estate of the deceased, after provision made for the widow, is another monument of the work of Dr. Lang. The desire of affording equal opportunities to all, so that the best results might be obtained, was a leading trait in his character, and had he been free from sectarian bitterness, which was such a blot on an otherwise blameless character, there would not be any one to be found who could qualify the praise so justly due to the man.

In the history of Australia the act that will keep Dr. Lang's name bright and fresh for ever is that by which he successfully worked to obtain the separation of the district of Port Phillip from New South Wales as a self-governing colony. His proposal was approved of by all the Port Phillip members in the Council, who were unanimous in their advocacy of the measure. But one of the members for New South Wales proper—Robert Lowe, now Lord Sherbrooke—voted for the motion, and so in the local House the scheme came to nought. However, as the Port Phillip members were in favour of the project, and as their opinions, being those of men most interested in the change, carried the greatest weight, Dr. Lang suggested that a joint petition by them should be sent to the Queen through the Governor. This proposal was warmly agreed to, and a petition as suggested was drawn up, signed, and despatched to

England. In ten months afterwards a favourable reply was received from Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1845. No immediate action was taken in the matter by the Imperial authorities, and for some years, owing to the opposition shown to the proposal by Earl Grey, the matter remained in abeyance. It was not until 1st July 1851 that the separation was effected, and Port Phillip declared an independent colony, under the designation of Victoria. For some years during his public life he represented Moreton Bay in Parliament, and in the years 1848-9 advocated the separation of that northern district from New South Wales. His principal argument in favour of the proposal was that it was the centre of a region differing much in natural features, soil, and climate from the rest of New South Wales. He wished to establish a city at Moreton Bay which would be the capital of a colony embracing the northern portion of New South Wales and extending north to the Mary River. It was during a trip which he took in 1845 through the northern districts, in order to obtain full and clear knowledge of the capabilities of that region for settlement, that he became familiar with Moreton Bay. This trip had as a result *Cooksland, in North Eastern Australia*, a volume describing fully the resources of that subtropical land.

In that year he had perceived that some cotton plants in the garden of a colonist in Brisbane were healthy, and flourishing, and having seen the plant growing in the Brazils, and also having visited the cotton States of America, he made a careful examination of the soil at Brisbane, and came to the conclusion that cotton-growing was an industry to be encouraged there. He brought out, in order to carry out this view, 600 Scotch immigrants, having obtained from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies an admission that a grant of land sufficient to pay the expenses of the passage, and of settlement, would be made to each. But this was not recognised by the colonial ministers, and the cotton-growing scheme fell through. Although Earl Grey advised the immigrants to proceed against Dr. Lang for breach of agreement, they refused to do so, but on the contrary presented him with a memorial expressing their confidence in him. When, after his return to the colony in 1850, he was elected to represent Sydney in the Council, his first act was to move for an investigation into Earl Grey's charges. His motion was disallowed, but the public still continued to have the greatest confidence in him. It was at this time that he was in jail in connection with the Icelly case, and while still a prisoner he was elected to represent Sydney. At the declaration of the poll, after thanking the electors for the confidence shown in him, he said, "he yielded to no man in respect, in veneration, for the constituted authorities of the mother country, he would never

hesitate to express his conviction of the right of any colony of the Crown as soon as it could stand on its own legs to entire freedom and independence. He held that a common language, a common literature, a common law, and a common religion, constituted an infinitely stronger and more binding tie than those which kept them now under the dominion of Downing-street; and whenever the day came that they should, have a flag of their own floating over the splendid series of colonies founded in Australia, he felt confident that Great Britain would say, " Many daughters have done virtuously : but thou, Australia, hast excelled them all." The question of popular education also interested Dr. Lang very much, and in 1844 he supported warmly the report of the committee of the Council in favour of the national system. The Sydney University obtained a large share of his attention, and for a long time he was unwearied in his endeavours to have it affiliated to the London University. His efforts in that direction were not successful. The strong sectarianism which was so characteristic of the man, was the cause of a dispute which did not reflect credit upon him while it lasted, and which at the present day casts a shade upon an otherwise great mind. In 1882, from certain causes, he severed his connection with the Presbyterian Church as recognised by the State, and in consequence his brethren deposed him from the ministry. However, in 1865 he returned into the General Union, and did active and zealous work in his church for many years. This strong feeling which he bore on religious questions, as" shown in his action against the immigration of the Irish in 1848, when any relief that might be shown to that people, perishing from famine, would have been but an act of common charity, is a blot upon the memory of the man, who in all other respects, fought so well for the good of his adopted country. On Sunday, 4th August, 1878, he was present, though not officiating at the Scots' Church. A rupture of a vessel in the brain, happening on the succeeding night, placed him in such a position that his medical attendants saw that he was past recovery. He remained conscious, however, though unable to speak, until 8th August, when he expired at the age of seventy-nine years.

Not alone by speaking, travelling, and acting did Dr. Lang do good work for Australia, but as a writer he was indefatigable. His " History of New South Wales " is well known and is of the greatest value, being a clear exposition of the events of his times, and of the characters of the persons engaged in them. As a journalist he founded the *Colonist* in 1835, the *Colonial Observer* in 1851, and the *Press* in the same year. He has published "Aurora Australis," a collection of sacred verse; "Emigration;" "Origin and Migration of the Polynesian Nations;" "Transportation and Colonisation;" "New Zealand;" "Religion and Education in

America;" "Phillipsland;" "Cooksland;" "Eine Deutsche Colonie in Stillen Ocean," "Freedom and Independence for Australia;" and "Queensland."

On 8th August 1888, a public meeting was held at St. Leonards, Sydney, in order to initiate a movement for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Dr. Lang. In moving the first resolution, the Premier (Sir Henry Parkes) paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased patriot. His words will be a fitting termination to this memoir. He said :—

" In the year 1823—just thirty-five years after the British flag was planted on these shores by Arthur Phillip—a young minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland arrived in this colony. He was twenty-four years of age. He came to the country with the bright, hard, matter-of-fact education which hard-working young men received at the Scotch Universities. He was by no means an inconsiderable classical scholar ; he had fair attainments in science, and he was devout in the profession of his religious faith ; but he brought to this country something even greater than those qualities. He came to Australia with an expansive intellect, a brave spirit, a capacity for work and mastering the details of life, and with a quality which has been accounted the greatest of all human qualities—the power of gentleness. It has been said that the quality of all others that wins a man's way in the world—that conquers difficulties—that makes friends—that plants a reputation—is not brilliant attainments in science, not great learning, not the endowment of an eloquent tongue, but tenderness of disposition He attended to public matters, promoted public movements, all of which had a tendency to dispel the midnight darkness of those days and teach the people to fit themselves for the good time which was in store for them, and which, full of all the liberties of true-born Britons, was sure to come, which was fervently believed in, and which in the fulness of time came with all its plenitude of power and privilege. A man who presented this noble figure in those early days and struggled ever with a brave heart and a loving disposition towards his fellow-men, his one object being to plant the liberties of his fellow-colonists safely and deeply in the land, to educate them and fit them for the making of a great nation—a man who did all that is worthy, and his very name ought to fill this hall to overflowing in any storm of rain and thunder. It is an evidence which, in a twofold way, tells in favour of his great work, that those who have followed him are now so comfortably housed, so well provided for, so surrounded by the elegancies and refinements of life, that they cannot tear themselves away in a night of a murky character to pay a fitting testimony to the greatest benefactor they ever had. But, while it is a testimony to his undoubted greatness, and the fruits

which have flowed from his exertions, it is, I am afraid, and I must say it, hardly a compliment to the well-to-do citizens of this part of the metropolis that they stay at home, even on a night like this, on such an occasion as the present. A man moving in that circle of thoughtful and cultivated men who form, as it were, a kind of zone between the privileged and aristocratic classes and the mercantile and working classes of England—that zone, if I may use the word, of intellectual force which is so attractive to us all in the mother-country—a man conspicuous in that band of intellectual progress has said that great men grow, like grapes, in bunches. It is a homely expression, but one with a wonderful power of truth. In the History of the World we see periods of barrenness—the period of little minds. The history of England gives you many such sterile and uneventful periods; and occasionally a group of men arise, and they nearly always do arise in groups, fitted in the most supreme manner for the work of forming society and directing its movements, and constructing the machinery of government. Such a group of men, in an eminent degree, appeared in England in the time of the first of the Stuarts—Pym, Hampden, and their great associates. Such a group of men, by something like a miracle, appeared in the throes of the American Revolution—Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson. Probably never on the face of the earth was there a company of great minds more fit for laying the foundations of a great nation. Though the population of the American colonies in that day did not excel in numbers the population in Australasia to-day, still in that population appeared a group of men who have no superiors for the work of Government in all the range of human history. In a less remarkable manner there appeared in this country in its early days a group of men who certainly were eminently fitted to struggle with the dark times. Of those, the very father of the Australian press was Edward Smith Hall. If there ever was a journalist with a true conception of his great functions, it was this early conductor of a Sydney newspaper. Then there was William Bland, a man who had all the faculties for conceiving the true position and the true duties of a free citizen. Then there was William Charles Wentworth, who had a colossal power which has seldom been equalled. And then there was John Dunmore Lang, who perhaps excelled them all in the combination of the qualities which form real human greatness—that is, his bravery, ready to face anything if he thought he was right, his grasp of intellect, his untiring capacity for work and, above all, that tenderness of spirit, that power of gentleness, without which it has been said, and I believe truly said, that no man can ever be truly great. He laboured on in the way I have tried to depict until the first imperfect constitution was conferred on

this colony. It is not so long ago since the dawn of our free life. Up to the year 1843—only forty-five years ago, remember—this country, all the wide space of Australia, was trod by men who could not call themselves free. In 1843, for the first time, we were allowed, in a very imperfect manner, to elect the men who were to make our laws that is, the Constitution of 1843 gave us one House of Legislature, a portion of which was elected by the Crown and a portion by a £20 household qualification and by open voting. John Dunmore Lang was elected to this early and first Legislative Council, and he was elected for what constituency do you think? For the whole of the district which is now called the colony of Victoria. He with four others represented the whole colony of Victoria, or Port Phillip as it was called in those days. With him was elected William Charles Wentworth, William Bland, George Robert Nicholls—a name that ought not to be forgotten—Richard Windeyer, father of the present judge, and some other men of admirable qualities. That council, with some modifications—I mean with some constitutional modifications—lasted until the year 1856, or in other words it lasted thirteen years, and those thirteen years were some of the most eventful and interesting years of Australasian history. During those thirteen years, under that imperfectly constituted Council, the real battles for the liberties of Australians were fought and won. And John Dunmore Lang was one of the most consistent, one of the most advanced, one of the most fearless, one of the most untiring champions of our infant liberties. Here, then, you see that this young Presbyterian divine, with his sound education, fresh from the Scotch University, with a knowledge more than the average of that possessed by men in those days, devoted himself by his public pleading, by his public writing, by efforts on the platform and in the press, and efforts no less valuable in the pulpit, and at last by efforts in the Legislature of the country—devoted all his faculties and energies, and with eminent success, to the guarding of the liberties of Australians. In the course of his active life, need I tell you, he made enemies? You may have heard abuse of public men—you may have heard loud-tongued persons denouncing public characters - as if they were the enemies of the human race; you may have read the darkest detraction of persons in the public press—I sometimes think that I have been the object of some treatment of this kind; I am not quite sure. I am half inclined to think, as the late Earl Russell thought in his old age, that on the whole he had been better treated than he deserved; I daresay that has been my lot—but you have never seen in the shape of newspaper vilification, you have never heard anything from the tongues of men in the form of abuse which was darker or more malignant, or more sweeping than that poured on John Dunmore Lang. I remember the time

when a Secretary of State undertook to denounce him as a man who ought to be prosecuted; and I remember the time when a resolution was passed at that very Council, where he had striven so nobly and so well, to fix the stigma of condemnation upon him. I remember the time when it was impossible for him to obtain an insertion in the newspaper of a letter vindicating his own conduct. I remember all that, but he survived it, and, what is more, he never quailed before it, and what is more, he never lost his serenity of disposition, and never failed for one moment to exercise those noble and tender qualities on behalf of his fellow-men. An American poet—I mean the late N. P. Willis—has some lines which I think are singularly fitting in all this description of Dr. Lang's struggles in Australia. The poet writes of the person he was describing :—

He bore harsh insults silently and bow'd
Respectfully to men who knew he loathed them ;
And, when his heart was eloquent with truth
And love of country, and an honest zeal
Burn'd for expression, he could find no words
They would not misinterpret with their lies.

There is no fancy picture in my attempted outline of this great man. He lived, he bore—in the struggles of a pioneer, in the work of true civilisation—he bore all the hardships of a true founder of a true country. He served your fathers well, and in serving your fathers well he has served you and your children well."

THE HONOURABLE

Sir Frederick Darley Knight,

CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.



THE list of eminent men who have filled the exalted office of Chief Justice of New South Wales, cannot boast of a more honoured name than that which stands at the head of this sketch. The traditions of that honourable office have never been placed in better hands, and its duties, performed by his predecessors, in a way that showed them to be men worthy of the highest position in any land, are now attended to so as to earn the confidence and respect of the people for Sir Frederick Matthew Darley. The high position he holds, places on him the gravest responsibilities both in the dispensing of justice, and in the social relations. Not alone has he to interpret and administer the law, free from prejudice and without distinction of persons, but he has to give example to all, that the man who is considered worthy of presiding in our Courts, is also one whose life is blameless, and whose influence upon society is powerful for good. As a member of our Legislature his influence was felt powerfully in the councils of the country, and the considerable aid that he gave to the Legislature will not be soon forgotten. Those men who have experience in the governing of a country, when they pass through their public life unscathed, are the most valuable citizens that a country can possess, as they can appreciate the difficulties that beset a man in power, and also can avoid the dangers that surround him. The career of Sir Frederick Matthew Darley is another brilliant example of eminent position under the Crown of England being attained by an Irishman. In every country where the British flag waves, there will be found Irishmen holding important positions, which have been earned by honest work, and filled with credit and distinction.

The Hon. Sir Frederick Darley, Kt., Chief Justice of New South Wales, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on 18th September 1830. His education was begun



Frederick M. Darby

at Dungannon College, county Tyrone, and there continued until he entered the University of Dublin. The headmaster of Dungannon College, during the period of young Darley's attendance, was his uncle, the Rev. John Darley, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore. Among his schoolfellows, it is worthy of notice that the present Chief Justice of Victoria, Judge Higinbotham, was numbered. Thus does the whirligig of Time bring round strange occurrences—two schoolfellows adopting the same profession, attain to the same high position in each of two of the most important colonies of the British Empire. Sir Frederick Darley's father was a member of the Irish Bar, and after some years of practice, became one of the six Clerks of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. With the view of being called to the Bar, Sir Frederick Darley proceeded to Trinity College in the University of Dublin, entering therein on 1st July 1847. After going through the usual course preparatory to taking his degree, he graduated as First Respondent in 1851, and after completing his legal studies, and eating the regulation number of dinners to entitle him to be called, he became a Barrister of the King's Inns, Dublin, on 18th January 1853. He also became a member of the Inner Temple, as he joined that institution in order to keep terms there as provided for by the rules for the admission of barristers in Dublin. It is not known why it is still considered necessary for a man, who desires to be called to the Bar in Ireland, to go to London in order to eat a certain number of dinners, and nothing more. If attendance on lectures, or the passing of examinations, was demanded, some good might be gained, but such is not demanded. There is the strange spectacle of a man applying to be admitted to the Irish Bar having to produce a certificate that he has consumed a certain number of dinners in London! In preparation for the duties of his profession, Sir Frederick Darley was a pupil for two years in the chambers of Richard Holmes Coote, the editor of the well-known book, "Coote on Mortgages." He remained at the Irish Bar for nine years, and practised on the Munster Circuit. It was while in this circuit that he met Sir Alfred Stephen, late Chief Justice of New South Wales. Determining to try his fortune in other lands, he sailed from Plymouth on 18th January 1862, and after a passage of the usual duration he landed in Melbourne, where he remained but ten days. He came on to Sydney and took up his abode there, where he has remained ever since. On 2nd June 1862, he was admitted to the Bar of New South Wales, at which he has made a name well-known and respected by" all persons, professional and lay. This was seen when, in 1886, he was appointed to the exalted position of Chief Justice of the colony; at which time he was the recipient of the most favourable notices from the Press, and was accorded the heartiest good wishes of both branches of the legal profession.

On the 28th September 1868, he was summoned to the Upper House of the Legislature of New South Wales, and took his seat there. This was done at the request of the late Sir James Martin, who was then a Minister and Premier of the colony, and who recognised the merit of the man upon whom he conferred the honour. While Sir Frederick Darley continued a member of the Legislative Council, he was a constant attendant in his place, and proved himself to be a very earnest and conscientious worker. His high-mindedness and clearness of perception marked him as one whose opinion on any subject in which he took interest was worth listening to, and during every sitting of Parliament which he attended, his unceasing devotion to his duties had a marked effect upon the business of the House. By his action and speech he exercised a marked influence upon the legislation of the country. Among the measures which he was instrumental in introducing and carrying into law may be more particularly noticed, the Equity Act, the Divorce Act (which gives to the wife rights equal to those enjoyed by the husband), and the Act which authorises marriage with a deceased wife's sister. These are only a few of the measures in which he prominently interested himself. He also introduced the Companies Act, but gave up the conduct of that measure, which was ultimately carried through the House by the Hon. Alexander Campbell. Devoted to the general good of the country, and unwilling to ally himself to any party, Sir Frederick Darley never sought office as a Minister of the Crown, and he joined but one Government—as Vice-President of the Executive Council. At the request of Sir Henry Parkes, who held office from 1879 to 1883, Sir Frederick Darley joined the Government in the above capacity, and also represented the Government in the Legislative Council. It was while holding this position in January 1882 that he left the colony on a visit to England on family affairs. On the occasion of his departure he was appointed an Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Bordeaux Exhibition of that year. He returned to Sydney in 1883, and again in the following year made another trip to the old country. In 1880 he received the silk gown, and became a Queen's Counsel. Since his return to the colony in 1884 he has been constantly engaged in the duties of his profession, very few cases of importance being heard in which he was not engaged. His honesty and fearless speech have won the confidence of clients, and no one ever regretted having had him as an advocate. A short time previous to his acceptance of the high office of Chief Justice, he was specially retained to go to Brisbane upon an important mining case, on behalf of a syndicate that had endeavoured, by taking advantage of what was considered a flaw in the title of the holders of the famous Mount

Morgan gold mine, to obtain a share of that valuable property. Notwithstanding all the efforts made in their behalf, Sir Frederick Darley's clients lost the case. The duties of his place in Parliament also occupied his attention, and until he took an official position his best service has been given to his country. In 1884 he was appointed a member of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the military defences of the colony, and in that capacity his services were of the greatest value. The President of this Commission was the late Chief Justice, Sir James Martin, and its Vice-President was the late Sir Peter Scratchley, brother-in-law of Sir Frederick Darley.

Upon the death of Sir James Martin, on the 4th November 1886, the position of Chief Justice was offered to Sir Frederick Darley, but he then declined it for family reasons. The position was then offered to Mr. Julian Salomons, Q.C., who was thereupon gazetted Chief Justice of the colony. Owing to certain misunderstandings Mr. Salomons resigned twelve days after he was appointed, and it was not known who would occupy the vacant seat. The position was again offered to Sir Frederick Darley. Mr. Dalley wrote to him, and put the matter upon public grounds, showing that the country's interests demanded his acceptance of the office, and that the administration of justice called for him to step into the breach. He accordingly made up his mind to accept it, and on 7th December 1886, he was sworn in as Chief Justice of New South Wales, the oath being administered by Mr. Justice Faucett, the senior Puisne Judge. Soon after his appointment as Chief Justice he was made a Knight Bachelor, a distinction justly earned and deservedly worn. The new Chief Justice received a most flattering address from the Bar, and the sister branch of the profession hailed his elevation with the greatest satisfaction. Since that time he has continued to fill his exalted office with dignity, uprightness, and patience. He extends to all a patient hearing, and his rulings have been generally unquestioned, as a glance at the lists of appeal cases will show. Courteous and considerate, he is as attentive to the youngest junior as he is to the leaders of the Bar, and, consequently, the tone of the Court is of a high standard. In the interests of justice, and of the welfare of the country generally, it is much to be hoped that he will for many years remain Chief Justice of New South Wales.

Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.



THE makers of a new country are not to be found amongst the soft-handed sons of ease, nor in the pale-faced students, but are the rough and hard-handed men who have had to fight with nature in her strongholds, and win by force of arms the spoils of the conqueror. Among them it is rare to find that culture and refinement which softens the character and smooths the mind, and so enables the individual to take a leading position among men of all conditions. Great are the advantages possessed by such men, and happy is the country that has the benefit of them. Its life is chastened, and the arts and peace find a resting-place therein : its children grow up superior and lofty-souled, and its history becomes the record of advance and high civilisation. Here, in Australia, the large landholders who won their way to success in spite of many difficulties were not men of leisure, who could devote time to the development of their mental and spiritual parts, and among them there can be found only occasionally one whose culture and refinement raises him into a distinguished place among his fellows. Such an one is the subject of this memoir, and in Sir Patrick Jennings may be seen a fine example of the wealthy, educated, and liberal-minded men whose value to the country has been considerable. In certain capacities his has been a most useful career, and had he only been strong enough to refuse office, at a time when it required a man of greater experience than himself to control public affairs, his name would have been unobscured by the slight shadow that fell over it in 1886. Notwithstanding this, his is a life that has abounded in good for this country, and whatever other demands may have been made upon him, he was always ready to give his services to the land of his adoption. Whatever powers he possessed he has placed at the disposal of his fellow-citizens, and, as far as he knew, he has used them for their benefit. Among the names of those men who have helped to make Australia, that of Sir Patrick Jennings will take a high place, and when in coming years the history of the country shall be written, his life will furnish much material to show how the influence of men of his stamp has tended to make of Australia the land which is now the admiration of the world,



PA Johnson

Patrick Alfred Jennings was born at Newry, Ireland, in 1831. He springs from an old merchant family of Flanders, which came over to England in the fifteenth century; some of them passing over to Ireland, and settling in the Barony of Ards, County Down. "The Inquisition of Ulster," recounting as far back as 1633, tells how "John Jennings was dispossessed of his estates in Grey Abbey for refusing to conform to the religion of the Church of England." His education, which had been directed with the view of his being called to the bar, was obtained at Newry School, which had a high reputation for classics. However, the early intention could not be carried out, and he went to Exeter where he entered upon a commercial life. At the age of twenty-one he left for Australia, and landed in Victoria in the year 1852. The passion for gold-digging was then at its height, which he did not escape, as he went to the diggings, where he met with considerable success, and was one of the first to introduce quartz-crushing machinery into St. Arnaud, when he settled down in 1855. When the new Constitution came into force in 1856, he was requested by the electors to contest the constituency of Wimmera, which he refused, though the esteem in which he was held was a guarantee of his success. In the following year he was made a magistrate of the territory, as also Chairman of the Road Board, and Chairman of the first Municipal Council of St. Arnaud. During his residence in Victoria, up to 1863, he did not take any prominent part in public affairs, and it was not until that year that he became known as one who took a lively interest in the life and progress of the country. In that year he came to New South Wales, taking up large pasturages in the Riverina district, and settled at the station of Warbreccan, near Deniliquin. There he took a leading part in everything that could forward the hitherto neglected interests of that portion of the colony.

At present the idea of dividing New South Wales into two portions would not be entertained, but in the early part of the sixties that proposal was widely discussed. Years before, the people of Port Phillip were strongly of opinion that the Murrumbidgee should form the northern boundary of their province; and when Victoria was formed the same claim was urged. The opinion of Dr. Lang was not in support of this contention, being that the country between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee should form an independent state. "As soon as a quarter of a million of people are congregated in the valley of the Murray and along the Lower Darling, it is not to be supposed that they will allow themselves to be governed either from Sydney or Melbourne; they will insist upon being erected into a separate province, and governing themselves—and they will carry their point. For with a navigable river along the whole extent of its southern frontier, with millions of acres of the richest land, and an unlimited command of water for irrigation, for the growth of all European produce, as well as for that

of cotton and tobacco, it is evident that this inland province of the future is destined to be one of the wealthiest, and most densely peopled in Australia." The people of the district always took a great interest in the question, and when Mr. Jennings arrived there he found the Riverina Association in active operation, and at once became a member. The great distance from Sydney in those days, before the railroads ran to the south, militated against the interests of the people, and the characteristics of the country in the proposed new province differed much from the country in the eastern portion of the colony. The name of Riverina was first given by Dr. Lang to the country lying between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee. The opinion of Lord John Russell that the latter river should form the northern boundary of Victoria, was a strong support to the claim put forward by the latter to have the Riverina included in her territory. It was held at that time that if Riverina were made into an independent colony it would be necessary to have colonial federation, in order to enable her to have access to the sea through either Victoria or New South Wales, and so might be the beginning of a Customs union for the whole of Australia. In order to forward the views of the Association in favour of separation, Mr. Jennings was chosen to visit the principal centres in order to explain the policy of the movement, and in 1865 was requested to proceed to England in order to advocate the views of the Association, which had been presented to the Home Government in several petitions; but he could not accede to the request. The movement was not successful in its direct effort, but it drew the attention of the Government in Sydney to the demands of the south, and the first step towards recognising its rights was the establishment of Courts of Justice within the district. In 1866 the Premier, Mr. James Martin, visited Deniliquin, in order to see himself the necessity for railway extension in the Riverina. The meagre representation of that distant place was recognised by him, and in order to make up for the deficiency, he nominated several gentlemen to the Legislative Council. Mr. Jennings was the only one of them that accepted a seat, which he held till 1869, when he resigned on being returned by the electors of the Murray to the Legislative Assembly. In that Parliament Mr. Jennings took a prominent part in the discussion on immigration, and also made a noticeable speech against the Divorce Bill introduced in that same session. Some of his best work was done when the Border Duties were under discussion, replying to Sir James Martin in a strong speech on 22nd November 1871.

On the resignation of Sir John Robertson in 1870, Sir Charles Cowper became Premier, and offered the portfolio of Lands to Mr. Jennings, who refused to accept it. After the Martin Ministry was defeated on the Border Duties, Mr.

William Forster, who had been sent for, offered a portfolio to Mr. Jennings, but owing to the slowness in which the formation of the Ministry was proceeded with, Mr. Parkes was called to office, and he formed a Government, which remained in office up to the general election in 1874. Mr. Jennings unsuccessfully contested the Mudgee electorate, and remained out of Parliament for several years.

Although he was not in the Assembly, he continued to take an active interest in public affairs, and recognising the advantages the country would derive from an industrial exhibition, he devoted his attention to have one carried out in Sydney. There had already been such exhibitions before. In August 1870 the first Intercolonial Exhibition was held in Sydney; a second was held in April 1873, and a third in April 1875. In these, as well as in the yearly exhibitions of the Agricultural Society, Mr. Jennings took an active interest, and he also represented his colony at the Victorian Exhibition in 1875, and was Commissioner for New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania at the great Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. On his return to the colony he was chosen in January 1879 as Executive Commissioner to undertake the great International Exhibition of Australia. That exhibition was carried out with the greatest success under his able and skilful direction, and by it a stir was given to affairs in the colony, the benefits of which are felt at the present day. The appreciation and thanks of the whole community were earned by Mr. Jennings, for his unwearied zeal and hard work in the responsible undertaking. A banquet was given in his honour by his fellow-committeemen on 18th August 1840, and was largely attended by leading colonists and others. As a recognition of his eminent services to the public in connection with the Exhibition, Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the distinction of Knight Commander of Saints Michael and George—he having been nominated a C.M.G. in the preceding year. At the general election in 1880, Sir Patrick Jennings was returned for the Bogan, and sat in opposition to the Parkes Government, taking part in the debates upon the Fisheries Bill, the Local Government Bill, and upon the proposal to remit the interest on Conditional Purchase Balances. When the Parkes Government went out, and a dissolution followed upon the rejection of the Land Bill proposed by Sir John Robertson, Sir Patrick Jennings was re-elected for the Bogan, and in January 1883 accepted the position of Vice-President of the Executive Council when the Stuart Ministry was formed. He resigned the position in August of the same year, but continued to generally support the Government. When the Land Act of 1884 was before the House, he took a prominent part in its discussion and, from his large experience in the working of land laws, his words

carried great weight. In one of his speeches, in June 1884, he opposed the establishment of elective land boards. He said—"He was in favour of the law being administered locally by persons who were directly responsible to the Government, and he understood the Government to indicate that this is what they meant by local land boards,—and that the boards should be composed of local residents He hoped that the elective principle in the land boards would not be agreed to. No squatter or selector, or anyone having a personal interest in law matters, ought to be allowed to act on a local land board." He continued to support the Stuart Ministry until the end of 1885, when, Sir Alexander Stuart having proceeded to England, in order to take up the duties of Agent-General, he was sent for to form a Ministry. This he succeeded in doing, but as Premier he was not so successful as when a private member. His colleagues were not the best men nor the most easy to manage, and his mistakes were serious. His apathy, if not approval of foreign action, in regard to New Guinea and the New Hebrides will not be soon forgotten, and his performance of the duties of Treasurer was not up to public expectation. Besides these, he imposed a scale of *ad valorem* duties upon many articles of commerce, and though declaring himself a free-trader, showed by his actions that he was practically a protectionist. Finding that he was unable to carry on the Government, he resigned towards the end of 1886, and took no further active part in politics. When Sir Henry Parkes came into power in 1887, he appointed Sir Patrick Jennings as representative of New South Wales, at a conference of Colonial delegates, held in London, which conference was represented to be for consultative purposes only. However, our representative committed this colony to the support of an Imperial fleet in these waters, and his action was ratified by the Government, though opposed to the wishes of the country. After this conference, and at the close of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, Sir Patrick Jennings returned to the colony, and has since kept aloof from active political life.

Not alone in public political life has he become well known, but he has taken a prominent part in all the important social movements in the colony. He is a member of the University Senate, and has exercised a large liberality towards that institution, the fine organ in the grand hall being his gift. He is also a Fellow of St. John's College, in the University of Sydney. Further, he is President of the Sydney Liedertafel, and is a bank director, and is on the boards of several life assurance societies. He has been Vice-President of the New South Wales Commission for the Melbourne Exhibition in 1880, Vice-President of the Commission for the Amsterdam Exhibition in 1883, and President of the Commission for the Calcutta Exhibition in 1883-4. The last matter of this

kind in which he was engaged was the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held in London in 1886, of which Commission he was Vice-President and Executive Commissioner. In these things Sir Patrick Jennings has shown his activity as a public man, and for his work the best thanks of the public are due. He is a magistrate for the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia. As a true son of the Roman Catholic Church he has done much to further it in these lands, and his services in that respect have been fittingly acknowledged by the Pope. In 1874 he received the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and three years later he had conferred upon him the rare distinction of Knight Commander of Pius IX. Later on he was raised to the higher dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

In 1885, when the English troops were engaged in Egypt in the endeavour to relieve General Gordon, who was blockaded in Khartoum by the wild tribes of the Soudan, that had risen under their fanatical chief the Mahdi, the then acting Premier of New South Wales offered to the Imperial Government a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry for service in the East. The offer was accepted, and amid a great deal of popular enthusiasm—but not the enthusiasm of the more thoughtful portion of the people—a colonial regiment was despatched to the field of operations in Egypt. At a large meeting called to inaugurate a Patriotic Fund in aid of the widows and orphans of such of our soldiers as might be killed, Sir Patrick Jennings was a speaker, and one of the largest contributors. The action of the Government in the matter was brought under discussion in the House, and against the amendment censuring the policy of the Stuart Government he spoke strongly—"England and the world knew that there existed in the hearts of the British people all over the globe the desire to help the mother-country, whether she was in urgent need of help or not. The step taken by the Government had been one which had displayed feelings of loyalty, and he had great pleasure in upholding it.

From whom had the colony received thanks for what had been done? In the first place, they had been thanked by the Queen. A telegram had been received from Her Majesty expressing pleasure at the offer being made. In the second place, the English Parliament—both Houses—had shown their appreciation by referring to the matter in complimentary terms. All had been unanimous in acknowledging the offer. The chief magistrate of London had almost gone out of his way to send a telegram upon the subject. If the Government had gone beyond strict constitutional limits he hoped, now that the expedition had gone, that the House would not show the idea that the Government had acted in an unpatriotic way. He believed that they had

played a noble, straightforward, manly part in going to the assistance of the old country." In a speech made at Dubbo, shortly afterwards, he spoke at some length on the business of the session. He justified his action as regarded the Contingent by the interest we in Australia had in the Suez Canal, and pointed out that our soldiers were really fighting for Australian interests. He had supported the Local Government Bill, and had sustained the Government in other measures. The Premier, Sir Alexander Stuart, he said, "was a man of experience, and who was moved by one consideration—to do justice to all."

At present Sir Patrick Jennings is devoting himself to the management of his large private affairs, and the education of his children. His word will always carry weight on the public questions of the day, as his large experience of all that relates to this country is directed by a practical mind. In his views of national affairs he is broad and liberal, and these qualities he carries into private life. Sectarianism is unknown to him, and altogether he is a good representative of Australian social life, and the conditions that surround it. Such men as he fill up a large space in the national life, and to their exertions is due much of the progress made by this country. Their lives are worthy of record, as in them are to be found the models after which their successors ought to be formed. The wealth and culture possessed by Sir Patrick Jennings, combined with his public spirit and genial social qualities, give him a position in the community which he is deserving of, and which he fills with distinction to himself and credit to New South Wales.



R.FITZGERALD.

THE HONOURABLE
Robert Fitzgerald, Esquire, M.L.C.,

WINDSOR.



THE days of the old pioneers are gone, and with them are gone the hospitable customs that were so characteristic of the class. The pursuit of gain did not make them narrowly selfish, but with their increasing wealth their hearts seemed to grow, and their welcome to all became more warm. Such men deserved their success, and no one has been found mean enough to grudge it to them. They were a body distinctive of the Australia of the past, and a record of their lives must always find a place among the history of those who have made Australia what he is, and led civilisation into the tangle of the primeval bush.

Robert Fitzgerald was born at Windsor, New South Wales, on 1st June 1807. His father was Richard Fitzgerald, formerly superintendent of convicts at Emu Plains. He received his early education at Windsor, and afterwards studied in Sydney under the able tuition of the Rev. Mr. Fulton. After completing his school education, he, after the manner of most young men in those times, took to the rearing and management of stock, and superintended his father's stations at Dabee, near Rylstone, and at Wollar and Fongy. Dabee finally became his own property on the death of his father. After spending several years working for his father, he determined to launch out for himself, and as his first venture he occupied the station of Taraman, near the present town of Black Creek, in the Liverpool Plains district, stocking it with cattle and horses. This station he eventually made a horse station, as it proved to be best suited for that class of stock. After spending some time at Taraman he took up Midkin Station, occupying four hundred miles of country in the Gwydir district, which he managed successfully for some years. For a long time he had the direction of the stock and lands of Governor Macquarie, which closely adjoined Dabee, having succeeded his father in that position—Mr. Richard Fitzgerald having been a personal friend, and very highly thought of by Governor Macquarie.

The last venture of Mr. Fitzgerald in pioneering was when he occupied Burgurrah on the Balonne, in the Maranoa district, now a portion of Queensland. This station was of very large extent, having a frontage of forty miles to the river, and it was fully stocked with cattle. It recalls the early days, and awakes harsh memories, when we are told that up to 1837, the servants of Mr. Fitzgerald were assigned convicts, who were under a strict discipline even when working in the country for squatters and others. As one of the most advanced and energetic pioneers he encountered many adventures and escaped many dangers. At Dabee, Midkin, and on the Balonne the aboriginals were very numerous and fierce, and were a source of great annoyance and peril to the early settlers. Cattle were slaughtered by them in great numbers, and on one occasion two of Mr. Fitzgerald's stockmen were killed by them. Yet on some occasions he received great kindness from the blacks. When at Wollar he was on excellent terms with them, and they were friendly towards him, aiding him in many ways. It was by a tribe of friendly blacks that he was led to the rich country of Fitzgerald's Plains, now called Fongy. Besides having large numbers of assigned servants, he was an extensive employer of the immigrants that came to Australia, having at one time as many as two hundred in his service. His kindness as a master was well-known, and his hospitality was proverbial, even amongst the old prisoners with whom that quality was developed to the highest extent.

Mr. Fitzgerald's political life—for he took an active interest in the public affairs of the colony—began in 1843, when he contested the Cumberland Boroughs against Mr. Bowman, of Richmond, for a seat in the old Legislative Council. After an exciting contest, Mr. Fitzgerald was beaten by two votes. However, he was not disheartened at this defeat, but he again offered himself for the votes of the electors, and was twice returned by the county of Cumberland to the Council, and held his seat from 1849 to 1856, when the old Council was dissolved, and a Parliament was formed under the Act that gave Responsible Government to the colony. He did not seek a seat in the new Parliament, but was appointed one of the first members to the Legislative Council in May 1856, when he sat until his death in May 1865. The great interest that he took in politics is shown by his action in support of the late Sir James Martin, when that gentleman was unseated for Cook and Westmoreland, through want of the necessary property qualification. In order to enable Mr. Martin to have a seat in the Legislative Assembly, he transferred to him certain property near Windsor, and so enabled him to again contest the same counties, for which he was again returned. By this service Mr. Fitzgerald may

be justly considered as the founder, to some extent, of the political fortunes of the late Sir James Martin. Mr. Fitzgerald died on the 9th May 1865, and left his only son, Robert Marsden Fitzgerald, to succeed him at Dabee and Fongy, which places he still holds. Besides his country places he had a fine house in Windsor, and he also possessed the spacious residence of "Springfield," in Darlinghurst-road, Sydney, now in the possession of his son-in-law, Mr. George Evans. For a considerable time he was known as the "King of Windsor;" and **in** the dispensing of his hospitality, which was most lavish, he was assisted by his wife, who was a daughter of the late Mr. Richard Rouse, of Rouse Hill. On one historical occasion for Windsor, when Lady Young, the wife of the Governor, presented a set of colours to the Windsor Volunteer Corps, Mr. Fitzgerald had the honour of entertaining Sir John Young and a large and fashionable party, including the Ministry of the day, at a ball and supper, which was carried out on a scale of princely magnificence. Such men as he are not often found in any country.

George Day, Esquire, M.L.A.,

ALBURY.



THE early workers in the bush have set an example of courage and endurance in fighting their way to fortune, that may well be followed by all, even among the civilisation of these modern times. To attain to success, not perhaps by the same means as they used, the same strength and boldness is necessary in every walk of life, and where support and interest are wanting, the individual who has but himself to rely upon must be ready to face fearlessly many rebuffs and much discouragement. It is in facing and overcoming difficulties that the man is tried, and he who comes through the test successfully, is stronger and of more worth than if he had not the bitter experience. As an example of one who had to make his way under difficulties, and who, in overcoming them, established himself as a potent factor in Australian life, the subject of this sketch deserves the notice of all.

George Day was born in the Hawkesbury district, New South Wales, on the 31st October 1826, where his father carried on extensive farming operations for many years. After attending schools at Richmond and Windsor he, at the age of fourteen, went to reside with his brother James, who was managing Keeffe's station of "Moroenbah," in Monaro. Then, in 1840, the life of a squatter was one full of toil and danger. To get to his home in the bush he found it necessary to cut a way for his waggons and drays through dense scrub, and when his land was reached, it was necessary to take his axe in hand in order to make a clearing for his house, and a place to sow the necessary grain for his support. And then, when he had worked as driver, labourer, carpenter, and husbandman, he had to grind his own corn in steel mills to obtain flour to make his bread. At that time, too, the price of stock was small, and the seller often found that, after he had been days driving his beasts to Sydney, he had to sell them for what they would fetch, and return a poorer man than when he had left. Further, to show the inconveniences that the early settlers had to endure, it may be mentioned that the nearest post-office to "Moroenbah" was at Queanbeyan, one hundred miles distant. After staying with the Keeffes for some time,



James Pay

Mr. Day joined the service of the late Edward Crooke, Esq., of "Huinomungy" Station, at Omeo. His brother James was manager there, which position he held for fourteen years. Here cattle were collected and driven to the "Holey Plain" Station in Gippsland, Victoria, in order to fatten them for the Hobart market. In the days from 1841 to 1848 the blacks were very numerous and ferocious in Gippsland, and many outrages were committed by them upon the persons, flocks, and herds of the white settlers. They thronged round the Gippsland Lakes, where the abundance of fish and game enabled them to live and multiply. Sheltered in the reed beds along the lakes and rivers, they were dangerous neighbours to the whites, and the latter could never go about unarmed through fear of being attacked by their wily foes. These latter would suddenly descend upon a station, spear cattle, and perhaps kill some white men, after which they would cross the lakes in their canoes, and hide themselves away in the thick bush of the unexplored country. Then the settlers would band together for vengeance, and pursue their enemies until they overtook them, when the fight usually went against the blacks, and they were made to pay dearly for the outrages they had committed. It is calculated that in 1842 there were 20,000 blacks round the Gippsland Lakes, where at present not one can be found. So has the aboriginal retired before the face of the white man. In those times it was easy for the settler to know when his enemies were about by seeing his stock coming in with spears sticking in their sides; and by finding on the run the carcasses of fat kine with the kidney fat removed, and the best portions of the beef cut away, while the rest was left to provide a feast for the warrigals and crows, and the other scavengers of the plains. Early in 1849, being then twenty-two years of age, Mr. Day married his present wife, a daughter of Mr. John Williams, of Grosses Plain. She shared with her husband all the dangers of his early pioneering, and to her may be attributed much of the success that attended his efforts. In 1852 the noise of the gold discoveries in Victoria penetrated to Omeo, and the charms of a digger's life exerted their influence over Mr. Day. He, with Dr. Hedley, went in that year to the Bendigo diggings, leaving his wife behind at Omeo, and was one of the earliest diggers on that famous field. Wisely anticipating the scarcity of supplies, he, with his party, took a team from Melbourne to the diggings, and carried their own stores, so that the high prices of food and other things at Bendigo did not affect them. To give an idea of the condition of life there, it may be mentioned that flour was selling at two shillings and sixpence per lb. At the end of the year Mr. Day and party returned home, having succeeded in amassing a fair amount of money. In 1853 there was a rush to Livingstone Creek, near Lake Omeo, and Mr. Day, in the light of his

experience at Bendigo, opened a store to supply the diggers with what they might require. This business he carried on for years and a-half with great success. The Omeo diggings were rich, both in alluvial and quartz gold, and the large body of miners enabled Mr. Day to do a large trade. By buying gold, together with storekeeping, he put together a considerable sum, and in 1856 he, in company with his brother James, who then resigned the management of Mr. Crooke's station, entered upon a squatting life at "Table Top" Station, near Albury, which they stocked with two thousand store bullocks. They subsequently purchased the "Met Matta" Station on the Murray, and the "Yarra Yarra" Station on the Billabong Creek, ultimately disposing of them to Mr. James M'Laurin. Besides storekeeping and squatting, Mr. Day has been a millowner, having purchased the Fanny Ceres Steam Flour-mills from Mr. M'Laurin, and worked them with profit for ten years, conducting and managing the business personally. In 1864 he was appointed a Magistrate of the colony of New South Wales, and has been five times elected Alderman of the borough of Albury, and twice Mayor of the same municipality.

Not alone in municipal life has Mr. Day shown a desire to serve his fellow-citizens, unselfishly acknowledging that he had duties outside his own particular work. He aspired to be of service to the country at large, and at the same time further the interests of the locality in which he lived. In 1874 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly to represent the Hume district, for which he continued to sit until, by the late Electoral Act, it was divided. He then decided to represent Albury, and has done so up to the present time. He has, while in Parliament, been conspicuous for his regular attendance in his place, and for the interest he manifests in all matters that relate to the land laws of the country, joining in all the debates, and clearly expressing the sensible views of a practical man. In politics he is a liberal, sincere and consistent, a proof of which is that he still retains the entire confidence of those who returned him to Parliament in 1874. There is no indication of this trust being demanded from him, and he may confidently expect to retain his seat for Albury until he wishes to resign it. Beginning life with nothing but his brains and hands, he is a self-made man, and the high position that he at present holds in the community is entirely due to his own exertions. Such men deserve all respect and honour, and whatever may be their deficiencies in education or nurture, they must be looked upon as the true fibre of the young country in the Southern Hemisphere. At present there are in the Legislative Assembly but ten members who had seats there in 1874, and of these five have sat there continuously. Mr. Day is one of these five—a significant fact in his political and public life.

His life has been a busy one from his youngest days—never afraid of hard work, he has never been idle for a moment, but has applied himself to whatever has come to his hand. Whether as manager, squatter, millowner, or in Parliament, he never closed his eyes to what was demanded of him, but ever threw himself with heart and soul into the occupation in which he was engaged. Such men are not left without a return to their efforts, and Mr. Day now enjoys the advantages that belong to the position of a wealthy man, and one who has won for himself a place in the front rank of Australians. His is an example for men to follow, and similar rewards will follow similar efforts.

James Laidley, Esq.,

DEPUTY COMMISSARY-GENERAL.



SIXTY years ago New South Wales was a Crown colony, and was managed by Imperial officers. The power possessed by these officials was very great, and was exercised not always with such moderation as to commend them to the people. In those early days, when Australia was so far away from England, and was looked upon as being merely a place for the reception of the refuse of the population of the old country, there was much to tempt those in authority to arbitrary action; and those who possessed power were not careful of exercising consideration to others. When the records of those times tell us of men who, though in positions of authority, unselfishly did their work, and sacrificed themselves to their duty, we are anxious to learn their names as those worthy to be honoured. Among these the name of James Laidley, Deputy Commissary-General, stands prominently forward, and is one that demands a place among those that point out the men who helped to make Australia what she now is.

James Laidley was born in 1786, and at an early age entered the army. He served in Canada and in the West Indies, and throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaign. After passing through the various grades of his profession, of which the most flattering remarks of approbation from his superior officers, and the many friendships he secured, are the best attestation of his merit, he arrived in New South Wales in 1827 as head of the Commissariat department in the Imperial service. Previous to his arrival in Australia he filled a similar position in the Mauritius. For eight years he performed his duty with zeal and fidelity, and spared no pains to make his department efficient. His duties brought him much into relation with contractors for supplies, and these he treated with the most judicious and considerate regard, whilst evincing, with an exemplary earnestness, a faithful devotion to the public service. The appreciation in which he was held can be seen by an extract from one of the newspapers of the year 1835, which, in speaking of his death, said :—"The present prevailing drought, and the high price of provisions

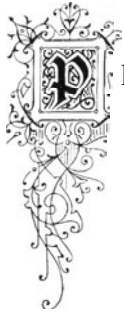


GENERAL LAIDLEY.

consequent upon it, bore so heavily on many of the contractors, that if the strict terms of their obligations were enforced, severe loss and injury would be entailed on many enterprising and useful men. The mind of Mr. Laidley was filled with anxiety to afford every reasonable relief, and manifest every considerate forbearance (consistent with his duty to the Government) towards those whom the present exigencies of the country had placed in so difficult a position. On the Thursday previous to his death he visited the Governor at Parramatta upon this very subject, and returned on the same day. To the entreaty of his family and others, and the remonstrances of a friend who endeavoured to dissuade him from the journey in his then exhausted state of health, Mr. Laidley replied—'No! 'tis too important. Though I were to die upon the way I must go.' This simple fact needs no comment." This speaks loudly of his actions and life as a public man, and is a living example of how we ought to perform our duty. In his private relations he was the tenderest of husbands and the kindest of parents; in his social life he never gave pain, and always studied to increase the happiness of others. During a time when the colony was disturbed by political contentions, Mr. Laidley passed his life free from the asperity of party feelings, a friend of all. His funeral was the largest that had been then seen in Sydney, and the *Sydney Herald* of 3rd September 1835 gave a description of it, besides a warm eulogy upon the good qualities of the deceased, that had recommended him to the love of the people, and which would make his name be remembered with affection. He was buried with full military honours, the Governor being present, and the pall being borne by eight military officers of rank. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Richard Hill, and the coffin was placed in the vault with three salvoes of musketry. His family is at present represented in Sydney by one of his sons, who has a position in society as one of the wealthiest among a wealthy class.

John Lamb, Esq., R.N.

RETIRED COMMANDER.



LUCK and perseverance earn for their possessor in this world success and fortune, and though it may come late, still it is sure to come. This has been exemplified in numberless cases in New South Wales, in whose history we find that many of its leading men have had nothing to rely upon except those first-mentioned qualities. And certain walks of life are best calculated to develop those qualities. Of these, the British Navy has been the school for plucky and persevering men from the earliest times, and history cannot show better examples of courage than can be found among British sailors. And, together with these high qualities, there is developed in English sailors, an openness of heart, and a generosity of disposition, which renders them welcome wherever they are found, and which is so often shown by them when, retired from their profession, they are able to have a house to which they can welcome their friends. And more especially in this colony is much owed to officers of the British Navy. Many of them in the early times came and settled here, and gave their best efforts to the development of this country. They took part in its public life, and were the most prominent in obtaining for the people the advantages of free institutions. Among them the subject of this sketch took a front place, and in all that led up to, and completed the Constitution which we have got, he was most active and hardworking, like the honest and outspoken gentleman that he was.

John Lamb was born in the year 1790, and was the son of Captain Lamb of the Honourable East India Company's service. He was descended from an old Border family, claiming lineal descent from Sir David Lamb, of Chevy Chase renown. Like many other families in the North of England, the Lambs suffered great and lasting reverses during the civil wars, consequent on the attempts of the Stuart Pretenders to win back the throne of England. Captain Lamb had in 1798, when Britain was at war with France, distinguished himself in a remarkable manner. His ship was attacked by the French privateer *Clarisse*, commanded by the renowned Robert Surcouf, but owing to the gallantry



J. Lamb

displayed by the commander of the Indiaman, ably supported by his crew, the Frenchman was beaten off, and Captain Lamb brought his ship safely to England. During the action, however, he lost his right arm. What made this victory so much more remarkable, and what showed the skill and courage of Captain Lamb, was that some short time afterwards the same privateer captured the *Kent* East Indiaman, which was well armed and fully prepared for the conflict. In recognition of the bravery displayed by Captain Lamb, the British Government offered to his three sons appointments in the navy, which were accepted, and the brothers, John, James, and William joined the service when they each obtained the age required by the regulations, Edward, his fourth son, entering the Honourable East India Company's service. The merchants of London, to further commemorate the safe arrival of Captain Lamb's ship, presented him with a service of plate. The vessels of the East India Company's service in those days, like the old Spanish galleons, carried in addition to their armaments and crew rich cargoes, consisting of specie, silks, spices, &c., thus rendering them great prizes when captured by the enemy. John Lamb, the eldest, the subject of this sketch, entered the navy in 1801, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Mahon*, sloop-of-war, which was commanded by his uncle, Captain William Buchanan, then on the Mediterranean Station. While on this, his first commission, he proved himself to be a chip of the old block, although his earliest exploits were more ludicrous than heroic. On the evacuation of the forts at Alexandria in 1801, the British Admiral was desirous of bringing forward his own nephew, who was one of the youngest midshipmen in the fleet. To this end he ordered the two youngest midshipmen to ride at the head of the column of sailors when marching into Alexandria. The boys were to have the distinction of pulling down the French tricolour, and of hoisting the British ensign in its place. The two boys were his nephew and John Lamb, and bravely they rode at the head of the column along the road that led to the fortress. The surrender was to take place at 10 a.m., and the arrival of the troops was timed to bring them on the ground at that hour. As they approached the fortress the bands struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," much to the discomfort of the two boys. Their horses, lively Arabs, frightened by the music, became restive, and in spite of all their riders could do, set off at full gallop in the direction of the fortress. The colours which were to be hoisted over the stronghold had been wrapped round the boys' waists, and as these soon got loose, their flapping frightened the horses all the more. On they dashed, the two lads clinging as best they could to the backs of the terrified animals, along the sandy beach, along the road, straight through the gates, and into the fortress, where the French garrison stood drawn up in a

hollow square. Right through the soldiers the horses broke, and were stopped only by the opposite wall, against which the youths were thrown. Before they could regain their feet, or make sure of what had happened, they were seized by two officers and brought before General Menou, the commander-in-chief of the French army. The General, a stout old man, was sitting under a canopy surrounded by his staff, and when the two boys were brought before him he could hardly restrain his laughter. The comical scene of his soldiers being discomfited by this novel cavalry charge was too much for his gravity, and though about to evacuate the fortress in a short time, he could not forbear laughing immoderately. However, he smoothed his face when the culprits were placed in front of him, and he asked, "What brings you here, boys, knocking over my soldiers?" Young Lamb answered in English, "We have come, General, to hoist the English flag over the forts." The old soldier then said, "These forts belong to France until 10 a.m., and that hour has not yet arrived. You are my prisoners—stand there," pointing to a place a little behind him, and as the officers came up to report upon the damage done to their men, the General again roared with laughter, in which he was joined by the entire staff. The truth was that the French army was glad to leave Egypt, and was anxious to get back to France, now that it had been deserted by Napoleon, and that Kleber had been assassinated. Its defeat by Abercrombie aided in making it sick of the African campaign, and made it all the more anxious to return to La Belle France. Besides, the terms offered by the victors were honourable, and transit to their country was provided in British ships.

The next exploit in which young Lamb was engaged was a much more serious affair, and contained in it a little of the ludicrous with a great deal of the serious. This was the cutting out of a Spanish brig, the *Raposa*, in the Bay of Campeachy in 1806. The following account of the action, taken from "Battles of the British Navy," by Joseph Allen, will be of interest :—

"On the 6th January the thirty-six gun frigate *Franchise*, Captain Charles Dashwood, having anchored about five miles distant from the town of Campeachy, dispatched her launch, barge and pinnace, containing sixty-four officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant John Flemming, assisted by Lieutenant Peter John Douglas, lieutenant of marines, H. B. Mands, and Midshipmen Cuthbert F. Daly, John Lamb, C. W. Chalmers, and William Hamilton, in search of the enemy's vessels. The boats did not arrive where the vessels lay until 4 a.m. on the 7th, which was long after the moon had risen, consequently their approach had been observed, and every preparation for defence had been adopted. As the boats pulled in they became exposed to the fire of two Spanish brigs

of war, a schooner, and seven gunboats. Lieutenant Flemming, being well supported, dashed on and boarded the nearest brig, and after a spirited resistance of ten minutes carried her. The prize was the Spanish brig *Raposa*, mounting twelve guns, with swivels and cohorns, having on board seventy-five men. Only seven of the British were wounded. The *Raposa* had four men killed and twenty-six wounded. The guns of the *Raposa* being then turned upon the Spanish flotilla, they retired inshore, leaving the British in quiet possession of the prize. Lieutenant Douglas was promoted, but Lieutenant Flemming, who so gallantly conducted this enterprise, was not made a commander until November 1814, just three years after Commander Douglas had obtained Post rank. The Patriotic Committee voted swords to the lieutenants above-named, and to Mr. Lamb, for the gallantry they displayed. Those not noticed were probably not mentioned prominently in the *Gazette*, which accounts for the omission." In this engagement John Lamb had command of the pinnace, and was prominent in the attack.

Between the time of his entering the Navy, and his attaining to the rank of lieutenant in 1808, he served in the Channel Fleet and off the coast of Ireland in the *St. Albans*, sixty-four, Captain John Temple; in the *Warrior*, Captain William Bligh—afterwards Governor of New South Wales; and in the *Amethyst*, forty-two, Captain Seymour. While on board the last named ship, as lieutenant, he helped to capture the French frigate *La Thetis*, off L'Orient on 11th November 1808. From the same work as above quoted the following description of that battle is taken:—"On the night of the 10th November, Captain Michael Seymour, in the eighteen pounder thirty-six gun frigate *Amethyst*, while near the isle of Griox, standing in for the French coast on the starboard tack, with the wind on the east-nor'-east, discovered a large ship on her weather coming down before the wind. Just before observing this ship several shots were fired from the battery at Larmour, apparently at the *Amethyst*, but in fact at the stranger who was quitting port without giving the prescribed notice. The *Amethyst* instantly wore to intercept the stranger, which was the French forty-gun frigate *Thetis*, Captain Jaques Pin um, from L'Orient bound to Martinique, having on board troops, and 1000 barrels of flour. The *Thetis* continuing her course was at 9 p.m. within a quarter of a mile of the *Amethyst*, and Captain Seymour, from the non-observance of his signals, being by this time aware of the character of the chase, burned false fires and blue lights to acquaint the ships in the offing, which were soon answered from the seventy-four gun ship *Triumph*, Captain Sir Thomas M. Hardy, which ship bore about east-nor'-east, but was too far astern to take any part in the contest

The *Thetis* in the hope of disabling her antagonist rounded to on the starboard tack to fire her broadside, but this was skilfully avoided by the *Amethyst*, which was thereby enabled to range up on the starboard beam to windward of the French ship, and a most spirited contest ensued as the two ships again paid off with their heads to westward. At 9.40 a.m. the *Amethyst* being a little in advance of her opponent, the *Thetis*, made an attempt to luff across her stern, but being too near fell on board the *Amethyst*, running her jib-boom between that ship's main and mizen rigging. The two ships, however, quickly resumed their former positions, and Captain Seymour ordering the helm hard a-starboard, the *Amethyst* bore up athwart the bows of the *Thetis*, pouring in a heavy, raking broadside. Then, shifting the helm, the *Amethyst* avoided the enemy's return broadside, and brought to on her larboard beam. The action then raged as before, but ten minutes afterwards the British frigate's mizenmast broke, and fell and damaged the wheel, and encumbered her quarter-deck. The *Thetis* had now a chance of escape, but before she was able to profit by this disaster of her opponent, her own mizenmast fell, and both ships were on a par. The action was continued without intermission, and being completely silenced, the French frigate was boarded at 12.30 p.m., and taken possession of. The *Thetis* commenced the action with four hundred and thirty-six men, out of whom she had her captain and one hundred and thirty-four officers and men killed, and one hundred and two wounded. The *Amethyst*, out of a crew of two hundred and sixty-one men and boys, had twenty killed and fifty wounded. The two ships were in most respects well matched—their weight of metal was nominally the same, but the *Thetis* mounted two guns more than the *Amethyst*. Captain Seymour was created a baronet. In this action John Lamb was junior lieutenant, and he shared the honours of the well-earned victory. Lieutenant Lamb continued on active service till the proclamation of peace in 1814—mostly cruising in various ships of war in the Mediterranean, and at one time had the honour of serving under Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet—but at the termination of the war, finding the navy no place for an active minded man, he retired from it on half-pay, accepting the position of retired commander, 7th May 1846. In the meantime he was not idle. Having during his active service amassed a fair amount of prize money, he bought a share in an East Indiaman, sufficient to enable him to obtain command of the vessel, and in her he made many voyages to India, calling occasionally at Sydney. On these visits to Sydney he had many opportunities of forming an opinion of the probable great future of New South Wales, yet he failed to appreciate the rapid growth that Sydney has since made.

He was offered a large grant of land in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo if he would remain in New South Wales, but he refused it, as he did not think the offer tempting. He was a young man, and wished to see more of the world before settling down, so he was unwilling to remain at that time in Sydney. However, in 1822, he married Miss Emma T. Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, a London merchant, who was deputy-chairman of Lloyds' for fifty years. In 1829 Lieutenant Lamb came to Sydney in a brig, the *Resource*, he had chartered, and loaded with merchandise for the firm of Lamb and Buchanan, which he was about to establish. The business was started, and eventually became that so well-known as Lamb and Parbury. During the course of his mercantile career he met with all the vicissitudes incidental to such a life, but, after many ups and downs, yet always paying his way, he eventually retired from the business in 1855, having acquired a considerable fortune.

Besides attending closely to mercantile matters, Lieutenant Lamb interested himself considerably in politics, and began to show an active interest in public affairs at a time when to be on the popular side meant not to be a favourite of the ruling party. Always to the front assisting his fellow colonists suffering under grievances he became a marked man, and in 1835 or beginning of '36 he was quietly dropped from the Roll of Magistrates without any reason being assigned, and not the least notice taken of his letter requesting to know the cause. Public attention being called to this act of injustice, the late Mr. Thos. Walker, of Concord, at once wrote to the Government, forwarding his resignation as a magistrate, assigning as his reason for doing so—"that no explanation having been given to Lieutenant Lamb, he did not think it becoming the position of a gentleman to hold an honorary appointment such as that of a magistrate which could be cancelled at any moment without any explanation being given." However, upon the arrival of Sir George Gipps, under instructions from Downing-street, he appointed Lieutenant Lamb to the magistracy. Captain Lamb took an active part in the Anti-Transportation movement. In 1849, on 8th June, the ship *Hashemy* arrived in Port Jackson with two hundred and twelve convicts on board, which she unsuccessfully tried to land at the Cape of Good Hope and at Melbourne. In order to show the public disapproval of further transportation, eight thousand citizens assembled at Circular Quay, and resolved that "they would allow this lot to land, but no more." This resolution was borne to Government House by Mr. Charles Cowper and Captain Lamb, and the outcome of the popular action was that no more convicts were landed in New South Wales. When the first Constitution Act was passed and in force in New South Wales, Sir George Gipps, then Governor, appointed Captain

Lamb to a seat in the Legislative Assembly, which he accepted on condition that he would vote only as his conscience dictated. Many years before, in 1813, on the east coast of Spain, when John Lamb was in command of a body of sailors, engaged in placing some guns in position, Sir George Gipps was the engineer officer in charge. When in 1837 they next met, and Sir George learned that Captain Lamb was the naval officer he had met in service, he formed a lasting friendship for him. In 1850 when our present Constitution was first sought for, Captain Lamb aided in drawing it up, under the leadership of William C. Wentworth, and when it finally came into operation in 1856, he was elected to represent the City of Sydney. For years he continued to sit in Parliament, and was one of the directors of the first Railway Company, of which Mr. Charles Cowper occupied the position of chairman. Captain Lamb was also for many years chairman of the Marine Board, and in that capacity he went to the "Gap" with a steamer loaded with coffins in order to search for the bodies of those drowned in the wreck of the *Dunbar* on the 20th August 1857. Although he took no part in racing, the turf is indebted to Lieutenant Lamb for introducing in the early days of the colony some of the finest racing stock ever imported, viz :—"Peter Finn," "Cutty Sark," and "Spaywife"; they formed a portion of the stud of the late Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Ayrshire, Scotland, one of the greatest sportsmen of his day; racing men can now with this knowledge feel assured that any of their blood that can be traced to this stock are pure breds. "Fitz Hattenden," Sir Hercules Robinson's horse, the winner of many prizes at Randwick, it is said was traced to either "Cutty Sark" or Spaywife." "Peter Finn" subsequently was taken to Tasmania, his progeny are noted for their racing performances.

After spending twenty-six years in continued hard work, Captain Lamb retired from business and returned to England, expecting to close his life in his native land. He built a house at Clapham Park, near London, but for only a short period resided there. He had left some of his family in Australia, and his dearest associations were connected with that land. After a sojourn of two years only in England, he returned to New South Wales, and soon after he was appointed to the Legislative Council. He was a constant attendant in his place, but did not take any very active part in the debates. Thus, quietly living, he went down to the grave in 1862. His widow survived him fourteen years, and they are buried side by side in Randwick Churchyard. He left seven sons and five daughters. Walter, the eldest, has a large estate at Woodstock, Rooty Hill, where he has been successful as a breeder of first-class stock. He has also established the Woodstock Fruit Preserving Company, whose productions are taking prizes

at Colonial Exhibitions, and which promises to be a very large and important business. Edward William, the second son, has been engaged in squatting pursuits, and was for some time Chief Commissioner for Lands in Queensland. He was also an M.L.A. in that colony in 1868, and when Minister for Lands passed the Crown Lands Alienation Act, the New South Wales Act of 1884, passed by Mr. Farnell, resembling in many respects the Queensland Act of '68. Frederick was engaged in mercantile matters in Victoria, and is now living in that colony. Philip, the fourth son, now dead, was a squatter in Queensland. John de Villiers, the fifth son, is a landowner on the Liverpool Plains, where he is known for his pure-bred sheep. He is President of the Rabbit Destruction Commission, and resides at Hunter's Hill, near Parramatta. He is one of the best judges of a horse in Australia. Charles is in business at Parramatta, and Alfred is in business in Sydney, the head of the firm of Alfred Lamb and Co. Captain Lamb's daughters, the eldest, Emma, married Lieutenant Chatfield, who was Inspector of Police at Campbelltown. Eliza married Commander Simpson, R.N., who was at one time Government Resident at Cape York, Queensland. Frances Emily married Archidald Bell Cox, of Mudgee. Lucy married Henry Carey Dangar, M.L.C., and Mary married Henry Thompson.

Whatever Captain Lamb did, he did with all his heart, and such was his earnestness that he never was accused or ever suspected of insincerity. His hospitality was proverbial, and with a strong love for his old profession, his house was always open to the naval officers on the Australian station. Many a naval man had reason to remember the pleasant days spent in Sydney, made doubly pleasant by the warm hospitality of Spencer Lodge. A good man's memory is always green, and among the people of Sydney that of Captain John Lamb flourishes like a bay tree.

THE HONOURABLE

John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C.



HERE are some names in Australian history which stand out in men's minds with especial clearness and distinctness, whenever the particular period is mentioned which they illustrated with their life work. These are the names of those who have been successful in impressing somewhat of their own vigorous personality on the character of the young nationality. The life-essence of such men seems to have passed into and permeated the vital current of the whole popular system, colouring and vitalising it with something it would not have otherwise possessed. We have been fortunate in having not a few representatives of this virile type of personality in the pioneer years of our history. If we are forced to admit that the race is dying out, so far as we are concerned, we can yet claim that they have nobly done their work, and that the scope and field for their peculiar gifts has in large a measure passed away with them. The type of character which would impel a man to leave a professional or other career in the old and settled lands of the United Kingdom, to cast his lot in with the new world and take his chance with it, was exactly of the kind suited to force its possessor into a position of leadership and influence. Such a step was, in itself, in those days, one of courageous enterprise and bold originality. Thus, we find most of the early colonists men of strongly-marked individuality of character—the best material out of which the pioneer could be hewn. But if the type we speak of has passed away, the results of their life-work have not passed away with them. A clear conception of its nature can only be formed by a careful study of the men of the past, the circumstances in which they were placed, the influences and the atmosphere that surrounded them, and the history of which their lives form a part. It is with a view to assist the reader in so doing that we originate the method adopted in these pages of grouping, as far as possible, the prominent events in the colonial history round the names of the men who made that history, so that the lives of the one may proceed *pari passu* with the records of the other. The name of John Hubert Plunkett stands, in this way,



J.H.PLUNKETT.

at the head of a long and interesting chapter of the colony's history. Such of it as we are unable to give at full length in one memoir will be found in its proper place in other parts of this volume. But care has been taken to arrange the matter in such a way as to show at a glance the part of each subject in the events and records of the past.

John Hubert Plunkett was born at Mount Plunkett, in Roscommon County, Ireland, in 1802. After the usual preparatory school course, he entered himself as a student of Trinity College, Dublin, where he devoted himself to the study of the law. In due time he was called to the English Bar, and in 1832 was offered and accepted the post of Solicitor-General of New South Wales. This office was first held in the colony by Mr. John Stephen, father of Sir Alfred Stephen, now Lieutenant-Governor. That gentleman arrived in Sydney 1st August 1824, was appointed judge, and succeeded by Mr. James Holland 12th December 1826; followed by Mr. William Foster, 21st August 1827; Mr. John Sampson 12th March 1828; Mr. Edward M'Dowall, 16th December 1831, who was succeeded by the subject of this memoir 14th June 1832. Mr. Plunkett arrived in the ship *Southwark* on that date, and at once entered on the duties of his office, which he retained till the promotion of Mr. John Kinchela to the Bench, when he succeeded to the post of Attorney-General. This office dates in New South Wales from the appointment of Mr. Saxe Bannister, who arrived 5th April 1824; he held the position until October 1826, when he was followed by Mr. William Henry Moore, who acted temporarily until the arrival of Mr. A. M. Baxter, 31st July 1827; Mr. John Kinchela succeeded 24th June 1831, and held the office to 14th April 1836, when he accepted the position of second Puisne Judge. Mr. Plunkett assumed the Attorney-Generalship in 1837, and remained in office until the establishment of responsible government—a period of nearly twenty years. His position in the Executive carried with it the right to a seat in the Legislative Council. This Assembly—commonly referred to as the "Old" Legislative Council, dates from 11th August 1824, when it was first convened—consisting at that time of the Governor; Messrs. William Stewart, Lieutenant-Governor; Francis Forbes, Chief Justice; Frederick Goulburn, Colonial Secretary; John Oxley, Surveyor-General; James Bowman, Principal Colonial Surgeon; and John Macarthur, of Camden. On 28th September 1824 the first Act of Parliament was passed in Australia, making bills of exchange payable in Spanish dollars available as though such bills had been drawn payable in current coin of the realm. On 20th December 1825 a new Council was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Frederick Goulburn, Colonial Secretary; Francis Forbes, Chief Justice; Saxe Bannister, Attorney-General; John

Stephen, Solicitor-General and Commissioner of the Court of Requests; John Mackness, Sheriff; John Carter, Master-in-Equity; and D'Arcy Wentworth, Police Magistrate. The names of Archdeacon Scott, Charles Throsby, and Robert Campbell, senior, were afterwards added by Governor Darling. The Council underwent another modification in March 1828, when it was composed of the Chief Justice, Francis Forbes, the officer next in command to the Commander of the Forces, the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas Hobbes Scott, Alexander Macleay, Colonial Secretary, John Macarthur, Robert Campbell, senior, and Charles Throsby. In July 1829 a Royal Charter was received in the colony, appointing a new Executive and Legislative Council as follows:—Archdeacon Scott, Alexander Macleay, Colonel Lindesay, Francis Forbes, A. M. Baxter, Attorney-General; Michael C. Cotton, Collector of Customs; William Lithgow, Solicitor-General; John Macarthur, Robert Campbell, Alex. Berry, Richard Jones; John Blaxland, Captain P. Parker King, E. C. Close, and Governor Darling, as President. From this date up to 1843, when the first election of members to co-operate with the nominee legislators was held, no alteration, save in the names of those composing it, took place in the constitution of this legislative body. Some of its first measures were the institution of Courts of Jurisdiction, called Courts of Requests, in various parts of the colony. A Jury Bill was also passed, dealing with the important question of the qualification of emancipists to serve in that capacity, and establishing trial by jury in civil cases. The attempt had been made four years previously to have the emancipists' right to serve on juries recognised. Touching this jury question, we take the following excerpt from the "Australian Portrait Gallery," bearing on the subject:—"The first jury in New South Wales was empanelled at the instance of Chief Justice Forbes, in October 1824, when the first Quarter Sessions were held in Sydney. The first Supreme Court jury was sworn in the case of *King v. Cooper*, 12th February 1825, and on that occasion the emancipists first appear as a distinct class claiming the right to be enrolled on the jury lists. With a view to having this question settled, an order was served on the sheriff, requiring him to show cause why certain names submitted to him should not be included in these lists. The Solicitor-General, father of Sir Alfred Stephen, appeared for the sheriff, Mr. Wentworth and Dr. Wardell representing the emancipists. The Chief Justice decided that the application on affidavit was irregular, and that when a simple remedy, open in the present case, was available, the high prerogative writ of *mandamus* could not be applied for." This privilege was not obtained till 1833. These facts in connection with the first Legislative Council are suggested by Mr. Plunketts long and intimate connection with that body. The salient features of our history

arrange themselves in groups about the names of our foremost men, so that the sway of their lives necessarily becomes a section of our national record.

Another chapter of our history, suggested by the name of John Hubert Plunkett, is that which tells of the establishment of responsible government in New South Wales. His official position prevented him in great measure from taking that active and open part in the events which led up to that desirable consummation that we find in the lives of such men as Wentworth and Bland. The Imperial system was a very restrictive one, in so far as regarded the action of its servants. An instance of this occurred as far back as 1827, when we find Sheriff Mackaness suspended from his office for taking the chair at a public meeting held in Sydney, and in that capacity encouraging the use of language "offensive to Church and State." On the case being referred to Lord Goderich the then Secretary for the Colonies, that official peremptorily ordered that he should not be reappointed. But Mr. Plunkett's part in the development of our present constitutional system was an important one in another sense. If his official position precluded him from taking that active part in the public demonstrations held from time to time in favour of popular privileges and legislative independence, it did not prevent him from encouraging and fostering, by his own broad sympathy and large liberality of mind, the honourable aspirations of the people. He was not one of those narrow-minded types of officialdom, in whose character every generous impulse seems to have been strangled by red tape, and stifled by the dusky traditions of the bureaucracy. In this respect he, with such men as Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, another Imperial official of a high and worthy type, offered a strong contrast as well as a corrective to the officialism which affected to treat the colonists of that period as emancipated convicts, and so regard their aspirations towards responsible government and other political and social privileges as a grievous infraction of gaol discipline. Had the destinies of the colony been committed to the direction of such men alone, the battle of the Constitution would have been a much harder one to fight, and the degrading custom of convict transportation would not have ceased for many years after that end was actually achieved. But at the hands of such men as John Hubert Plunkett, the popular leaders found a generous encouragement and a large-hearted sympathy, which were doubly serviceable as coming from the table of the Executive Council itself. It is quite impossible to estimate the extent to which we are indebted for the success of the Wentworths, the Blands, and the Wardells of the past, to men like the Attorney-General, who gave their views a substantial and effective echo within the innermost circle of officialdom. Mr. Plunkett's name first appears in connection with the new Constitution—outside the

reports of the proceedings in Council—in 1852, when a select committee of the Legislative Council was formed to prepare a Constitution for the colony, pursuant to the powers conferred on the Council by the Imperial Act for the better government of the Australian colonies." This measure received the Royal assent in 1850, and on the news reaching the colony by the ship *Lysander*, the demonstration of public satisfaction which took place lasted four days. The committee consisted of W. C. Wentworth, S. A. Donaldson, E. Deas-Thomson (Colonial Secretary), J. H. Plunkett (Attorney-General), J. Macarthur, C. Cowper, J. Lamb, J. Martin, T. A. Murray, and Dr. Douglas. In September 1852, a report was brought up, and two bills were laid before the House, one to grant a civil list to Her Majesty, and the other to confer a Constitution on New South Wales. Previous to this, however, in 1851, and after the receipt of the news by the *Lysander*, a protest was entered on the minutes of the Legislative Council, in which that body declared :—1st. That the Imperial Parliament of right ought not to have any power to tax the people of the colony, or to appropriate any money levied by the authority of the Legislative Council by virtue of Act 18, Geo. III. 2nd. That the public lands, having derived their value from the colonists, were as much their property as the ordinary revenue, and should be subject only to the control of the Colonial Legislature. 3rd. That the Customs and all other departments should be subject to the control of the same Legislature. 4th. That all offices of trust should be conferred on the colonists, except that of the Governor, who should be paid by the Crown. 5th. That plenary powers should be conferred on the Colonial Legislature, and no bills reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure except such as affected the prerogatives of the Crown. This protest was forwarded to the Secretary of State and other persons in authority, and in 1853 a despatch was received in reply from the Secretary for the Colonies, Sir John Pakington, granting the control of the Customs to the local legislature, with the administration of the lands ; and stating that it was the wish of Her Majesty's Ministers that the Council should establish a new legislative body on the basis of an elective Assembly, and a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and leaving the Crown to determine the number of members in each Chamber. A committee was at once appointed by the Council, on receipt of this despatch, to prepare a Constitution. The members were balloted for, and were as follows :—The mover of the resolution, W. C. Wentworth, and Messrs. E. Deas-Thomson, Colonial Secretary; John Hubert Plunkett, Attorney-General ; J. Macarthur, C. Cowper, James Martin, S. A. Donaldson, Macleay, Thurlow, and Murray. They held their first meeting in Sydney, 27th May, 1853. Fifteen meetings were called, but were very

irregularly attended. The Bill was reported 28th July, 1853, but was almost universally condemned by the people. A large public meeting was convened to oppose it, on the grounds set forth in the following paragraph:—"A committee of the Legislative Council has framed a new Constitution for the colony, by which it is proposed (1) to create a colonial nobility with hereditary principles; (2) to construct an Upper House of Legislature, in which the people will have no voice; (3) to add eighteen new seats to the Lower House, only one of which is to be allotted to Sydney, while the others are to be distributed among the country and squatting districts; (4) to squander the public revenue by pensioning off the officers of the Government on their full salaries, thus implanting in our institutions a principle of jobbery and corruption; (5) to fix irrevocably on the people this oligarchy in the name of free institutions, so that no future Legislature can reform it even by an absolute majority." The meeting was addressed by several of the leading liberals of the day, and the celebrated "Constitution Committee" was appointed 3rd August, 1853. The chief feature in the report was that portion recommending the conferring of hereditary titles on the members of the Upper House, not carrying with them the right to sit by heredity, but conferring on the original patentees and their descendants (the inheritors of their titles) the power to elect a certain number of their order, to form, in conjunction with the original patentees, the Upper House. After some considerable friction, however, this feature was abandoned, and certain other modifications made, which brought the Bill more into harmony with the popular ideas. The Act was finally passed on the third reading by twenty-seven votes to six, 21st December, 1853. Three years afterwards the present system of Responsible Government was finally constituted, and Mr. Plunkett retired from the Attorney-Generalship, which he had held for years, with an annual pension of £1200.

At the election which succeeded to the proclamation of the new Constitution, Mr. Plunkett was elected member of the new Parliament for Argyle. Some short time afterwards he was appointed President of the Board of Education, and while occupying that position he came into collision with the Cowper Ministry, in connection with a certain letter addressed by him to the Executive. The event created a great deal of discussion at the time, and as it formed a striking-feature in contemporary history, we give the circumstances here. The Board of Education was first appointed to superintend the formation and management of schools, to be constituted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, with power to make bye-laws, rules, and other arrangements necessary to the carrying out of the system. When first established the Board had power to ex-

tend Government aid to vested schools only, but its members, afterwards considering that the extension of grants to non-vested schools would tend to advance popular education, drew up a set of rules to bring non-vested schools within their jurisdiction, and transmitted the same to the Colonial Secretary, to be published according to law in the *Government Gazette*, and also to be laid before Parliament. Such notification required to be published within one month from the date of their being framed, but as they did not appear in the *Gazette* within that period, and as no reply had been received from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Charles Cowper, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Plunkett, opened a correspondence with the Minister on the subject. His first letter evoked a reply from Mr. Cowper to the effect that "it was the deliberate opinion of the Government that the Board had no authority under the Act to which it owed its existence to make such rules as those submitted, and that the Government was not pledged to provide money for the description of school the Board purposed to establish, in the absence of express Parliamentary sanction." In his reply, Mr. Plunkett retorted that he did not attach much weight to the deliberate opinion of the Government, the office of Colonial Treasurer being vacant, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, being out of town preparing for his election. He then proceeded to publish both the correspondence and the rules in dispute in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. This step, with the letter just referred to, brought forth a communication from the Colonial Secretary, addressed to Mr. Plunkett, informing him that the Executive Council considered his letter to the Government to be couched "in terms highly improper, and the publication of the correspondence they could not but consider unjustifiable in every respect; it was, therefore, the duty of the Government, under the circumstances, to dispense with his further services as a Commissioner of the Board of Education." On his receipt of this letter, Mr. Plunkett at once resigned all the other appointments held by him, including the Presidency of the Upper House, his seat in the Legislative Council, his Justiceship of the Peace, and his office of manager of the Catholic Orphan School, February 1858. These steps excited a great deal of public attention, and formed a subject for public discussion during some considerable time. The public feeling may be gauged in some measure from the fact that the whole of the circumstances connected with Mr. Plunkett's removal from the Board of Education were brought before the Legislative Assembly, and resolutions were passed to the effect that "the House desired to record its deep regret at the removal of Mr. Plunkett, and felt called on to express a hope that the Government would take such steps as would

enable it to restore him to a position in which he had already rendered such eminent services to the cause of education in the colony; and that the House desired to record its opinion that the Board, in drawing up the regulations, had not exceeded its power." Shortly afterwards the Government announced that they were prepared to reinstate Mr. Plunkett if he would withdraw the objectionable parts of his letter. The suggestion was accepted in good spirit by Mr. Plunkett, and this unpleasant episode terminated.

In addition to his services to the cause of primary education, thus authoritatively testified to by a formal resolution of the House of Assembly, we find Mr. Plunkett's name honourably mentioned amongst the list of those who laid the foundation of our present University system. After the report of the Select Committee appointed by the House to consider the advisability of establishing a University—of which committee Mr. Wentworth was chairman—and the Act passed under which the University of Sydney was incorporated in 1849, we find that immediate steps were taken to erect the present picturesque and appropriate building, and the inauguration taking place a few years after—11th October, 1852. The first Senate consisted of:—The Provost, A. J. Hamilton, M.A. ; Vice-Provost, Sir Charles Nicholson, Knt. ; Fellows—Rev. W. B. Boyce ; Edward Broadhurst, B.A. ; John Bayley Darvall, M.A. ; Stuart A. Donaldson, M.A. ; James Macarthur, F.L.S. ; —Merewether, B.A. ; Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D. ; J. H. Plunkett, M.A. ; Right Revd. C. H. Davis, D.D. ; Alfred Denison, M.A. ; Justice Therry, E. Deas-Thomson, and William Charles Wentworth. Sir Charles Nicholson was the first Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Woolley the first Principal.

Mr. Plunkett, for some years after the establishment of Responsible Government, refrained from taking an active part in the political and party struggles of the first days of the new order of things. He appears to have devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his office as Chairman of the Education Board, and apart from that we scarcely ever hear of him, except, indeed, from time to time when his name fills a prominent place in the list of those who graced some public ceremony, or who took the lead in some social or charitable undertaking. It was not until 1863, nearly seven years after he vacated the Attorney-Generalship, that we find him again occupying a seat at the Executive Council, in his capacity of representative of the Government in the Upper House. Mr. Martin took office 16th October 1863 as Premier and Attorney-General, his other colleagues, besides Mr. Plunkett, being—William Forster, Colonial Secretary ; Geoffrey Eager, Colonial Treasurer ; Peter Faucett, Solicitor-General ; John Bowie Wilson, Secretary for Lands ; and Arthur Todd Holroyd, Secretary for Public Works.

The Ministry lasted till February 1865, when it was defeated on its Protectionist proposals, and succeeded by the fourth Cowper Ministry. That administration entered office 3rd February 1865, and on 25th August in the same year Mr. Plunkett joined Mr. Cowper as his Attorney-General, thus taking once more the office with which he had been identified during nearly twenty years of the colony's early history. He succeeded John Bayley Darvall in this position, that gentleman having retired. During his occupancy of office, which lasted until 21st January 1866, he discontinued drawing the pension of £1200 allowed him on the establishment of self-government. His colleagues in this Administration were—Messrs. Smart, Samuel, and Burdekin, successively Colonial Treasurers ; Robertson and Arnold, successively Ministers for Lands; Arnold and Smart, successively Secretaries for Public Works ; and James A. Cunneen, Postmaster-General. He was from 20th January 1857 to 6th February 1858 President of the Legislative Council, succeeding Sir Alfred Stephen, who filled that office from 20th May 1856 to 20th January 1857. Mr. Plunkett was followed by Sir William Westbrooke Burton, 9th February 1858 to 10th May 1861 ; William Charles Wentworth, 24th June 1861 to 9th October 1862 ; Terence Aubrey Murray, 14th October 1862 to 22nd June 1873 ; Sir John Hay, from 8th July 1873 being still in office. Mr. Plunkett was also a Queen's counsel.

For the next few years after the defeat of the Cowper Ministry, we again miss Mr. Plunkett's name from the records of active public life, and little is heard of him until his death, which occurred in Melbourne, 9th May 1869, at the age of sixty-seven years, more than half of which had been usefully spent in the service of the colony in which, at an early age, he had elected to cast his lot. The colony has reason to be proud of John Hubert Plunkett as of one of the worthiest of her citizens, and as a stable and important pillar of the commonwealth he helped to build up. His remains were conveyed to Sydney, and accorded the honour of a public funeral, 15th May 1869. Some years after his death a resolution was proposed in the Legislative Assembly affirming the desirability of providing a small allowance for his widow, who was left without means. To the discredit of the Colonial Legislature, the proposal was rejected; and the small measure of relief asked for the relict of one of our foremost men was withheld.



P. H. Ruppner

THE HONOURABLE

Patrick L. C. Shepherd, Esquire, M.L.C.



HONOURS conferred upon men are not always in recognition of their personal worth, but are given to the possession of wealth, or by the accident of birth. In a country such as ours, the only distinction of value that can be conferred on a deserving citizen is to enroll him among those who constitute our second Legislative Chamber. This is perhaps the most satisfactory way to recognise worth, as by it is shown that the individual honoured is deserving of the trust and confidence of the Government and the people. To have a voice in the conduct of the country's affairs ought to be the noblest duty that a man can undertake.

Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd was born in Sydney on the 17th February 1831. He is the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Shepherd, who arrived in the colony in 1827, and who formed the well-known Darling Nursery. He was educated in the Australian College and in the old Sydney College, till at the age of sixteen he accepted a junior clerkship in the Legislative Assembly. Here he did not remain long, being dissatisfied with the prospects of the place, but in six months left and entered the office of Mr. Burton Bradley, solicitor, with the intention of following the legal profession. But the study of the law proved distasteful to him, as he was impatient of the close confinement of an office, and he felt instinctively drawn to outdoor occupations. Leaving Sydney, he sought and obtained employment suitable to him, and in 1848 he started for Adelaide overland with a mob of horses. Continuing this life, two years later he took charge of a cargo of horses, cattle, and sheep to New Zealand, but did not remain long away from Australia. In 1854 he went to Queensland with Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and stayed in that colony for seven months, collecting specimens of timbers of native growth and preparing them for the first Paris Exhibition. At the end of that year he returned to Sydney, and became managing partner, with his brother, in the Darling Nursery. He applied himself steadily to his business, the cares of which occupied him fully, preventing him from

devoting his attention to public affairs for some years. He took great interest in the defence of the colony, and in 1864 joined the Volunteer Artillery. Here he showed great zeal and earnestness in acquiring the utmost possible knowledge of that branch of the service, and in 1861 he was appointed Captain, becoming Major commanding No. 2 Battery in 1868. This rank he retained for eight years, and retired from the Volunteers in 1876. During that same year he resigned his position as member on the Defence Commission of the Warlike Stores Board and as trustee of the Victoria Park, both of which positions he had filled with credit to himself and with profit to the colony. In 1861 he had been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for New South Wales, a distinction worthily conferred. Anxious to be of active service to the country at large, and desirous of bringing himself more before the public, he successfully contested the electorate of the Nepean, and was returned to the Legislative Assembly in 1874, for which he sat during three years, but at the ensuing general election he declined to again offer himself to his constituents.

In 1879 he relinquished the active management of the Darling Nursery, which he had superintended for twenty-five years, and removed to Bowral, where he had already twelve years before established a country residence. Here he entered into the local interests, and by his energy and activity has helped largely to forward its advancement and aid its progress. Not for many years, however, did he remain at Bowral, for in 1883 he removed to the Colo Valley, where he has, with expense and much trouble, made a lovely home from out the wilderness. Here he at present resides, living the life of a country gentleman, and taking the greatest interest in local affairs. About three-and-half years ago the original partnership, which had subsisted for many years between Mr. Shepherd and his brother, was dissolved, and the former, together with his eldest son, continued the seed business at the Royal Arcade, Sydney, under the title of P. L. C. Shepherd and Son. In the beginning of the year 1888 he was distinguished by being called to a seat in the Legislative Council by Sir Henry Parkes, and in this position he continues to display a lively interest, and takes an active part in all matters that he deems to be of advantage to the country. He is Vice-President of the Local Option League, and is President of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales. He is also a member of the Anglican Synod of Bowral, Vice-President of the Church Association, and Chairman of the Union Land Company.

Mr. Shepherd's father was one of the early settlers in New South Wales. A landscape gardener at Hackney, London, for twenty years, Thomas Shepherd was selected, in 1825, by one of the New Zealand companies to take out to that

country sixty chosen artisans in order to establish a settlement. Embarking in the *Rosannah*, and accompanied by the tender *Lambton*, he proceeded with his company to New Zealand, but after spending a year in search of a place suitable for his purpose, he came to the conclusion that he could not fulfil his mission there, and turned his ship's head towards Sydney, when he paid off the sixty men and determined to take up his abode in the city. Although he possessed a land order entitling him to 1000 acres of land in Van Diemen's Land he was persuaded by Governor Darling to remain in New South Wales. A grant of thirty acres of land, which now forms the Darling Nursery, was made to him in consideration of his engaging to establish a nursery there, and besides this he was promised 1000 acres in any part of the colony he chose. This latter promise however, was never fulfilled. The nursery was established, and Mr. Shepherd did good service in aiding the progress of the colony. His services were recognised by Acting-Governor Colonel Lindesay, who offered him 100 acres of land, where the present University now stands, but this was refused by Mr. Shepherd. He died on 30th August 1835, aged fifty-six years. During his life, he gave many valuable lectures on Horticulture and Agriculture in the Sydney School of Arts, and an important publication of his on the growth of wheat and other cereals attracted much attention in New South Wales in 1834.

THE HONOURABLE

John Macintosh, Esquire, M.L.C.



THE name standing at the head of this memoir is that of one who, by his own industry and courageous heart, won for himself a place among the leaders of the people. His origin was humble, and there was nothing surrounding the birth or youth of John Macintosh to predict his future success, nor was there any assistance promised to him upon which he could rely. The farmer's boy working in the fields of Nairn, showed no signs of the future wealthy man who was to take his place in the councils of a growing country. But a close observer might see that the conscientious application to his humble work, and the diligence shown in its performance, were characteristic of those who make their way in the world in spite of difficulties, and who are never disheartened even by the longest waiting. Such men are of the greatest value in a young country, where workers are required, and such workers as can have other interests than their own selfish ones at heart. Their work is of value in itself, as by it the resources of the land are developed, and the example shown is useful to direct and influence the succeeding generations to imitate it, and so further on the road of progress. Such a worker was John Macintosh, and to those who read his life, he is a guide to what ought to be the ambition of all well-intentioned men. Diligence and courage will do much to aid men, but without honesty and integrity there cannot be much honour. That he was honoured can be seen by the positions to which he has attained, and the manner in which the people of the country showed their confidence in him is sufficient evidence that this honour was won only by a combination of estimable qualities.

John Macintosh was born on July 1821, in Nairnshire, Scotland. His father, James Macintosh, was grieve or manager on the farm of Blackhills, in the parish of Auldean in that county, a position which he worthily filled for thirty-three years. From this respectable and honest stock sprang the subject of this sketch. In early boyhood John Macintosh attended the parochial



HON. JOHN M^cINTOSH.

school of Auldean, where he obtained the foundation of his education under Mr. J. G. Mackenzie, a very talented and able teacher. However, he was unable to continue his education for long, as at the age of ten years he was left an orphan by the death of his mother, his father having died in 1826. The necessity to earn his livelihood compelled him to leave school, and at that early age he began a life of work as a farmer's boy, receiving a wage of two shillings and sixpence per month. With this small pay, aided by some assistance contributed by his sister, he managed to sustain himself, and as time rolled on he was enabled to obtain better wages. His sister having married she was able to give John six months' schooling at the school of Croy, in the county of Nairn, until 1835, when he again engaged with a farmer until 1838. At that time emigration to Australia was encouraged by the granting of free passages to approved persons, and in company with his sister and her husband he embarked as a passenger on board the emigrant ship *Asia*, which sailed from Cromarty on 17th September 1838. The voyage was destined to be interrupted, as after being a fortnight out, during a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, the ship became leaky, and put back to Plymouth to effect repairs. The voyage was resumed on 22nd January 1839, and the *Asia* reached her destination in Port Jackson on the 10th May in the same year, after a favourable passage. After landing, the emigrants were taken to the Barracks, situated on the spot where the present Government Printing Office stands, and remained there until they found employment. Mr. Macintosh's brother-in-law obtained a situation on a farm, on the Paterson River, as a wheelwright, and our hero accompanied him, and engaged in the ordinary bush work—splitting and erecting fencing, clearing land, and other work of a similar kind. For two years he worked there, earning what were considered good wages, after which he was employed in a large general store, owned by Messrs. J. and M. Andrews, in whose employ he remained for five years. During his period in the store he acquired a good knowledge of mercantile affairs, and managed to save some money. He also occupied his spare time in improving himself in branches of education which had been heretofore neglected, and in every way he endeavoured to make himself more worthy of a good position. He then came to Sydney, as being the best way to further his own interests, and began business in a humble way as a hardware dealer in a small shop with an open front in Pitt-street, on the site of the gateway of one of his present business premises. His trade prospered, and though it did not at that early time show much promise of the large proportions to which it subsequently reached, he was confident of success. In 1849 he married, and by his wife became in course of time the father of eleven children, seven of whom

survive at present. As his position increased in importance and money came in, he devoted his attention more closely to colonial manufacture, and encouraged local industry in every way. He gave steady employment to twelve blacksmiths in the manufacture of nails, hinges, and other ironwork. His spirited exertions met with recognition, and he obtained considerable patronage for his wares until 1851, when the gold fever broke out. In that year he made up his mind to set about manufacturing in a systematic manner, and to that end began to look out for a suitable site. However, before closing with a landowner for a lease, he found that he would not be able to carry out his plans, owing to the disorganisation of labour caused by the rush to the goldfields. No man could be found to stay at a trade for a good daily wage while the temptation of making a fortune by digging existed, and while tales of magic success continued to reach the centres of industry. All the men Mr. Macintosh had in his employ left him, and went to the Turon goldfields, so that he was perforce compelled to work without assistance. In this time of trouble his wife proved herself a tower of strength, and with her encouragement he continued to plod on uphill for three years, after which time those diggers who had been unsuccessful, and had returned to the town, disgusted with their ill-fortune, began to seek work again.

In 1854 he recommenced his old work with one assistant, and gradually his business grew until at present it employs forty hands, in the distribution and sale per month of 500 tons of the various articles of merchandise dealt with in the hardware trade. The business is at present conducted mainly by two of his sons, whom, some years ago, he admitted into partnership, under the style of J. Macintosh and Sons, and is one of the largest and most flourishing establishments of its kind in Sydney. Although keenly alive and attentive to all matters relating to his private business, and seemingly absorbed in the well-being and development of his establishment, Mr. Macintosh has given a considerable amount of attention to public affairs. He has from an early time taken great interest in the Mechanics' School of Arts, and in every way has striven to develop and extend its sphere of usefulness, both as a member and also when on its committee. He early saw its advantages and was one of the first to appreciate them, as well as to see the important place it would eventually take among the useful and educational establishments of New South Wales. On the 1st December 1861, he offered himself as a candidate for the office of alderman to the electors of Macquarie ward, in opposition to the sitting member, Mr. John Caldwell, and succeeded in defeating him by a considerable majority. This honourable office he held for sixteen years, during which time he was elected on eight different occasions to represent the same ward in the council. While alderman he devoted

himself to its duties, and never sought excuses for not attending to the works of public utility that demanded attention. More especially did he devote himself to all that related to the water supply and sewerage of the city, holding that cleanliness and plenty of water were the first essentials towards securing the healthfulness of the city. As far back as 1867 he, in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, advocated the scheme which was projected by him, and which has been since carried out, for the sewerage of the eastern suburbs and the city to Bondi.

During the elections of 1871-2, which were forced on by the discussion on the border duties, Mr. Macintosh offered himself as a candidate for Parliament. He was urged to this action by his desire to see justice done to the city corporation, which body had been ignored by the Government and the Legislature, and had not been listened to when it was found necessary to approach Parliament in the interests of the city. To try and remedy this state of things, he offered himself to the electors of East Sydney, supporting the views of Sir James Martin, who was unwilling that Victoria should be enriched by what properly belonged to New South Wales. The result of the election was that Mr. Macintosh was elected second on the poll. The object for which he entered Parliament—the promotion of municipal government—absorbed his attention as a member, and his best endeavours were directed to obtain an increase in their endowments, together with obtaining grants to them of lands for reserves, in order to provide the people with parks and free open spaces for recreation and health. In order to more effectually have this matter attended to, he moved, and succeeded in carrying, a resolution that a select committee of the Legislative Assembly should be appointed to inquire into our system of municipal government. The committee sat, and a large amount of evidence was taken relating to the city, suburban, and country councils, and much valuable information was disseminated amongst members, so that the question before long obtained the full attention it deserved. The result of Mr. Macintosh's exertions was most satisfactory, as a more liberal policy of dealing between the Government and the municipalities was adopted, especially in the matter of the amount of the endowments awarded to them. Together with this increase in the endowments, he furthered considerably the dedication of reserves and parks for the public benefit, and provided for their improvement. Among the reserves which he obtained for the public use, and upon which lasting improvements were effected, may be mentioned that of Rushcutters' Bay, which now is such a fine and beautiful park, in place of the expanse of mud and sewage that covered the foreshore of that bay. He also secured for public use large and useful areas of land on the Blue Mountains, situate between Lapstone Hill, near Emu Plains, and the Victoria Pass, near

Hartley. He has thus shown the interest he takes in the people of the country, and has demonstrated that, outside his own particular business, he can unselfishly attend to the wants and the good of others.

In politics, as may be gathered from what has gone before, Mr. Macintosh is a Liberal of broad views, but is not in any sense a party man. His support is given to the party in power in all matters that tend to develop the resources of the colony, and which appear to him to be of the most benefit to the people of the country. His motto may be said to be "*Pro bono publico*," as he has never allowed the interests of individuals to supplant the interests of the country at large. He sat in the Legislative Assembly up to the end of 1880, when, at the elections that then took place, he did not seek re-election. This step was taken on account of domestic calamity, his wife having died in that year. But his merits were not allowed to lie unhonoured, for, in December 1881, he was offered and accepted a seat in the Legislative Council—an honourable position worthy of the man upon whom it was conferred. He is a constant attendant in his place in the Upper Chamber, and gives useful work to the public service.

In 1868 Mr. Macintosh was appointed to the commission of the peace for the colony of New South Wales, and attended regularly once a week on the roster for several years. He has also held various semi-public offices, among them being one of a board of inquiry that investigated the circumstances relating to the unemployed and destitute. This board recommended the granting to those out of employment free passes on the railways, so as to enable them to seek for work in places where it was likely to be obtained. For some years he acted on this board, until the Government assumed the duty of providing for the unemployed, and appointed a Government board to grant free passes to new arrivals and destitute persons. This is not the place to discuss the merits or demerits of the system adopted, but all that can be here said is, that whatever was done, was performed with the best intentions, and Mr. Macintosh was inspired to work from purely philanthropic motives. In 1882 he was appointed by the Government to the office of Licensing Magistrate under the Licensing Acts of 1880 and 1883, within the metropolitan district. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Macintosh is a total abstainer, his appointment was hailed with approbation by the publicans and the general public, and at the expiration of his tenure of office he was reappointed to the position, and again a third time. This was conclusive evidence of the confidence reposed in him for the conscientious performance of his duties, which, there is little doubt, were not unfrequently of an unpleasing nature.

From a perusal of the above memoir, it can be seen how a man of moderate ability and education may, by steady adherence to his work, and supported by a courageous heart, acquire a position of esteem in the ranks of his fellow colonists. Industry and determination are twin brothers which can make a man perform work, that to others may appear out of proportion to the power of the individual. And the example of the Honourable John Macintosh stands out as an example to show that humble birth need not be any impediment to the success of an individual by which he may gain distinction.

Francis Bathurst Suttor, Esquire,

BATHURST.



ALTHOUGH Australia owes much to the work of those who, born in other lands, came to her shores to seek their fortune, yet there are many natives of the soil whose work has been as good and earnest, and to whom the advance of the country is equally due. As time goes on the foreign element in our population must lessen, and the work of Australia will be done mainly by the hands and brains of Australians. But till a quick national spirit burns among Us, and Australians shall be proud of their beautiful land, the true stamp that marks a people will be absent. Here is our home—equally of the man who has adopted the country as of the native-born—and it is earnestly desired that the sacred name of "home" should be used by Australians for Australia, and not be given to a foreign land. That we have sprung from a Celtic, Saxon, or Cymric stock we ought to be proud, but while ever remembering the land which was the home of our forebears, we must, to make it great, love the land of Australia, that is our own home. The lives of natives of this country who have taken an active part in its life, and have given their endeavours to forward its development, deserve to be recorded, and among them that of the subject of this memoir takes a not insignificant place.

Francis B. Suttor was born at Bathurst in 1839, of a family that was then, and has since been, well known in that district. He was educated at a local school when a child, and finished his education at the King's school, Parramatta, on whose rolls the names of many of our prominent men may be found. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Suttor left school and began with his father the pursuit of squatting, which was then the most promising career for a young man in Australia, and continued until he was twenty-four years old to work with his parent, when he thought of beginning business for himself. He accordingly took up land in the Bathurst and Wellington districts, and with characteristic energy began life in reality. His tastes and position determined him to make sheep-breeding a specialty, and as he always conducted his operations



F. B. SUTTOR

with intelligence and vigour, his efforts were crowned with success, as subsequent results proved. He has bred many valuable sheep of a high class, and improved the breed most noticeably ; many rich prizes at agricultural shows falling to his share. His scientific knowledge of sheep is very great and is highly appreciated : at the principal shows throughout the country he is in demand as a judge of sheep, and his opinion is much valued as an expert in wool. At an early date he saw the superiority of Tasmanian sheep, and has cultivated that description of animal for some time. To be the first flock master he has spared no expense nor trouble, and to obtain his end he purchased the celebrated "Broombee" flock of the late C. C. Cox, of Mudgee. The reward of his perseverance has been obtained, for the wool of Mr. Suttor's flocks, as the produce of the best and most carefully chosen sheep, has commanded the top prices in the London markets, a lasting tribute to his skill and intelligence, and one that cannot be contradicted. Besides devoting his attention to sheep, he has made it his business to try and produce a superior stamp of coaching-horse in New South Wales, a much-needed want, which in the hands of such a man was sure of success from the outset. The desired qualities of size and stamina, with fine shape and good action, were sought, and to obtain the desired end he imported the famous sire "Cleveland Bay" whose progeny has made such a name on the road.

Notwithstanding the demands made upon his time by his pastoral pursuits, and the cares attendant upon a life, whose work might at any season be counteracted by a change of weather, Mr. Suttor considered that he should devote some attention and time to the business of the country at large. The selfishness of those, who with wealth and an assured position, and possessing intelligence enough to make them of use to the State in her Parliament, yet are careless as to how matters outside their own affairs are conducted, deserves the strongest reprobation. Such people are not worthy the name of freemen, and can be only looked upon by their fellows as objects of contempt and scorn. In January 1875, Mr. Suttor successfully contested Bathurst, and since that time he has continued to represent that electorate without intermission till 1887, when he was defeated, mainly through the instrumentality of Sir Henry Parkes, as he at that time changed his views of fiscal matters, and advocated a protective policy as the best for New South Wales. During his Parliamentary life he has been an active member of the Legislature, and in three administrations he has been selected to hold different portfolios. In 1887 he became Minister for Justice and Public Instruction in Sir Henry Parkes' Administration, retiring the same year with the rest of the Ministry, and again took office in the same department under Sir Henry Parkes in 1878, on the retirement of the Farnell Ministry in that year.

Later on he became Postmaster-General, which he held until Parliament was dissolved.

He married, in 1863, Miss Hawkins, daughter of Mr. T. H. Hawkins, a well-known squatter in the west. Mr. Hawkins was a very old colonist, and was one of the pioneers of settlement of New South Wales, having arrived in the colony when quite a child, with his father, a naval officer. Mr. Suttor has a family of nine children, consisting of five girls and four boys, who are fine examples of native young Australians. He has just returned to his home from an extended visit to Europe, lasting over twelve months. During that time he has visited Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, and Spain, returning through the United States of America. The observations made by him during this trip will, no doubt, be of great service to his country, for his quickness and intelligence did not permit him to be a mere *gobemouche* traveller, but enabled him to treasure up and judiciously select for future use such experiences as will be of benefit to his fellow citizens. Such people as he can go out and see the superiority of the outside world, and return to Australia with the knowledge of her shortcomings, and with the determination to aid her to attain a position in the company of nations.



J. W. McLean.

THE HONOURABLE
John Donald Maclean,

COLONIAL TREASURER OF QUEENSLAND IN 1866.



IN the grand struggle of life the survival of the fittest is one of the main facts of existence. We often see instances of the truth of this assertion in history and in daily life, where some man of exceptional genius rises from the lowest rung of the pastoral ladder to the highest pinnacle of power, wealth, and happiness attainable in a new world like Australia. Such a man was the subject of this biography. He was not only blessed with a bright and joyous home, an amiable wife, lovely children, and many friends, but he lived to be the greatest financial authority in his country, and died the undisputed Shepherd King of Queensland—a land famous the world over for sheep properties of enormous magnitude.

Mr. J. D. Maclean was born in 1821 at Aird, in the parish of Snizort, near Portree, in the Island of Skye, Scotland, and was the youngest son of Mr. Donald Maclean, of Aird and Glen, a branch of the house of Duart, and one of the original directors of the Australian Agricultural Company of New South Wales. On finishing his education, and at the early age of sixteen, he accompanied his married sister and brother-in-law (Mr. John Maclean) to New South Wales. After staying a year at Capertee to gain colonial experiences, he started life on his own account, beginning with a cattle station on one of the creeks of the Upper Hunter, which he purchased from his eldest brother, who had come to Australia in 1821.

Mr. Maclean soon disposed of this property, as he did of two others, notably, Bonalbo, a cattle station on the Duck Creek (one of the affluents of the noble Clarence River); and a sheep property called Acacia Creek, between Grafton and the town of Warwick. In 1850 he made his great hit, in the purchase of Westbrook, the finest and largest sheep property on the famous Darling Downs—the cream of all Queensland. The extraordinary discovery of gold the year following raised sheep-stations to an almost fabulous price in Australia,

and no one benefited by it more than Mr. J. D. Maclean, as he often obtained as much as 25s. a-head for his maiden ewes, and that too for many years, for the Westbrook clip always stood high in the English and foreign markets. In 1858 he took his wife and eldest child to England, where he remained for two years, leaving Mr. Beit in charge of Westbrook and his other station properties in Queensland. On his return to that colony, in 1860, Mr. Maclean at once entered the first Queensland Parliament as member for one of the Darling Downs electorates, and took an active part in all the leading questions of the day. Although he strenuously refused to accept office in any Government, he always gave each Ministry a generous support when any measure of public utility was introduced. The Land Act of 1862 received his special assistance.

Indeed, that measure may well be termed his own Act, as he had the principal share in its design. It was, like himself, direct and to the point, containing less than half-a-dozen clauses, as clear as they were short. Yet, short as this Act was, it soon helped to stock and occupy more territory than all Victoria and New South Wales together; nay, of more extent than Great Britain and Ireland. Of a truth that Act was the making of Queensland, as it was the cause of the introduction of much foreign capital into the colony, and the appearance of many wealthy scions of the nobility of England and Scotland as squatters on a large scale, who hoped to make colossal fortunes under the Southern Cross, and return to their respective countries in a few years. To various gentlemen of this type, Mr. Maclean, at one time or another, advanced over a quarter of a million sterling, secured, of course, on their stocks and stations, and always to enable them to increase and improve their sheep or cattle properties, as the case may be, but never for the purpose of extravagance or folly. In these and other ways he became at last to be esteemed one of the pillars of the State, insomuch that when the only bank in Queensland then had suspended payment in 1866, consequent on the financial panic that followed the breaking of eighteen banks in England in that year, Mr. Maclean was looked upon as the only man capable of saving the colony at that critical juncture. That he did save it, there is no doubt whatever; but it, nevertheless, cost him his life, for in riding home one day from the Treasury he was killed by a fall from his horse. He had then been Colonial Treasurer barely a year; yet in that short time he filled the public coffers by one of the most simple and adroit pieces of political devices ever resorted to in a new country in times of general distrust and alarm, viz., the issue of Treasury bonds, guaranteeing interest at the rate of 10 per cent., secured on the lands of the colony, for all money advanced to the Government of Queensland. It is said that when he

accepted the Treasury, the bank had only eightpence to the credit of the Government, not a shilling to pay a constable or civil servant, and not knowing where, or how, immediate payment could be obtained, the panic was so sudden and tremendous. The colony, reduced to the last degree of existence, almost to its last gasp, appeared to breathe again, as it were, when it was announced in all the papers of Queensland that Mr. J. D. Maclean had consented to accept the office of Colonial Treasurer. But this conspicuous portion of his career is best told in the columns of the *Melbourne Argus* of 19th December 1866:—"It was not till 1863, however, that Mr. Maclean took any active part in politics in his adopted country. He then became a staunch supporter of the Hon. R. G. W. Herbert, who at the time was Colonial Secretary. When Mr. Herbert retired from office, succeeded by Mr. Macalister, Mr. Maclean passed over to the opposition with his leader; and when in June of the present year (1866) the Macalister Government retired from office, in consequence of the refusal of the Governor to assent to the Legal Tender Notes Bill, and Mr. Herbert again assumed office, Mr. Maclean joined his Government as Treasurer. The time was a very critical one, and the task the new Treasurer had before him was one of unusual difficulty, but he carried the Government safely through the troubles which beset them, and the budget which he prepared, and the ability with which he expounded and defended it, were considered very remarkable. It was under his auspices that the 10 per cent, debentures were issued. When Mr. Herbert again retired from office to proceed to England, and Mr. Macalister again succeeded to the reins of power, Mr. Maclean accepted the responsibilities of the Treasury."

The accident which led to his death at the early age of forty-five was fairly recorded in a brief telegram that appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 19th December 1866:—"On Saturday Mr. Maclean was riding his favourite horse Peisley from Toowoomba to Westbrook, in company with Miss Beit, who was slightly in advance, and did not see him fall. On discovering it she got off her horse to assist him, and found him unable to speak. She sent for Dr. Armstrong and other assistance, and to the head station. The cause of the accident is unknown, and probably never will be known. It is surmised that Mr. Maclean must have been either in a fit, or that the horse gave a leap, and that he, having a loose rein, may have lost his seat and fallen off. The ground on which he fell had neither stump nor stone, but was very soft." His death was thus noticed in the *Queensland Daily Guardian* of the 17th December 1866:—

"It is with profound regret that we have to record the very sudden death of the Hon. John D. Maclean.

"The mournful intelligence reached Brisbane yesterday morning, and caused a great shock to all who had enjoyed the lamented gentleman's acquaintance. Mr. Maclean's connection with Queensland was of long standing. Men were proud of him as a self-made man and a living example of what time, faith, and energy could accomplish in a British colony. He emigrated from the Isle of Skye some eight-and-twenty years ago, and commencing from the lowest grade of pastoral life, laboured until he reached its summit. We believe that Mr. Maclean's career was almost exclusively passed in what has, since separation, been a part of Queensland, and therefore this colony has every right to claim him as a son. About seventeen years ago he rather surprised the squatting world by the purchase of the celebrated station of Westbrook, which he bought, for what would now be considered a ludicrously small sum, from Mr. Hughes. Since that purchase his success would seem to have been, up to the commencement of the present year, uninterrupted, and he was reputed to be amongst the wealthiest men in Australia. The monetary difficulties which have of late prevailed in these colonies no doubt caused him inconvenience ; but, with so large and so substantial a property as he possessed, we imagine that these must have been but of a temporary character. His business transactions amounted to upwards of £300,000 a-year, and he had an interest in no less than forty stations. Mr. Maclean has principally resided in Quiraing, Edgecliffe-road, Wollahra, Sydney, New South Wales, where his widow and young family are now living. On the re-accession of Mr. Macalister to office, Mr. Maclean reluctantly accepted the post of Treasurer, which was, we understand, almost forced upon him. It was felt at the time that the state of affairs required that men who possessed a stake in the country should form a part of its Government, and that his well-known name would add to its weight and stability. His habits of life, however, were not of the town, and the late hours of last session and anxiety attending his office evidently weighed upon him. 'This work will be the death of me,' he observed one day to a friend ; and in some degree it has, we greatly fear, proved so. On Saturday afternoon he went up to Toowoomba in the coach from Helidon, and in reply to a question of an acquaintance in the down coach, said laughingly, he must return on Monday for fear they would be advertising for him, alluding to a squib a few weeks ago in a contemporary. It was, we see, otherwise ordained. We believe that there are few who would deny that the subject of this brief notice was a remarkably favourable example of a self-made man, simple and unostentatious. It was said of him by those who knew English society well that had he chosen to become a Norfolk or Berkshire squire he would have been made welcome in the charmed circle of country

society. He had none of the disagreeable characteristics of the *parvenu* or *nouveau riche* about him; easy, genial, and pleasant, he never reminded you of the gold in his pockets, or tried to make you feel a smaller man than himself. In Mr. Maclean, one of the celebrities of this new world has passed away, and few have left it with so many friends and so few enemies."

His character, however, is best summed up in the language of his esteemed friend, the late Mr. Lachlan Mackinnon, one of the original proprietors of the Melbourne *Argus*, who knew him long and well:—"He was a good-hearted and generous man, liberal and charitable in his sentiments, of keen intellect, and strong instincts; vigorous, acute, and able; a man whom Queensland could ill afford to lose." He had no splendid vices, or low tastes, and was singularly temperate in all things. In matters of religion, his views were large and enlightened. Without being a scoffer, he always held himself free to go where he pleased; and, as his wife was a member of the Church of England, it pleased him to go there occasionally. He told a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, who remonstrated with him for neglecting the church in which he had been reared and educated, that he did not know which was the Church of Scotland in Australia, as it was so divided in itself.

He was a tall, large-framed, handsome man, dark-eyed, dark-haired, and somewhat dark-complexioned.

As instances of his generosity and large-heartedness, it might be mentioned that he advanced £10,000 to his nephew, G. R. Maclean, to stock and carry on the latter's stations on the Angellala and Upper Warrego, and £17,000 to his cousin, Jonathan Maclean, to purchase Bendango, near Roma; besides large donations (in his will) to his relations in Capertee and the Isle of Skye. He also gave a cup annually to the Warwick Turf Club, and subscribed liberally to most of the charitable institutions. But perhaps the most signal instance of his fine nature was manifested a few years before his death, when an old assigned servant (one of the last of the convicts, who had been assigned to his eldest brother, then long since dead) came to him, feeble, blind, and penniless. Instead of giving him a few shillings, or sending him to the poorhouse, he took him to his own sumptuous mansion near Double Bay, Sydney, and had servants and doctors to attend him until he recovered. When the old man expressed a wish to return again to the interior, Mr. Maclean gave him enough clothes and money for his journey. Indeed, so exceptional a man was Mr. J. D. Maclean, so much out of the way of ordinary mortality, that he allowed his mother-in-law (the worthy widow of a doctor) £300 a-year to manage his household; and, more singular still, she left him her sole heir at her death, although

her favourite (and only) child was then alive. His noble mansion of Quiraing (called after a mountain in Skye), on the heights of Woollahra, is a noticeable object to the seafarer as he sails up Sydney Harbour from the mighty Pacific.

One of Mr. Maclean's stations, Rawbelle, was sold for £130,000, and another, Westbrook (now the property of Sir Patrick Jennings), for £200,000. It is vain to speculate what would be the probable amount of his wealth had he lived until to-day, as everything he touched seemed to turn into gold. In his progress through the world he appeared to have fortune ever as his handmaid, for he was both happy and prosperous in all the relations of life ; and, even in death, she did not desert him, as his end was as painless as it was brief. A generation has nearly passed away since these stirring events occurred, yet Queensland has failed to produce a squatter, financier, and statesman (combined) equal to the youth who left Scotland in the *Midlothian* in 1837.

A broken column on the Darling Downs (on a rising plot of ground, in sight of his elegant residence at Westbrook), erected as a token of affection and esteem by his sorrowing widow, is all that is now left of the illustrious John Donald Maclean, the saviour of his country, and the prince of squatters in his day—a sad picture of the uncertainty of life, and of the transitory nature of all human glory and felicity, reminding the philosophical student of history of the headless statue of a long-forgotten Pharaoh recently recovered from the desert sands of Egypt, which had hidden it for countless ages, and bearing this admonitory inscription on its pedestal:—

" I was Azymusdes, king of kings."



H. S. BADGERY.

Henry Septimus Badgery, Esquire.



THE busy time of a man engaged in the pursuit of his own affairs is treasured like the rarest gems, and does not afford much space for attention to matters beyond the private business of the individual. Yet often men have been found who, though compelled to work hard for their own wants, have not been unwilling to do something for the good of their fellow-citizens. This unselfishness recommends such men to our attention, and when we may recall those who have deserved well of their country their names are the first to suggest themselves to us. In a country such as ours, where the pursuit of self is so absorbing, the action of one who could find time from his own employment to devote to his fellow-citizens is deserving of the highest praise, and is worthy of imitation by all. To the number of such men the subject of this sketch belongs, and deserves to be placed among the representative men of Australia.

Henry Septimus Badgery was born at Sutton Forest on the 9th December 1840, and is the seventh son in a family of twelve children. His father was a native of the colony, being born in 1803, and his father before him was a native of Devonshire, England, and was one of the first free immigrants that settled in New South Wales. The early education of Mr. H. S. Badgery was obtained at the Goulburn Grammar School, where he remained until he was fifteen years old, under the able tuition of Mr. David Patterson, then so well known as a successful schoolmaster. At the time when Mr. Badgery finished his education the colony was suffering from a serious depression caused by bad seasons, in consequence of which he had to go at once to work, and went to his father's station, where he first became acquainted with the management of cattle and sheep, and learnt the business of all that relates to stock and station life. The knowledge acquired so early enabled him in after years to establish himself in the present prosperous business he now occupies as cattle salesman and general stock and station agent. Up to the year 1864 Mr. Badgery was thus employed in country life, and passed through the course usual to such, experiencing the same vicissitudes and hardships common to so many who have been placed in a similar position. Seeing that the

life of a station did not show him much prospect of advancement, Mr. Badgery in 1864 took out an auctioneer's license, and set up at his native place, Sutton Forest, as a salesman of all kinds of stock. In this business he was successful, and prospered so well that he married, in 1869, Miss Julia Pitt, daughter of Mr. G. M. Pitt, the well-known stock and station agent of Sydney. Mr. Pitt was also a native of the colony, having been born on the Hawkesbury River. It may be here mentioned that in his youth Mr. Badgery was one of the best horsemen in the country, and for rough riding could not be surpassed. His feats in the saddle are still remembered, and his victories over buck-jumpers have been many and well known. The peculiar style of riding necessary for the stockman in the bush after cattle demands qualities which few possess in a high degree. As a fast bush rider in that particular style Mr. Badgery was unequalled, and his courage and daring are not forgotten yet.

Going from the bush into a larger centre of civilisation, he went to reside at Maitland in 1870, and shortly afterwards joined Mr. J. E. Wolfe as stock and station agents, which firm was afterwards augmented by the admission into it of Mr. J. N. Bruncker. In the conduct of this business Mr. Badgery became well known as a hardworking, clear-headed man, and acquired a large amount of popularity. This was shown by his being elected as an alderman by a large majority over his opponent, and by the subsequent election to the mayoralty of Maitland. It was during this period that the floods of 1876 were so disastrous in the Hunter district, and in that trying time Mr. Badgery was most energetic and effective in assisting those who had suffered through the inundations. Steadily attending to his private affairs, and attentive to the interests of his fellow-citizens, he occupied himself quietly with building up for himself a position of respectability in the community. His desire to be of service to his country made him ever keep before his eyes the possibilities of entrance into public life, and this he never lost sight of in the most absorbing occupations of his life. His experience in municipal life showed him how public business should be conducted, and formed a good school, in which he learned the duties and habits of a member of the Legislature. On the death of Mr. Stephen Scholey, member for East Maitland, Mr. Badgery stood for the vacant seat, and the majority by which he was returned to the Legislative Assembly showed him that he had won the confidence and support of the electors. He sat as representative of East Maitland until the following general election, when he stood for the electorate of Monaro, and was returned at the top of the poll. All through that Parliament he occupied the same seat, and at the next election he was again returned by the electors of Monaro as their representative, although against his expressed wish, and in his absence from the district. This compliment showed the

esteem in which Mr. Badgery was held, and acknowledging it with the same grace that it had been paid, he consented to sit for that electorate, although he would have preferred to represent his native district, Camden. Loyalloy he gave his time and attention to the business of Monaro during the life of that Parliament, and at the next general election he announced his intention of contesting Camden. Before the election took place he was induced to join the Government formed by Mr. Dibbs as Minister for Works. This was not a wise step to take, as Mr. Dibbs was not well supported. Indeed, when the latter went to the poll he was rejected by his constituents, which defeat reacted on all his supporters. Mr. Badgery felt it among others, and was rejected at Camden when he submitted himself to the electors. Perhaps the strongest matter that worked for his rejection was the fact that he was unwilling to resort to the usual electioneering tactics, and went to the electors solely as a Minister of the Crown. As a Minister of the Crown he was rejected, and it was not through any hostility to himself personally that he was defeated. He considered that he, as a Minister of the Crown, ought to be elected by the free and unbiassed will of the people. The opposition towards the party to which he had attached himself was too strong; Mr. Dibbs was not popular, nor had gained the confidence of the country, and Mr. Badgery retired from public life. During his career in the House his conduct was marked by close attention to his duties, and no measure of any importance was passed without his name appearing on the tellers' lists. His constituents found in him a representative that not alone listened to them when they asked him to act for them, but one who of his own motion interested himself in the welfare of his electorate. Since his retirement from the Assembly he has had many requisitions from both town and country constituencies asking him to represent them, but has confined himself to the business of his firm, which, under the style of Pitt, Son and Badgery, does one of the largest businesses in New South Wales. His energy, and the care he takes in conducting all the business confided to him, has given the firm a name which secures for it a large number of clients. Among those who have helped to make this land of Australia the name of Henry Septimus Badgery deserves a place.

Samuel Willington Cook,

TURANVILLE.



WITHOUT the strong hands and the bold hearts of the early pioneers of Australia, the greater part of the continent would be still unknown and impenetrable "bush," and the aboriginal—perhaps the lowest specimen of the human race in intelligence and capacity—would still be roaming over the land that now teems with wealth and civilisation. But they came, the hardy pioneers of Anglo-Saxon race, and struck the first blows which were to open a way for the entry of prosperity and freedom into Australia. The history of the lives of these men is the early history of the country, and though coloured by the same surroundings, there is often to be found in the life of the individual something to make him different from his fellows.

Samuel Willington Cook was born in 1802 at the village of Warleggan, near the town of St. Neots, in the county of Cornwall, England ; so well known in ancient history as the place to which the ships of Phoenicia came for tin and other articles of commerce. The family of which he was a member belonged to the country, his father being a farmer and grazier. The rudiments of his education were obtained in his native village, but owing to it being necessary for him to work on the farm, he was unable to develop his powers in the higher branches of learning. For some years he assisted his father in his business, which must have thriven, for we find him, while still young, marrying a Miss Dangar, sister to Mr. Henry Dangar, of Neotsfield, Singleton, New South Wales, the original owner of that estate. After his marriage Mr. Cook left Cornwall for Lake Ontario, Canada, where he remained for a few years. However, he found that in that place it would not be possible for him to make such advance as he desired, so he quickly made up his mind to boldly go further before yielding to circumstances, and he returned to England with his family. Here he stayed but a very short time, sufficient only to enable him to prepare for a voyage to Australia, which in those days—previous to the age of magnificent



S . W . C O O K

steamers that make the voyage from England to Australia but a pleasant holiday trip—was a most serious undertaking. He, with his wife and family, reached Sydney in 1837, and without delaying in the town, he proceeded into the interior, ready with a bold heart and high determination to wrest from the wilderness the fortune that he had been unable to win in more civilised countries. At that time the late Mr. William Dangar resided at Turanville, where Mr. Cook stayed for some time before proceeding on independent work. It may be here mentioned that Turanville is at present in the possession of Mr. Thomas Cook, a son of the subject of this memoir. In that age of pioneering it could not be long before a person of such an active and adventurous character as Mr. Cook, would go forth to claim from its primitive state the rich lands that are overrun with "bush" in Australia. His first effort in this way was to take up for Mr. H. Dangar the "run" now known as "Myall Creek." This run is known by name through the length and breadth of Australia, having gained its notoriety from a foul and tragic occurrence of which it was the scene. In 1839, as was then the custom, a number of convicts were working on the Myall Creek Station, as assigned servants. Some hostility existed between them and the aborigines in the neighbourhood, on account of the retaliatory attacks made on one party by the other. In order to gratify their revenge for some deed of greater severity than usual, the convicts collected together, and led away under specious pretences a number of aborigines who had been on a friendly footing with them before. After treating them in a most brutal manner, they slaughtered them mercilessly, sparing in their blind passion neither young nor old, and shooting down and sabreing men, women, and children without discrimination. The bodies were afterwards burned by those fiendish monsters; but suspicion being aroused by the disappearance of the blacks from the neighbourhood, together with the discovery of a heap of charred bones, the murder came to light. One of the convicts gave information of the occurrence, which was corroborated by the discovery among the bones of the skeleton of a blackfellow of gigantic proportions, which reminded men that among the blacks who had disappeared, was a very tall old man known about by the name of "Daddy." For this crime, which is one of those that stain the annals of New South Wales, six Europeans were found guilty, and were hanged in Sydney.

After taking up and establishing "Myall Creek" station Mr. Cook formed, further west, the station "Ferrambone," situated on the Barwon River. This was for himself, and he settled upon it, stocking it with cattle. He was not destined to remain there, as like many others in those times, the depredations committed by the blacks upon the cattle and horses of the settlers forced him to abandon

"Ferrambone," and seek some more peaceable spot, where, secure from the aggressions of the natives, he might make a home, and bring up his family in comfort and content. Again he is to be found working for Mr. H. Dangar, having been employed by that gentleman in forming a station at Paradise Creek, near Inverell; to which work he gave his attention until he again found himself in the position to work for himself. Thalaba Creek, a tributary of the Barwon, was the scene of his labours, and there he established the station of Bullcari, for cattle and horses, which he raised with varying success. This run he eventually exchanged with the late Mr. H. Dangar for Nemingra, near Tamworth, at which place he resided for many years, devoting himself to the pursuits incident to a squatter's life. In 1869 Mr. Cook removed to Newcastle, where he spent the remaining years of his life, until his death, which occurred at Lucerna, near Newcastle, on Easter Sunday, April 1881, he being then eighty-two years of age.

Some of the episodes of the early years of his colonial life are interesting, as showing the many difficulties and dangers that the early settlers in Australia had to contend with. At "Ferrambone" the huts of himself and his servants had to be loopholed, in order that the frequent attacks of the blacks might be repulsed with rifles. Life then was life in an enemy's country, stealthy and treacherous enemies, against whose attacks the settler had to be constantly on his guard. It was not always from behind defences that the settlers could meet their foes, fighting often taking place in the open country. On one occasion Mr. Cook owed his life, in one of these skirmishes, to the vigilance of a faithful black boy, who turned the direction of a spear aimed against his master by a hostile blackfellow they encountered. On another occasion, when riding through the bush, Mr. Cook escaped death at the hands of a wild black, whose deadly boomerang whizzed past his face so close as to almost graze the skin. That the chastisement inflicted on the blacks was often deserved cannot be denied. Often, when standing at his stockyard, Mr. Cook has seen cattle coming in with spears sticking in their sides, streaming with blood and bellowing with pain. And when engaged out on the run he has found the carcasses of cattle lying dead, slain with spears, having but a few pounds' weight of flesh cut off, the rest of the body being left for the repast of crows and wild dogs. In that early time, the foremost in the van of the pioneer squatters was Mr. Cook, who was ever pushing out in unreclaimed wilds, and carrying with him the onward progress of the civilisation which has made Australia what she is at present, and which entitles its pioneers to be classed among the men who are representative of the country.



Robt. B. Kirtland

Captain Robert Breckenridge,

NEWCASTLE.



APTAIN ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE is one of those pioneer colonists who have settled down to a peaceful and prosperous citizenship after a long career usefully and staunchly spent at sea. His life record is one of nautical travel, not unmixed with adventure, which will have an interest of its own for many a pioneer, and the story of his life during that period reads like a series of passages from his own old familiar log-books. Such men as he bring to their part in the work of forming the totality of future Australian citizenship a sturdy virility and a manly and vigorous fibre which has already done much to knit together the tense woof into which social life in these colonies is woven.

Robert Breckenridge is the son of John Breckenridge and Marion Cassilis, of Lanark, Scotland. Born at Leshmahaga, Lanarkshire, on 18th August 1823, his early life was spent in Ayrshire, whither his family had removed, his father holding there two sawmills. At the age of sixteen, after leaving school, and while in a lawyer's office, young Breckenridge suddenly made up his mind to go to sea, and thereupon engaged as an apprentice in the barque *Sultan*, then lying at London Docks, and loading for Sydney. On 11th June 1839 he sailed in that vessel for Sydney, making one of the fastest passages then on record. On arrival cargo was discharged at Campbell's Wharf, and the *Sultan* left for Manilla, and thence back to London, arriving there after an absence of thirteen months. Since then Captain Breckenridge has made twelve other voyages round the world before settling down to his present business in Newcastle. His second and third voyages were made in the same vessel to Sydney and Hobart Town respectively, and were both terminated by May 1843. By this time the period of apprenticeship had expired, and our young sailor joined the barque *Superior* as second officer, and in that vessel voyaged to Demerara and Sierra Leone, leaving London on 18th June 1843. On this voyage a serious accident, which might easily have been a fatal one, befel our subject. A mast rope, about 3½-inch Manilla cordage, broke with him while at the masthead, and

hurled him down headlong. He was saved by being thrown across the main lift, which prevented more serious consequences. On arriving at Sierra Leone, the *Superior* loaded with a shipment of one hundred and fifty liberated negro slaves, the owners of the vessel to receive £10 per head for every one landed alive at Demerara. On arrival there the owners of the sugar plantations boarded the vessel and selected their labourers like cattle. London was again reached on 4th January 1844. On 11th April he again left in the same vessel for the same places. After leaving Sierra Leone, Ichabo, a guano island off the African coast, was next visited, where they found some four hundred sail actively engaged in the selection of the deposit. The island was divided into claims from twelve to twenty feet wide, and while working that allotted to the *Superior* another serious accident befel the second officer. It was the custom to drive a tunnel in at the level of the island some eighteen to twenty feet, and then let the fall come away by knocking down the pillars of guano. While the second officer with three others was engaged at the far end of such a drive as this, filling some loose bags, someone warned the party that the whole body of guano, some hundred and twenty feet high, was coming down bodily. Before they could quite escape, the fall took place, and Mr. Breckenridge was buried about seven feet deep. As there were hundreds of men close by he was soon dug out, but on examination by several ships' doctors life was pronounced extinct. Just as the preparations were about complete for his interment, however, a heavy roller struck the boat in which the supposed corpse was being conveyed to the vessel, and the shock restored consciousness, and made further preparations unnecessary. London was again reached at the conclusion of this voyage on 31st March 1845. His next voyage was as chief officer of the *Isabella*, from Greenock to Demerara, returning on 22nd December 1845. This was followed by a voyage to Hongkong and Whampoa, in the *Anne and Jane*. From the latter place Mr. Breckenridge claims to have taken the first cargo of sugar that left China, returning to London 2nd April 1847. As chief officer he sailed from Greenock to St. Kitts in the *Casket*, returning 23rd December 1847. In February of the next year he repeated this voyage, returning 29th June 1848. In the ship *Hindustan*, as chief officer, he left Port Glasgow for Bombay in the following August, and on his return to London, on 12th August 1849, he passed as master at Trinity House, under Captain Bull and Mr. Coleman. There was at that date only one master who held a higher certificate than Captain Breckenridge out of London. The *Hindustan* was chartered by the East India Company in 1850 to proceed to Bombay and Hongkong. Captain Breckenridge made this voyage also, returning to London on 19th February 1851. In July of the same year

he sailed in the *Hindustan* for Valparaiso and San Francisco, arriving at the latter place in February 1852. Immediately the ship anchored all hands, except the doctor, second officer, sailmaker, carpenter, and chief officer, deserted the vessel in waterman's boats, attracted, of course, by the gold discoveries. A day or two afterwards the second officer, carpenter, and sailmaker also decamped, and no hands could be got to replace them. While waiting, the doctor and Captain Breckenridge employed the time in shooting excursions, and in one of these the doctor, carelessly handling his gun on the boat, accidentally discharged that weapon, lodging a heavy charge of shot in his companion's left leg. Three weeks after mortification set in, and the surgeon insisted on removing the limb. This the patient objected to in forcible terms. During this time Captain Pooke succeeded in getting a crew together, and the *Hindustan* sailed without Captain Breckenridge, who lay in the doctor's care at an inn—the Sir Walter Scott Tavern—in San Francisco, until the arrival of the ship *Rajarthan* in April, which belonged to the same owners. The captain being ill, Captain Breckenridge was engaged as sailing master, and, throwing away his crutches, he set sail with a crew of fourteen all told, for which he had to pay the runners 150 dollars each on weighing anchor at Hongkong. Before reaching port the *Rajarthan* passed through a fearful squall, which threw her over so that the water reached the hatches in 'tween decks, while almost every sail was blown to ribbons. The ship righted herself, however, and Hongkong was reached in two months and twenty-four days from San Francisco. Thence went to Singapore, where Captain Anderson died, and Mr. Breckenridge took formal command. On the voyage home, when in lat. 30.3 S., and long. 46.22 E., south of Madagascar, a terrific hurricane was encountered. Precautions were just taken, when the hurricane struck the vessel in the midst of a dead calm, taking away the spars like reeds. The fury of the hurricane lasted about an hour and a quarter, leaving the vessel a picture of wreck and desolation. During his experience at sea Captain Breckenridge never saw the glasses so much agitated as they were on this occasion. At two p.m. they stood thus: Bar. 29.80, lineroid 29.95, symp. 29.58; at four p.m.—Bar. 29.52, lineroid 29.67, and symp. 29.34. The destroyed masts were replaced by old ones unshipped at Singapore, and at daylight next morning two other vessels were sighted, both in a desperately tattered condition from the effects of the storm. Damages were repaired in Table Bay, and London was reached with a full complement of cabin passengers on 2nd June 1853, after an absence of over two years.

This was the last of the long voyages undertaken by Captain Breckenridge as a mariner. After fourteen years buffeting about the world, he determined at

length to settle down on shore, and with that purpose sailed in the ship *Athelstan* as passenger from Liverpool to Adelaide, where he arrived, after a passage of one hundred and six days, on 7th December 1853. The first work he undertook was to go out to Mr. Cowan's property, at Worldsend, near Adelaide, where for ten days he assisted in reaping the farm crop, farm labour then being scarce. For this service he ultimately accepted refusing wages at the then usual rate of £1 per day. Thence he went to Melbourne, and went to the Ballarat diggings, where he remained two years. Here he contracted chronic dysentery, a disease not uncommon on the goldfields in the early days, and after fruitlessly trying the services of the medical men of Geelong and Melbourne, he came on to Newcastle and placed himself under the care of Dr. Bowker for four months without avail. In a very reduced and emaciated condition he had still enough courage left to take the command, in November 1855, of the brig *Deva*, the property of the late Mr. Brown, of the Ironworks, Pymont. In a month from joining he had shaken off the disease, and for two years traded to and from Melbourne with coal. On one of these voyages he was the victim of yet another accident, being stunned by the fall of an iron block off Wilson's Promontory. He was unconscious until the vessel arrived off Melbourne Heads, where he recovered so far as to pilot the vessel through the Rip and West Channel, when he again went below and had his injuries attended to. At the end of 1857 Captain Breckenridge finally gave up the sea service, and joined James Breckenridge at Port Stephens sawmills—then the best bush mill in the colony. The Captain was married by Dr. Lang in Sydney, 8th February 1859, on the same day that the reverend doctor underwent trial at the Supreme Court in the Berry slander case. He has now a family of three sons and two daughters, and carries on a lucrative business in Newcastle as Auctioneer and Timber Merchant. His career has been a chequered one, and full of colour and incident. He has always shown plenty of courage, and a manly disposition to cope with adversity and the accidents of fortune, and has been liberal and generous in unobtrusively, and without parade, giving from his earnings to those in want. He is now, at the age of sixty-four, a hale and hearty gentleman, and one of Newcastle's best-known residents.



J HURLEY.

John Hurley, Esquire,

CAMPBELLTOWN.



HERE is always a lesson to be learned from the contemplation of a successful life, and much encouragement can be obtained from studying its phases. Hope that springs eternal in the human breast must be fed and nurtured when one contemplates the difficulties that have been overcome by others, and to be conscious of the success of others is an incentive to conquer the troubles that encompass ourselves. To know that this success was long in coming, but did come at last, gives us strength to be patient, and to go steadily on, confident that, if deserved, our reward must come. The apparently never-ending succession of obstacles which obstruct us on our road onwards, and which so dishearten us, have been met by others, and have been by them overcome in time. So do the lives of those workers, who by steady work, patience, and soberness, have obtained place and fortune, give us encouragement in our own struggles, and show us that we are not the only ones who have to battle against Fortune, but that others have done so likewise. The hill is not climbed without toil, and when it is, and the bright prospect opens out upon the gaze of the traveller who has reached the summit, the trials and weariness of the upward road are forgotten, and the appreciation of the present blots out the past. This country contains among its people many who have had to fight their way, and among these the name that heads this memoir is distinctive of one whose example is deserving of imitation.

John Hurley, of Campbelltown, was a native of Limerick, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1796, and whence he emigrated to Australia while still a lad. Unlike many who land in foreign lands friendless and alone, who have to fight the fight of life unaided and with their own effort, Mr. Hurley had several influential friends, through whom he was taken in hand by Captain Murray, of Lake George. Captain Murray was father of Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and under him Mr. Hurley worked for several years, during which time he rose from a subordinate position to that of

superintendent of the station, which post he held for many years. The fact of his having been able to call Captain Murray his friend stood him in good stead, as it gave him a foothold and a support without which a friendless boy would have been in considerable danger. Under skilful guidance he acquired a full knowledge of the business of station life, and was enabled to make use of the opportunities that were afforded him in after life to improve the situations in which he found himself. So he was favourably circumstanced from the beginning of his colonial career, and it is to this first help from Captain Murray that he owed his success. After being at Lake George up to the year 1839, he then came to Campbelltown, where he remained for the rest of his life, and with which place his name became closely identified. His labours for the district from those early years had good effect, and were appreciated by the people of the district, who were not backward in recognising the merits of Mr. Hurley. Some time after going to live at Campbelltown, he married an Australian lady, daughter of Mr. Byrne, of Airds, and became the father of six children, all of whom survived their parents. Hardworking and enterprising, he amassed a considerable fortune, and all he made was obtained by honest toil. The success which attended him was well deserved and no man ever grudged him the wealth he acquired. As a coaching contractor he was well known, and the extent of these operations were very great. With a widespread system of coaches, and an extensive establishment of horses and men, he may be justly considered to have been the Cobb and Co. of his time. With tastes formed and cultivated in a country life, it is not surprising that he was an extensive breeder of horses, and took the liveliest interest in all the outdoor sports of the land. His stud farm was well known, and his stock made a name for themselves wherever they were. So favourably was his name known for the quality of his stock, that his horses were eagerly sought for the Indian market, and for years they continued to be most successful in India. Although he had his headquarters at Campbelltown, his squatting operations were extended over many parts of the colony, more especially in what is known as the Lachlan district. Here he opened up much of the country, and may be looked upon as the pioneer of the present thriving town of Cootamundra. His knowledge of the colony and its resources was extensive, learned by a long course of close observation and practical work. Such a man is the best colonist for a new country, and the proof of this is the success that attended him.

As evidence that his good name was clearly expressive of his worth, he during his life held at one time or another, every office of trust in the town where he resided, and he was respected and beloved by all who knew him.

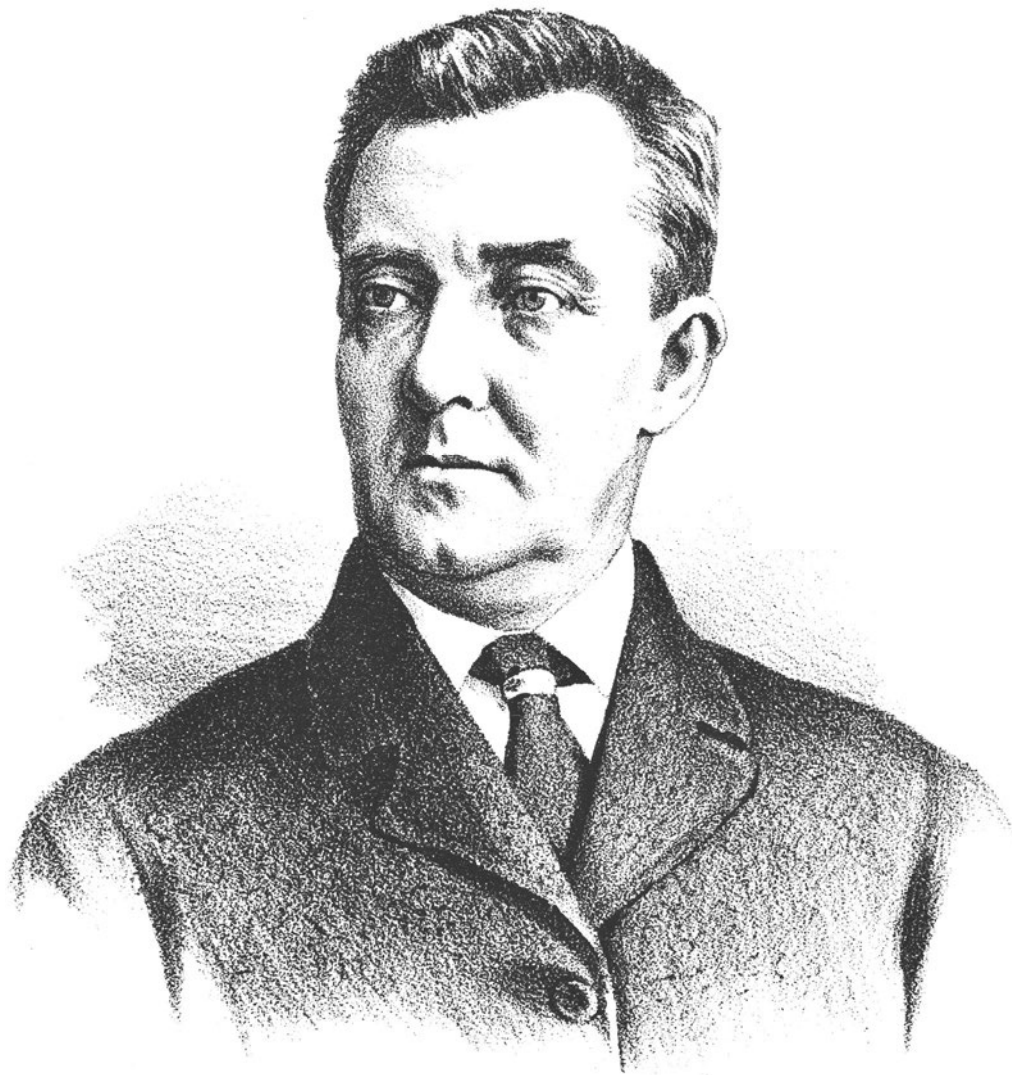
When the elections for members to the first Legislative Assembly under Responsible Government were held, he was invited to contest the Narellan electorate. This he did, and defeated a very popular candidate, Mr. J. W. Oxley, who had formerly represented that electorate in the old Legislative Council. In this contest Mr. Hurley headed the poll by a large majority. With the exception of two Parliaments, Mr. Hurley represented this constituency for twenty-one years, during which time he was always in his place to vote on matters of importance to the country, and his time as a member was always at the disposal of his constituents. His electorate always claimed and obtained his first care, and the unremitting attention he paid to its progress and development was worthy of his energetic and honest character. After the service of twenty-one years in Parliament he was beaten at the hustings on the question of "Free Selection," and the opinions he held on the question of "State Aid to Religion" being adverse to most of the electors, he was compelled to retire from public life. He never afterwards sought re-election, but contented himself with working steadily at his own private business, which he made most successful. Persevering and industrious, he amassed a fortune, and was enabled to pass the closing years of a well-spent life in ease and comfort, and free from the troubles that wait on want.

Amid his private cares and his own work, he was not asleep to deeds of philanthropy, and his love for his fellowmen inspired him in unselfish work in their behalf. To improve and elevate his fellows was uppermost in his mind, and he devoted a considerable space of time to philanthropic labours. When the late Mrs. Caroline Chisholm was engaged in the effort to help Irish immigrants to settle in the bright land of Australia, and so to enable them to attain to plenty and comfort which was denied them in their native land, Mr. Hurley came to her assistance, and besides materially aiding her by his influence and purse in her admirable scheme, he gave her a large house in which the immigrants could find a home while awaiting situations. The high honourable principles and strict integrity which so distinguished the man made his name known all over the land, and his charitable and philanthropic disposition made it to be beloved and spoken with respect. After a life spent in the exercise of his talents for the good of society as well as himself, Mr. Hurley died in 1882 at the ripe age of eighty-six years, amid the tears of his children, surrounded by those who loved him, and regretted by a community which owed him so much. His decease was noticed in the press of the colony, and was universally deplored, while on every side were given tributes to his worth. No better words can conclude this memoir than those of one who knew him, and who described his death as "the glorious sunset of a long and prosperous life."

Henry Wise, Esquire.



IN his high position as an officer of a large and important branch of the public service, the subject of this sketch is entitled to a place among those men whose work has tended to improve the condition of the people, and so has helped to make Australia. Mr. Wise began his official career in this colony in the office of the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, where he served for many years, seven of which were spent in the accountant's branch of that department. Here he showed great capacity for dealing with figures, as well as a good power of organising, which soon recommended him to the notice of his superiors as one eminently qualified for the management of a department. After some time his qualities drew to him the offer of an appointment in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, which he accepted, and on 1st January 1855 he resigned his clerkship in the Treasury and took up his duty in the bank. Here he worked with steadiness and attention for twenty-nine years, when his service to the country was rewarded by his promotion to his present position. On 13th November 1884 the trustees of the institution nominated him to His Excellency the Governor for the position of Managing Trustee of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, and in due course an intimation was conveyed to him that it was approved of. Since his appointment he has shown himself to be possessed of the most enthusiastic desire to render the establishment over which he presides popular with all who may use it, and a means of improving the condition of the country. Its convenience has also been carefully studied, and all who have dealings with it have ever been loud in their praises of the management. Under the able direction of Mr. Wise the mode of transacting business at the Savings Bank has been rendered rapid and simple, and even pleasurable to those whose business calls them there. When we consider the large number of separate operations that take place annually—those of 1887 alone being 221,656—it is a highly commendable fact that a complaint of incivility or dilatoriness on the part of the bank staff is very seldom made by the public, which speaks loudly in praise of the manner in which the establishment is conducted. The system which furnishes



H. WISE.

these results is due solely to Mr. Wise, whose well-known capacity has enabled him to devise and conduct the operations of the business under him with the regularity of clockwork.

Together with the qualities which enable him to be such a useful Government servant, Mr. Wise is possessed of very great artistic knowledge, together with a most refined natural taste. These he has cultivated largely, and he is esteemed as one whose opinion of a picture is worth having. Pre-eminently a critic of the beautiful in art, he was solicited in 1879 to act as a juror in the Fine Art section of the Exhibition which was held in the Garden Palace in that year. He, himself, although clever with his pencil, has not given any time to artistic work of a high class. His skill as a caricaturist is of no mean order, and in several of the public prints of the day proof of it may be seen. Several of his more elaborate works, which have been circulated in private only, and which are the best of his grotesque productions, have been held by competent judges to be both masterly in conception and finished in execution. It will be admissible, in a sketch of the life of Mr. Wise, to give some information of the establishment over which he presides. The following extracts are from a lecture delivered at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts on 22nd September 1857 on "Savings Banks," by the late Christopher Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G.:—

"The earliest approximation to a savings bank in this colony, so far as I have been able to ascertain, was, as in England, of private institution. It was established in 1817 or 1818 by Mr. Robert Campbell, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of those days, but whether of his own action, or at the instigation of Governor Macquarie, I have been unable positively to learn; for you must recollect that we are now going back to the dark ages of the colony, to times which many good colonists of the present day wish to sink into oblivion, but for my part I think they are not without their moral—or if within the period allotted to a single generation, from such beginnings so marvellous a social and material progress has been made, what may we not expect to be the result of the industry and enterprise of another generation, under the happy auspices of that civil and religious liberty which we so abundantly enjoy?

"We will assume Mr. Campbell to have been (as I believe he was) a man of philanthropic views and benevolent disposition, who, to induce the prison population of those days to lay by what little they might earn by extra labour, and by gratuities for good conduct, opened a sort of liliputian bank for the receipt of deposits, upon which he allowed a certain rate of interest (some or 8 per cent. I believe). It is certain that the prisoners' money (under the sanction of the Government) was handed over by the surgeon-superintendent of each ship, on arrival, to Mr. Campbell, who, acting as treasurer, was made responsible for the funds so deposited. The scheme thus came to be known as the 'Prisoners' Bank,' but to the extent of its operations, of the details of its management, and the amount of good it effected, I regret that I have failed to obtain any satisfactory information.

"The first movement for the establishment of a regular Savings Bank originated with Mr. George Miller, and was instituted under the Act 2 Wm. IV. No. 13, during the administration of the late Sir Richard Bourke, in the year 1832. The Governor was president, and a board of nine trustees was appointed to manage the affairs. They consisted of the late Judge Dowling, vice-president; the present Mr. Justice Therry, Colonel Shadforth, Mr. Wentworth, Thomas Walker, James Chisholm, William Macpherson, John Blaxland, and E. Deas Thompson—names all known and highly respected in this community. They held their first meeting at the Court-house, King-street, on the 26th July 1832, and conferred the office of accountant on Mr. George Miller.

"The loan of £100 was made by the Government to enable the trustees to commence operations, and Mr. James Chisholm granted the use of a room in his house in George-street, gratuitously, for twelve months, for an office.

"The Act of Council authorised 5 per cent. interest on deposits not to exceed £100, and restricted the trustees to loans on mortgages, or good bills, having not less than three names, at 8 per cent. interest. No loan to exceed £500.

"In the four months and a-half which ended the year 1832 the sum of £2981 was deposited by 157 depositors.

"In the year 1833 the deposits increased to £15,255, and the number of depositors to 2549. In this year the funds deposited with Mr. Campbell, as before stated, amounting to £2295, were transferred by order of the Government to the bank, and from this period, I believe, that gentleman ceased to carry on the arrangement which for fifteen years may be supposed to have conferred great benefits on the unfortunate outcasts for whose use it had been projected.

"The failure of the Bank of Australia, which had fed the mania for speculation by a wholesale system of discounting, and in which many of the leading merchants and settlers were involved, occurred in 1843, and caused a panic among the depositors in the Savings Bank. A rumour was circulated that the trustees had been discounting bills with the funds of the bank to an unsafe extent. It was known that some of the trustees were involved in the downfall of the Bank of Australia—confidence was destroyed—and on the 1st May 1843, a run was made on the Savings Bank, the doors of the institution were besieged by clamorous depositors, and £22,666 was withdrawn from the bank in two days—a sum, perhaps, more difficult to raise at that period than ten times the amount would be at the present time. At the end of the year no less than 1837 depositors were found to have withdrawn their savings, amounting in the aggregate to £50,000. This was a sore trial to the institution, but it stood the test nobly. The resources of the bank were found so ample and elastic that no difficulty was experienced by the trustees, even in those hard times, to meet every claim as it came in."



O. WEST

Obed West, Esquire.



YEAR by year the men whose lives are synchronous with the century are growing fewer, and one after another the forms and faces known to our fathers and known to us are passing along and down the road that leads to the shadowy portals of the grave. Soon will the misty cloud that hovers over the tomb enwrap in its folds the last remnant of those men who have been the living makers of this colony in the beginning, and time will leave to us but the memory of their deeds. The lives of good men remind us to make our lives consonant with justice and right, and in whatever sphere we may be placed, or under whatsoever circumstances, to determine that, come weal or woe, we will be true to ourselves and so be false to no man. It is not necessary to go to high places to find exemplars to guide us. It is not always among the great and famed that the best models are to be found. In a crowded street we may be sure that we are rubbing shoulders with many whose lives, though obscure and unknown to rumour with her thousand tongues, are models worthy of our imitation. A life of rectitude will win for the individual contentment of mind, satisfaction with himself, and fearlessness for the future. The same result accrues to the beggar as to the king, and no matter what may be the externals, the personality that is effected is similar in each case. And we are favourites of fortune to have among us examples of worthy men whose lives form the brightest spots upon the pages of our history.

Obed West is the son of Mr. Thomas West, of Essex, England, who came to the colony in the year 1800, and was born in Pitt-street, Sydney, on the 4th December 1807. The stock from which he is descended is of that fine old Saxon blood which has given such grand specimens of humanity to the British people. Obed West stands over six feet high, and though a man of eighty-one years of age he is of herculean proportions. Robust and vigorous as a man in his prime, he promises to reach a patriarchal age, which is getting more and more unusual as centuries roll on. His father was brought up as a wheelwright and carpenter, and had considerable experience in the fitting of mill machinery. As many another in the old country, the desire to improve his condition, and to

see foreign and unknown lands, urged him to leave England. Australia then, at the end of the last century, was a land of unknown possibilities, and when Thomas West landed in Sydney in the year 1800, there was little to show that the present great city was destined to cover the shores of Port Jackson. A harsh, uninviting convict settlement was not the seed likely to produce the beautiful city that is destined to become the capital of a great southern nation. At the time Mr. West landed in Sydney land was not difficult to obtain, and the settler had choice of any place he might wish. Little he knew when he settled upon a piece of land on the tank stream that the space occupied by his humble hearth would in the lifetime of his son, become portion of the busiest street of a busy city; and that the land so little valued would grow to be valued at many hundreds of pounds sterling per foot. In a brick cottage upon the land now occupied by the southern portion of the large warehouse of Hoffnung and Co. was Obed West born, and his young eyes looked out upon a stream with boats moored to the banks, over which he was to see roll years afterwards the great traffic of a mighty city. We in Sydney, who have only looked upon it for a few years, cannot conceive how such a rapid growth can be attained. Marvellous has been the power of man in the past, and for the future more marvellous will be the result of his work.

For some time after his arrival Thomas West was engaged as overseer of the carpenters and other tradesmen employed in the Government lumber yard. This yard at that time stood on the ground occupied by the south-east corner of the block, bounded by George and Bridge streets, and extended back to the Old Tank Stream. Here he attended to the work committed to him, and acquired the confidence of his superiors. Part of his earliest work was to superintend the hanging of the first peal of bells in the colony, which was the peal in the old St. Phillip's Church. Later on he was appointed superintendent of the gangs of convicts employed by the Government in procuring timber at the head of Lane Cove River, and while so employed he saw a great deal of the strange and sad life of the transported felons. After this establishment had been broken up he no longer continued a Government servant, but set up on his own account as a miller, and obtained from Lachlan Macquarie, in the first year of that gentleman's governorship, the grant of that portion of land now known as the Barcom Glen Estate, upon which he erected the first water-mill in Australia. Thus he may be considered the father of a great industry that will grow and spread over this land. The land that he had obtained for the site was rough and uncleared, as most of the land in Australia then was bush, but he resolutely set to work and had the mill ready to work in 1812, when

it was formally opened by Governor and Lady Macquarie in person. At the starting of the mill by the Governor he named the place Barcom Glen, which name it has retained ever since. For ten years Mr. West was engaged in milling, during which time young Obed learned the trade also, and was of great assistance to his father. At the end of that time Mr. West turned his attention to farming and stock raising at the Oaks, near Camden, where he remained for a considerable time, and succeeded in putting together a small capital. After obtaining a competency he retired into private life at Burwood, where, after residing some years, he died in 1859 at the age of eighty-six years, having been born on the 4th June 1773.

Mr. Obed West has now for many years carried on the business of cattle-breeding and agricultural work in the Camden district, and has made a name for himself as one of the most enterprising of the farmers of that place. At the same time he has had a large dairy business at Barcom Glen, at which place he also carries out the fruit-growing industry. Since 1810 he has continuously resided on the Glen estate, where he at present holds upwards of fifty acres of the original grant, half of which is within the city boundary. About twenty-five years ago he gave up active work, and has since spent the evening of his life in peace and retirement, enjoying the pleasures that wait on the green old age of a well-spent life. A man of his splendid physique could not go through life without being prominent in the sports of the Saxon race, and he would not have been true to his descent had he failed to excel in them. As a rifle shot and in the pigeon-shooting ground he was best known. His skill with the gun was remarkable, and for years he was considered the best marksman in the colony. Many trophies of value attest his excellence before the target and the trap, and his reputation was won and kept without stain or blemish. He holds the distinction of being the man to hold the first gold medal given for rifle shooting in the colony.

John Rendell Street, Esquire, M.L.A.



LIFE spent in attention to private business is not the best preparation for a member of the Legislative Assembly, and it renders a man less willing to take upon himself the cares and worries of a Parliamentary life. Tastes are formed antagonistic to such a career, and it can only be at the call of duty that a man in the autumn of his life will take upon himself the toil of public concerns. When such an one so does, to him must be shown respect and admiration, and when his action is wholly free from the smallest suspicion of self-seeking, then must his conduct be valued at a high price. John Rendell Street is an example of an unselfish man who, at much inconvenience to himself, has entered public life, considering that his duty called him, and that his country demanded his services.

John Rendell Street is a native of the colony, having been born at Woodlands, near Bathurst, on the 19th December 1832. He is sprung from a good old English stock, being the son of the late Mr. John Street, of Birtley, in Surrey, England, who came to the colony in 1823. At that time New South Wales was not much opened up, nor had the capacities of the country been tried, there being but a comparatively small portion of her great territory explored. Then, as now, attention was directed to wool-growing, and it was in view of this that Mr. John Street emigrated from England. He brought with him some merino ewes from the stud flock of the late Mr. Thomas Henty, of West Tarring, Sussex, with the intention of cultivating a better breed of sheep in the country of his adoption. The flocks of Mr. Henty were well known at that time as being of a superior quality, and were eagerly sought by sheep-breeders as the source of the best blood. This Mr. Thomas Henty was afterwards well known as the pioneer squatter of the western part of Victoria. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. John Street in the colony he obtained a grant from the Crown of the estate of Woodlands, near Bathurst, where the subject of this memoir was born.

John Rendell Street received his early education at home under the direction of private tutors, and at an early age he entered into a merchant's office in Sydney in 1848. After some years spent in acquiring a knowledge of mercantile



John R. Street

affairs, for which he showed a special aptitude, he began business on his own account in 1859 as a member of the firm of Allen, Street and Norton, general merchants and importers. Since that time he has attended to mercantile pursuits of different natures, and throughout his career has always held a high place in the commercial world of Sydney. Interested closely in his private business, he has not been able to take any very active part in public affairs until the last general election, when he was persuaded to come forward in the interest of Free-trade. However, he has never been backward in other matters that could be of service to his fellows, and in all things of a charitable or philanthropic nature he has ever been most prominent. For many years he has been Vice-President of the Sydney Hospital, which institution owes much to his clear common sense and to his honest and kindly disposition. Among his fellow-citizens he is looked upon as a man whose word once passed will never be broken, and who, when he puts his hand to the plough, will go forward and cut his furrow without once looking back. With such a reputation as this any man might be proud, and though reputation is known to be "oft got without merit, oft lost without deserving," in the case of John Rendell Street it has been honestly earned, and will not be easily lost. For a considerable time he has been pressed to permit himself to be nominated for different constituencies, but could not be prevailed upon to do so until, as before stated, the last general election. Then the question of Free-trade or Protection was the election cry, and in the interest of the former he came forward for East Sydney, and was returned. Since his election he has given a large portion of his time to the business of the House, and as a member of various committees his business knowledge has made his services invaluable. He is a regular attendant in his place, and though not taking any prominent part in the debates, he gives a conscientious vote on each matter of public importance. He holds the opinion that a new member ought to abstain from speaking until he has become familiar with the forms and rules of the House, and so while avoiding waste of time, he will be then better able to perform his duty at a later period. John R. Street is a good citizen, and his life is one that may be well held up for the imitation of those who come after him.

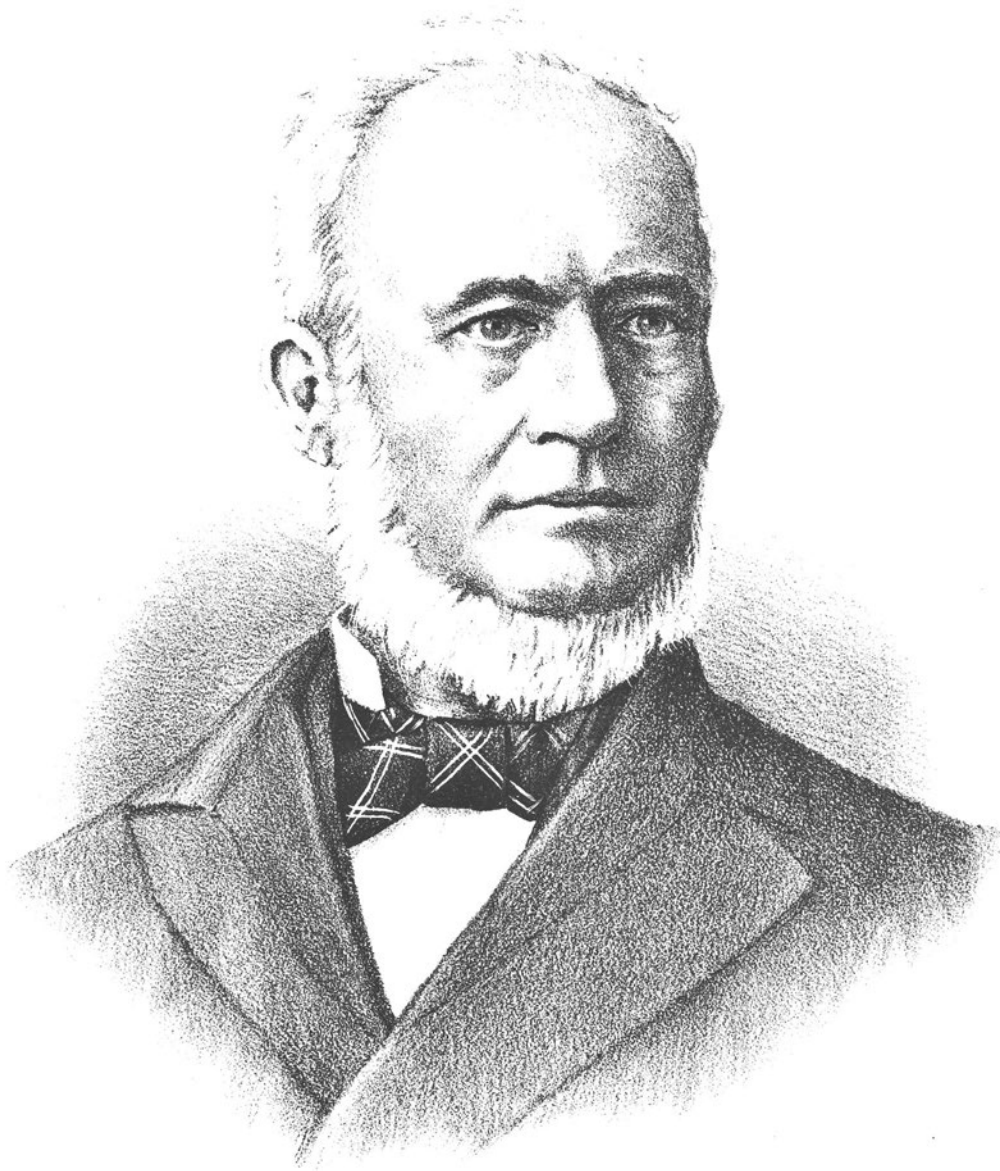
Richard Young Cousins, Esquire,

BATHURST.



OFTEN the acquisition of wealth has the tendency to induce those who acquire it to no longer busy themselves in the active affairs of life, but to study their own ease, and, to a large extent, pass their lives selfishly attentive to their own personal comfort. But many are not so, and we have frequent examples of men of means, made by their own labour, occupying themselves in the works of charity and benevolence and philanthropy, which make life more pleasant than to their less fortunate fellows. And also in local councils they do good service in aiding the improvement and development of the country. Such an one was the subject of this sketch, and when he died the district lost a good man and a useful citizen.

Richard Young Cousins was born at Hudesbury, England, and was educated at his native place, where he remained for only the early years of his boyhood. He came to Australia while still young, and went to Bathurst, where he entered the service of Mr. Thomas Kite. Like many of those who came to the colonies in the early days, he saw that in the bush was to be made fortune and position, which was reserved for only a select few in the city. In those times, ere the country was thickly populated, and when large areas of land were obtainable for a small sum, the opportunities for doing well were more numerous than at present. Consequently, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Cousins succeeded in amassing a fortune before he died. In the service of Mr. Kite he remained for several years, and eventually became manager for that gentleman. Here he obtained a thorough knowledge of country life, and became familiar with the profitable working of stations, so that after some years he took up a station of large acreage near Molong, and carried it on successfully for several years, when he relinquished it to his son and retired into private life in Bathurst. Here he did not selfishly give himself up to an easy life devoted to his own comfort alone. He busied himself in all municipal affairs, and in all that related to the welfare of the place he took a most active and prominent part. For many years



R. Y. COUSINS.

he occupied a seat in the Municipal Council, and had the honour to be elected the first Mayor of Bathurst. He was also President of the Bathurst Hospital for many years, and was always foremost in works of charity and benevolence. He married at Kelso, in 1847, Sarah Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Kite, of Bathurst, and has left a family of four sons and four daughters. His children follow in their father's footsteps, and are honoured and respected by their fellow-citizens. Mr. Cousins left large landed property in Bathurst, and owned besides several large and important farms. He died at his residence, "Bishops-court," Bathurst, on 27th August 1886. As a proof, and the best proof, of the high place he took in the estimation of his townsmen, the subjoined extracts from the *Bathurst Daily Times* are offered. Speaking of his death, that paper of 28th August 1886 wrote:—

"We are grieved to hear that Mr. Cousins died at his residence, 'Bishops-court', last night. Deceased had been a sufferer for some time from asthma and dropsy, and during the last few weeks had become so bad that grave fears were entertained of his recovery. These fears had increased during the last day or two, and yesterday he was so much worse that those of his relatives who were at a distance were communicated with by telegraph. In the afternoon he grew exceedingly weak, and in the evening he passed away.

"In the death of Mr. Cousins the district has lost one of its oldest residents and best citizens, and it is many years since his name became associated with our public affairs. Twenty years ago he was foremost amongst the gentlemen who were active in promoting the welfare of the community, and was always ready to take part in public meetings which had for their object the advancement of Bathurst and its neighbourhood. He was a ready and vigorous speaker, and the eloquence with which he dealt with different subjects must be remembered by numbers of his old friends. The latter often endeavoured to induce him to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament, but this he would never do. He did, however, so far yield to persuasion as to take a seat in the Borough Council, and became first Mayor of the city. During his tenure of office he conscientiously discharged the responsible duties of his position.

"Mr. Cousins, however, will be best remembered by the services which he rendered to the Bathurst Hospital. Of this institution he had for many years been President, and was never-ceasing in his activity to promote its interests. He was one of the first to suggest the building of the present handsome edifice, and the work which he did in connection with that undertaking alone entitles his memory to the grateful remembrance of the people. Mr. Cousins was essentially a good and useful citizen, and he will be missed by many beyond his own family

circle. Like most old residents, he had a large circle of relatives, and these, as well as his friends in this and other districts, will grieve over his end."

And this was followed by a description of his funeral ceremony in the issue of 30th August, 1886:—"The funeral *cortege* extended in length about three blocks of the city, and there were about sixty vehicles, numbers of horsemen, and Masons marching on foot. Many people lined the streets, and hundreds collected in and about the graveyard at Trinity Church, Kelso, where the remains were conveyed. The funeral moved from Bishopscourt, and proceeded down Seymour-street into Rocket-street, and thence by Bentinck, Piper, William, and Durham streets to the Kelso-road, along which it went to the cemetery. The following was the order of procession:—Members of Lodge Caledonia, S.C., under the Worshipful Master (Bro. J. J. Atkins); hearse containing body (in charge of Mr. W. Sawyer, jun.); carriage containing members of deceased's family; carriages with relatives and friends; carriages, sociables, and buggies, with friends and the general public; horsemen. The funeral was attended by all classes, with most of whom Mr. Cousins was well acquainted, and to all of whom he was known as an esteemed public citizen."

At the grave Archdeacon Campbell read the funeral service, and in the course of a few remarks he made, suitable to the occasion, he said:—"They had gathered together to manifest sympathy with those who mourned the dead, and they were able to show respect to the memory of one who had taken an important part in the work of promoting the advancement of the district in which he lived. In all matters which affected the welfare of the community, whether of a social or philanthropic nature, Mr. Cousins had exhibited a lively interest, and he did this, not because he benefited himself, but because it was good for the public. From the committee of the Bathurst Hospital, from the parishioners of Kelso (where he had taken so lively an interest in church-work), from the people generally of all classes, came tributes of praise to his memory; and by all he would be sorely and sadly missed. His friends would not again have his hearty greeting; but, though he was gone, his deeds remained. Those who knew him were aware that his opinion was always worth listening to, and that he had ever a kindly word for those who sought his advice. He was gone, and his place would know him no more."



J. McLEAN.

John M'Lean, Esquire,

GLEN ALICE, CAPERTEE.



FEW chapters of Australian story but can tell of many gallant tales of men who came across the seas in those early days to found families and fortunes in the Sunny South ; and it is well in these young communities, where historic models are unknown, that these records should not be forgotten. It is always a pleasant duty to rescue from the forgetfulness that threatens the memory of such men the life-story of one whose career exemplifies the best and strongest characteristic features of the Australian pioneer of the grand old days. The remaining types of this once familiar class are rapidly passing away, and it is as well to seize and fix the colours on the canvas before the opportunity passes by and the task falls into the hands of the imaginative writer merely.

The life-story of Mr. John M'Lean gives us such an opportunity. His strongly-marked character is essentially signalised by those noble qualities of determination and endeavour which were necessary to the pioneer's success in the past. He brought to the battle of life in Australia the indomitable spirit of those early colonists who spent their manhood in subduing nature, and in warring against untoward circumstances that beset their path at every turn, and Mr. M'Lean did not stay his hand until he had wrung from the new land to which he had ventured a substantial fortune for himself and heirs. If his autograph is plain and unpretending it nevertheless possessed two characteristic qualities which autographs of more symmetrical caligraphy cannot always boast, namely, it ever defied all attempts at imitation or forgery, and was never dishonoured at the bank.

John M'Lean was born at Lindel, Dunvegan, in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in the year 1800, and was a scion of the house of Loch Bouy, the reputed chief of the M'Leans. Here he spent his early years familiarising himself gradually with all the details of the sheep and cattle breeding industry carried on there from time immemorial. While still a young man he rented the fine

estate of Lindel, in Skye, and continued to rear sheep, cattle, and horses there for many years, until there were very few details of a pastoral life on a large and busy scale for him to learn. In 1833 he married Miss Marion M'Lean, daughter of Mr. Donald M'Lean, of Aird and Glen, Skye. A few years after that his attention was first drawn to Australia, and, as was the case with so many other bold and original spirits, tired of the old beaten paths their forefathers had trodden for generations, the fascination of a new life at the Antipodes so grew upon his mind that he could see no other alternative but to accept the call and follow whither fortune led him. This was the spirit of the old colonising Argonauts, who spread their adventurous sails to the first fair wind that blew, and trusted bravely in their own manly energy and in their destiny. Mr. M'Lean therefore sold off his possessions in Skye, and in 1837, the year of Her Majesty's accession, sailed with his wife and three sons—G. R. M'Lean, A. M'Lean, and D. M. M'Lean—to Australia, in the good ship *Midlothian*, which reached Sydney on the 12th December of that year.

He lost no time in deciding on the career on which he proposed to enter in this new country, as he spent his first Christmas in Australia in Capertee, west of the Blue Mountains.

Some of his relatives had already preceded him to Australia; among others his brother-in-law, Mr. John M'Lean, at that time (1837) superintendent of Norfolk Island. From him Mr. M'Lean purchased the station called "Warrangee," in the Capertee country, near Mudgee; and settling down there at once entered on the business of his youth, viz., the rearing of sheep, cattle, and horses.

It is almost unnecessary to add, after what has been already said, that considerable success attended Mr. M'Lean's matured efforts. His stock and possessions continued to grow and increase about him from year to year, until he lived to brand over 500 foals, 700 calves, and 7000 lambs yearly, producing employment for upwards of 100 men. In his accumulation of acres of territory, both leasehold and freehold, his success was equally remarkable. When he first settled in Capertee he found it mainly occupied by Sir John Jamison, Mr. Dalmahoy Campbell, and Mr. George Innes, each of whom he gradually supplanted by purchase and otherwise absorbing their territory, until at length he became undisputed lord of Capertee. Besides Capertee, he rented the station of Cullen Bullen, a large tract of country near Wallerawang, and on the borders of Capertee. Here he was in the habit of mustering his sheep for the shearing season, as it was nearer Sydney than Capertee, which last had the additional inconvenience of a very bad road. Cullen Bullen was also useful to him in this way, when he purchased Coolamidgel, near Sunny Corner, a

large leasehold and freehold sheep property, from the late Mr. Irving of Bathurst. This last purchase gave him command of all the runs on Palmer's Oakey, Williwa, and the Upper Turon, down to as far as the Gulf, so that he owned all the land without a break from Capertee to the mountains in sight of Bathurst, a distance of over sixty miles. This princely domain, large as that of many a territorial magnate in other lands, whose name perhaps is one of the pillars of the state, might well have suggested some such remark of magnificent sweep as that which is put into the mouth of Timon, "To Lacedaemon did my land extend." When the late Mr. James Walker, of Wallerawang, died, Mr. M'Lean rented Walgan—a miniature Capertee—and immediately adjoining it on the south-east side. With this fine run he purchased the stock and right of brand to all the cattle, horses, mules, and asses thereon, which in time he had moved to Capertee by a new road cut by him, with prodigious labour, through the steep mountain wall (2000 feet high) that separates these two fertile valleys. In 1859 Mr. M'Lean purchased Mr. Gibson's extensive squattage on the Merri Merri, near Coonamble, which he soon afterwards stocked with three thousand head of cattle. Capertee, Coolamidgel, and the Merri Merri properties are still in the possession of the family. It was his pride and pleasure to see the sun rise and set in his own distant hills; a delight he long enjoyed. Although but a little above a medium-sized man in appearance, his strength was surprising. On one occasion he carried a bale of wool, weighing 5 cwt., on his back a distance of over sixty yards—a feat of strength impossible to any one of the hundred men then employed on his establishment. His strength of mind was equal to his strength of body, for although no great academician, Guy, Earl of Warwick, himself could not hold his own among his superiors better than *de did*. There can be no doubt, however, that he often gave many of his enemies good cause to surmise that he was inspired with the dauntless spirit of his fighting ancestors, the Vikings of old, and especially of that renowned warrior, Sir Lachlan M'Lean, whose cross is seen at Iona to this day. Indeed it must be confessed that his disposition was somewhat aggressive and fierce, as he disinherited his eldest son, a magistrate of the territory, who had served him faithfully and without salary for nearly twenty years, because he offended him on one occasion.

Mr. M'Lean had one other characteristic in common with the old feudal chieftains of his clan besides indomitable determination and resolve, and that was his unbounded hospitality. The broad tables of Glen Alice always bent beneath their weight of the flesh of beeves, and the hospitable doors were always flung wide open to welcome the weary traveller to Capertee by night or by day. People came and went there as they listed, for their pleasure in that respect

was his; both high and low, rich and poor, alike were welcome to his best while they stayed. Like the feudal chieftain, too, he had the rare faculty of attaching his servants to his service. He never discharged a man from his employment, and some of them continued to serve him willingly and faithfully for nearly forty years.

For many years Mr. M'Lean took an interest in political affairs of the colony, and on occasions of general elections always took his spare men with him to the nearest polling-place, Rylstone, a distance of thirty miles, to vote for the late Mr. W. H. Suttor, or Mr. Henry Rotton, or Mr. Andrew Brown, each of whom he greatly admired. But on one occasion his men deserted him at the poll and voted for Mr. John Lucas instead of for their master's candidate. This act of treachery and ingratitude (for he had stopped his shearing and supplied his men with money and horses to enable them to record their votes) so disgusted Mr. M'Lean with manhood suffrage and vote by ballot that he lost all interest in public affairs and eschewed politics for the remainder of his life.

Mr. M'Lean was once stopped by a bushranger, the notorious Jack M'Intyre, on a lonely part of the old Mudgee-road, about a mile on the Sydney side of the present Capertee railway station. The rencounter was characteristic. The ferocious looking highway-man, with stringy-bark belt about his loins, and opossum skin cap on his head, blocked the road before him, gun in hand, and repeatedly called upon Mr. M'Lean to stand. The latter, however, although unarmed and alone, continued to approach the desperate ruffian, steadily and dauntlessly, until his horse was struck on the nostrils with a loaded weapon. "It was a lucky thing for you," exclaimed the now enraged robber, "that you are M'Lean of Capertee, or you would be a corpse by this time." After warning him not to run such another risk again, the terror of the roads allowed Mr. M'Lean to proceed on his way without any further molestation. Mr. M'Lean afterwards declared that he would have closed with the brawny brigand rather than have been robbed by him, as he had a considerable amount of money about him at the time.

Mr. M'Lean was a constant reader of his Gaelic Bible, in the whole truth of which he believed as implicitly as did ever the most devout Covenanter.

After a life of endless care and endeavour, for he had toiled terribly all his days, he lies in his stately tomb at Capertee by the side of the church which he himself had erected.


His death took place at Glen Alice on the 30th May 1876.

"When shall such hero live again?"



H. W. JACKSON. M.D.

Henry Willan Jackson, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., Edin.

HE professional life of the colony has representatives among comparatively young colonists, who have risen in a short space of time, by their skill and assiduity, to prominent positions. If they are not representatives of their class in the sense that they have laboured at its duties during a life-time amongst us, they are so by the eminence or repute they have attained. Dr. Henry Willan Jackson has only spent about sixteen years in the colony, but during that period he has earned for himself such a place in public confidence as to be fully entitled to be looked upon as a representative of the type of the family physician.

Henry Willan Jackson was born at Wisbech, Cambridge, England, in February 1842. The youngest son of a large family, he chose the medical profession as his career in life, and was duly entered as a student of King's College, London, at the early age of sixteen years. In 1863, being then twenty-one years of age, he procured his diploma at the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and afterwards acted for some time as Resident Surgeon at St. Giles and Bloomsbury. He then went to Edinburgh to complete his studies, and there obtained the diploma of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and returning south, practised for some years in Derbyshire and Cheshire. In 1871 Dr. Jackson came out to Sydney as Surgeon to the Aberdeen clipper *Ann Duthie*, but returned to England immediately. His visit, however, showed him enough to induce him to decide on settling in New South Wales, and in 1872 he came back to Sydney in the same vessel. He began practice in the same city, and soon succeeded in gaining the esteem and confidence of a large circle of the public. Dr. Jackson married Miss Marshall, eldest daughter of the late A. A. Marshall, Esquire, of Aberdeen and Sydney. Having established a very large family connection, Dr. Jackson rapidly took a prominent position in the professional life of the city. Two small works which he published in his earlier days on "Materia Medica" and "Variola" have

made his name not unfavourably known in professional circles beyond the colony. Of late years he has devoted himself largely to works of a philanthropic religious character, and in 1866 was unanimously elected Leader of the Sydney Society of the New Church, for which he has been for years a prominent member. Dr. Jackson has from time to time given public lectures in Sydney of a popular scientific character, notably on "Health," "The Social Evil," "The Contagious Diseases Act," "Food," "Alcohol," and kindred subjects. The good done by popularising the teachings of science among the masses by this means can only be calculated by those who have devoted time to the study of some of the more common and less inviting of the sociological problems of the day. Dr. Jackson also published in 1883 a small book of sermons preached by him on "The Seven Churches in Asia." Of late years he has somewhat restricted his practice, and having purchased a fine residence at Homebush, he resides there, coming daily to town, where he practises principally as a consultant.



FRANCIS TAIT

Francis Tait, J.P., M.L.A.



LIFE-TIME spent in the colonies may pass through many strange vicissitudes and varying phases of action. The novel relations of social life offer opportunities for development that are wanting in older countries. But with us, as elsewhere, it is the men of intelligent perception and active brain who use the facilities that circumstances offer, and come to the front in the walks of life which they have chosen. But this only applies in part to the subject of the present memoir, Mr. Tait was compelled, for reasons which will presently appear, to relinquish the career adopted by him on setting out in life; what are commonly regarded as a man's best years—the period during which he may hope to carve out for himself a name and a fortune—were spent by Mr. Tait in the ministry. It was not until sanitary considerations forced him to turn his attentions in another direction that he really began the successful career which he has since followed so successfully. Mr. Tait is well known as the largest shareholder in one of the most solid of the financial institutions that have sprung up within the last decade; and still more widely as for some time the popular and esteemed representative of Goulburn in the Legislative Assembly.

Francis Tait was born at Durham, England, in September 1838. At an early age his attention was directed to religious subjects; and during his school days, at the age of a little more than fourteen years, he preached his first sermon—a fact which at least evidences that his earnestness and intelligence had already marked him out for the approval of his elders. From that time onward he was continuously employed as a lay preacher. For a time he was engaged in commercial work at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but his desire for clerical labour led him, at the age of twenty, to enter the Wesleyan Missionary College at Richmond Hill, Surrey, London. Here he went through a strict and careful course of training, designed to prepare him for the active work of the ministry, after which Mr. Tait married and was at once appointed to a mission at Fiji, in 1860. On his arrival at the scene of his new and strange sphere of labour, Mr. Tait found the settlement in a state of almost utter heathendom, with the

exception of the white inhabitants, and such small portion of the native population, dwelling on the outskirts of white settlement, as had been reached and influenced by previous ministrations. The Reverend Mr. Tait at once took up his residence among the native people, living about a mile within the boundary of heathen territory. He mixed familiarly with the natives, and presently succeeded in impressing them with his good faith and intentions to such a degree that he at length acquired an amount of influence amongst them which was often used for their good and that of the white population. The extent of this influence, in particular as regarded the King, Thakambau, has had testimony borne to its nature and good results on repeated occasions by prominent authorities. He was asked by the chiefs to act as their first European advocate, a fact which strikingly evidences the confidence reposed in him and the success of his ministrations. At the coronation of King Thakambau in 1870, Mr. Tait was invited to preach the coronation sermon, which he did, choosing as his text the words: "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a despair to a people." Shortly afterwards he retired from Fiji, after expressing his obligations to the Wesleyan Mission Society. After a residence of about ten years in Fiji, his wife's health necessitated a change of climate, and Mr. Tait was forced to leave. He intended his absence to extend over a year, but at the expiration of that time, finding it inadvisable to again tempt the chances of the Fijian climate, he decided to remain in New South Wales. He sought a pastoral charge in this colony, and was accordingly appointed to the Grafton and Armidale district, of which he became chairman, residing at Armidale, in 1872. After spending a term of three years in the north he was removed to Sydney, in accordance with the custom of the Wesleyan pastorate, which requires a change every three years. He was appointed to Chippendale Church, Sydney, where he remained till 1878, when he went to Goulburn. Here he continued his ministrations for some time, but was compelled to retire before the expiration of his term owing to the fact that an affection of the throat, from which he had been long suffering, interfered so seriously with his pulpit duties as to make their discharge a source of pain to the preacher. He therefore sought rest, and proceeded home for a year, consulting there with eminent throat specialists,—among others, with Dr. Morell Mackenzie, the eminent authority on that particular subject. His medical advisers assured Mr. Tait that the continued strain of preaching would have a most injurious effect, and advised his retirement from the church. When it is remembered that the exertion of the vocal organs in preaching had been habitual to Mr. Tait from the age of fourteen to forty-five, it will be seen that

the advice was at least not premature. He returned to the colony shortly afterwards, and was installed in charge of the Orange district, but soon found that his medical adviser's counsel could be no longer neglected without serious results, and accordingly Mr. Tait definitively decided to retire from his clerical duties. At the Wesleyan conference held in Sydney on 23rd January 1883, Mr. Tait's case was considered. The medical testimony was to the effect that he would not again be able to do pulpit work, and the church not having any other position at its disposal, he was obliged to take up secular pursuits. The Goulburn district meeting had passed a resolution at Mr. Tait's instance that his name should be removed from the ministers and placed on the Journal. The sense of the meeting touching his previous services was thus expressed :—"This meeting cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording its appreciation of Mr. Tait's uniform kindness, and the ability and fidelity with which he has served the Methodist Church during the past twenty-three years as a missionary in Fiji, the superintendent of some of our most important circuits, and the chairman of several districts in New South Wales. He has also done most valuable services in selecting twelve young ministers in England, and bringing them out to this colony and Queensland. We deeply regret that he is compelled to rest from circuit work, and earnestly pray that God may bless him in his retirement." The Rev. L. Fison testified to the high appreciation of Mr. Tait's character and work entertained in Fiji both by the missionaries and natives. The President, in conveying the vote of the conference to Mr. Tait, assured him of the love and sympathy of his brethren, and of the deep regret with which they regarded his retirement from active service in the ministry.

At the conference on 2nd February, the following was adopted as the resolution of the conference on the retirement of the Rev. F. Tait :—"In connection with the Rev. F. Tait's retirement from the active work of our ministry, the conference desires to record its high appreciation of his personal character and ministerial service, first as a missionary in Fiji, and afterwards as a circuit minister and a district chairman in this colony. He has served our church for twenty-three years, endearing himself to his brethren and to our people. The conference regrets his early retirement, extends to him its sympathy, and prays that God may bless him, and enable him still in many ways to serve the church."

Being still young and vigorous, and of an active temperament that required work, Mr. Tait now decided on returning to commercial pursuits. The Australian Mutual Building and Investment Company of Sydney, in which, as

chairman of the Sydney Board, he held an interest, offered him the management of a branch at Goulburn. This he accepted, preferring a residence in that district for sanitary reasons. Soon afterwards the Government appointed him to the Commission of the Peace, and a member of the first local Land Board. A requisition extensively signed was presented him in 1884, inviting him to enter the City Council. He acceded to the offer, and was elected alderman without opposition. This office he still retains. At the general elections in 1885 he was asked to contest the seat for the city of Goulburn against Mr. William Teece, out of respect and regard for whom, however, Mr. Tait declined. He was then induced to stand for the representation of Argyle, of which Sir Henry Parkes held the seat. Before the day of nomination Sir Henry Parkes was elected for St. Leonards, and on Mr. Ball, the nominee of a class in Goulburn, retiring from the contest, Mr. Tait was elected, and took his seat as an independent member. During his first session he spoke little, and devoted his attention to watching the progress of events. He had already made his reputation as a public speaker in the church, and was thus free from the spur which makes new members, as a rule, ambitious in that direction. Mr. Tait opposed the Dibbs Ministry, which took office just after the dissolution; and on its being succeeded by the Robertson Administration a few weeks after, Mr. Tait voted straight with that Ministry, and gave it his support. On the defeat of the Ministry he continued to give his party a steady support in opposition, though without participation in the stonewall tactics that obstructed the work of the Jennings Ministry. The state of disorder that parliamentary business drifted into shortly afterwards, and a few disgraceful episodes, in one of which a member of the present Ministry, Mr. William Clark, prominently figured with little credit either to himself or the country, rapidly disgusted Mr. Tait with parliamentary life. He announced privately his intention to retire, but was prevailed upon by his friends to continue as their representative, at least until the dissolution of Parliament, on the reasonable ground that the business of the country should not be left entirely in the hands of those whose course of conduct he condemned. On the dissolution, which happened in January 1887, Mr. Tait withdrew from politics for the present, and did not offer himself at the elections which ensued. He has since devoted himself to business and the interests of the large and flourishing company with which he is prominently connected, and in which he is the largest shareholder. The liberal and progressive policy of the company has placed it well in the front rank of these institutions, and it fairly claims the leading position amongst the Building Societies of the colony. Though an eminently successful man, Mr. Tait owes less to fortune than to hard work.

From the age of seventeen years he has earned his own living, assisting his relations, and maintaining himself and family, and has given an example of the life of a Christian and a worker. Never unwilling to do what his hand found to do, he has not allowed himself to eat the bread of idleness, and in his duties to his fellowmen he has shown himself to be a good father and an honourable citizen. In the time in which we live, when selfishness and hardness pervade so intimately the actions of men, it seems to be going back upon the true estimate and appreciation of good when we praise a man for the qualities which should be found in all. In a country like Australia, self is the sole object worshipped, and the sympathies and the kindlinesses of the passed ages is not often found.

"Old times are changed, old manners gone," sang Sir Walter Scott, and it is equally true of the present day. However, while we have amongst us such men as Mr. Tait, much may be expected for this country. His success, then, and the charming residence where his leisure is spent outside Goulburn, with its orchards and splendid views of smiling country side, are the rewards which he has well earned by a life of intelligent and unselfish labour.

John Harris, Esquire,

MAYOR OF SYDNEY.



INTO all young Governments many abuses most naturally creep, and not the least in the Councils that direct City matters. So many of the representatives of the ratepayers have such interests at stake that the temptation to abuse the powers entrusted to them proves too strong for their good resolutions. In these cases there is a great danger threatening the community, and all that may be done to lessen it is work that confers honour upon the doer and benefit upon the people. The performance of the duty taken up with the dignity of Alderman is not unattended with much trouble and little thanks. He who wishes to bring about reforms must be ready to meet much opposition and endure harsh and, oftentimes, unjust treatment. So that it requires a man of strong character and unquestioned integrity to destroy long-standing abuses among a powerful body and effect any useful reform. He must be supported by the people, and this support can only be obtained by being stainless in his private and public life. The reforms effected in the City Council by Mr. John Harris have been many and great, and the place that he occupies in the public esteem marks him out as one who deserves the cognomen by which he is so well known—honest.

John Harris was born in the town of Magherafelt, County Derry, Ireland, on the 10th August, 1838, and at the early age of four years he was brought to New South Wales by his parents, who emigrated to Sydney in 1842. Two years after landing in the colony his father died at Ultimo, Sydney, and since that time Mr. Harris has remained a resident of that suburb. Up to the year 1846 he attended a school in Pyrmont, after which he was sent to Dr. Fullarton's Academy, which stood at the corner of Pitt and Hay streets, Haymarket. Here he remained for four years, when Dr. Fullarton gave up the school and his pupils had to go elsewhere for their instruction. Mr. Harris was then sent to the Normal Institution in King-street, opposite the



John Harris

Supreme Court, which establishment was kept by the Rev. Thomas Aitken, and in which he remained for three and a-half years. Leaving this school he went to the Sydney University and attended classes for two years as a non-matriculated student. The business of the University was then carried on in the buildings now occupied by the Sydney Grammar School in College-street, from which small beginning the present fine educational establishment at the Glebe has sprung. After two years' attendance Mr. Harris matriculated and remained a student for two years longer, after which time he intended to go into pastoral pursuits. His intention, however, was not carried out, and the City of Sydney did not lose the presence of one whose services were afterwards of such benefit to the metropolis. He remained in Sydney looking after the family business, and becoming one of the most respected and most honoured of the citizens of the town. Taking an active part in all municipal affairs as a ratepayer only, he showed himself to be possessed of decision and ability, and to be one who was determined to look after the proper government of the city, and to try and ensure the proper disposal of the municipal funds. His character and action so recommended him to the people that in 1873 he was elected Alderman to the City Council, defeating Alderman Murphy, who had been alderman for fourteen years. Subsequently, on five consecutive occasions, Mr. Harris was elected without opposition, and during this period he was Mayor of the City for three years in succession, which honour has never fallen to the lot of any other alderman. At the termination of his third year's occupancy of the mayoral chair he determined to retire from municipal life, as his private affairs called for his attention, and he had given a fair share of his time to public matters. His proposed retirement was looked upon with sorrow by his fellow aldermen, and many exertions were made to dissuade him from his intention. He was firm, however, and for two years took no part in the work of the City Council. Then, seeing that time and good men were required to represent the citizens, his friends nominated him for a vacancy, and he was again elected to the high office of Alderman. In the year 1888, which has become both memorable for the manner in which it has been observed, and historical in that it was the Centennial year of the foundation of the Colony of New South Wales, Mr. Harris was again elected Mayor of the City of Sydney, and when in that office did the honours and performed the duties of the first Magistrate of the city in a way that could not be surpassed for dignity and hospitality. The celebrations which marked the year were many and remarkable, and were held by all, from the Government of the country down to the smallest local body. Among them the city of Sydney was true to its traditions, and under the management and direction of the

Mayor, it was not behindhand in its part. If no other proof were wanted of the fitness of Mr. Harris for the Mayoral dignity, it is to be seen in the undeniable fact that he has been elected to the chair of the Chief Magistracy of a large city for four years, and, more noticeable, three of these years succeeded one another.

During the period that Mr. Harris has occupied a seat in the City Council he has shown that he will have, as far as in him lies, good and honest government. That he is of the sort to carry out his resolve there can be no doubt, and nature has stamped on his face his character in lines marked and unmistakeable. There can be no doubting the man, and honest John Harris is what he looks ; determined, straightforward, and not afraid to say and act as his upright moral character prompts him. He is a man of studious habits, and never hasty or rash in forming his decision upon any matter submitted for his consideration. Of independent means, and consequently independent in thought and action, he enjoys the leisure which permits him to devote a large proportion of his time to the study of municipal systems, with the view to effect reforms in the City Council. No better man, nor one better fitted for the work could be found, as he is thoroughly conversant with all the workings of the institution, and is in touch with every man connected with it. The possession of this knowledge, and the fearless and honest way of using it that is so characteristic of Mr. Harris, has made his name to be received with admiration and respect by the better classes of the community. Among the well-thinking section of the people, no one holds a higher place, or receives so much confidence as John Harris. As in all young Governments it is impossible to avoid abuses of patronage among those in power, so in the Sydney Municipal Council Mr. Harris met many things that called for reform. And to effect this he from the first took a fixed and decided stand. Considering that he was sent to the Council to represent the citizens as a body, and not any one particular section, he has throughout his municipal life known no party, nor yielded allegiance to any one sect in the performance of his public duties. With this independent spirit he has done good work for the city, and it may be said that to no other alderman do the citizens owe so many obligations. Never afraid to act as he thought best for the welfare of all, he has often stood alone, and strenuously opposed everything that he considered was not for the good of the city. His judgment has been seldom at fault, and on looking back over the past life of Mr. Harris, it is found that time has shown that his opinions were right. This is a subject of praise and admiration, and shows that he possesses great foresight, combined with a well-balanced judgment, which he exercises carefully.

During his tenure of the mayoral office he has taken the greatest pains to make the official staff as perfect as possible, and has done a good deal to lessen the expense of working it by reducing the number of officers consistent with the proper discharge and efficient performance of their duties. His own example is one that his subordinates may well follow, and the advice he gives to those under him is such as must be of the greatest value to the recipients of it. With as much care for the individuals composing the staff, as well as for the work that they do, he has been instrumental in forming among them a Dialectic Society for the improvement of its members in debating and reasoning. This society is one of the best of its kind in Sydney, and its members, in appreciation of his services, have elected Mr. Harris permanent chairman—an honour of which he is justly proud. Whatever bitter things may have been said of and to Mr. Harris in the course of debate, he has the consolation of knowing that his actions have the approval of the vast majority of his fellow citizens. And he may also feel satisfaction in the knowledge that the efficient working of the municipal staff is due largely to his exertions. By his fearless and manly conduct he has destroyed many abuses that were a blot upon and a disgrace to the City government, and the people of Sydney hold him in the highest estimation for his work done in their interests. During the whole time that he has held office he has never been guilty of self-seeking or double-dealing, but he has served his country well with his whole heart.

In 1878 he represented West Sydney in the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated for re-election two years afterwards, owing to certain combinations which were formed against him. He was elected for South Sydney in 1883, and when a dissolution occurred he retired from active political life owing to the recent death of his wife. He has been elected to the high position of Mayor of Sydney for the fifth time in this present year 1888, an honour of which he is justly proud. In concluding this sketch of a worthy man, it may be said that a straighter, more honourable, or a better-informed man cannot be found in the public life of New South Wales than honest John Harris.

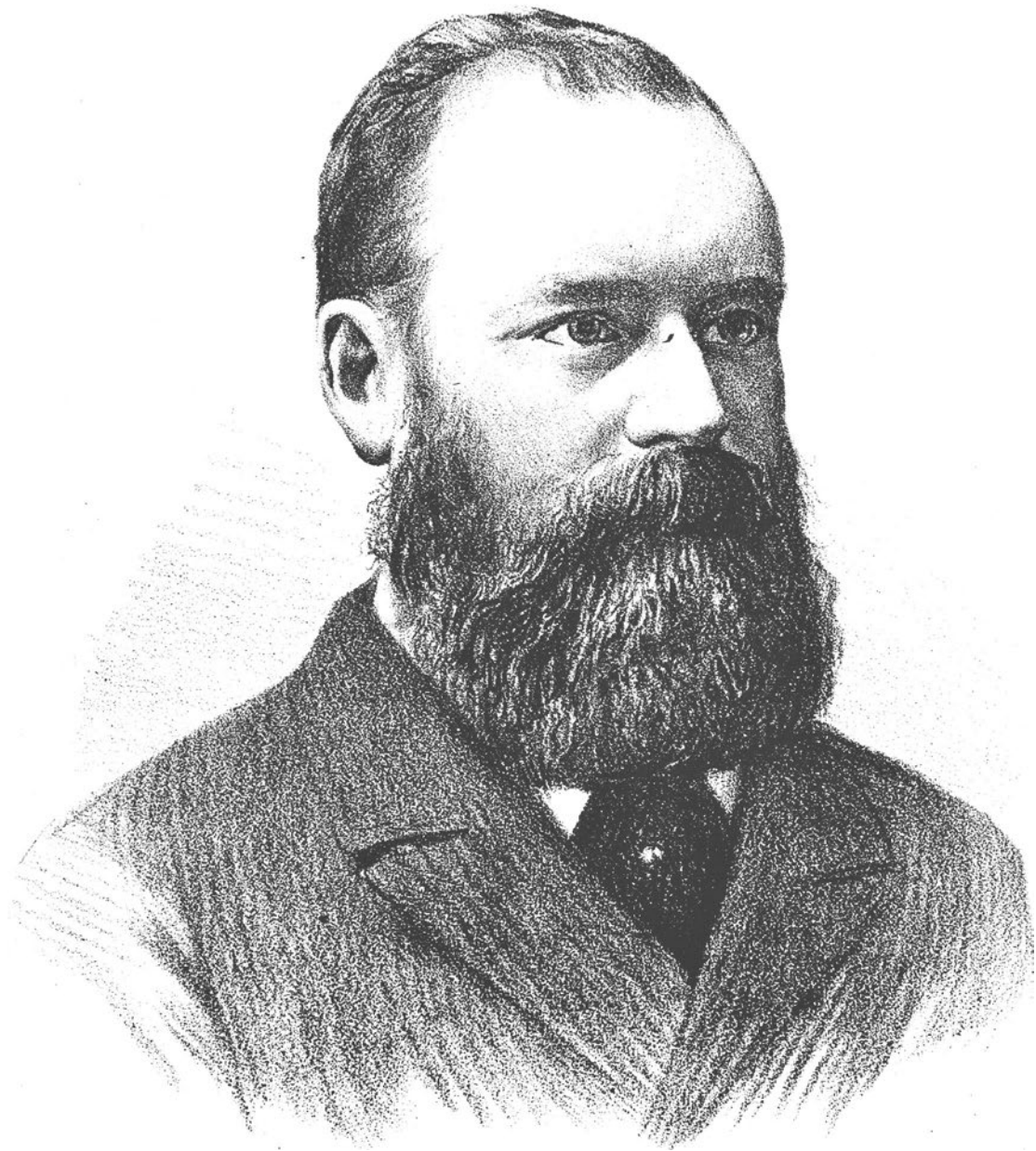
John Hunter, Esquire, J.P.



HE name that stands at the head of this memoir is that of one who is well-known in business circles in Sydney. Wherever enterprise, energy, and application may seek an example to show the world, this gentleman must always stand as one possessed distinctively of these qualities. The spirit that must make a new nation is necessarily the commercial spirit, as in the analogous case of the body personal.

In order to live the corporeal wants must be first looked after, and when these are fitly supplied then time and attention may be given to the development of those attributes which place man above the level of the beasts. Ambition, philanthropy, and charity may be cultivated, and the spiritual and intellectual parts can be developed. So in a young country the material interests of the people are necessarily the first care, and the leading men of the young community will be found among those who have devoted themselves to commercial pursuits. When these first makers of a country are energetic, active, honest, and enterprising, a forward impetus will be given to the early life of the people that must have a beneficial effect in keeping up the forward spirit of advance, and those from whom this impetus comes may be taken to be the proper founders of the future nation. In these Australian colonies the above view of the early foundation of a people is well illustrated, and among the many names that show the workers in the construction of an Australian people that of John Hunter will take a prominent position. Taking his place as one of the leading business men in the Australian colonies, he has shown by his action that he has done good work in the formation of the people's character, and that he is one of those who stimulates others to labour and strive to the end.

Several years ago he, in the course of his observations, was struck by the fact that among a fast-growing population the boot and shoe trade was not abreast of the times. Perceiving that in its extension lay great possibilities, he determined to enter into the business, and in 1879 he opened his first establishment in Sydney, at the corner of George-street and Market-street, where



J.HUNTER.

an extensive place of business, fitted up in the most sumptuous manner, testified as to what he meant to do—and which he has since done. This large warehouse and shop he has since enlarged to a great extent by the erection of new buildings, and has made the place his chief retail establishment in Sydney. In the beginning he was not a direct importer, but after being a short time in business he found that he had gained so much of the public support that he was enabled to import directly his boots and shoes. By a careful study of the wants and requirements of the public, and by earnest effort to supply them, he has gained the confidence of his customers, and has seen his business spread with great rapidity. By this he has become one of the largest importers of boots and shoes in the Australian colonies. Besides the great retail trade he carries on he has a very large wholesale business, which is carried on in one of the handsomest of the fine warehouses which stand in Wynyard-square. From this commodious and splendid house he distributes his wares widely throughout the country to his numerous customers and to his branch establishments. There may be found the best goods from the English and Continental markets, in which his own buyers are continually employed, who make purchases specially for his own trade, so that he can always be sure of satisfying the ever-varying public taste. And not alone by importing his goods has he striven to satisfy the public. In order to supply the wants of all classes of customers, he has established a boot and shoe factory at Redfern, where he employs three hundred persons continuously, and gives an example to all that New South Wales can support local manufactories, even though her policy is Free-trade. A few such men as Mr. Hunter would be sufficient answer to many of the arguments of Protectionists. In his Redfern establishment the very newest and most improved form of machinery is used, and the articles turned out compare favourably with anything that comes from the other side of the world. In his hands local industry is a great success, and he has proved what can be done by those who are willing to try. Besides the extensive establishments above described, he has several others in Sydney and its suburbs, together with numerous branches throughout the country. He also has several in South Australia, the total number of all his establishments being thirty.

Mr. Hunter has never taken any very active or prominent part in politics, nor have any public affairs as yet attracted his attention. His time is given to his private affairs, which are of such an extent and nature as to demand all his observation and application. However, he has been already spoken of as a likely candidate for Parliamentary honours, and he has been not unfrequently solicited to permit himself to be nominated for the position of Alderman; and on several

occasions he has refused to allow himself to be announced as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly. Several electorates in the colony have been desirous of having him as their representative, and it may be confidently expected that at no distant date Mr. Hunter will take his place in the Councils of New South Wales. His successful career in the steady occupations of business life has shown that, even in this present age of wild speculation and lucky *coups*, that fortunes can still be made by slow and sure degrees. It may not suit the anxious and feverishly disposed to set themselves to the seemingly slow process of creeping, walking, and running, but still it will be found to be the rule, and it is only an abnormal condition of things that gives us the sudden and dazzling results which have been seen, especially during the year 1888. The business life of Mr. Hunter will ever be a guide to the young and ardent, and while checking a wilfully speculative tendency, will give encouragement to the steady application of the powers which Nature has given to each.



Russell Bond

John Russell Jones, Esquire.



DE does not always perform the promises of youth, and many have been the cases in which the clever boy has failed to turn out more than the mediocre man. Whether it is that the power of the brain becomes worn out early, or that the dependence on his own powers to carry him through makes a man unwilling to go through a strict preparation, it frequently happens that the genius is left behind by the plain plodding of a moderate man, who is never expected to make a stir in the world. Whatever may be the cause, the examples which are here described are many, and when there is met with a case in which the clever boy does not belie the promises of his youth the event deserves to be recorded. Notwithstanding what may be said about the untruthfulness of public opinion in the judgment of individual capacities, when these are exercised before many men it is not to be despised as a touchstone. The mature life of the subject of this sketch was one that was a logical sequence to his youth, and which has stood the test of time. The little boy who had to stand on a form in order to be equal in height to his class-fellows needed no such artificial support to raise him as a man to equality with his fellows. His natural talents, cultivated by study and matured by practice, enabled him to win a place among his contemporaries honourable to himself and advantageous to his country. In a record descriptive of those whose deeds have been of the life of the country, the name of John Russell Jones deserves a place, and by the generations that succeed him he will be looked upon as holding a good place among Australians of note.

John Russell Jones was born in London, England, on 22nd October 1830. His early education was given to him by his mother, who took great pains to lay the foundation of solid knowledge. In the month of September 1839 he arrived with his parents in Sydney, and in the following month he entered the Sydney College, in College-street, as a student in the lower school. Here he in a short time showed the material of which he was made, and such was the advance that he made in his studies that, after only a few weeks in the school,

he was sent for by Mr. Cape, the head-master. Taking little Jones—and he was then a very small boy—into the head class, Mr. Cape set him the lessons of the day, and placing him upon a form so that he might be equal in height to the other scholars, he remarked that "little Jones was then on an equal footing with his class-fellows." After the lessons of the day had been gone through by the new boy with apparent ease, the head-master complimented him upon his ability, and reminded the class that the smallest and youngest boy in the school was equal to the leaders. This success of our hero stimulated him to further effort, and in a short time afterwards he was promoted permanently to the upper school. Here he worked so assiduously that he was rewarded with many exhibitions and prizes, and showed himself to be the superior boy in the whole school. In those early days there was no local University for the completion of higher education by which the highest intellectual rewards could be conferred on deserving students. To make up in a small way for this want the Sydney College distinguished leading pupils by conferring on them extra rewards. John R. Jones obtained this extra recognition, and won the special cap and gown, together with the silver medal given for general proficiency, as the most distinguished scholar of his year. After a school course which was most successful and promising, he became an articled clerk to the well-known solicitor, George Cooper Turner, with whom he studied his profession for some time, but afterwards had his articles assigned to Thomas Icton. Attention and hard work devoted to his profession enabled him, as at school, to make a most satisfactory examination, and very soon after being admitted as a solicitor he obtained a position of managing clerk in the firm of Want and Want. In a short time after accepting this position he was offered the appointment of first City Solicitor to the Municipal Corporation of Sydney, which office he filled most worthily for several years. All through his professional career he received the confidence of everybody with whom he was brought into business relations, and his clients found in him a clever and painstaking adviser. He was, as a lawyer, bright and ready, and had a wide and clear knowledge of law. His perception was acute, and his power of foresight extensive and reliable. Not alone was he devoted to the work of his profession, but he spent considerable time in the acquiring of general knowledge. A great reader, he travelled over a wide range of literature, which rendered him one of the most pleasant of men to converse with. As might be expected, he had a large and lucrative practice of a superior kind, his business connection being of the highest order.

Though devoted closely to his profession, he took great interest in all the affairs of the colony, and showed by his action that he was always ready

unselfishly to do something for the good of his fellow-citizens. This phase of his character became known to many, and, as might be expected, he was on many occasions invited to enter the Legislative Assembly. In every case he refused, preferring to do good to his country in his private capacity, unattracted by the questionable glitter of public life. It was more particularly in the advancement of the capital of the colony that he is best identified, being ever anxious for the proper and judicious extension of the suburbs. It is to him that the suburb of Petersham owes its now flourishing condition and its large growth. Here he built his own residence, being the first dwelling in the place, as at the time the railway was first opened between Sydney and Parramatta the suburb of Petersham was bush land, However, Mr. Jones determined to develop the place, and, as the result of his determination, the fine suburb of Petersham stands as a monument of advance intelligently directed. Though averse to accept any position of a public or semi-public nature, he at last consented to become an Alderman for the Borough of Marrickville, in which capacity he worked so conscientiously that he was elected Mayor. In this position, which he occupied for some time, many important and permanent works which he suggested were carried out, and were of value towards the improvement of the municipality. In all his life, private and public, Mr. Jones was an example of a citizen who strove faithfully to perform his duties towards his fellows, and who, in doing so, fulfilled all that can be expected from a man. The high esteem in which he was held as a solicitor is sufficient to show that he was worthy of confidence, and that the trust confided to him was honourably kept. His work as an Alderman and Mayor has shown that his interest in matters outside himself was of the true kind, and is a lasting memorial of the unselfishness of the man. After a life well spent he died at a ripe age, leaving a family, several of the members of which are well known in the life of the City.

Varney Parkes, Esquire.



It is not often found that men amid the cares of their private business can devote any of their time to public affairs, for when the desire for gain seizes hold of a man all else is banished from his view. When, however, men are found who are unselfish enough to work for their fellow-citizens, and in doing so give up valuable time, then such men are worthy of honour and respect. The subject of this sketch, the worthy son of a great father, has devoted some of his time to the service of his country, and though now engaged altogether in his private business, he has been for a couple of years a member of the Legislature. He is still young, and with a good future before him. Having the example of his father, he has a stimulus to make himself worthy of his name, and there is little doubt but that at no distant date he will be heard again in the councils of the country. A native-born Australian, he is a credit to the land of his birth..

Varney Parkes was born at Kissing Point, Ryde, on 4th June 1860. He is the son of Sir Henry Parkes, who is so well known throughout Australia, and whose abilities have been so often recognised in England. Mr. Parkes was a pupil of the public schools up to the age of eleven years, and from that time until he reached his fifteenth year he pursued his education at the King's School, Parramatta, under the direction of the Rev. G. F. Macarthur. He showed himself possessed of good ability, and made fair progress in the subjects taught at that well-known establishment. After leaving school he entered the Bank of New South Wales, with the view of making banking his future career. But after an experience extending over only nine months he left, as he did not find the life suit his disposition. Being of an artistic bent, and of a mathematical turn, he entered the office of Mr. Barnett, the Colonial Architect, with the view of studying architecture. Here he remained for four years, and studied with such assiduity that at the end of that time he won his diploma with great credit. Having thus obtained his professional degree, he joined Mr. Blachmann in June 1880, and the firm was soon engaged in the construction of



V. PARKES.

many important buildings. Their reputation was great, and attracted a large number of clients, and they were intrusted with, among other buildings, the Australian Joint Stock Bank in George-street, together with twenty-five branches of that institution of a very important kind. The firm likewise had the designs for the offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society at Adelaide and Brisbane, which are such fine ornaments in those cities. Besides such buildings as those enumerated, and which are of an ornamental character, Messrs. Parkes and Blachmann showed that they could perform successfully work of a very different character. The large wool warehouse built in Bridge-street for the late Hon. John Frazer was designed by them, and its completeness is the admiration of all those who have had occasion to use it. They also designed the large stores in Clarence-street for the late Hon. John Frazer, and also the handsome and imposing warehouse in York-street, occupied by Wallach Brothers, for the Hon. Jeremiah Rundle. Together with these, they have had the erection of the head office of the National Building Society, the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Investment Society's office, and many important branch offices of the Mercantile Bank.

Mr. Parkes left the firm in October 1885 in order to start in business on his own account, and since then he has been busily and steadily employed in making a most prosperous business. His name is well known as a graceful architect, and his work has been much admired and highly commended. With such a father as Sir Henry Parkes, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Parkes should have been ambitious for Parliamentary life. He would have been unworthy of his name if he had not felt that he, too, might be of some use to his country. Accordingly, in October 1885, at the time that he set up in business for himself, he stood for and was returned as member for Central Cumberland, but only a few days after taking his seat the House was dissolved, and Mr. Parkes was forced to seek re-election. He was again returned for the same constituency, and sat until the general election in 1887. In February of that year he was returned for the third time at the head of the poll, and by a very large majority over all the other candidates. He was a useful member in Parliament, and though he has not shown the same aptitude for political life as his distinguished father, he has not been a cypher in the Legislative Assembly. It would be too much to expect him to be equal to his father, and, no doubt, he had much to contend against by both being in the same House. He has done good service during the time he represented Central Cumberland, and he has no cause to be ashamed of his Parliamentary life. In the early part of 1888 he found that his increasing private business

demanded all his time, and in answer to the first call of duty he reluctantly returned to his constituents the trust that they had committed to him. So it often happens that public life loses those men who could be of service in the councils of the country, owing "to the necessity that compels them to devote their first efforts to maintaining themselves and their families. This cannot be helped, and so Mr. Parkes has been compelled to leave public life. His private business is growing rapidly, and it promises soon to be one of the largest and most prosperous in the colony.



H.J. LINDEMAN.

Henry John Lindeman, Esquire, M.R.C.S.,

CAWARRA.



HE active energy and restless spirit that urges a man to seek a new country enable him when there to further new developments, and to find out what will benefit himself, and at the same time be of use to the country. When to these are added education and experience, it may be expected that the results will be great and lasting, and that the work of the individual will be of marked significance in the growth of the land and its greatness. The establishment of an industry suitable to New South Wales, and of great promise for the future, forms an epoch in its industrial history, and the man who establishes it will have his name handed down to posterity as a benefactor of his kind. The name of Henry John Lindeman is one of those, and to him will be owing the great wine industry which is in the future for New South Wales, and which will make it the vineyard of the world.

Henry John Lindeman is a native of England, having been born at Egham, near London, on the 21st September 1811. His father was Dr. Lindeman, who intended his son for the medical profession, and had him educated with that object. Henry J. Lindeman became a member of the College of Surgeons, London, in the month of February 1834, and was for some time employed as surgeon on board the *Dreadnought*, Sailors' Hospital ship, lying off Greenwich. Early in the year 1837 he was appointed surgeon on board the *Marquis of Camden*, in charge of troops for India, and on landing in that country he was stationed in Madras for four months. After that he proceeded with the ship to Canton and other ports, and returned to England after a round voyage of eighteen months. Not being satisfied with the prospects of a life at sea, he determined to make a way for himself on land, and considering that advancement in England was too slow he made up his mind to emigrate to Australia. In 1840, in the month of February, he married Eliza Harriet, the only daughter of the late Joseph Bramhall, of London, and in

September of the same year he arrived in Sydney. He did not remain in the metropolis, but went to the Paterson River, where for many years he successfully practised his profession. In a few years he was in the position to purchase *land*, and in 1843 he bought the estate of Cawarra, on the Paterson River, a valuable property. Possessed of a shrewd and observant character, and *having* a good knowledge of wines and their production, he felt convinced that the soil and climate of New South Wales were suitable for the growth of the vine and the successful making of wine. By comparison with the wine-growing countries of Europe, he considered that New South Wales could hold her own in the production of superior growths of wine, and possessed of this he devoted himself enthusiastically to that industry, which has since proved such a success. By the application of intelligent energy to the work, it was not long before he produced a wine of excellent quality, and he continued steadily *to* improve the products of his vineyards. But he had to battle *against* several reverses of fortune, which came to him at the most trying times. *Losses* of different kinds had to be met and provided for, and to crown his *troubles*, in September 1851 his stores and cellars, in which was stored a *large quantity of wine*, the result of several years' growth, were burned down, and the wine *wholly* lost. The buildings were wooden, and so made it more *difficult* to save anything from the fire, which was supposed to be the work of an *incendiary*. However, he was not daunted, and he replaced the burned buildings with substantial stores of stone and iron. This loss prevented him *placing* on the market the matured wines which he had been at such pains to prepare, and it was several years before he had any sufficiently matured for sale. When the time came to place them on the market, he opened a business at the *Exchange Cellars*, Pitt-street, Sydney, and from that time he came to have the *best-established* reputation for colonial wines in Sydney. Bestowing the greatest care and attention upon all that left his vineyard, the public were never disappointed *in the* Cawarra wines, and that well-known brand became the favourite *in New South Wales*. Under the able management of Mr. J. D. Lankester, the cellars *in* Pitt-street proved a most prosperous concern, and for some years remained under the direction of that gentleman. When Mr. *Lindeman's* sons were old enough to take part in the business, he took three of *them* into partnership, who now carry it on at the old cellars. The reputation made by Mr. Lindeman is well sustained, and the Cawarra vineyard still possesses *the confidence* of the people of New South Wales.

At present writing, when one of the leading French Champagne growers is sending out an expert to Australia, to report upon its suitability for the

production of that wine, an extract from a pamphlet written by Mr. Lindeman will be of interest. It was published at the time when the Parliament of New South Wales was considering a wine bill for the regulation of the sale of colonial-made wine :—

" It appears to me that it would be a retrograde step to throw any obstruction in the way of the consumption of our native wines ; and that we should rather clear the road for them, and use every endeavour to make them a popular beverage, so that, in time, they may come to take the place of the strong alcoholic drinks which (if we forbid the sale of wine) will be again the only stimulants accessible. Ready access to wine, judging from results in all wine-growing countries, will revolutionise our taste for spirits, and induce sobriety. In our arid and exhausting climate (I am speaking of the interior) nature cries aloud for some refreshing beverage to restore to the system the enormous waste it suffers while toiling beneath our scorching sun ; water will not supply it, and the spirits obtainable in the bush are simply poisons. Fortunate are those who can quench their thirst and restore their vigour with a bottle of light wine, and as—whether from the demands of climate, from physical exhaustion brought about by toil, from hereditary tendency, or from other causes—men must and will drink, would it not be true wisdom to supply them with that which will do them the least harm.

" Judging from what has been done by individuals favoured by soil and climate, snubbed by our legislators and capitalists, it would scarcely be unreasonable to hope that, in the not very distant future (untrammelled by legislation), we may become a rival even to France in export of wine ; and what would France be without her wine—the one great interest over which she watches with the most zealous care, and in the interest of which she conceded so much to England in the way of Freetrade in the treaty entered into under Napoleon the Third ?

" This is the only wine-growing country in the world in which native wines cannot be procured almost as readily as water. Even Victoria and South Australia have long since seen the desirability of giving ready access to them, and in Melbourne there are almost, if not quite, as many wine shops as public-houses, and her legislators and people generally are well satisfied with the result. Not, then, to allow the same boon to this country is to do it a great injustice, and to set up our judgment, based upon little or no experience, in opposition to the experience of ages, and against the opinion and spirit of the passing day. It is not in the interest of our spirit drinkers and inebriates (although I have known wine reform many of that class) that I am advocating

the unrestricted access to our wines—to treat them with gentleness and provide them with asylums is all we can do. It is on behalf of the rising generation of our Australian youth—on "behalf of the great nation of the future, of which we are now laying the foundation, that she may not have these men to deal with."

These words, written some years ago, are of greater weight now than when first published. The desire to see wine more generally drunk in New South Wales is still strong with those who have the well-being of the country at heart, independent of what may benefit themselves as wine-growers. The climate is unsuited for the consumption of spirituous liquors, and the changing nature of the people demands a lighter drink than beer. Growing as we are into a nation possessing many of the characteristics of the people of Southern Europe, taking life easily and seeking gaiety, it must be apparent that our refreshment must be light, and at the same time exhilarating. This will be best found in our native wines, and it is not too much to expect that in a few years such improvements will be made in the methods of their production that they will equal, if not surpass, the finest wines of the old countries.

After many years spent in work good in itself, and useful to the country of his adoption, Mr. Lindeman died at his residence on 23rd May 1881.



John F. Hennessy

John Francis Hennessy, Esquire.



WHEN primitive man first raised his hut of boughs as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, the idea of beauty of design or permanence of construction did not enter his conception. Sufficient for the day, was his motto—and perhaps he was right. However, we have made advance upon the architecture of primitive man, and in our buildings we have, besides protecting walls and watertight roofs, things of beauty and strength, that in their concrete forms serve as lessons to us on many occasions of our lives. Fortresses, churches, palaces, inspire us with awe, devotion, sermons, and pleasure, which must have been lost to the inhabitant of the hut of boughs, and though he did not know what he had not, and so had not been deprived of any pleasures, still we, in the possession of our architectural triumphs, possess to that extent a larger share of the enjoyment that can be obtained from earthly things. The world is beautiful, but it may be disfigured, and he who by his work not alone does not disfigure, but develops beauty in this world, takes a high place among the civilising influences of the time. Man, being a building animal, shows his character in the edifices he constructs, and so it is that the character of the architect is so easily perceived. The power that lies in his hands in the development of the taste of a people is great, and when properly and faithfully exercised must make for good in the construction and maintenance of society. Among those who have been of marked use in this development the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch takes a prominent place.

John Francis Hennessy was born at Leeds, England, on 21st April 1853, in which town his father had settled some time previously. The cause of Mr. Hennessy, senior, leaving his native city of Cork, Ireland, was in consequence of his active participation in the political affairs of 1848, and having suffered considerable business losses in connection therewith. After visiting America, he finally settled in the flourishing town of Leeds, where the subject of this sketch first saw the light. His scholastic career was very distinguished,

receiving many certificates and the highest prizes of his schools, and from the Science and Art Department, the Society of Arts, and the Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations. When he finished his scholastic training he chose the profession of an architect for his future occupation, and was articled to Messrs. William Perkin and Son, architects and surveyors, Leeds. This firm was one of the oldest and most respected in the North of England, and had a most extensive practice. Whilst serving his articles as an architect, Mr. Hennessy won many professional distinctions. Thus he early showed promise of the future distinguished career that awaited him. At the completion of his term of apprenticeship (1875) he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, together with the Ashpitel Prize, which is the highest award that can be given for success at examinations. He also obtained the studentship conferred for three years upon the most distinguished student of the year by the Royal Institute of British Architects of London. On the occasion of the presentation of these prizes, the late Sir Robert Scott, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, highly complimented Mr. Hennessy on his success, and foretold for him a brilliant professional career. As a further proof of his ability and knowledge, Mr. Hennessy gained the "Bone" of the Royal Academy, which entitled its holder to a seven years' free course in the Architectural Schools open in connection with the Royal Academy. These honours and distinctions are enough to show that he was a diligent student, as well as possessed of marked natural ability. His first appointment was in the Architects' Department of the Leeds School Board. During his residence in London in order to obtain all the experience possible, he served in various offices, among which were the well-known ones of Mr. Thomas H. Watson (Gold Medallist of the Royal Academy), and that of the late Mr. William Burges, A.R.A. This latter gentleman was considered to be the most original and distinguished among modern Gothic Architects, and the effect of his teaching has been manifested in many of the works of Mr. Hennessy. After passing through his course and gaining much experience in these various offices, he travelled through several Continental countries, gleaning information on all matters relating to his profession. He spent six months in the South of Spain, where the ancient Gothic and Moresque architecture impressed their beauties on his mind. From Spain he went to America, where he spent fifteen months in various leading offices in New York and Boston, after which he practised his profession for two and a-half years at St. Angelos, in Southern California. Finding that the place, though a rising town, did not afford sufficient scope for his ambition, he came to Sydney in 1880, when

shortly after his arrival he accepted the position of Assistant City Architect, which office he filled with satisfaction to all concerned. While acting in this capacity he was engaged on many of the artistic works that ornament our city, notably the Fraser Fountains, which beautify Hyde Park. He also prepared the whole of the designs for the Centennial Hall, which is such an important part of the Sydney Town Hall, and in this work showed such ability and skill that he received for it the written approval of the City Council.

In 1884, finding that there was a good prospect of work in the private practice of his profession, Mr. Hennessy entered into partnership with Mr. J. I. Sheerin, and such success attended this venture that the firm of Sheerin and Hennessy is one of the most extensive in the colonies, and has had some most important works entrusted to it. The building with which the names of Mr. Hennessy and his partner, Mr. J. I. Sheerin, will be for ever associated, and which stands and will stand an imperishable monument to their skill and artistic taste, is the magnificent structure of St. Patrick's Seminary, Manly. This institution, projected by Cardinal Moran, is intended for educating and training native-born Australians to fill the ranks of the Catholic clergy of New South Wales. In order that the building might be worthy of the great country of New South Wales and of the Church in which he is such a distinguished ornament, Cardinal Moran determined that it should be the grandest institution of its kind in the world. Its cost of over £70,000 will be some guide to those who have not seen it of its extent and grandeur. To obtain a suitable design for it, the Cardinal, after much deliberation and difficulty of choice, selected the firm of Sheerin and Hennessy as the architects, and the result justified his judgment. The beauty of its design, the completeness of its interior arrangements, and the manner in which its construction has been carried out, are admitted by all that have seen it to be the magnificent result of the highest genius. More particularly has it received the praises of many ecclesiastics who have travelled much and who are competent to judge. The result of their opinion is that the Seminary at Manly, among buildings of its class, takes the foremost place in the world. Situated on the lofty promontory of North Head, it can be seen—a striking and beautiful object—by ships approaching land, and so its mass is a mark to steer by, even as the teaching to be obtained within its walls will serve to guide the human soul on the Ocean of Life into a haven of safety. The white stone of which it is built lends itself to the architect's design, and so emphasises the lights and shades of its arcades, buttresses, gables, and towers. As it catches the first rays of the rising sun, which brightens it with a flood of light, while the town of Manly lies below still hidden in the shadow, so does the setting

sun, after abandoning the busy town, as though tired of the grossness of everyday life, love to linger on the chaste front of St. Patrick's, and still clinging to it, loth to part, it bestows its last kiss upon the lofty tower that points upwards through the clear Australian atmosphere as a finger to Heaven. The Cardinal's Palace, built facing the Harbour, at a cost of £12,000, has also been designed by the firm, and it forms a fitting pendant to the magnificent building above. Besides this great work, the firm of Sheerin and Hennessy have superintended the erection of the large Coffee Palace, situated at the corners of Bent-street, O'Connell-street, and Young-street, which is being constructed at a cost of £80,000. The fine shop of Messrs. Hordern Brothers, in Pitt-street, is also their work, and they have designed and carried out to completion stores for Alderman P. MacMahon, at Circular Quay; Messrs. Farleigh and Nathan, in Clarence-street; for Messrs. Cramsie, Arthur and Co., in Kent-street; and for William Brennan, Esq., in the same street. The firm are the architects to the London Chartered Bank of Australia, for whom they have built many branch banks. They have also designed large shops for Mrs. Farrell, in Darlinghurst, and for W. H. Hinton, Esq., and P. R. Larkin, in George-street. A church at Randwick, one at Kogarah, and another at Moruya, is from their designs, and the Mortuary Church at Rookwood, a fine specimen of its kind, does them credit. Messrs. Sheerin and Hennessy have also been the architects for St. Vincent's Convent and Ladies' College. Together with those buildings enumerated they have designed numerous schools, factories, stores, shops, and private residences in various parts of the colony, and many of these, being of the most substantial character and good design, will stand for years to come as monuments of their architecture.

In 1884 Mr. Hennessy was appointed by the Board of Technical Education to conduct the Department of Architecture, which under his management has grown into the most flourishing condition. The success which is shown by its results has justified, beyond doubt, the selection then made by the Board. When Mr. Hennessy took this department in hand, its weak and struggling condition was enough to daunt anyone less resolute, but with his characteristic energy he threw himself into the work of reconstruction, and under his management it prospered and grew until it has become one of the best schools of instruction under the system of Technical Education. As a proof of the work done there, the department, under Mr. Hennessy, has taken a foremost place in the display of students' work at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1888. The Board of Technical Education is to be congratulated upon the amount of talent that has been developed under Mr. Hennessy's management among those pupils who

have been attendants at the Department of Architecture. Besides showing to such advantage in Australia, the work of the department has been shown to be of a superior order by the large number of designs produced by its students in the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, whither the students' work is sent to be examined each year. In the London Guilds' Technological Examinations the work of the students has met with a large share of success. The work of such men as Mr. Hennessy stamps him as one who is a living factor in the world, and who must be a most useful citizen in whatever community he may live. By steady application and honest work, together with high ability and education, he has obtained for himself an enviable place among the people of New South Wales.

We have finally to add, in closing this sketch, that in the year 1887 Mr. John F. Hennessy was appointed Consulting Architect to the Sydney Town Council for the erection of the Centennial Hall, which, when completed, will be perhaps the largest Town Hall in the world.

The Rev. William Bradley,

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.



HERE is something among sailors that calls for our sympathy and affection, and which makes us always bear a kindly feeling towards those men who go down to the sea in ships. Their wandering life cuts them off from the social relations which make life so pleasant, and they are always exposed to dangers and sudden death on the treacherous element on which their lives are spent. Men are always to be found who devote themselves to the well-being of sailors, and who try in every way to succour them in their need. Among these the Rev. William Bradley is well-known, and not alone among the seamen visiting Sydney is he beloved, but he is held in high esteem by all of his fellows who have the favour of knowing him. He was appointed to the Chaplaincy of the Sydney Bethel Union on 1st January 1885, since which time he has devoted himself to the work of the mission with zeal and devotion. From the *Town and Country Journal* of December 1886 the following notice of the reverend gentleman is taken :—

"There are few, if any, names more popular among the seafaring population of Sydney than that of the Rev. William Bradley, the energetic Chaplain of the Sydney Bethel Union. He is a native of New South Wales, having been born in Wollongong on 13th May 1843. He was educated for the Congregational ministry in Camden College, Newtown, and was formally ordained on 15th November 1870. In the course of the ordination address, the late Rev. John Graham said that he rejoiced in the singularly clear and scriptural statement of experience and doctrine and church policy which had been given by the Rev. W. Bradley. He had been at many ordinations, but he had never been at one where he had heard given a statement which was more clear, comprehensive, and scriptural. Mr. Bradley's first pastorate was in Waterloo, Sydney. After labouring successfully there for over seven years, he accepted the pastorate of the church in Ocean-street, Woollahra, where he remained between three and four years. He then removed to Collingwood, Victoria. At the end of nearly four years Mr. Bradley returned to Sydney, and at once began active work as Chaplain of the Bethel Union in that city. In this capacity he has in no small measure added to the advantages and enjoyments of the seamen frequenting Port Jackson, and has made the weekly free concerts so popular that they are now overcrowded. He has instituted a reading and smoking room, a penny savings bank, and a social club, and established a prettily-designated paper, the *Gem of the Sea*, published once a month, which circulates gratuitously among the sailors in port, by whom he is regarded as a true friend and adviser."

It will not be out of place to give here a brief account of the Sydney Bethel Union and its work. It is the oldest Seamen's Union existing in the southern hemisphere, and is wholly unsectarian, working on the broadest possible



REV. W. BRADLEY.

basis. By this its benefits are widespread, and it encourages a liberal and broad-minded feeling amongst those within its influence. It was established to afford an opportunity for Protestant Christians of all denominations to unite and co-operate with one another in the endeavour to give religious instruction to seamen of all nations visiting the Port of Sydney. The first religious service for sailors in Australasia took place on Sunday afternoon, 17th November 1822, on board the brig *Lynx*. Service commenced at three o'clock, to which all the seamen in the harbour were invited by the novel and attracting circumstance of beholding the Bethel Star triumphantly displayed at the main-top-masthead of the *Lynx*. There was not a crew but manifested a regard for their best interests, in giving prompt attendance, and a number of about one hundred seamen were present, exclusive of many respectable persons from the shore, who were drawn thither by the following advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette* and *New South Wales Advertiser*, Friday, 15th November 1822 :—

'PUBLIC WORSHIP FOR SEAMEN.—' For some time past it is well-known certain individuals have had in contemplation the performance of Divine service on the water, in the Cove of Sydney. Captain Siddens having now kindly offered the use of his vessel for that purpose, the sailors on board the rest of the shipping in the harbour are affectionately requested to take notice that on Sunday next, 17th November 1822, at three o'clock in the afternoon, public worship will be performed on board the brig *Lynx*, when it is hoped many of those who do business on the great waters will promptly evidence their desire to hear the Gospel message.—B. CARVOSSA.'

Captain Siddens succeeded in gratifying the congregation beyond its most sanguine expectation in the comfortable and tasteful way the main deck was fitted up. The Rev. Mr. Erskine, Wesleyan missionary, preached on the occasion ; the words of his text were, " Prepare to meet thy God."

In the same year, 1822, the present society was founded, and the following notice of its establishment is taken from the *Sydney Gazette*, which was then the only paper published in the colony:—

"At a public meeting held at the *Sydney Gazette* office on Monday, the 23rd December 1822, at which were present the Rev. Messrs Cowper, Hill, Bedford, Erskine, and Carvossa, Captains Wrangles, Martin, Hunt, Dillon, Thompson, Grimes, Marshal, Camphor, &c., together with a number of respectable inhabitants, it was proposed that the Rev. William Cowper, senior assistant chaplain, be requested to take the chair. The object of the meeting being briefly stated by the chairman, it was resolved :—

" 1. That this meeting most highly approves of the pious measure lately adopted in various seaports of the mother country for the purpose of introducing the regular Divine service among seamen.

" 2. That, considering the number and peculiar circumstances of those sailors who visit our shores, this meeting is impressed with the necessity of immediately forming a society, to be called 'The Sydney Bethel Union Society,' the object of which shall be the establishment of public worship for seamen in Sydney Cove.

" 3. That, to facilitate the object of this society, it be expedient immediately to adopt measures for procuring a floating chapel in Sydney Cove.

" 4. That this place of worship shall be appropriated to the use of sailors of *all* religious denominations; and that *any* minister shall be deemed eligible to officiate in it whose religious opinions are not opposed to the *essential* doctrines contained in the articles and homilies of the Church of England.

" The first officers and committee of Sydney Bethel were:—Patron, Sir Thomas Brisbane; Secretaries, Messrs. R. Howe and R. C. Pritchett; Treasurer, J. Piper, Esq; Committee, J. Nicholson, Esq., Messrs. Scott, E. Hunt, Hyndes, and John Atkinson."

All these gentlemen have now passed away, but the work they have left behind is still in vigorous operation, and keeps their names fresh and green. It is pleasing to see the Catholic character of the institution established, and recognise the founders to be ministers and members of the various religious bodies of the day—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, &c.—all, without any exclusion, united in the good work. For some time after the formation of the union all its property was a Bethel flag, moved about from ship to ship as services were held on board by different ministers. It was soon found to be indispensable for the attainment of the object of the institution to have some person who should be able to devote all his time and energies to the work. With this view the Rev. J. Saunders, Baptist minister, of Sydney, as secretary of the Bethel Union, wrote to the Seaman's Friend Society, in London, to provide a chaplain. The society in London was in correspondence with a similar one in New York. Dr. Lang happened to be visiting America about that time, and informed the committee the nature of the field for the labours of a seaman's chaplain in Sydney. He learnt from the secretary that the society with which he was connected was in the habit of communicating with the society in London on the supply of various ports with chaplains, and providing salaries for them. A chaplain had been appointed on this footing, that one-half of his salary should be paid by the London Society, and one-half by the New York Society, and was then labouring at the port of Cronstadt in Russia. The doctor suggested that those two societies should co-operate with the well-disposed colonists of New South Wales in the support of a chaplain for the Sydney Bethel Union; and he pledged himself, from what he knew of the feelings of the society at the time, that if the London and New York Societies would each contribute a third, the Sydney portion of the supporters of the cause would make up a third of the chaplain's salary. On this understanding the Society of New York agreed with the London Society to make up two-thirds of a salary of £250 for a chaplain, and the New York Society pointed out a gentleman in America, who had been a missionary at Benares in India, the Rev. Matthew Adam, a Presbyterian minister from the West of Scotland, who had been employed as a missionary by the London Missionary Society. A mercantile firm in New York gave a free cabin passage in one of their vessels to Mr. Adam and his son and daughter. Mr. Adam met with a very cordial reception from all parties interested on his arrival in Sydney, and his coming out under such auspices mentioned above gave a new impulse to the previously languishing Bethel Union, and proved to it like life from the dead. The committee in Sydney fulfilled the pledge they had given. They not only agreed

to pay the third of the salary, but added £80 yearly for house rent. During the administration of Sir Richard Bourke the society obtained a piece of land at the foot of Erskine-street. The foundation-stone of a Seaman's Church was laid there by the Hon. Captain Hope. For some time the institution moved on with increasing prosperity. Mr. Adam was a popular preacher, and did not spare himself in labouring to promote the great design of the Union. In process of time the London Society withdrew from this engagement. However, the Sydney Bethel Union agreed to increase their contributions by paying two-thirds of the salary. But afterwards the New York Society, considering that they were not bound to pay their third, as the London Society had withdrawn, also declined to continue their contribution. The Sydney committee, however, agreed to bear the whole burden and pay Mr. Adam a salary at the same rate. But Mr. Adam got low-spirited under the circumstances, and determined to leave the colony. The Bethel Union were then both able and willing to have supported him, but he was disheartened and left the colony, and the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld was appointed in his stead. Then followed the Revs. J. D. Thane, John Reid (father of Mr. G. H. Reid, M.P.), William Leishman, and Thomas Gainford.

From the last annual report for 1887 the following extract is taken:—

"The Sailors' Reading and Smoking Room was opened by Lord Brassey. Mr. W. Neill, J.P., occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Lord Brassey, Mr. John Plummer, officers and members of the Lifeboat Lodge in regalia, and the Chaplain. The audience numbered several hundred persons, chiefly seafaring people, their wives and families. Lord Brassey, who was called upon to declare the reading-room open, said:—'Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have no difficulty in expressing in a few sentences my most cordial sympathy and approval of the work in which we are concerned this evening. I believe that the particular object of this meeting is to declare the re-opening of the recreation-room, which is adjacent to the room in which we are assembled. I believe that that room has been in existence for some time, and that it has been much appreciated by the seamen for whom it was intended. The excellent Chaplain of this association felt it necessary to add to the amount of space available, and an addition has been made to the room. It speaks for itself that the addition could not have been made without spending money, and the payment of the necessary expenses has not yet been entirely completed. This, therefore, is a very suitable occasion for seamen to give their material assistance to a work which is intended for the benefit of sailors. For my part, I shall be very happy to contribute the very modest sum of £10 towards that object. I need hardly say that I take a deep interest in the welfare of our sailors. I have spent—having regard to the fact that I am not a professional seaman, but a landsman from time to time moving about on the water—I have spent a large proportion of my life at sea and in contact with sailors, and I think I know something of their wants and their interests. I think it necessary to make provision, not only for the spiritual wants of seamen visiting this great port—a most proper and most important object, I need not say—but to make provision for some amusement for the sailors is also our duty. The sailor arrives here after a long and weary voyage, and he has, presumably, very few friends to greet him. Under these circumstances the sailor who comes to the port and finds this room open, finds he can spend an evening, as he spends this evening, pleasantly, happily, and innocently, will be grateful to those who provide this room, and to those who give their convenience and their talents for the purposes of innocent amusement. I am very glad to be present this evening, and wish hearty success to the work in which you are engaged. I have much pleasure in declaring the reading and recreation room open.'"

In order to show the esteem in which the Rev. William Bradley is held, this notice will conclude with an account of a graceful recognition of his worth by those who knew how to appreciate the labours of the reverend gentleman:—

"A social meeting was held at the Sailors' Concert Room, Circular Quay, on Friday, 2nd December 1887. There was a crowded audience, comprising captains from several of the vessels in the port, citizens more or less connected

with the shipping interests, and a large number of ladies. A vocal and instrumental programme of fifteen items was given with much ability by Messrs. Newland, Chapman, Dunning, Mrs. Newland, and Misses Alice. Carrie, and Maud Newland, Miss Dunning, Miss Musgrave, and Miss Dyer. The Chaplain's boat, *Sunbeam*, built by Messrs. J. and H. Langford, was exhibited, and formally handed over to the Rev. W. Bradley by Mrs. John Plummer, on behalf of the friends of the Sydney Bethel Union. The boat is 16 ft. long; beam, 4 ft. 8 in.; height (forward), 23 in.; depth (aft), 21 in.; and 19 in. amidships. She is built of kauri pine throughout, with copper fastenings. Langford Brothers have fixed a locker in the stern to hold books, papers, &c., to be given by the Chaplain to sailors on arriving and leaving the port. Mrs. Plummer, in making the presentation, said :—' Dear Mr. Bradley,— I have been asked to perform a very pleasant duty on behalf of the numerous friends of the Sydney Bethel Union. It is to beg your acceptance of a boat, by means of which you will be enabled to visit the different vessels in the port of Sydney, and thus to further extend the wide sphere of usefulness of which the Sydney Bethel Union is the centre. It has been appropriately named the *Sunbeam*, partly as betokening the enlightening influence of your labours and partly in commemoration of the kindly sympathy evinced by Lord Brassey (during his recent visit here) in your noble work for the benefit of the sailors, in which I am sure you have the good wishes of all interested in the progress of Christian fellowship. Your persevering efforts have borne good fruit in the past and promise even a richer harvest in the future. In presenting you with this practical proof of the high appreciation with which your labours are regarded, I most heartily wish you every success, and trust that the blessing of the Almighty may still continue to attend the useful mission of which you are the worthy representative.' "



John Cox

Mr. John Cox,

OF MANGOPLAH.



THE flourishing district of Wagga Wagga has attracted from an early period much of the pioneer energy that came to seek an outlet for its exercise at the antipodes. One of the names that such a reference will immediately suggest to the residents in New South Wales is that of the late Mr. John Cox, of Mangoplah. Some of the life-stories we have here written down will have already acquainted the reader with the nature of pioneer work. Some startling stories, both of success and of failure, have been told. It is into the former category that this memoir of Mr. John Cox must enter. His success was as phenomenal as his beginnings were adverse and small. Left an orphan on a Sydney wharf in 1834, at the age of fifteen, he died in 1877 at the age of fifty-eight, the founder of a princely pastoral fortune, and one of the most substantial representatives of that characteristically Australian interest. The wealth he acquired fell into good hands, for Mr. Cox has left a reputation for generous liberality after him which is not second to that of his phenomenal success as a pioneer colonist.

The late John Cox, of Mangoplah, near Wagga Wagga, was born at Castle Connell, Limerick, Ireland, in 1819. His father was a farmer in that county, but died while still a young man. His widow emigrated with her family to Australia in 1834, but never reached Sydney, having died on the voyage. On landing at Sydney, at about the age of fifteen, young Cox found himself thrown entirely on his own resources, and, of course, entirely without friends in the country. But in the trying position thus disclosed, he did not allow himself to become discouraged. Despondency was no part of his character. He found employment on a cattle station in the Monaro district, and entered on his work with all that thoroughness which continued to be characteristic of him through life. Endowed with that robust constitution so necessary to the pioneer, with a clear practical head, and unbounded energy and perseverance, he quickly mastered all the details in his new sphere, and acquired a fund of experience and information on matters connected with cattle-raising which stood him in good stead ever afterwards. The school

was a severely practical one, and the lessons learnt were practical ones also. By unwearied industry and patient thrift he was enabled before very long to embark in business on his own account, when he joined his old shipmate, Mr. John Kean, in the Pullytop Station, near Wagga Wagga. Mr. Cox carried on the business of cattle-breeding here with great success. On the discovery of gold in Victoria, his practical business-like tact at once perceived the opportunity offered by the new population of the goldfields to dispose of his hitherto unsaleable herds. He poured a constant supply of cattle on these vast centres of population, and soon proved the success of his happy inspiration, reaping a rich harvest of profits. He soon afterwards sold out of Pullytop, and bought the large station of Mangoplah. Here he devoted himself exclusively to stock raising. His usual success attended on his efforts and he became the possessor of many other large stations—Marar, Grubben, Merringoren, and others. For many years Mr. Cox realised at an early period of his experience that the great secret of stock-raising is to keep only the best breeds obtainable. He proceeded consistently on this theory, yearly improving on last year's success. It was often said of him that all he touched turned into gold. Largely true as this was, it never conveyed the impression to those who knew Mr. Cox that his success was a haphazard one. It was the result of constant and intelligent labour; but his attention to business never made him its slave. He loved all kinds of healthy and manly amusements, and was a liberal patron of cricket and athletic sports generally. He was for many years a member of the racing club of Wagga Wagga, and in that capacity set an example that has since been largely followed by local sportsmen. Mr. Cox was the first who gave the Wagga Wagga gold cup, value 100 guineas, to be run for on the local course. He was likewise a munificent giver to church and school buildings; and many of the institutions of Wagga Wagga owe a great deal of their success to his liberality.

Mr. Cox died in 1877. He left a numerous family, all largely interested in pastoral enterprise. His eldest son, Mr. Richard Cox, of Marar, worthily represents his father; his second son, Mr. Oliver Cox, of Yerong, follows the example bequeathed to him as a keen sportsman, a good fellow, and a successful squatter; while the youngest son, Mr. John Cox, of Mangoplah, bids fair to follow in his popular father's footsteps. In private life Mr. John Cox, senior, was a genial and kindly colonist, his hand being ever open to the tale of melting charity. It is said of him that he never heard of an instance of sorrow or distress to which he did not tender practical sympathy; and he particularly delighted to assist honest and meritorious worth. The possession of hard-won wealth by such persons brings out all its best possibilities, and diffuses influences for good generously on all sides.



J. NEWTON.

John Newton, Esquire.



ALTHOUGH there may be nothing in the life of a man to attract the attention of people, and his years may have passed without any episode to mark them, or to distinguish him from the great mass of his fellows, yet, however obscurely he may have lived, still his relations to society must have been of a nature to be perceived by those who are in the position to observe them. No life can pass without exercising an influence upon the world, either for good or ill ; and when it is clear that no ill has been inflicted, then it stands that good must have been done. The life of John Newton is more the life of the firm of which he is a member, and in that relation is worthy of a place among the men who have helped to make Australia.

John Newton is a native of New South Wales, having been born at the Glebe, Sydney, on the 18th of August 1847. While still young he was sent by his father to England to be educated, and was entered at Rugby, the famous public school in Warwickshire, where he remained until he returned to Sydney in order to enter business in his father's house. Whatever may be said as to the necessity of sending boys to England to be educated thirty years ago, nothing can be said in justification of it now. In those early years it was not possible, as it is now, to obtain the best tuition for the young, as our educational establishments were not up to the requirements of a rapidly improving social life. True it is, that many of our eminent men were educated wholly in the colony, but these were exceptional cases, and these men were such as would have developed their powers no matter in what circumstances they might have been placed. But there were many men who, possessed of means, and knowing that opportunities for instruction and means of education could be best obtained in England, sent their sons thither, in order to enable them to derive all the advantages possible from the Schools and Universities of the Old World. But times have changed, and the necessity for sending colonial-born boys to England for their education no longer exists. With good primary and intermediate schools, and with a University in which the higher education so necessary nowadays

can be obtained, the youth of this colony need not look outside its limits for instruction. The boy who receives his education in England must get imbued with Old World ideas, which are unsuited for a life in the colonies, and acquires prejudices and modes of thought which render him less of an Australian and more of an Englishman. Thus he is less likely to look upon his native country with affection, and he has not that spirit that is so necessary to make Australia a nation. Education within the colony is one of the most powerful agents towards the formation of an Australian patriotic spirit. Not that it is best to keep native-born Australians pent up within their own boundaries. When the mind of the youth is formed, and his instruction is complete, then it is advisable for him to travel, and see that there are other places besides Australia, by which his mind will become enlarged, and his views on things and men grow more liberal, so that he will on his return to the land of his birth be more fitted to take a part in the guiding and ruling of the commonwealth.

In 1865 Mr. Newton entered business in the wholesale house of his father, and since that time he has remained there, becoming in time a partner, and being at present the senior partner in the firm. Mr. Newton's life has been uneventful, and without any remarkable episodes to distinguish its progress. He has been merely a steady business man, attending to his private affairs, and avoiding the cares of public life. His career has been part of that of the firm of Christopher Newton, Brother and Company, so well-known in the commercial world of London and Sydney for the high-minded and chivalrous action of its founder, when he honourably satisfied creditors who had no legal claim upon him, and that at no small loss to himself. The firm was originally started by Mr. Christopher Newton, the father of the subject of this sketch, and was founded in 1840 in Pitt-street. At first it was a small retail business known as the "Beehive," but in 1849 it was transformed into a wholesale importing house, since which time it has grown to be one of the largest businesses of its kind in Sydney. However, in 1867, it had to suspend payment, and it eventually effected a compromise with its creditors, who were paid, and who accepted fifteen shillings in the pound. This arrangement, however, did not satisfy Mr. Christopher Newton, and when, in 1871, he became sole proprietor of the business he set about work again with energy and perseverance to make up the ground that had been lost. So till 1882 he worked steadily, and with such success that his labour was rewarded, and he was enabled to do an action which he had long meditated, and which was unprecedented in the history of commercial life. It stamped him as a man of the highest honour, and marked him out prominently from the many examples

of upright dealing which business life has shown. In that year he called his old creditors together, and paid off the balance of the firm's old liability from his own private purse. This cost him £40,000, but it reflected the greatest honour upon the man, and raised the credit of Australian commercial houses in the old country. It did not pass without recognition. A large gathering of merchants and manufacturers attended a banquet in London given in his honour, at which, after most eulogistic speeches on the guest, he was presented with a steam yacht, and Mrs. Newton was also the recipient of a diamond bracelet and ring. After this magnificent recognition of his worth he returned to Sydney, but soon after he went back to London in 1884. He did not long live to enjoy the quiet decline of a well-spent life, as he died on the 26th October 1885, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The firm which he established, and for which he won such respect and confidence, has since been carried on under the old name by his sons and sons-in-law in the magnificent premises in Pitt-street, which are such an ornament to the city. Mr. John Newton maintains the high reputation of his father, and under his guidance the firm will for many a day maintain its position in the commercial world of Sydney. He is a type of the steady straightforward business man, who considers that if each man attended to his own business the world would go on better than it does. His private affairs absorb so much of his time that he cannot bestow attention on public business, consequently his name is not known to the majority of his fellow-citizens. He has been a Director of the Sydney branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London since its first establishment in this city. Quiet, and without objectionable self-assertiveness, Mr. John Newton is the worthy son of a worthy father.

B. B. Nicoll, Esquire.



THE enterprise that encourages and enables men to make money for themselves, and so to attain to position and comfort, has often been of the greatest service to the country at large, and has been the means of enabling many others to benefit by the gifts of nature. In the pursuit of wealth new portions of the country are opened up, new industries are developed, and increased occupation is afforded to the people. Lands hitherto cut off from the markets of the city have been enabled to send their produce to profitable markets, and obtain in return the necessaries, and even the refinements of life in better and larger quantities than had hitherto been the case. So that when a man is found who pushes trade and business into remote parts he deserves the credit that is due to him who develops the resources of the country, who gives increased occupation, and develops new industries.

B. B. Nicoll is a native of New South Wales, in which colony he was born in the year 1851. He was sent to Scotland by his father for his education, after acquiring which he returned to his native land and at once entered with ardour into the work of life. His disposition was such that he should work, and nothing could prevent him going into business heart and soul. His first important enterprise was to open up the trade to the Richmond River, the Clarence, and the Macleay River. This he did by means of sailing vessels, as these were the only craft then available for the trade. Up to that time the shipping to those rivers was done in an irregular fashion, and nothing certain was known as to the conveyance of goods to and from the ports on those rivers. Mr. Nicoll in a short time owned many of the vessels in the trade, and insured a regular departure from the various ports. Not satisfied to trade with such vessels as he could buy, he had his ships built specially for himself, and peculiarly adapted for the business in which they would have to run. In the beginning, the principal trade that he undertook, was carrying the produce of the northern settlers to market and conveying them back supplies. At that time the means of communication with Sydney were very unsatisfactory, and often had the farmers on



B. B. NICOLL.

the rivers been compelled to allow their corn to lie and rot in their barns through their inability to get it to market. Consequently, when Mr. Nicoll began to run his boats constantly and regularly the farmers welcomed him as one sent to bless them, and gave him all the encouragement that lay in their power. His assistance to them gave them an impetus to extend their cultivation of corn and all cereals, and had much to do in developing the resources of those northern rivers. It is a fair matter of pride for him to hold that he was most powerful and the first to open out the trade north of Sydney, and give to the colony at large the benefits to be obtained from developing the rich and fruitful soil of the northern river district. For several years he carried on the trade with his fleet of sailing vessels, but as the requirements of his clients began to demand a better and faster means of carriage, he, in 1876, built the first steamer he put in the trade—the *Bonnie Dundee*—which ran to and from Sydney and the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, and shortly after he built the steamer *Richmond* for the same line. Since that time he has become the owner of a considerable fleet of steamers, and has most of the northern river carrying trade in his hands.

To show the change that has been wrought since and by the enterprising venture of Mr. Nicoll on the coast, it is only necessary to take the land values then and now. When the first sailing boats of Mr. Nicoll went to the Richmond River the best and choicest land could be obtained then for £1 per acre, which same land at the present time cannot be purchased for less than £30 sterling per acre. Such has been the great increase since the trade was developed and the country opened up. Such are the benefits conferred upon the country by bold and judicious pioneer enterprise. The progress of the present flourishing town of Lismore is another indication of the blessings conferred upon the northern districts by the energy and wisdom of Mr. Nicoll. This place, situated on the Richmond River, consisted in 1870 of only a few houses, and contained a population of not more than 100 people. Now it is a most flourishing town, containing 2000 inhabitants, and is lighted throughout with gas. It takes the leading place as the capital of the district, and promises to grow before long into a city of considerable magnitude. In his shipping business Mr. Nicoll has associated with him his brother, Mr. G. W. Nicoll, and these two gentlemen now own a fleet of fourteen steamers, which ply between Sydney and the northern rivers of New South Wales, as well as to the other colonies. They likewise run several of their vessels to the South Sea Islands, and have established a large trade in those ports. Besides the business proper of a shipping firm, Messrs. Nicoll are largely interested in the timber trade of the colony. From the Tweed River especially they bring down to Sydney enormous

quantities of pine and cedar, which are worked up in the sawmills of the city and the country. At Port Stephens and Cape Hawke there has been opened a large fishing business since the boats of Messrs. Nicoll commenced trading to the northern rivers. The encouragement given to fishermen by being able to have their catch taken quickly to the Metropolitan market has been very great, and has resulted in Messrs. Nicoll being able to take to Sydney twice a-week 300 baskets of the best fish. Since the fishing began it has grown gradually, and now gives employment to several fishermen.

An extract from the *Yearly Annual* of 1885 will show the growth of Mr. Nicoll's shipping business :—" Some nine years ago Mr. B. B. Nicoll, of Sydney, in conjunction with his brother, opened up the Richmond River trade by laying on a line of steamers. At that time there were not more than 2000 inhabitants in that rich and productive district. Since then, owing to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Nicoll, there are about 15,000 people settled there now. In the same way Mr. B. B. Nicoll has pioneered and opened up the Clarence, Manning, and other rivers with his steamers, so that he may be considered as a benefactor, not only to the people in these flourishing districts, but to the colony at large. Mr. Nicoll has had some twelve steamships built for the coastal trade, some of them 1000 tons burthen. Amongst them were the *Bonnie Dundee*, *Richmond*, *Australian*, *Truganini*, *Lismore*, *Casino*, and *Woodburn*, all of which were favourite freight and passenger steamers, and did good work, running to the districts named above. Several of these have since been lost, and others sold, as Mr. Nicoll makes a speciality of constructing and importing coastal steamers from Great Britain for sale to other firms. Some of the steamers referred to have cost over £20,000 each, and Mr. Nicoll has spent fully £150,000 in opening up the trade of our northern rivers. In fact, he has done more to promote settlement on our northern rivers than any other man in New South Wales. Nine years ago the Richmond River was practically unknown ; to-day it is one of the most prosperous districts in the colony; and this is certainly owing to Mr. Nicoll's steamers opening up the district."



JAS. DALTON.

James Dalton, Esquire,

ORANGE.



GREAT results oft-times spring from the smallest causes, and no observer of men and things can wonder at anything that may occur in the developments of a man's life. The age of miracles is gone—if it ever existed—and all things may be traced to definite causes. The only thing that still puzzles us is to account for what is commonly called chance, luck, or good fortune. Malvolio says that "some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." So it is with riches and the world's goods. Some make wealth, others are born wealthy, and others have wealth thrust upon them seemingly without any exertion of their own. This latter is the only thing that we cannot understand. It cannot be called miraculous, as miracles we are led to believe were worked only in favour of good people, while those who have riches thrust upon them are not always those most deserving of good fortune. Luck, chance, or whatever it may be, is alone responsible. The honour that attaches to those upon whom riches are thrust, or who are born wealthy, cannot be compared to that which is deserved by him who achieves riches, and this honour is just as being a tribute to the use and exercise of those qualities with which man is endowed. More especially do we honour that rich man who uses his wealth in such a way that he benefits his fellow-beings, while at the same time he derives enjoyment himself from its possession. These men are not over numerous, and when is found one of that kind he deserves to have his name known widely and equally well respected. The life of James Dalton is one that may be considered worthy of the observation and imitation of men.

James Dalton was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1834. His early education was received in his native place, but owing to his father having determined to leave Ireland in consequence of the effects of the famine of 1847, with its consequent troubles, he was early compelled to seek his own livelihood. He came to Australia with his family in 1849, and after landing in Sydney proceeded

to Orange, which at that time showed no signs of the importance into which it has since grown. With few inhabitants, it was but wild swamp and bush, and seemed in those pre-railroad days destined to remain in its original state. In new countries the growth and development of towns are marvellous in their rapidity and extent, and it is no uncommon thing to find flourishing settlements on sites where but a few years before the herds and flocks of the settler ranged, and the only sign of human life was the solitary shepherd. Where the kangaroo hopped and the wild turkey fed without fear, sprang up the rows of shops, the banks, post-offices, and other buildings which show the advance of civilisation and claim the place from the wilderness. The busy hum of life is heard where not long ago echoed the crack of the stockman's whip, or the hoarse voices of the parrots that flew away in variegated clouds at his approach. And in place of the chattering of the native blacks round their camp fires, whose traces are still quite recent, the voice of the preacher is heard, as from the pulpit he speaks to the assembled people on the seventh day words of comfort and good direction. Here in 1849 Mr. Dalton assisted his father in a store which was then opened by him, and for five years he worked assiduously in that not very promising place. When he had found that storekeeping was a business in which he saw great future possibilities, he, in 1853, set up for himself, and for five years he carried on his business, extending its various branches, and making his name known far and wide in the Western District. It was from the honesty and care shown by him in those early times, that people of all sorts began to trust and respect him, and upon this confidence placed in him he has built up the colossal business of Dalton Brothers. Upon no better foundation can a commercial reputation be built. In 1858 he entered into partnership with his brother Thomas, and since that time the brothers have been increasing their wealth in a marvellous manner. From the humble beginning in 1853 the business has grown gradually, but steadily and surely, until its present immense proportions places it among the first commercial enterprises in New South Wales. Even as an acorn planted in congenial soil strikes its root downward and becomes fixed in the ground, while its shoot, working upward, grows and expands into the wide branching sturdy oak tree, so has the house of Dalton Brothers spread its arms over the West and has become fixed in the soil of Australia. The large establishment in Summer-street, Orange, is of great extent, and in its every department is as perfect as care and skill can make it. It is the centre of an enormous trade, and is the distributing house for all sorts of goods that find their way direct from Dalton Brothers to the borders of Queensland. Besides this large general store the firm is possessed of a great flour-mill in another part

of the town, from which many tons of flour are sent each month. And further, to show the extent of their business enterprise, it may be mentioned that the large chaff and grain sheds near the railway station, which strike the new arrival with their size and position, are also owned by Dalton Brothers. Independent of investments outside their regular business, the working capital of the firm is £125,000.

Finding that the large country business in the West required a head office in Sydney, Mr. James Dalton, in 1876, opened a house in Pitt-street, Sydney, in which the firm carried, and continues to carry on the business of general merchants. This office is superintended by Mr. Thomas Dalton, the junior partner, and has, since its inauguration, taken a leading place among the large commercial houses of Sydney. Together with the establishment in Pitt-street, the firm owns the valuable property known as Dalton's Wharf, at Miller's Point—a wharf well and favourably known to shippers. This flourishing business has been wholly made by the brothers from a small beginning, and it is an honourable pride which inspires them to let the world know that it was through their own personal exertions, thrift, and honesty that the present magnificent result has been obtained. Mr. James Dalton married in Orange, in 1858, Miss Collins, daughter of the late John Collins, of the same town. Twelve children were the result of this union. His eldest son is chief salesman in the Sydney office, and shows the same business aptitude that so distinguished his father. He is a graduate of the Sydney University. James Joseph, the second son, has studied in Ireland, and has lately been admitted to the Irish bar, with the view of eventually practising his profession in New South Wales. The third son is engaged in the Orange establishments, and the fourth is following pastoral pursuits. The brothers Dalton are very largely interested in squatting in New South Wales. In 1869 the worth of Mr. Dalton was recognised in Orange by his elevation to the Mayoral chair, in which office he showed untiring energy in the furtherance of all that related to the town. He did not grudge time from his private business in order to attend to the wants of the municipality, and for four years he gave good service as a member of the Town Council. Together with these positions, he is a Trustee of the local School of Arts, and interests himself in all that tends to educate, instruct, and refine the people of the country. In politics he is a Protectionist, and this not from any selfish motive, but solely because he thinks that it would be best for the country to have restriction placed upon the importation of foreign goods. He is of opinion that were some encouragement given to local manufacturers, in a short time New South Wales Would be able to compete with the manufacturing countries of the world. After

a stay in the colony for thirty-five years, he went on a pleasure trip to the British Isles and the Continent of Europe, returning in 1884 to Sydney, after an absence of fourteen months. He came back -through America, and during his trip he learned many things which were of use to him in the large business of which he is the founder. As a pioneer of the West, Mr. Dalton is closely identified with Orange, and in its progress he has been a most active agent. He has seen the place grow, and has helped to develop its capabilities, being one of the most active in founding its various institutions. Amongst many things which make his name known in the West, he founded the Australian Hall in Orange, a large and handsome structure, one of the finest and most commodious in the Western District. It is a memorial worthy of its founder, and is an ornament to the town in which it stands.

As a true lover of the old sod, he is ever prominent in all that is done for the good of Irishmen here and in the Green Isle. His purse is always open to help his suffering fellow-countrymen, and when, as it has sometimes happened, a storm of popular feeling has blown against the Celts in Australia, James Dalton has never flinched, but braved everything as a man at once warm and consistent in his love for Ireland. One of his daughters and a step-sister have married the brothers Redmond, who are members of the British House of Commons, and who some years ago came to Australia in order to advocate the cause of their fellow-countrymen in Ireland, and to lay before the Australian public the correct view of the great and important Irish Question.



J. GILLIES.

John Gillies, Esquire,

WEST MAITLAND.



ANY rewards bestowed by the voice of the people upon a fellow-citizen are sure to be deserved, and are tokens of the esteem in which the recipient is held. Such honours are the most valuable of all, and no matter how small the community may be that gives them, they must be held as most valuable and creditable to those who give and to him who takes. To have deserved well of those amongst whom we live affords the greatest and highest form of gratification, and in the performance of our duties to our neighbours we take the highest delight. A life spent among one's fellows, working for oneself and them, is the life proper to the true man, and never fails to obtain recognition and honour. The following memoir sketches briefly the career of one who is still alive, and who still is living a life useful to all and of great service to his country. What is worthy of praise is worthy of imitation.

John Gillies is a native of Scotland, having been born at Airdree on 6th March 1844. In 1848 his parents emigrated to New South Wales, and took their son, then four years of age, with them. On landing in Sydney they proceeded to West Maitland, and there settled down, John Gillies thus becoming at an early age an inhabitant of that thriving town in which he still resides, and of which he is a prominent citizen. His education was obtained chiefly under the direction of a Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. William M'Intyre, but he was also for a space under the tuition of Mr. Frederick Sinclair, of West Maitland. Thus we see that his character was formed in Australia, and as his education was there obtained, and he grew up and resided there, he must be considered an Australian in every sense of the word. Until he was thirteen years of age he attended diligently to his studies, and at that time he was apprenticed to the proprietors of the well-known and high-class paper the *Maitland Mercury*, in order to learn the trade of a compositor, and printing generally. The paper was then owned by Messrs. Tucker, Cracknell, and Falls, and was even then acknowledged to be the

leading journal in the north of the colony. While an apprentice he acquired great skill in type-setting, and was distinguished as the fastest compositor in the office. As in most trades, competitions in type-setting were not infrequent among the different offices, and in more than one contest he beat workmen who had been, up to that time, considered the champion compositors of Victoria and South Australia. The energy and activity displayed by him in those early days have been characteristic of him since, and in whatever he takes a part he is distinguished for the spirit he infuses into his work. He was always fond of athletic exercises, and in the various branches of sport nobody has been found more prominent than Mr. Gillies. For many years he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Maitland Volunteer Water Brigade.

In and about Maitland the country is low-lying, and is liable to inundations by the Hunter River. On more than one occasion has that river overflowed its banks, and great destruction of property and some loss of life ensued. In view of these mishaps, a number of the young men in Maitland united for the purpose of saving life and property on the occasions of floods, and hence sprung into existence the Volunteer Water Brigade. Mr. Gillies is also President of the Maitland Rowing Club and Floating Baths Company. His support of boating is continuous and valuable, and the rowing men of the North owe much to him. He is also President of the Maitland Rugby Football Club, and is at the same time, such interest does he take in all forms of sport, Vice-President of the Northumberland Football Club, which plays under the British Association rules. He is also Vice-President of the Maitland Gymnastic Club. For many years he has been on the committees of the Maitland Hospital, the Maitland School of Arts, the Northern Jockey Club, and the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association. Whilst the Northern Hunt Club was alive, he was, jointly with Mr. G. L. Lee, its Secretary and Treasurer, and was an enthusiastic supporter of the chase. For a long time he has been a Trustee of the Great Northern Permanent Investment Building and Loan Society, and is a Trustee of the West Maitland branch of the Savings Bank of New South Wales. A few years ago he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace, and, unlike many of his brother magistrates throughout the colony, he finds time to attend regularly on the Bench. Did one-fourth of the magistrates of the colony perform their honorary duties, there would not be occasion for more than half the number of Justices there are in the colony at present. It would be a benefit to all, and justice would be better administered, were the elective principle applied to the appointment of magistrates, so that each district could say for itself how many Justices might be required, and upon whom the honour should be conferred.

In February 1886, in response to the solicitations of many friends, Mr. Gillies contested an aldermanic election for the Borough of West Maitland, and was returned at the head of the poll, having obtained seven hundred votes, being the largest number which had been up to that time recorded in favour of any candidate at a municipal election. By this we see the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen, than which no clearer proof can be given of the honest and useful life he has led in Maitland. It may be mentioned, to show the value set upon him, that ten candidates contested four seats. He was also one of the first members to join the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and on several occasions he has held office in the Lodge to which he belongs. His motive in joining was to give good example, as he has been all his life a strict and consistent teetotaller, and wished to influence others to be the same. In the year 1887 he was elected a member of the Maitland District Council, and in February 1888, the centennial year of the founding of the colony of New South Wales, and the colonisation of Australia, he was unanimously chosen Mayor of the town, of which, during so many years, he had been such a useful and prominent citizen. He had previously been Chairman of the Improvement Committee of the Council, under whose supervision the various works ordered by the Council had been carried out.

He joined the present proprietors of the *Maitland Mercury* as a partner in 1874, and at once undertook the duty of managing the commercial portion of the business. This duty he still discharges, and he has, since his admission as partner, done much to assure the prosperity of the paper. It is worthy of note that ever since the incorporation of West Maitland he has been the only Scotchman and Presbyterian who has been elected to fill the Mayoral chair. From a review of his life, Mr. Gillies must be looked upon as a diligent, enterprising, and pushing man, who has been alone the founder of his fortune, and who is most warmly enthusiastic in the advocacy of any cause he may espouse. And he can also be looked upon as a man who has by his worth conspicuously deserved the favour and regard of his fellow-citizens, and who is a useful member of the great community of Australians to which he belongs.

John Belmore Dulhunty, Esquire.

BATHURST.



It is not always by the path first intended for him that a man reaches fortune. How often do we find that there is something stronger than human design shaping one's career and turning one from the desired path, notwithstanding the best efforts to carry out the intention? When the subject of this memoir in his youth was spending years studying medicine, he looked forward to make his way as a doctor, but the time came when, in the death of his father, he was forced to adopt a country life and give his attention to pastoral pursuits. He has succeeded in life, and whether by design or otherwise he is now a man whose work in the country is appreciable.

John Belmore Dulhunty was born at Penrith, New South Wales, in the year 1841, being the second son of Robert V. Dulhunty, one of the first magistrates in the district, and grandson of Dr. Dulhunty, a surgeon in the army, and afterwards a police magistrate for many years. His education was obtained at Penrith, and at Dubbo, to which latter town the family moved in 1848. Here he remained for some years aiding his father in his business as a pastoralist. In 1857 Mr. Dulhunty was bitten by that craze that few escaped in those times, the desire to try his fortune on the goldfields, and went to the Port Curtis rush, Queensland, at the place where Rockhampton now stands. From here he went, in company with Mr. Charles C. Cox, brother of the present Mr. G. H. Cox, out west to the Fitzroy River, where he formed the station known as "Winder." Here he worked for several years, during which time he opened up new country and encountered all the vicissitudes of a frontiersman's life. He also tried his fortune on the Peak Down goldfields, and at Gympie, at which latter place he was sworn in as a special constable to prevent the burning in effigy of Farrell, who had fired at the Duke of Edinburgh in Sydney, which event had caused intense excitement all over Australia. The occurrence was an unfortunate one in its termination, as there is little doubt now



J. B. DULHUNTY

in the minds of anyone that the wretched man Farrell was hopelessly insane. His execution can only be looked upon as a judicial murder, his blood being given to appease the cry for vengeance uttered by unthinking men. A desire to return to New South Wales incited Mr. Dulhunty to leave Queensland, and disposing of his interests in that colony, he came back to his family. The West was rapidly developing, and in the then infancy of the present town of Nyngan he erected the first store. In 1880 he lost a considerable number of his stock through the drought, and this, together with the severity of the Land Laws, so disgusted him with pastoral pursuits that he left the country and began as a commission agent in Dubbo. His family, however, did not thrive in this township owing to the heat, and in their interest he left for Bathurst, where he became a partner of Messrs. Clements and M'Carthy, general commission agents. He afterwards, on the death of his two partners, took Mr. H. MacFarland into the business, which has since been carried on in the old name, with great success and increasing reputation. All that is of advantage to his district demands and receives the attention of Mr. Dulhunty, and he is always ready with advice and assistance to further the interests of the country. He is a well-known figure in the semi-public life of the town, and has been for some time deputy sheriff and returning officer for the city of Bathurst. As a member of the Agricultural and Pastoral Association for many years, and as one of its active executive officers, he has done much to place it in the first rank of country associations. His worth is recognised by those among whom he lives, and no better proof of it can be given than by stating that at the last general election he was requested to allow himself to be put in nomination for the electorate of West Macquarie. Though able and anxious to serve his district and his country in the Legislative Assembly, he declined the honour pressed upon him, as his attention was demanded wholly by his business, and he was not in the position to spare the time that the duties of a representative demanded. He looked to the honest filling of such a dignified position, and put aside all temptations to enter the House for the purpose of self-advancement. Believing that to buy in the cheapest market, and to sell in the best, is the only policy for New South Wales, he is against the restriction of trade, and is an out-and-out Free-trader.

He married in Dubbo, in 1874, Miss Ann M'Killop, eldest daughter of Duncan McKillop, Esq., of "Terralba" Station, near Dubbo, and has a family of two children. He is still a resident of Bathurst, where he has been, and will always be, one of the best known and most respected of its citizens.

Jean Emile Serisier, Esquire.

DUBBO.



THE Australian people is made up of many nationalities, and so possesses the characteristics of various peoples. This admixture is useful, and while confined to people of the Caucasian races, must work for good in the future of this land. By it we obtain the steadiness of the Saxon, the lightness of the Celt; and the ease of the Italian is qualified by the push of the Yankee; the plodding German and the gay Frenchman give strength and brightness, and so we may be looked upon as a people possessed of all the qualities that fall to the lot of man. With such advantages it is not wonderful that the country has advanced by leaps and bounds, and that such a bright future appears to be in store for it.

Jean Emile Serisier was a native of the sunny land of Southern France, and was born at Bordeaux in 1826. His parents intended him for the navy, and to that end his early education was directed to such studies as would fit him for his future career. After leaving school, therefore, he served in the French Marine for six years; and at the age of twenty years he sailed on a voyage to Australia, which voyage determined his future, and gave to New South Wales a colonist that has done good work in the advancement of the country. On his arrival in Australia he was much fascinated by the appearance of the country, and considering that there were more opportunities for him to make his way there than in his native land, he determined to leave the sea, and he decided quickly and acted promptly.

After looking about him in Sydney he accepted the position of assistant in the general store then kept by Messrs. Fesq and Despointes, and remained there for two years. During his period of service he impressed his employers so favourably that in 1848 he was taken into partnership by Mr. Despointes, and together they came to Dubbo, and there opened a general store. This was carried on for some time with mutual satisfaction, and when, after a considerable time, Mr. Despointes retired, Mr. Serisier carried on the place on his own account until



J. H SERISSIER.

1870. During these years he was a most hardworking and industrious man, and by his energy pushed his business into the first place in the district.

Seeing the future that was before the place he early took the liveliest interest in its development and progress, and it may be said that it was to his efforts that the present flourishing town of Dubbo owes its rise and progress. At his representation it was proclaimed a township, and in the laying out of it he gave considerable assistance. He aided Mr. J. B. White, the surveyor, in making the streets, and his taste and practical experience enabled him to have them best arranged and suitably disposed. From that time he has been identified with the town, and nothing relating to the conduct of the place has been since done without having had the name of Serisier connected with it. As a proof of the value set upon him in the colony, he was appointed Returning Officer for the district, and also was selected to be a Guardian of Minors. He was also appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the territory, and has been Acting Police Magistrate. In his magisterial capacity he was also a Visiting Justice to the local gaol, so that as a prominent man Mr. Serisier took a place of importance and trust in the community to which he belonged. As one deeply interested in the welfare of the town and district in which he had such a large stake, he has become well known. He never allowed the calls on his time made by a large private business to prevent him devoting attention to all that might be for the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and his memory is cherished as that of an unselfish and generous man. As a politician he was not very active outside his own immediate district, and though deeply interested in the government of the colony, he never displayed much ambition for a Parliamentary career. On one occasion only was he induced to come prominently before the electors, and that was when he unsuccessfully contested the Bogan electorate. Then he was opposed, and was defeated by a small majority only, by George Lord, and since that time he has contented himself with local matters.

In 1868 he bought and selected 4000 acres of land, on which he proposed to carry on extensive farming operations. Amongst other branches of agricultural industry he planted 50 acres of vines, being the first to start vine-growing in the Western District. In this pursuit he was most successful, and he made annually on an average 15,000 gallons of wine. This industry, which promises so much for the future, is one that is eminently adapted for the climate and soil of Australia, and has great promise in store for it. Its development must be rapid and widespread, and at no distant date it may be hoped that the wines of Australia will be able to compete successfully with any of those in older countries. Care in the selection and rearing of vines, study of the various soils and their

effect upon the different varieties of grape, and attention paid to the manufacture of the wine itself, are all that is necessary to enable our vigneron to hold their own with those of older lands. At present sufficient care and attention are not given to the production of first-class wines, but better results may be expected when the lessons learned at exhibitions come to have their proper effect. By comparison and competition, and by there being a demand for a good article stimulated, so will the wine-makers find that they will have to provide a more finished article than has hitherto satisfied the consumer.

Ever active in improving the condition of his fellows, he was one of the first to suggest the founding of a Hospital at Dubbo, and from the beginning was an active member of its committee. In the cause of charity he has always been foremost, and many have cause to be grateful to him. He was also a promoter of the local School of Arts, as he considered that by it opportunities would be afforded the people of self-improvement and culture. It was to his exertions that the town owes the opening of a branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and he was instrumental in having the telegraph line extended to Dubbo. Another improvement that is of great value to the district, the Albert Bridge over the Macquarie River, was carried out mainly at his suggestion, and when completed, was formally opened and named by Mrs. Serisier. He married, in Paris, Miss Margaret Humphries, a native of Kent, England, and had issue five children, who are all well provided for and settled in life. The family own a great part of Dubbo, and are in most affluent circumstances. When on a visit to his native land with one of his sons, Mr. Serisier was suddenly attacked by small-pox, and after an illness of but ten days he died lamented by the people amongst whom he had lived a quarter of a century.

His son, Hippolyte Serisier, is proprietor of a large general store at Dubbo, and also manages the family estates, which are very large. His brothers' interests are united with his own, and they intend to continue the property left by their father unbroken and undivided. Mr. Serisier, junior, the present head of the family, is as active as his father in all that relates to the place. He married, in April 1888, Miss Kate Longibardi, a native of Bathurst, and a daughter of an old and highly-respected resident of that town. He is Lieutenant in the local Volunteers, and is a member of the Dubbo Jockey Club. He also has joined the Oddfellows, and is an active member of the School of Arts, which was so much to his father. His political views incline to protection, and he has in view the intention of standing for his ward in a future municipal election.



Wm. Mackay

William Macleod.



HERE is no doubt that the influences surrounding youth are most powerful in moulding the man, and whether the character or the course of life is viewed, the truth of the matter is always apparent. It may be that other influences come to bear upon the man in after life, and turn him into other paths than those originally intended, but wherever he goes, whatsoever he may be employed upon, he cannot but carry with him the impressions stamped upon him in his susceptible youth. The careers of artists may be traced in most cases to early influences, and in the subject of the present sketch it can be clearly seen. Among those who have endeavoured to bring some of the refinements of art into Australian life, no one has done better work in his own particular line than the gentleman whose name stands at the top of this page.

William Macleod was born in London in 1850, and when but six years of age was taken by his parents to Australia. At that time the discovery of gold in the Antipodes had roused up a wild feeling in the British Isles among the more adventurous portion of the people, who had visions of great fortunes waiting the strong arm that could but wield a pick, and so dig up from the ground the yellow metal that represents all worldly happiness. Old and young were attracted to the new Eldorado, and emigrant ships were continually leaving British seaports laden with anxious hearts and determined minds. Many left their native shores only to find unknown graves in the bush of Australia, and to discover that fortune, like glory, is but a goddess that lures man to their destruction, while others were not disappointed in their expectations, and obtained wealth and position before they had been many years in the bright Southern land. True, it was not always by digging gold that fortunes were amassed—few were the cases where the individual dug up his fortune—but the potentialities of the country came to be known to the adventurers, and flocks and herds and broad acres formed the wealth which raised the labourer to the millionaire. In 1856, among those who came to the Australian goldfields were the parents of Mr. Macleod, and they settled first at the Ovens fields in Victoria, where they remained for two years, when Mr. Macleod senior died, and the

subject of this sketch was taken to New South Wales by his mother. Here she married Mr. James Anderson, an artist, who had acquired considerable reputation as a portrait painter. The associations into which Mr. Macleod was thrown at this early age had much to do with influencing the bent of his mind and the course of his life. In the house of his stepfather he was surrounded by influences distinctly artistic, and it is not to be wondered at that he should see in the work done there much to attract him. Besides, he there met the leading artists then in Sydney, and from listening to their converse and visiting their studios, the young boy formed the determination to become an artist himself. Fired with a high spirit and the wish to achieve a name, he at an early age began his artistic studies, and such was the advance he made at his profession, that before he was seventeen years of age he was known as a good portrait and animal painter, and was also employed upon the Press as an illustrator. His life has been spent in Sydney, and it is in connection with Sydney papers and Sydney people that he has acquired fame and position. At one time he was an extensive contributor to the *Sydney Mail*, the *Town and Country Journal*, the *Illustrated Sydney News*, the *Sydney Punch*, and other papers. His work has been characterised by force and a close adherence to nature, never sacrificing truth for effect. He was also the first artist engaged on the *Bulletin*, with which paper he remained connected for several years, eventually becoming the managing director. To perform this duty he has retired from his profession, and occupies his time with the large duties of his office. He holds a large interest in that unique paper, and under his management it still maintains its reputation as being one of the most powerful, and certainly the most pungently-written, organs of public opinion in Australasia.

The *Bulletin*, which was first published by Messrs. Archibald and Haynes in the early part of 1880, as an eight-page free-lance illustrated weekly, is one of the most remarkable of Australasian journalistic ventures, and has attained a very large circulation throughout the Australasian colonies. Its success, which has been admittedly unique, is ascribed by its conductors to its consistent advocacy of Australasian nationalism and protection to native industries; to its Radical and anti-Imperial teachings; to its having procured from abroad the ablest and the best-paid caricaturists and humorous artists whom Australia has yet seen; to the force and originality of its writers in prose and verse, and to the artistic style in which its general contents are condensed; also, to the fact that it was the *avant-courier* in Australia of the paragraphic school of journalism. The *Bulletin* is proud of having many times stood alone among the Press in opposition to the popular will of the moment, and instances the fact that for years it was the sole advocate, amongst

secular newspapers, of the Irish National cause ; it was also the only Australian journal which denounced the memorable Soudan expedition from its inception. The *Bulletin* claims that it has rendered the public inestimable service by the force and persistency with which it has advocated land nationalisation, payment of members, and reform of the criminal code. It was the paper which initiated the anti-Chinese crusade that has just resulted in the virtual exclusion of the Mongol race from Australia. The *Bulletin* first came into general prominence when, about a year from the date of its first publication, it figured in the cause of public morality as defendant in the celebrated "Clontarf" libel action, which resulted in the imprisonment for costs of Mr. Archibald, who was at length liberated by means of a public subscription. It has since that time been steadily progressing in popularity and circulation, and having gained for itself a universality unrestricted by the political boundaries which often so closely confine the influence of journals to the colonies in which they are printed, it is now regarded by many thousands of readers throughout Australasia as the publication which is most distinctly Australian in its style, spirit, and purpose.

Whilst engaged in artistic work, Mr. Macleod was successful in many art competitions, being awarded first prize at the Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition for three years consecutively for the best portrait in oils; and also won the silver medal of the New South Wales Academy of Arts. This latter society was the forerunner of the present prosperous Art Society of New South Wales. Among the many portraits Mr. Macleod has executed may be mentioned the presentation portraits of Dr. Sedgwick, Grand Master of the Scotch Constitution of Freemasons; James Squire Farnell, Esq., Grand Master of the Irish Constitution of Freemasons ; also pictures of C. J. Byrne, Esq., Mayor of Parramatta ; Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.; Hon. John Marks, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Steel; and the late Morris Alexander, Esq. Mr. Macleod was one of the first artists engaged on the " Picturesque Atlas of Australasia," and executed nearly all the best portraits in that magnificent work. The picture of Captain Cook, which forms the frontispiece to the work, is acknowledged to be the best engraving ever executed in Australia, and reflects the highest credit upon the draughtsman, Mr. Macleod. He was also the artist who illustrated a well-known work, the " Australian Portrait Gallery," which was made memorable by its contents having been made the subject of a question and debate in the Legislative Assembly. The illustrations, consisting of portraits of the leading men in New South Wales, have been acknowledged by all to be accurate likenesses of the persons represented. Mr. Macleod has worked hard to make a position for himself, and is one of those men who will always fill a useful place in the social community of which they are members.

William M'Quade, Esquire.



Men are not all born equal either in mind or body, and the variety that consequently exists, is that which renders life so bearable and enjoyable. Some have their faculties suited for commerce, some for professions, others for trades; and circumstances often determine men to devote their attention to the encouragement of healthy pastime. Each in his way fills a useful part in the scheme of creation, if he but devotes himself to the work that comes to his hand, and so aids in urging the world on, and makes his fellow-beings happier and better than before. When the necessity to work for a subsistence is removed, and a man finds that owing to certain circumstances he can devote his time to matters outside his own personal affairs, it becomes his duty, and he is called upon to give his talents, such as they may be, to the services of his fellows. The selfishness that wraps round so many who can afford to be generous is one of the gravest crimes of the time, and is much to be deplored. The rich take upon themselves with their riches vast responsibilities, and do not always remember that property has its duties as well as its pleasures. Sport is a legitimate means of occupation when it is conducted for the pleasure and benefit it can confer upon man, and he who in a manly and honest way furthers it is taking the part of a useful citizen.

William M'Quade, of Pott's Point, Sydney, is the eldest son of the late Mr. William M'Quade, and was born at his father's residence at Windsor, on the Hawkesbury River. After attending various schools in the colony, he proceeded to England, and entered the University of Cambridge, where he completed his education. After his university course was over, he spent a considerable time on the Continent of Europe, and returned to the colony in 1874. It is questionable whether it is beneficial for the youth of this country to receive their education in another land, more especially when their minds are not settled, nor their tastes yet fixed. The conditions of life in England and the Australias differ very much, and to a young man of spirit there are numerous inducements to make him forget the Southern land of his birth amid the life and scenes of an older and more attractive world. The ideas sucked in at an English university, and the associations and companionship of the place, make



W.M^c.QUADE.

him less likely to adopt a life rougher, newer, and less refined in its surroundings which he must lead in a new country. Dissatisfaction with his surroundings when back in Australia leads to carelessness, and want of interest in the affairs of the place. Better for the youth of Australia to be educated in their own schools and universities, and so grow up among and with those who will be their contemporaries in life. Friendships are formed during university life which endure to the end, and will be of assistance to men in after life. What can be the use to a man in Australia, fighting his way, of the acquaintance or friendship of a number of English country gentlemen, and English professional men? However, after the colonial youth has been through the university course, it will be of the greatest advantage to him to travel abroad so that his views of men and things may be extended and his ideas enlarged. After a tour he will return more fitted than before to make a way for himself and be of benefit to his country. Such is the method that ought to be pursued with the rising generation of Australians, and by carrying it out there would be a greater and more speedy awakening of a love of country which unfortunately is not encouraged among us.

Mr. M'Quade's father was the owner of the Fairfield estate, and being a great lover of the turf he had thereon constructed a racecourse, well appointed and well kept, for the private use of himself and his sons. Young men brought up by such a father must have been devoted adherents of all forms of sport, and, as they showed by their after lives, the tastes first cultivated remained characteristic of them. They have been among the most prominent of the supporters of racing in this colony in an earnest and manly way. The late Mr. M'Quade also was one of the first to advocate the formation of a racecourse at Randwick, and lived to see that place the centre of racing in New South Wales. No more beautiful situation could be chosen, and the going being perfect, with the course well laid out, it is no wonder that most successful gatherings have been there held to witness some of the best equine contests in Australia. Mr. M'Quade senior died in 1885, and left the subject of this memoir, with two other sons, Henry and Frederick. These three brothers possess a large area of city and suburban property, which puts them in a position of ease, and permits them to devote their attention to those pursuits that are so attractive to them. The family estate of Fairfield is the sole property of Mr. Henry M'Quade. They are all devoted to art and music, and are well known to be possessed of great musical talent, a gift which they have cultivated on the Continent of Europe under the best masters. With his brothers, Mr. William M'Quade takes a lively interest in boating, and in every way encourages all legitimate sport in New South Wales.

John Randal Carey, Esquire.



COMMERCE is the great agent by which new countries are opened up, their resources developed, and their wealth given to man's disposal. To the spread of commerce many obstacles are placed by nature, and in order that it may have its power fully extended, these must be overcome or removed. The greatest of these obstacles are space and climate, and in overcoming these it may be considered that modern developments in science have done much. In Australia, where there is a huge extent of country over which communication must be kept up between distant parts, the power of rapid and sure means of communication can be best appreciated, and a glance at our railway system will tell more than anything else how commercial life can be carried on in this great Southern Continent. Again, the heat of the summer climate and the absence of water in the interior has, in the past, made journeying through Australia a work of danger, but now as the railway is pushed on, with it go along the means best adapted for the preservation of life. Over plains where a few years ago the traveller died from the heat and want of water, well appointed railway carriages bear the traveller in safety, and with speed, to his journey's end. This all-powerful civilising agent, the railway, is spreading its arms over the land, and is advancing with great strides the prosperity of the country. In the construction of this, the subject of this present memoir is well-known as one of the most enterprising of contractors.

John Randal Carey was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, in the year 1836. His father was a landed proprietor in the county, and took a well-established position among the gentry of the place. He had served in the army, having been a captain in the 10th and 88th "Connaught Rangers," regiments of foot. His brothers, the uncles of Mr. John R. Carey, were also officers in either the army or the navy, and had served under the British flag during the Peninsular War, at the beginning of the present century. With these influences about him, it might be expected that young Carey would have been attracted to the army, and that the contemplation of so many of his family having been soldiers would



J. H. Carey

have roused up military ardour. He was educated at Hanblin's private school, Cork, and though his father had wished him to enter the army, he preferred a mercantile career, and refused to follow the profession of arms. In 1853 he came to Australia, and landing in Victoria during the height of the gold fever, he at once went with the stream, and tried his fortune at the diggings. In those times nobody was free from the infection of gold-digging, the merchant in his office, the lawyer at his work, the sailor in his ship, all felt that fortune was to be found at the point of a pick, and that each was the one specially marked out by Fortune to be the recipient of her favour. Consequently the seats of industry became deserted, the ships were left lying at the wharves, and a great and steady stream of persons flowed to Ballarat, Bendigo, and other goldfields. The returned lucky diggers spent their gold freely and with wanton extravagance, and the lightly gotten wealth as lightly went. The coarse and licentious saw, in a successful visit to the fields, a means of gratifying their passions to the fullest extent, while the honest man also observed a means of enabling himself to become a more useful member of society. Each of these was urged to try his fortune, and so all sorts of men collected around the golden spots of attraction. It is not necessary to go into the events that mark a digger's life, suffice it that some got rich and others failed, and went down in the rush for the spoil. As a digger Mr. Carey was not as successful as he expected, but he settled in the town of Castlemaine as a stock and station agent and auctioneer, where he remained for many years as partner in the firm of Richards and Carey. After a continued and large experience in Victoria Mr. Carey proceeded to New Zealand, and there became senior partner in the firm of Carey and Gilles, which at first was an agency for stock and stations, as well as auctioneering. The firm eventually became one of shipping merchants, and had branches at Invercargill, Hokitika, and Auckland. Besides their regular business, they entered largely into the importation of stock, and for a considerable time were shippers of cattle and sheep from Victoria and New South Wales to New Zealand.

In 1873 he returned to Australia, and settled in Sydney, where he at first engaged with his old partner as an auctioneer, but after a short time he retired from that business, and became proprietor of the Manly Beach steamers, and Sydney tug boats, which for several years he worked successfully for himself, but eventually floated into a company as the Port Jackson Steamship Company. Besides this service, he was one of the originators of the Balmain Ferry Company, and was one of the original proprietors of the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company. Of these various companies he has been a director from the beginning, and still retains a seat upon their boards. Mr. Carey was for

many years captain in command of a cavalry corps of militia volunteers in New Zealand, and had a good deal of experience as such.

With the great revival of trade concurrent with the opening of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, it occurred to Mr. Carey that a city of the magnitude and importance of Sydney, with all its possibilities in the future, should have a second morning paper to guide and express public opinion. Acting with a few others, Mr. Carey became one of the original promoters of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, and throughout its whole career has occupied the responsible position of chairman of the board of directors. Like all other ventures of a similar character, the *Daily Telegraph* in its early stages had to fight for every inch of progress, and to the energy, the enterprise, and to the dogged determination of the chairman is due in a large measure the successful issue of the struggle—a success that has given to the people of New South Wales a worthy rival to the magnificent morning newspaper whose name has been for so many years worthily associated with the history and progress of the colony of New South Wales. Since its institution it has been the outspoken and fearless exponent of a national spirit, and a national policy for New South Wales; and has been an unswerving supporter of the Free-trade policy as being the best for the people of this colony. Without descending from a high standard, it speaks to the people of the country, and is a proclaimed friend of the working man, without being radical or revolutionary. It aims at awakening and cherishing in the breasts of the people of New South Wales a love of their country, which will incite them to work for her interests; and while it teaches that independence of thought and action in Australian affairs should ever be the motive of Australian life, it is loyal to the Crown of England, and proud of the glories of the British Empire. To have promoted such an important agent in our political and social life is a worthy object of pride for any man, and Mr. Carey may feel satisfied that he has assisted in doing much to develop the people of New South Wales, and urge the formation of a future great people. In the year 1881 Mr. Carey joined the firm of Messrs. Mann, Carey and Company, railway contractors, which constructed for the Government of New South Wales one hundred and twenty-seven miles of railway from Nyngan to Bourke under great and serious difficulties, produced by a most severe drought. Since then he has been engaged on many other works of importance in various parts of the colony.

In 1873 Mr. Carey married the eldest daughter of R. J. Taylor, Esq., and granddaughter of General W. Taylor, of Auckland, New Zealand. His family consists of four children; and at his pleasant home at Milson's Point, St.

Leonards, Sydney, he lives surrounded by all that makes life pleasant, and conscious that he has not been a cipher in this world, but has done, and is still doing, good work in the scheme of the world's life. He represents a power in the advancement of Australia which is unequalled—the railway—and he has seen during his life the mighty effects of it upon the development of the country. As the railway contractor advances, so advance civilisation, enlightenment, and comfort. And in no place is this more clearly seen than in Australia.

James Barnett Lane, Esquire.

ORANGE.



HONEST toil and steadiness of application have enabled many to reach comfort and affluence, and so the reward of labour has been won. In this world man's efforts, in the first place, are directed to obtain the necessaries of life, and next, to acquire wealth in order to obtain luxuries and superfluities. While man is a social animal such will be his efforts, and as an individual succeeds or fails in putting together money, so will he be looked upon as being somebody or nobody. Thus it is that money has become the standard to judge man by, and as it is the most easily applied so will it be retained for ever. However, independent of that, when we come to calmly consider the lives of our neighbours, we will find many things to make us love and respect them.

James Barnett Lane was born at Bathurst—the City of the Plains—in the year 1830. In those early days, though the habits of the people of Australia were rough and brusque, his father was determined that his son James should have opportunities for intellectual culture, and knowing that the young man would have to seek his fortune in station life, which is not conducive to self-culture, he sent him at an early age to the private school of Thomas Meades, who imparted sound instruction and attended skilfully to the education of those entrusted to his care. After leaving school Mr. Lane assisted his father on the "Island" and "Binnie" stations, in the Carcoar district, and soon became acquainted with the modes of working a station in all its branches. At the age of twenty years he proceeded as manager to the "Kiagatoo" and "Mickibill" stations, on the Lachlan River, which he conducted and developed for his father for several years. Working steadily and faithfully for his father, and showing by his attention that his interest was unselfish and genuine, he improved and worked these stations so that they became a valuable property. On his father's death he found that he had been left half the family property; and being so well circumstanced, he bought the interests of his brothers, with the exception of his brother Edward,

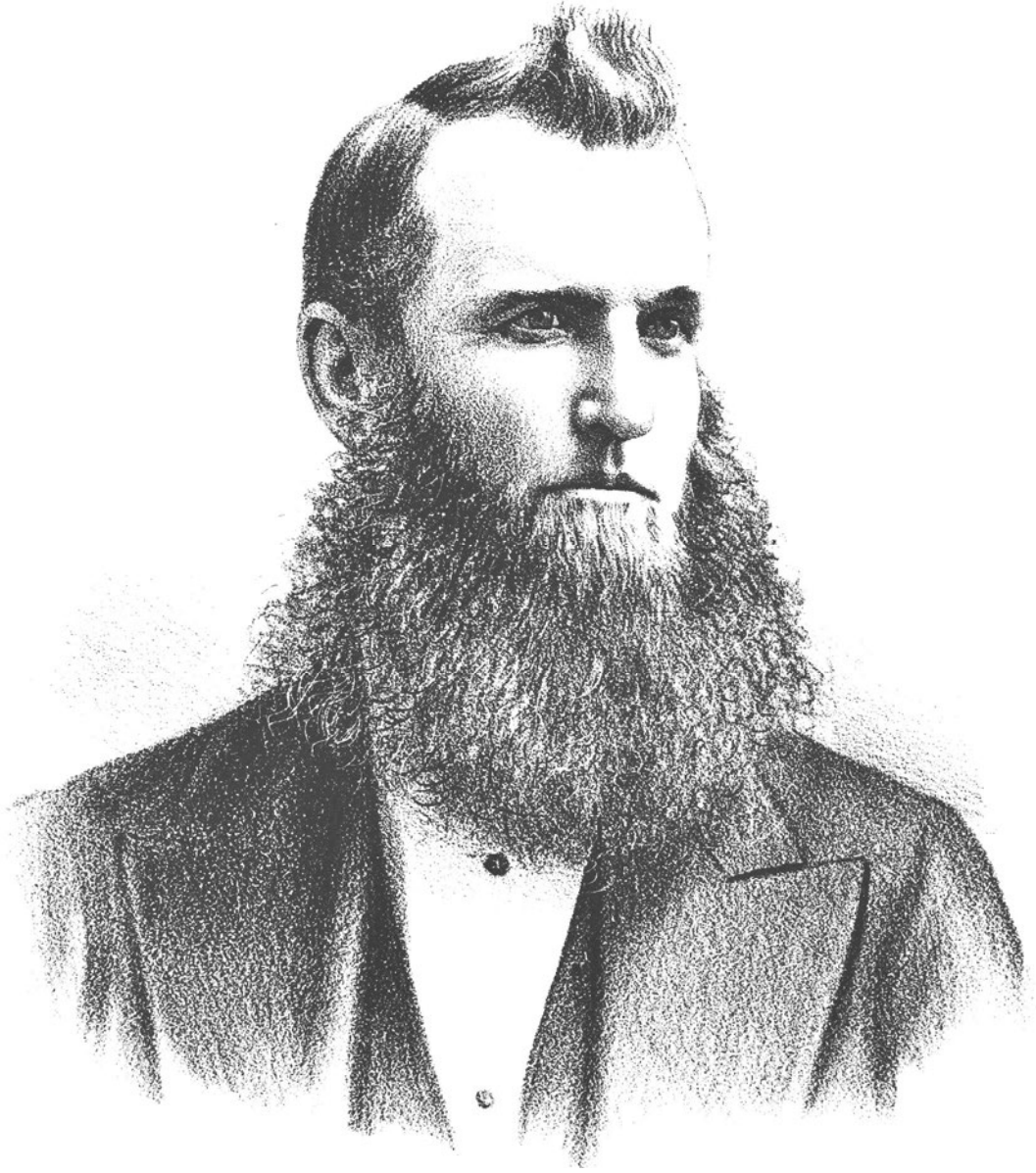


J.B. LANE

and continued to look after the whole property himself. The run on the Lachlan was an extensive one, it having a frontage to the river fifteen miles in length, and a depth of as many miles. On this area he depastured about 3000 head of cattle, and produced some of the best stock that was seen in any of the metropolitan markets. After some years spent on the Lachlan, Mr. Lane resolved to change the sphere of his operations, and selecting the Orange district as the one most suitable, he then purchased the "Rosehill" station, consisting of 5300 acres of freehold land. Upon this rich strip of country he runs 3000 sheep, besides cattle, and during his occupation of the place he has succeeded in making it known as one of the most prosperous in a prosperous country. His sheep, all pure merino, are well known in the West for the purity of their blood and the closeness and fineness of their fleece, which points have enabled him to be a regular prizetaker at all the pastoral shows of the neighbourhood. These prizes show that Mr. Lane is one who attends closely to the business of sheep-breeding, and who is not content with taking things as they are without attempting to improve on them. He does not dispose of his wool in the colonial markets, but exports it directly to London. This procedure he has found to be financially the best, as he has hitherto obtained a better price in the home market, after deducting the expenses of freight and insurance, than he could get in Sydney.

As we have seen he has been throughout his life a busy man, engaged in his own private affairs, and in those of his family. Such men, who have their own selfish calls to occupy their time, and who have found that most of their time was occupied by their private work, do not very frequently pay any attention to matters outside themselves. Yet amid all the cares attendant upon the earnings of his daily bread, and the anxieties entailed by the management of a station, Mr. Lane has not been inattentive to matters relating to those other than himself. He has been an active magistrate, and a constant attendant on the bench, he having been appointed to the Commission of the Peace in 1855. He is also a member of the local Agricultural and Pastoral Society for a number of years, and interests himself actively in its progress. Such societies are of the greatest practical good throughout Australia, and by their means is kept alive and stimulated the breeding of improved stock, and the dissemination of knowledge of pastoral development throughout the land. Too much cannot be said in their praise when properly conducted, but there is a danger to be avoided when they show symptoms of becoming mutual admiration societies. Mr. Lane married, in 1860, Miss Moulder, third daughter of Joseph Moulder, Esq. After seven years of married life this lady died in 1862, and in 1868 he married his second and

present wife, Miss Manton, daughter of the Rev. James Manton. This gentleman was one of the earliest missionaries in New South Wales, and was well known as a most zealous minister. He was president for some time of Norton College in Tasmania, from which he came to Newington College, Stanmore, where he directed that educational establishment for a number of years. Mr. Lane's family consists of six children, four daughters, and two sons. As a politician he has not been prominent, but he takes an intelligent and lively interest in all that relates to the well-being of the country. As a working member of the body politic he has acquired experience, from which he forms opinions valuable to the country. From his pursuits he must obtain a knowledge of much of the resources of the country, and his action, based upon this knowledge, cannot be unworthy of notice. He holds the opinion that the fiscal policy of New South Wales ought to remain Free-trade, as he holds that everyone ought to be permitted to buy in the cheapest market, while labour would not be forced in any particular groove, but would find employment in the direction that would be most beneficial to the development of the country.



E. H. LANE

Edwin Hurst Lane, Esquire.



MAN is bound, in whatever walk of life he may be placed, to try and live up to the highest degree that may be permitted to him. If he does so, he has done his duty—and what can man do more! Though the plain life of a country gentleman in Australia seems to have nothing in it beyond the passive duty of avoiding evil, as it is comparatively free from temptations to active evil, yet even it has certain duties which may or may not be performed. If they are, then the man has lived as he ought to, and he has done all that can be expected. Among those are the family duties, and those relating to the small social circle in which such a man may move. When he brings up his children honestly, and affords them the best education obtainable, and if he aids in furthering the interests of his district, he has done good work, and may be satisfied that he is a worthy man.

Edwin Hurst Lane, of Oldem Park, near Bathurst, New South Wales, was born in the year 1845, and began his early education at Bathurst. At sixteen years of age he completed his education under private tuition at Orange, and at once entered upon the business of life by joining his brother James in grazing pursuits on the Lachlan, where he remained for five years. During this time he learned all that appertained to station life, and by hard work he became skilled in the management of stock and the direction of the business of a run. At the age of twenty-one years he sold out his interest that he had with his brother in order to proceed to New Zealand. After remaining in that country but a short time, he determined to return to New South Wales, as the prospects in New Zealand were not of the brightest for squatters. He therefore returned to the Western district, and took up the station known as "Wanbanganlang," near Dubbo, upon which he resided for sixteen years. This station was of large extent, having 118,000 acres of land, and running from 18,000 to 20,000 sheep. Under his skilful management the place proved profitable to him, and he succeeded in making money. Whilst there he each season exported his wool to the London market direct, as he considered that it paid better to do so than to sell in the colonial markets.

After some years, as his family grew up, he found that the district in which he lived did not afford the facilities desirable for the education of his children, and considering that their interests were of the first importance, he moved into Orange, so as to be near the schools and other educational establishments which were necessary for his children's bringing up. On moving into Orange, he left his station "Llanello," under the management of Mr. William Brown, than whom a better or more trustworthy man cannot be found. Since Mr. Lane came to live in Orange he has identified himself closely with the place, and has devoted a good deal of his time to further its progress. He is ever ready to do all that can benefit it, and has acquired a leading position among the residents. The confidence that he has won has been shown by his having been asked on many occasions to allow himself to be nominated for the Municipal Council, which honour he has invariably declined. Besides attending to the work of his station, he has speculated largely and successfully in mines. The district round Orange has been developed largely by him and his brother, and the brothers Lane may be considered as the chief supporters of mining in that part of the country. Mr. Lane is a large shareholder in the Lewis Ponds Silver mine, and is a director and shareholder in the South Lewis Ponds, the Spicer Lewis Ponds, and the Tone's Lewis Ponds. These properties are some of the most promising silver mines in New South Wales.

Mr. Lane married, in 1870, Miss Louisa Manton, daughter of the Rev. John Manton, one of the first missionaries in New South Wales. This gentleman was also president of the Horton College, Tasmania, and for a number of years was head of Newington College, Stanmore. Mr. Lane has a family of eight children. His eldest son, Percy Manton Lane, has just passed with credit the Junior Public Examination, and has gone on to his father's station in order to gain experience for the future conduct of a squatter's life. Mr. Lane is an active member of the Dubbo and Orange Agricultural and Pastoral Associations, and as an exhibitor of stock has taken many prizes at the various shows. His merino sheep stand forward among all competitors, and have had their excellence recognised by the many prizes conferred upon them. For horses he has also acquired some reputation, and with his celebrated mare "Empress" he has taken at various times no less than twenty-three prizes. Though unwilling to take an active part in public affairs, Mr. Lane holds strong opinions in matters political, and considers that the fiscal policy of the country should be fair trade. Quiet, straightforward, and attentive to his duties, Mr. Lane is a man who is a useful citizen, and one that plays no unimportant part in the life of his country.



J. B. NORTH

J. B. North, Esquire.



THE search for fortune leads men into many places, and perhaps the most interesting direction in which men go, is when they seek to obtain the mineral wealth that lies hidden in the earth. Exploring, digging, and working in the valleys and gorges of wild ranges of mountain, surrounded by forests and visited by the storms and many changes of the elements, the searcher after wealth in the mountains leads a weird and strange life. From the depths of the earth he raise's the coal that enables his fellow-men to live and provide themselves with all that they require in the various pursuits in which they are engaged. To him is due the steam which enables them to travel over land and sea with ease and rapidity, and when sitting round the fire on a cold night, as the wind is heard howling outside, and the chill of the atmosphere forces them to draw closer to the cheerful blaze, many a thought is given to the men who, far underground, have dug up the treasure that so ministers to their comfort. Here, in the bright land of New South Wales, in a climate soft and warm, we do not feel so much the blessings of warm fires. Yet the miner, who provides us with the means to develop our resources, and to manufacture our own produce, is one of the most useful and important of our citizens. To mining enterprise, when directed to the production of coal, our greatest respect is due, as by it, and it alone, can we expect to have the capabilities of this great land fully made known and developed.

Mr. J. B. North, the well-known stockbroker of Sydney, was born in the town of Taunton, in the fertile county of Somersetshire, England, in the year 1831. At the age of nine years he accompanied his parents to London, and until the year 1851 he continued to reside in the metropolis of England. At the age of thirteen years he entered the employ of Self, Coles and Company, warehousemen, and continued in such mercantile occupation until he sailed for Australia in 1851. In that year he embarked on board the *Senator*; for Sydney, and after the passage usual for sailing vessels in those days, he landed in New South Wales, a young man of twenty years, with the world before

him. For many years he steadily worked his way upward, never faltering, never despairing, and step by step he saw himself rising to a position of comfort and affluence. In 1878, while engaged in the business of a stock and share broker, in partnership with his son, he was joined by another gentleman, and together they purchased the mineral and surface lands upon which the town of Katoomba now stands. This judicious investment consists of three thousand acres, and is a mine of great wealth to its fortunate possessors. For some time these two worked hard in the effort to work a coal mine on the place. It was well known that such existed, but for a considerable time the work and money seemed to be expended in vain. Both the gentlemen felt discouraged at the failure of their efforts, and had almost made up their minds to abandon the enterprise. Under the most unpromising circumstances, Mr. North bought out his friend and joint owner, and so became sole owner of the property. As events turned out, the purchase was a judicious one, and subsequent success crowned the bold speculator. Ever an ardent lover of mountain scenery, and active in exploring hill and dale, he felt attracted to give his time and personal attention to the development of the mine hidden in the depths of the Blue Mountains. Braced and nerved for his work by the glorious surroundings of the place, he never permitted weariness or disgust to turn him away from his intent, and though it was the commencement of years of toil he pluckily set himself to cope with the difficulties that loomed ahead. At the time when he began his work at the mine Katoomba was unknown, and the place now occupied by the township was known as the "Crushers," from the fact that the contractors for the Western Railway had there erected plant for crushing ballast. Where now stands a magnificent hotel, and good stores, and on the sites now occupied by villas, to which the people of Sydney migrate in the summer season, a few bark huts, or "humpies," and a railway gate, were all that showed of man's habitation. A wild forest, and a barren mountain at almost the highest point of the mountain range, did not show much likelihood of becoming the pleasant and flourishing place it has since been. But the marvellous power of the railway was felt then, and to the place, most healthy in climate, and rich with mineral wealth, the steam horse brought people with hands and purses ready to develop the resources of the district. A few cottages had sprung up along the railway track, built by gentlemen as summer residences, but beyond that, no signs of industry varied the monotony of the wild mountain scenery. It was here that Mr. North, in 1879, set about with determination and energy to find and raise the mineral riches that lay buried in the valley eleven hundred feet below the railroad. With a perseverance for which he has been always

conspicuous, he gradually overcame difficulties that seemed insuperable, and ultimately succeeded in establishing and successfully conducting the now well-known Katoomba colliery.

In order to give an idea of the difficulties to be contended with in raising the coal to the railway, a description of the position of the mine will be interesting. The valley in which it lies is a mile and a-half from the railway, and the mine itself is at the bottom of a precipitous gorge of eleven hundred feet. In order to raise the coal to the level of the railroad, it was found that an incline had to be constructed to the top of the gorge, and that an endless rope tramway should run up this incline and on to the railway. By this means only would it be possible to have the coal conveyed to the top of the cliffs. The side of the gorge was so steep that Mr. North and his men when ascending or descending had to make use of ropes tied to trees and points of rocks, and in this dangerous manner were alone able to have access to the mine at the bottom.

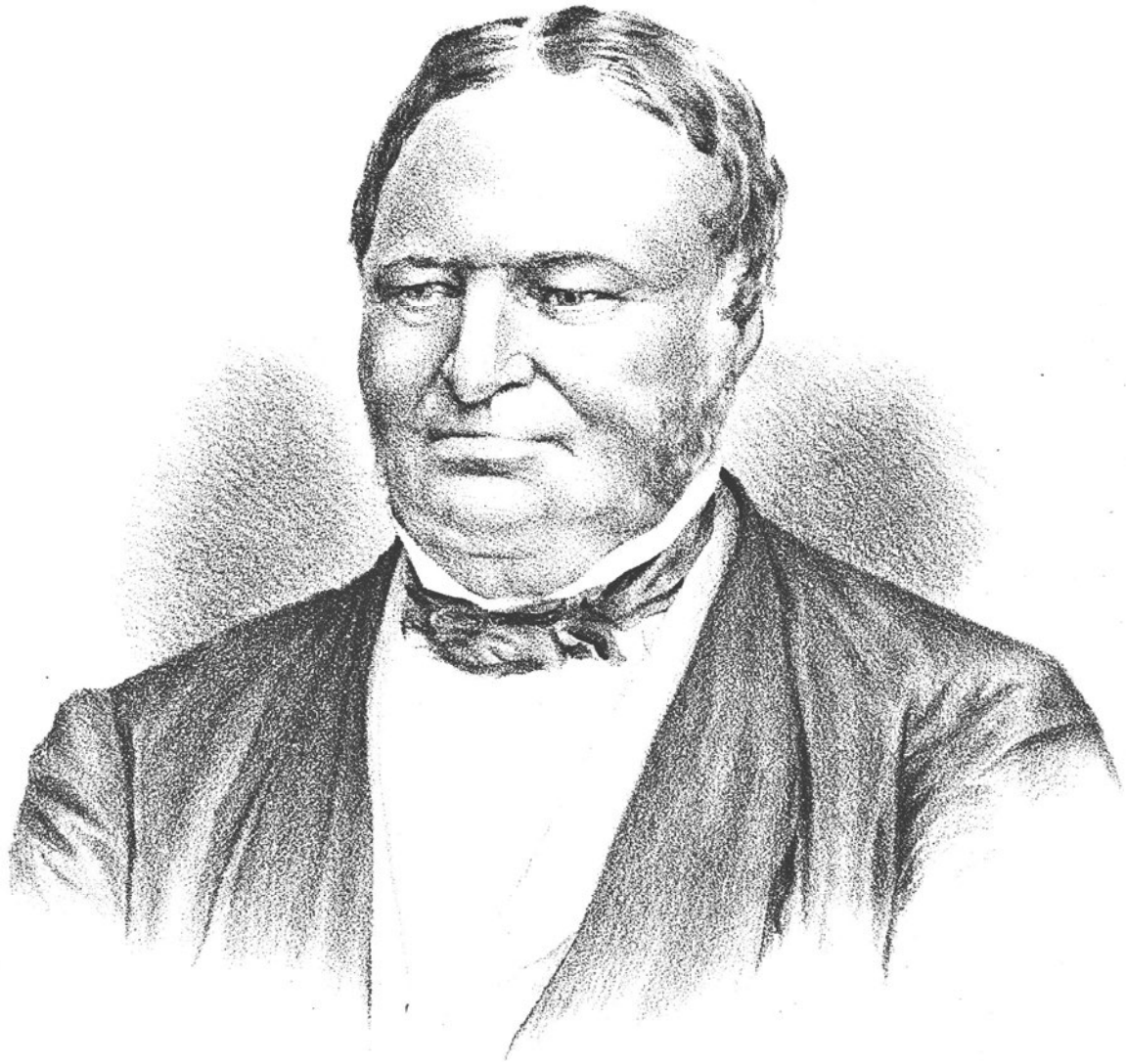
The mine was worked under great difficulty, but in view of the approaching exhibition in Sydney of 1879, Mr. North put forth every effort in order to produce an exhibit of coal worthy of the time. At that early stage of his work there was not any machinery available for the haulage of great weights up the gorge, so that the ingenuity of Mr. North was taxed to raise up to the railroad the block of coal, weighing four hundredweight, which he intended to form his exhibit in Sydney. By his own hands, aided by a number of sturdy men, the huge block was dragged up the incline, a distance of one thousand one hundred feet, and was safely placed on a truck and conveyed to its destination in the exhibition at Sydney. This great effort had its reward, as the judges awarded Mr. North a medal for the exhibit, and the coal was highly praised for its superior quality. After the incline was finished it became possible to raise the coal to Engine Bank, but again fresh difficulties arose in the way. The necessary hauling machinery which had been ordered from Scotland did not arrive in due time, and Mr. North found himself in the awkward position of having on hand a contract to supply the Government with one thousand tons of coal as sample, yet was without the means of raising it to the railroad cars. Up it had to be raised—machinery or no machinery—and again Mr. North was found equal to the emergency. Carting was out of the question, and pack-horses could not perform the work in time. He therefore hastened on the completion of the tramway on the incline, and then by using relays of bullocks he got the coal to the top and delivered it within contract time. Later on, however, the plant which had been ordered from Scotland arrived, and when its erection was completed Mr. North

obtained contracts from the Commissioner for Railways, and for two years supplied a large quantity of coal to the Government. At present he has large contracts for the supply of coal.

On another piece of property which Mr. North acquired on the opposite side of the Jamison Valley, kerosene shale was discovered a few years ago. Here he set about its development, and on a spur of the mountain near the point known as "Korawal" or "Solitary" he spent £36,000 in opening up and working the shale mine. He found, however, that he could not alone carry on the concern, so he sought the aid of capitalists, and a company was formed with a capital of £40,000, half the shares in which were retained by Mr. North. This mine has proved a success, and is returning good profits to its shareholders.

Katoomba itself has made great progress, and now there stands a flourishing township where, but a few years ago, was naught but the primeval bush. The scenery about is so grandly beautiful, with its forest-covered hills and its romantic valleys, and the climate is so famous for its health-restoring properties, that the place has become one of the most favourite and fashionable summer resorts for invalids, tourists, and those who can get away from the oppressive heat of the coast. There is a large hotel—the "Carrington"—and three smaller ones, two banks, several large stores, a lecture hall, three churches, and many dwellings for the summer visitors. The population of the town is one thousand. The soil of the district is most fertile, and produces the finest flowers; while English fruits ripen and come to perfection.

The enterprising company of which Mr. North is Managing Director, have been for some time engaged in having constructed across the valley a pendant railway, in order to convey the shale to the railroad cars for shipment to England. This railway is nearly complete, and when it stretches across the valley for nearly two miles, with the laden skips travelling along it two hundred feet in the air, the place, already weird and strange, will have its characteristics increased. Success ought to attend the efforts of this company, and if it can be achieved it will be by the energy, perseverance, and determination of the man who is at the head of its affairs—Mr. J. B. North.



J. EALES SENR.

John Eales, Senior, Esquire.



OUR best old colonial families spring from those adventurous and energetic men who, in the early days, left the old land to fight the battle of life in the bush of Australia. The qualities that enabled them to succeed have been transmitted to their descendants, and the fine sturdy country families which are to be met with in certain portions of the colony are the true descendants of those worthy ancestors. They are mainly among the landed proprietors, and this is accounted for by the fact that land was comparatively easy to acquire in the early times, when the first settlers perforce had to take to stock farming. Whatever the first settlers had to endure, their descendants are reaping the benefit now, and in every case have proved worthy of their good fortune. The northern district of the colony shows more of these men than any other part, and among the New England families that of Eales is one of the foremost. The life of its founder will be of interest to the reader who cares to learn aught of early colonial life. A comparison of the present with the past will have many advantages, and will enable the reader to acquire a better knowledge of the conditions of life which have existed here at different times, than if he had not been presented with this sketch of a former time. When the progress of a country was judged by the individual advance of persons, and not, as it is now, by the developments of a class or classes of the community, the particulars of a life must be most valuable, as illustrating the conditions under which it was lived, and the surroundings among which it was passed. In this work will be found the records of the deeds of many who have passed away, and who have been among the pioneers of the early days. Among them none deserves a more prominent place than the gentleman whose story follows, and few contain more interesting episodes.

John Eales, the famous old One-man Settler, was born on 28th March 1799, at Ashburton, England. After spending his youth in the fair land of his birth, he left his home, and arrived in Australia in 1826. With him he bore letters of introduction to Lieutenant-General Darling, the then Governor of the colony of New South Wales, and by that means obtained support which was of material

advantage to him. This Governor was one of the most unpopular that ever represented the Sovereign in New South Wales. His reputation for smallness of mind preceded him, and when he landed in Sydney on 18th December 1825 his arrival was unmarked by cheering. Nor were the anticipations formed of him misleading. He was precise and methodical, and his habits were painfully careful. He showed a decided inclination to bestow great attention and infinite pains upon matters of no moment and of trifling importance, while he was incapable of, or neglected, matters of more moment. With the press he quarrelled from the first, and when he left Sydney, in 1831, no demonstration was made of joy or of regret. Shortly after his arrival in the colony, Mr. Eales obtained from the Government a grant of land at Berry Park, within four miles of Morpeth, which grant forms part of the well-known Duckenfield Park estate. He was one of the first settlers on the Hunter River, and, as might be expected, became possessed of the richest land upon the banks of that noble river. The beginning of the great Duckenfield estate was made by him, and it is to his early work and untiring industry, that the present well-known and popular squire of Duckenfield, the Hon. John Eales, owes his position and wealth.

As might be expected, the difficulties that the early settlers had to contend with were many, and it was only by a steady struggle and by bearing a brave heart that they were successful. Mr. Eales was not an exception to this, and when he began his colonial career he did not find it to be a bed of roses. In 1826 the number of free men available for work was small, and it was by convicts assigned to masters that the latter were enabled to carry on the work that they had undertaken. When Mr. Eales began his life in the bush he had but one servant, a free man, to assist him, from which circumstance he came to be known as the One-man Settler. His experiences were many and strange, and among the many stories Mr. Eales used to tell of his early colonial life was one that related to this period of the one-man state of living. In those early days the circulating medium chiefly used was the old Spanish dollar. Coin having become scarce in the colony, it was determined, in 1813, by the Government that, in order to increase it, the Spanish dollar should be transformed into the holey dollar. This was done : the dollar having a circular piece punched out of its centre, which was called a dump, and to which was given the value of fifteen pence, while the ring that remained, or holey dollar, represented five shillings. As there were no banks in the Hunter River district, Mr. Eales was compelled to conceal his coin, and hid it in his fields. The servant, however, discovered the hoard, and, in slang parlance, "sprung the plant." His master discovering the loss, and knowing that nobody else could have known the hiding

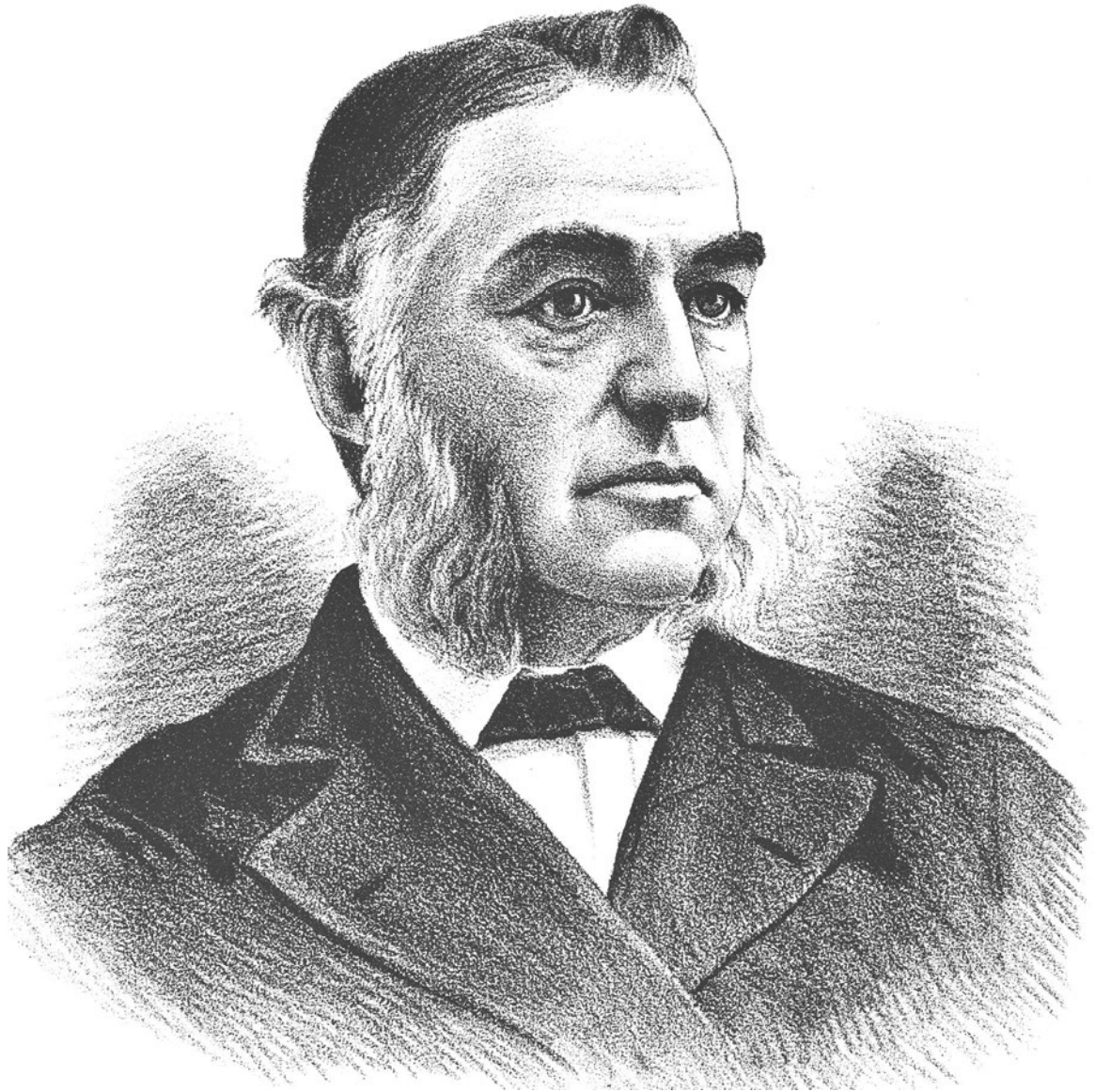
place except his servant, taxed him with the theft, which was indignantly denied. But as this was manifestly untrue, seeing there was no probability of anyone else knowing of the existence of the money, Mr. Eales declared that he would thrash the man until he told the truth. At it the two went ; the man was tall and strong, and for a long time the fight was waged without advantage to either side. However, after several closely-contested and well-fought rounds, Mr. Eales' strength prevailed, and his opponent called out mercy, admitting the theft, and promising to lead Mr. Eales to the place where he had hidden his plunder. Together the two proceeded thither, and on arriving at the spot it was found that the bandicoots had disturbed the hoard, and had scattered the money about in all directions, bringing the hidden deed to light. The spot where the money was hidden is still pointed out, close to the residence of Mr. Eales, and in sight of the mansion.

The life of this gentleman was spent in the work of a good citizen who had no ambition for political life. Busied in his own private affairs he yet made numberless friends, and won the confidence and esteem of all the people in the north of the colony. As the years went on he acquired wealth, and added from day to day to his increasing domains. Before his death he had bought above 16,000 acres of freehold land in the Maitland district, and owned over twenty stations in various parts of the colony. Nor was the scene of his operations confined wholly to New South Wales. During the administration of Governor Gipps, in 1839, he made an expedition to the Mary River, Queensland, taking with him a large flock of sheep with the view of stocking country there. With great difficulty he formed a station, and for some time thought that he could carry it on. At that time he was the first settler in the district, and so was brought into frequent collision with the blacks. His losses in stock and men became so great that he was compelled to abandon the undertaking, and he returned to his property on the Hunter River. The largest station that he owned in New South Wales was "Walhalla," situated on the Maki River, in the district of Liverpool Plains, and which carried great flocks and herds. This station he ultimately sold to Messrs. Christian and Humphery for a large amount. Among the most valuable of his properties was the famous Minmi coal mines, now better known as the Duckenfield collieries. These mines he opened out largely, and had a line of railway built connecting them with the great Northern Trunk line. They are at present among the best-paying mines in the northern coal district.

A few words upon the coal mining industry of New South Wales may be in place here. In the year 1847 the output of coal was 40,735 tons, valued at

£13,750; while in 1887 it had grown to 2,922,497 tons, valued at £1,346,440; while the total output of coal from the mines of New South Wales since 1829 was 39,944,907 tons, of the value of £19,699,110. In 1847 the price of a ton of coal averaged 6s. 9d.; in 1884 the price had risen to 9s. 2d. The consumption of coal in the colony for the year 1887 was 1,132,055 tons, giving a consumption per head of the population of 22 cwt. per annum. The amount exported during the same year was 1,790,442 tons. In heating power the coal of New South Wales, especially that raised in the northern districts, compares favourably with the best foreign coal. It has a greater specific gravity, and it contains less sulphur. From this short review of what has been done in coal-mining it can be seen how the industry has increased.

Mr. Eales was never ambitious to place himself above his fellows, and though he felt a deep interest in the welfare of the colony, he was ever averse to entering public life. Several times he declined the offer of the Commission of the Peace, and he refused several warm and earnest requisitions to permit himself to be put in nomination for the Legislative Assembly. Blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, he was open-handed and charitable, and was never deaf to the calls of charity. Hospitals, churches, and such institutions have cause to know his liberality, and many bless his memory. He died on 30th April 1871, leaving behind him two sons. The present owner of Duckenfield, the Hon. John Eales, M.L.C., now represents the family, and is a true son of the fine old man who preceded him. The reputation of Duckenfield is in good hands, in those of a large-hearted country gentleman, sportsmanlike, charitable, and affable. The present representative leaves nothing to be desired by all who have the good fortune to know him. A worthy son is the best monument of a worthy father.



Chas. F. Johnson

Charles Edward Jeanneret Esquire.



ONE of the successful among the native-born of New South Wales, which takes us back to the period in our history before the introduction of free institutions, is that of Mr. Jeanneret, a well-known resident of the picturesque suburb of Hunter's Hill, with the development and progress of which he has always been closely identified. As a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and Alderman both of his own suburb and of the City Council, and later as a member of the Legislative Assembly, he is in many worthy respects an acknowledged representative man.

Charles Edward Jeanneret was born in Sydney in 1834, during the term of rule of Governor Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. His father, of whom our subject is the only surviving son, was Dr. Henry Jeanneret, an old and respectable colonist of New South Wales, and subsequently Civil Commandant of Flinders Land, a dependency of Tasmania. Here the son spent most of his boyhood and youth, and acquired that love of the sea and acquaintance with the principles of navigation and practical seamanship which led him to undertake a voyage to Europe at the age of eighteen. On returning to Australia the attractions of the diggings proved stronger than his nautical proclivities, however, and he followed the Bendigo gold rush to where the city of Sandhurst now is, and remained there for three years. Subsequently he returned to Sydney, and, after a period of service in the Bank of New South Wales, he entered into a general agency partnership with a Mr. Henry Porter. He married about the same time, and settled at Hunters Hill. It may be here remarked that this beautiful suburb was first inhabited by Mr. Muir, one of the historic "Scotch Martyrs", transported to this colony for his efforts to obtain certain popular parliamentary reforms which have long since passed into law. Mr. Muir was a gentleman of education and position, and a barrister; but a packed jury and an intolerant Government secured his conviction in the face both of justice and of law. His case aroused world-wide sympathy. General Washington sent a ship to rescue him. He escaped, but the ship was wrecked. After a weary land journey of many thousand miles he again took ship, but the vessel was attacked by a British cruiser, and in the conflict Mr. Muir was dangerously wounded. A

bible in his possession bore his name on the fly-leaf, and one of the British officers recognised the wounded man as an old friend. Muir subsequently escaped to Paris, where the Directory gave him a friendly greeting. On rising to respond at a banquet given by five hundred French gentlemen in his honour, he was overcome, fell back, and expired. A public funeral was accorded his remains, as those of a martyr to the cause of popular liberty, by the French Government. Mr. Muir first named Hunter's Hill. On Mr. Jeanneret's settling there it presented a very dissimilar appearance to that of to-day. By prudent land investments Mr. Jeanneret prospered apace, and became a shareholder and manager of a local steam company. For some years a keen competition went on between that and a rival enterprise, but eventually the two coalesced, and later on both were sold, with fleet and goodwill, to Mr. Jeanneret. This occurred in 1876, and at that time there were but five steamers to meet the river trade. This number Mr. Jeanneret has since increased to upwards of twenty. Farming, mining, meat-preserving, and other industries occupied the residue of his time, and the traces of his building enterprise are visible all along the Lane Cove and the Parramatta Rivers. Another of his works, and by no means the least enterprising or progressive, is the tramway from the head of the Parramatta River to the Park, the Rose Hill Racecourse, and the town of Parramatta. In municipal matters his activity has been quite marked. The incorporation of Hunter's Hill is directly due to his energetic advocacy and personal exertions. Since 1871, when that event took place, Mr. Jeanneret has been an Alderman and for some years Mayor of that borough. In recent years he has been elected to the City Council, where he has distinguished himself by the exercise of those personal gifts and qualities which mark the whole of his active career. In 1875 he contested the electorate of Central Cumberland with Messrs. Lackey, Wearne, and A. H. M'Culloch. The two former of these three were elected on that occasion to represent the electorate in Parliament. At the general elections in the early part of 1887 Mr. Jeanneret contested another electorate, and was elected to the seat in Parliament, which he still holds as we write this notice of his restlessly progressive career. He is also a magistrate of the territory, and during the time when his services were in active requisition at the Water Police Court his decisions were marked by a strict and intelligent justice and a sound common sense not always found in the records of the work of the unpaid magistracy of the colony. Mr. Jeanneret has at present in view the establishment of a new line of tram communication connecting the fertile Ryde district, Hunter's Hill, and Sydney together with steam punts across the Parramatta River.



HON. JOHN FAIRFAX. M.L.C.

The Hon. John Fairfax, Esq., M.L.C.



HOW true it is that one never knows what is in the future, and how little we can learn of the consequences of any particular act! The events which, when they happen, seem to be the ruin of an individual, are not always as fatal as they are thought to be and success often follows closely upon failure. But it is not by sitting down and railing at Lady Fortune in set terms that change can be brought about : inaction will never be of any use in building up what has been overthrown. It is when, after a reverse, one sets about with energy and determination to make up for the past, and to force from the hostile goddess the gifts withheld, that one may be sure to rise superior to all reverses, and to gain a position as high in proportion as the previous fall was low. The lives of those men who, not disheartened by reverses, manfully and hopefully fight the battle of life and by brave energy arrive at success, furnish us with the best examples to imitate, and tell us in clear tones that the battle is never lost while an effort can be made to retrieve the fortune that has seemed falling. From among such lives that of the late John Fairfax stands out prominently, and is powerful to lead and encourage men of industry and enterprise. From it one can learn that steady work, combined with courage, uprightness, and religious feeling will enable a man to overcome obstacles which at first sight appear insurmountable.

John Fairfax was born at Warwick, England, on 25th October 1804. His lot was not among the wealthy. When twelve years old he was taken from school, and at that early age began that battle with the world in which he bore himself so well, and in which he carried off the crown of success. When his life shall have been read, the thoughtful reader will be surprised that the boy who finished his school education at twelve years of age, could have lived to be a councillor in the direction of the government of an important colony, and could have been the man who built up one of the greatest businesses in Australia. The success he achieved as the proprietor of *The Sydney Morning Herald* was phenomenal, and was reached, not by the aid of good luck or interest, or through any combination of specially favourable circumstances, but wholly by

continued hard work, keen foresight, and steady perseverance. After spending some years in Warwick, he found his way to London, where he obtained work for awhile on one of the great daily papers of the metropolis. He there acquired a good knowledge of the work of a printing office in all its branches, and returned to his native town at the age of twenty-one years. Unwilling to continue long as a servant to any master, he started in business for himself in Leamington as a printer and stationer, which he carried on for some time, eventually becoming the proprietor of a newspaper. As events turned out, this step opened up for him the road to fortune in another land. Had the fates but determined that his venture in Leamington should have proved an unqualified success, it might have come about that *The Sydney Morning Herald* would never have lived, and that the leading daily paper of Sydney would have been the *Empire* or the *Colonist*, or one or other of the early competitors of the present great daily paper of Australia.

On 26th September 1838 he landed in Sydney, with a young family, and a slender purse. Whatever may be said of the difficulty which a friendless man now meets in finding employment in Sydney, the difficulties which met Mr. Fairfax in 1838 were much greater. But before long he obtained the position of librarian to the Australian Subscription Library. A good workman and anxious to do all the work that he could obtain, he was not content with his work of librarian, but after office hours he was engaged in setting type for and giving other assistance to the then proprietor of the *Sydney Herald*. During this employment he showed himself so useful, and so thoroughly acquainted with the practical management of a newspaper, that he was requested to take the direction of the paper into his own hands. This, however, did not suit Mr. Fairfax, but later on, when the proprietor desired to dispose of the *Herald*, Mr. Fairfax agreed to buy it, and did so in conjunction with Mr. Charles Kemp, who was at that time a reporter for the journal. This partnership was a hearty one, and for some years these two gentlemen worked indomitably, though often in sore straits for want of money. On the 8th of February 1841 the first issue of the *Herald* under the new proprietary appeared. At that time, strange to say, the competition among newspapers in Sydney was greater than it is now. The *Sydney Gazette*, the *Colonist*, the *Monitor*, the *Sydney Times*, the *Commercial Journal*, the *Australian*, and the *Free Press* were all struggling with one another and with the *Sydney Herald* to establish or maintain themselves with the public. With the exception of the last all have perished, and have yielded to the inevitable law of the "survival of the fittest," by which the former *Sydney Herald* has now become the greatest morning paper in Australia as *The Sydney Morning Herald*.

As is unfortunately known by many, the success of a newspaper at first starting is problematical, and is subsequently rare. The venture embarked upon by Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax was one of great risk, and with little of a favourable nature to support it. Short of funds, the mainstay of such a business, the partners had to strain every nerve, and work incessantly to get over the crisis of starting without capital. By shrewdness, energy, and hopefulness that never failed, together with the assistance of several good friends, they were enabled to meet all their liabilities, and to be placed in the way of competing with the several other journals which were trying to force their way with the public. For five years, in spite of the greatest difficulties, the partners kept on, never despairing of the result, and it was during those five years that the foundation of Mr. Fairfax's fortune was laid. While Mr. Kemp had charge of the editorial department, Mr. Fairfax had all the burden of the mechanical department thrown upon him. For years he worked incessantly, and it is not too much to say that, with the exception of Saturday nights, his bed never received him before two o'clock in the morning. Thus it was that the success of the paper was assured. Not by good luck, not by accident did it come about, but by energy, patience, and hard work. Mr. Fairfax began at the very bottom of the ladder, and it was by stepping from rung to rung that he eventually won his way upward to the position he secured.

After the first five years of work the success of the journal was established, and for five more years Mr. Fairfax devoted himself to the work of the office. At the end of that time, in 1851, he was able to enjoy a little relaxation, and visit the town he had left in 1838. He discharged all the debts that he had been forced to leave behind him in consequence of an action for libel. In the matter complained of he believed he was serving the public interests, but an adverse verdict involved him in heavy financial responsibilities. His subsequent liquidation of debts he was not legally bound to pay was an act of honour that clearly showed the upright character of the man. While in England, he gave advice to many to emigrate to Australia, and his own example was strong to induce others to come to Sydney, none of whom have ever regretted the step. He stayed away from the colony for two years, during which time he renewed his strength, and learned much, which he afterwards used for the benefit of his adopted land. In 1853 he returned to Sydney. In that year the partnership which had subsisted between himself and Mr. Kemp was dissolved, and Mr. Fairfax became the sole proprietor of *The Sydney Morning Herald*. During his tour in Europe he had observed the various improvements in journalism which had been effected in the intellectual and manual conduct of a paper. On his return he made use

of these observations, and by the expenditure of capital he developed the journal very much. With no niggard and cheeseparing economy he worked his business cheaply, but at the same time he was generous to all in his employ. By these means he enlisted zeal, skill, and industry in his service. Seeing, also, that Australia was bound to make rapid progress in the future, and that she would before many years become an important country among nations, he determined to make His journal the leading one in the country. Knowing that an efficient editor was essential to the complete success of the paper, he looked round for some one to aid him, but found no one more fit to do so than his old friend, the Rev. John West, who was then at Launceston, there engaged in exercising his pen upon the public affairs of Tasmania. It was not without hesitation that Mr. West came to Sydney, but when he took the editorial chair he soon showed by his judgment and power that the proprietor was fully justified in his choice. From that time the *Herald* was firmly established, and has ever since maintained itself in the front, ahead of all competition. The firm position it then took, and the money, attention, and intellectual activity bestowed upon it by the proprietor, have made of the paper the leading organ of New South Wales of commerce and business, as well as a perfect vehicle of news and a political power of the first magnitude.

Having been placed by prosperity in a position which freed him from the necessity of devoting all his attention to business, Mr. Fairfax began to devote a portion of his time to public affairs, and to allow his sympathies a wider range. He, however, never forgot his business, and remained above all things the proprietor of the *Herald*. Although he never was a party politician, nor mixed very much in the struggles of political life, he was tempted in the interests of the country to come forward as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly. He was defeated, however, and never again offered himself to the electors. In the year 1874 he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council, and during the three years he survived he was a constant attendant in his place. On 20th June 1877 the Council specially adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory. Several of the members spoke in complimentary terms of their late colleague, and among them, the Hon. Charles Campbell said:—"He (Mr. Campbell) could recollect the time when Mr. Fairfax came to the colony. That gentleman left England an embarrassed man ; but as soon as he had acquired an independence he returned to England to pay his creditors at home. It was seldom we had witnessed in the colony the act of a person who had passed the Insolvency Court, and so far relieved from his liability, paying his creditors—taking the trouble to liquidate in this community debts which he was morally if not legally bound to pay. But Mr.

Fairfax returned to England, where he must have been almost forgotten by his creditors, and paid all he owed in full, although he was not legally bound to pay anything. In speaking of his praiseworthiness such a significant and honourable feature in his career ought never to be omitted."

Although never a politician in the true sense of the word, he always had the interest of the country at heart, and he was always ready to aid its advance in every way in which he could be of any use. By performing his duties as a citizen in the sphere in which he was placed, he was of more service to his country than many who were more pretending, and who were louder in their protestations.

He took a leading part in the establishment and management of various public companies, and his energy, sound sense, and conscientious attention to whatever he took in hand contributed in a great measure to the success of some of the leading enterprises of this city. More particularly did he take an interest in the Australian Mutual Provident Society. For nearly twenty years he took a leading part in the direction of the affairs of this flourishing institution, and much of its success may be fairly attributed to his business tact and shrewdness. He was appointed, in 1871, to the Council of Education, and although he was compelled by circumstances to resign his position at an early period, still he ever took an interest in public instruction, which was intensified by his appointment, and he * took every opportunity for promoting the work of the Council when he was no longer one of its members. He was also one of the founders of Camden College, an institution for the training of ministers, and the education of youth in connection with the Congregational denomination. He was, further, a Director of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, the Sydney Marine Insurance Company, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and the Australian Gaslight Company, as well as of other institutions of more or less importance. His services were always sought as a director, as it was well known that with great business tact, extensive personal knowledge, and superior intelligence, he brought to the discharge of his duties earnest and energetic work.

But more than anywhere else, it was in his charities that Mr. Fairfax showed the depth of good in him. He was remarkable for his liberality in his purse and sentiment, and was one of the few who knew how to exercise real charity. He had toiled, and therefore appreciated the value of money. He exercised a wise benevolence that knew when to give and when to refuse. In this spirit he has left its evidence, not only among the poor, but in the records of many religious and philanthropic institutions. The extent of his charities will never be known, because what appeared upon subscription lists after his name was not a tithe of what he dispensed in private benefactions. Literally, his left hand

knew not what his right did. His charity was clothed in humility, and hence it is best known to those who found him a true friend in need. So it was that he made his prosperity an instrument by which he helped others as well as himself. His religious professions were true and earnest, and he never was ostentatious in the display of his piety. His Christianity was deep, and he was guided in all his actions by the Lord's Word. From his early years he was a member of the Congregational Church, and while in Leamington he was chosen Deacon of the Spencer-street Chapel. In 1840 he was chosen a Deacon of the Pitt-street Church in Sydney, and was one of its most active supporters from its first formation. A great and singular honour was conferred upon him by his church when he was voted Chairman-elect of the Congregational Union, a position never before filled by a layman in Australia. His deep religious spirit was manifested in the paper of which he was the proprietor by its high tone, its reverent attitude towards religion, and its persistent efforts to keep its columns free from class or creed prejudices, and from individual likes and dislikes. *The Sydney Morning Herald* in the hands of Mr. Fairfax was a strong agent in keeping a bold front to the anti-Christian spirit that is so rife in this new land of Australia. After a life spent in unceasing work, Mr. Fairfax died at his residence Ginnagulla, Double Bay, Sydney, on the 16th June 1887, at the age of seventy-three years. He passed away regretted by all; and if it is true that in small communities men like Mr. Fairfax make enemies as well as friends, few have made less than he did. A life like his was one of the best of public services, and such a death as his was a serious public loss.



DR. CHAS. MAC. CARTHY.

Charles MacCarthy, M.D.



VERSATILITY is, more often than not, a curse to its possessor. To succeed in life one must adopt a single course, and pursue it earnestly, without turning to the right or to the left, steadfast and courageous, through trials and dangers. By this the attention is fixed, and what powers one may possess are concentrated on the particular work in hand, with the result that sooner or later success follows. So it is that specialists make a name for themselves, and with a name position and wealth. These are almost always denied the versatile man, as his very disposition and his qualities unfit him for steady application to a particular subject. Thus he never bestows sufficient time or attention to any one subject to make him recognised as being peculiarly fitted to deal with it. When a versatile man is found who has managed to make a position in any one walk of life, and has so controlled his other qualities as to make them subserve the one, that man is exceptionally gifted, and is one that stands out from the mass of men as one who must prove of value to whatever class or community he may be a member of. When the reader has finished the following memoir he will be of opinion that he has been reading the life of a man who was singularly endowed by nature with various talents, yet who has succeeded in fixing his attention to one line, and in that has made a name honourable to himself and of credit to his race.

Charles MacCarthy was born in the year 1848, in the small but historical town of Fethard, Tipperary, Ireland. He claims descent from the proud and princely clan of the MacCaura, and on his mother's side he is allied to the family of the Fitzgeralds, so well known in Irish history. While yet a child he showed great musical ability, and though untaught, he often surprised his parents by playing upon any musical instrument upon which he could lay his hands. This early development of musical talent seemed to point out for him a brilliant future as a musician, but, owing to want of opportunity for its special cultivation, it was never more than just awakened from its passive state. Though he has never pursued musical studies to any large extent, and it may be said that he

is only a natural musician, yet he has produced some compositions for the pianoforte and the harmonium which have met with the most favourable criticism. His early education was received at the National School near his native town, beside the romantic river of which that sweet singer, Charles Kickham, has sung, the Anner, at the foot of Slievenamon. There he had first imparted to him the elements of learning, and though a somewhat idle scholar, he showed exceptional ability, and by his pleasant ways soon won the esteem and friendship of his master and his fellow scholars. To the latter, particularly, he endeared himself by his prominence in all the adventures and wild exploits peculiar to boyhood, and in the many escapades of which he was the prime mover, he always was the leader and the wildest of the band. At about the age of fourteen years he was known as the most incorrigible boy in the country round. His love for field sports was intense, and to gratify it he dared everything, and usually came off successful. Although not possessing a license to carry a gun—the district in which he lived being proclaimed under the Arms Act—he was never without one, and he did not seek better fun than baffling policemen and gamekeepers. He was an inveterate poacher on land and stream, and his skill was often shown in the game and fish that he came home laden with. Though of a quiet exterior, he was ever ready for the most violent and dangerous exercise. Fleet of foot and a marvellous jumper, he was also an adventurous climber, and many a time has been seen standing on his head upon a projecting pinnacle of an old castle whose ruins stand so picturesquely near his native place. An expert swimmer, he was well known for feats in the river, and with gun or rifle he could not be surpassed. He was also a daring rider, and few of the feats of the travelling circus men were performed but young MacCarthy imitated them with perfect success. It may be mentioned that at this time he was organist and leader of the local choir. For some little time he received classical instruction from a local master named Walsh. This man was one of the wonders of the place, as his knowledge of the classical authors was very extensive and exact, but his teaching capacity could only be aroused by deep draughts of good Irish whisky. In his sixteenth year young MacCarthy was sent to the well-known school of Castleknock, near Dublin, where he showed the possession of high ability and proved himself to be a clever student, by carrying off at the end of his first and only year there a large proportion of the prizes awarded to successful students.

Having determined on a medical career, he in 1867 entered the Medical School in Cecilia-street, Dublin, then in connection with the Catholic University of Ireland, in which latter he took out his degree of Bachelor of Arts.

From the first he showed great enthusiasm in his professional work, and gained several prizes, among them being the gold medal awarded during the session of 1868-9, for *Materia Medica*, *Medical Jurisprudence*, and *Practical Chemistry*. Two medals were awarded that session, an unprecedented event, on account of, as recorded in the *University Calendar*, "the exceptionally distinguished answering of the candidates." About this time, while resident clinical assistant in the *Mater Misericordia Hospital*, Dublin, a young gentleman named MacCarthy was drowned at Kingsend. For some time it was thought that it was Charles MacCarthy, and the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* published an account of his death, and spoke of him as "a promising young surgeon, lately elected as resident to the *Mater Misericordia Hospital*." There was some excuse for the mistake, as Charles MacCarthy was very fond of boating, and a prominent member of the boat club of his *Alma Mater*. Though the notice of his death was premature, it afforded him the opportunity of seeing how his loss would have affected his intimate friends and acquaintances. He pursued his studies assiduously and quietly in Dublin until 1870, when war broke out between France and Germany. The sympathies of the Irish have been ever on the side of France, and the same spirit that urged the "wild geese" to France in the time of the Irish Brigade, burned in the breasts of many in 1870. Young MacCarthy, with a companion named M'Cullough, presented themselves before the French Consul in Dublin, and chivalrously offered their services to France as volunteers in any capacity in which they might be useful. This offer was declined, as the Consul was not empowered to accept foreign aid. His warmest thanks, however, were accorded to them, and it was noticeable that theirs was the first Irish help officially received. However, not long afterwards the Irish Ambulance was started, and Dr. MacCarthy and his friend Dr. M'Cullough were willing volunteers. After landing at Havre, where they met with an enthusiastic reception, they were attached to a regiment of "Franc-Tireurs," with whom it was his lot to meet many hardships, and some danger. The "Franc-Tireurs" were irregular infantry, always on the move, and constantly engaged in forced marches. Their success depending upon surprise, it was not to be expected that they would be treated with the same consideration, when captured, as were soldiers of the line, so that a "Franc-Tireur" in the hands of the Germans was permitted but a short shrift. Shouldering his knapsack, Dr. MacCarthy went away from his companions of the ambulance, and during the bitter winter campaign he shared the dangers and privations of the bold irregulars to whom he was attached. He was often under fire, and on one occasion was taken prisoner, for a few hours only.

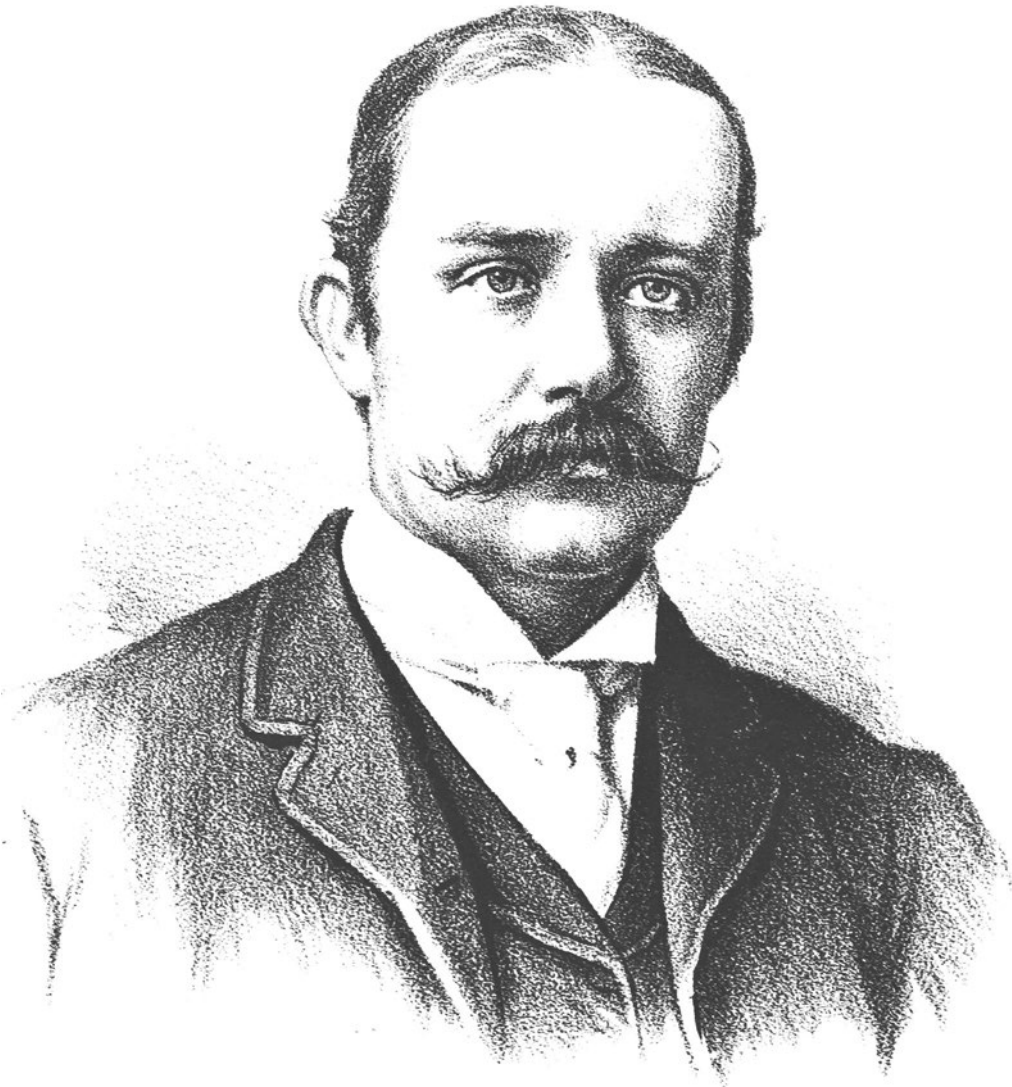
Near the village of Bolbec, in Normandy, the videttes of the Eastern Prussian division drove in the men of Dr. MacCarthy's regiment, who left several of their number wounded on the ground. The doctor and two companions left the retreating columns, and went back to the wounded men, but were soon seized by the Prussians, who were not very considerate in their treatment. However, soon it was made clear who they were, and at once they were liberated. The Havre papers afterwards commented strongly upon this breach of the protecting laws of the Geneva Convention. After the war was over, he returned to Ireland, and he was received at his native place with public demonstrations—bonfires, torch-light processions, and a serenade by the local band. In 1871-2 he completed his medical studies, and received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland. For a short period after passing he practised in Manchester, and then spent five years in his native town, after which he went to Clonmel, the principal town in Tipperary. Here he made a large and extensive practice, and became a general favourite amongst all classes and creeds, and secured many of the county-folk as his warmest friends and clients. At the outset of his career in Clonmel, he performed one of those acts which will stand forward as one of the most self-sacrificing for which members of the noble profession of medicine have so often been conspicuous. Soldiers are praised for seeking death in the glorious and honourable pursuit of fame on the battlefield, but doctors are every day risking their lives in the execution of their duty, and for it brave death in its most loathsome forms. A child who was suffering from diphtheria, was on the point of suffocation, and to relieve it Dr. MacCarthy opened the windpipe and inserted in the orifice a tube to permit of breathing. This tube got plugged with mucus, and the doctor to give relief sucked the deadly virus out, and so permitted the child to breathe. The risk he ran was very imminent, and his escape was miraculous, as the contact of the diseased matter with the mucous membrane rendered his survival of the experiment extremely improbable. This act reflects a glory upon him which will never tarnish.

After eight years' practice in Clonmel, the health of Dr. MacCarthy showed signs of becoming feeble, and he satisfied himself that if he were to improve he must remove to a milder climate. He consulted his friends, and the conclusion arrived at was that Australia should be his destination. Meanwhile, however, he had obtained the triple Doctorate of the University of Brussels, the examination for which he passed with honours, having obtained "great distinction" in Operative Surgery and Clinical Medicine. This examination is of a most

searching description, and has been stated by the *Medical Press and Circular* of 20th June 1888 to be "much more thorough and comprehensive than most of the English examining boards require." He also became a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and, by examination, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Having determined upon quitting Ireland, he resigned the positions he held in Clonmel, and in the Town Council and in the School of Arts Committee complimentary allusions were made to his career, and many were the expressions of regret at his departure. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which he was presented with an illuminated address and a valuable testimonial. Bearing with him a letter of introduction from his friend and patient, Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, to Cardinal Moran, Dr. MacCarthy arrived in Sydney in 1884, and by the Cardinal's influence, he was soon appointed to the post of Honorary Physician to St. Vincent's Hospital, which he held for three years, when he went over to the Surgical staff of that institution. He has acquired a good practice in a short time, and is well-known as one of our ablest practitioners. He is Physician to the Cardinal, and can count that prelate as one of his warmest friends.

The artistic taste is strongly developed in Dr. MacCarthy, and has been developed by him in more than one direction. He is a good photographer, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the various processes of that art. As before stated, he is a musician, and several of his compositions have received favourable notice. But his most engrossing relaxation has been the art of modelling. In a busy life like his it is surprising how he could have found time to devote to these pursuits, but, as he says, "One spare hour per day given earnestly to any occupation with, for the time being, concentration of thought and energy on the object undertaken will yield astonishing results at the end of a few months." His anatomical knowledge has been of great assistance to him in the plastic art, in the production of outward form, while his inherent artistic taste enables him to supply the grace and symmetry so characteristic of his models. In this branch of art he is almost wholly self-taught, having only seen a couple of times some medallion work done by his brother Mr. P. J. MacCarthy, Dental Surgeon, Clonmel, who himself learned to model through living near the studio of the late Mr. John Lawler, a London sculptor. A cousin of Mr. Lawler has subsequently visited Sydney, and from him Dr. MacCarthy has obtained a few hints as to plastic work. At the Adelaide Exhibition last year he carried off the first award from competent professionals, and has since executed works for the Melbourne Exhibition. He has in preparation a work for the forthcoming Paris Exposition. The subject is, "Her First-born"—a mother holding a veiled child—and a photo-litho. of it has

lately appeared in one of our Art journals. In all his artistic works, Dr. MacCarthy has shown that he possesses artistic talents of no mean order, and it is unfortunate that his delicate health has forced him to abandon the development of his rare gifts. If he has to give up the cultivation of his artistic instincts, he has all the more time to devote to his profession, in which he has attained such success, and which he loves equally well.



DR E.F.ROSS.

Eley Fairfax Ross, Esquire, M.D.



N the past we in Australia depended upon the old world for the men to maintain the ranks of the learned professions. Our lawyers, doctors, clergymen, were those who had been born and educated in the old country, and for a considerable time their possession of the professions was acquiesced in by the native born. But as time went on our youth began to have desire for distinction in the intellectual world, and turning their backs on the only life—the pastoral—open to them, many went to the British Isles and there prepared themselves for work in their own country. Later on our University provided the means for the ambitious youth to prepare for the learned professions, so that now in every walk where intellectual ability and education are required there can be found numbers of native-born youths, who are increasing every year.

Eley Fairfax Ross was born on the 26th of December 1857, his parents being the children of old colonists. His father, J. Grafton Ross, was the son of Robert Ross, M.A., M.D., D.D., LL.D., who died in 1862, and his wife was a daughter of the Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., who died in 1877. Both Dr. Robert Ross and the Hon. John Fairfax were colonists of old standing, and were greatly respected in the community of Sydney. Descended from such stock, the subject of this sketch may be considered as thoroughly Australian, and one who can look back upon his ancestry with pride. Eley F. Ross, after receiving his early education in the colonies and England, matriculated at the London University in 1878, and in the same year began the study of Medicine at University College Hospital. Here he remained for several years, and by application and careful attention to his duties acquired a knowledge of his profession full and varied in extent. In 1883 he obtained the position of House Physician to the late Dr. Wilson Fox, by competitive examination at the University College Hospital, London, from which it may be seen that he won his way along by his own exertions, and that the distinction then gained was not one given through interest or favouritism. In 1884, after a most successful student course, he became M.R.C.S. Eng., and L.R.C.P. Lond. These degrees qualified him to practise

his profession at once, but ambitious of higher distinction he proceeded to Brussels in the same year, and took out the degree of M.D. at the University of that city. Not content with the general knowledge of his profession, he determined to give his attention to a special line of study, and in the year 1884 he became Clinical Assistant to Mr. John Tweedy, at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields. Here he spent some time in the study of the diseases that affect the human eye, and gained distinction and proficiency in that delicate branch of the medical profession. With a mind developed and stored with knowledge, and familiar with the application of medical and surgical skill for the relief of the distressed, Dr. Ross returned to Sydney in December 1884, and set up in Macquarie-street in the practice of his profession. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed Physician to St. Vincent's Hospital, which he still holds, and he has a practice which promises to grow to be one of the best in Sydney. He married, in 1884, Edith Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Wallis, Esq., of Southampton, Hants, England, and has issue two sons. It may be mentioned that his grandfather, the Hon. John Fairfax, was the founder of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, which is one of the largest and best known papers in Australia. From a small beginning it has grown into an enormous property, and is now the organ of the old-established and Conservative section of the community. In a buoyant and shifting community like ours such a paper serves as ballast to keep in balance those feelings that might run riot if not ruled by some such check.



D. J. FITZPATRICK

D.J. Fitzpatrick, Esquire.



WHEN a useful branch of industry is pursued by a man, who strives to develop and improve it in every way possible, and so render it more serviceable to his species, the work done is such as is demanded from the individual as his duty. Whatever may be said as to the immorality of making drink, malt or spirituous, while the world lasts there will be a demand for it. And he who is satisfying this demand, by giving pure, sound, and reliable liquor to the public, is not to be condemned, but is as worthy of respect as any other honest manufacturer. A printer of Bibles and a maker of beer, if each gives honest work, are equally doing good to the community in which they live. The produce of each may be abused, and if so, it is the fault of the consumer, not of the manufacturer.

D. J. Fitzpatrick was born in Sydney in 1842, and received his education there in the Public School. He did not remain long there, but at the age of sixteen years he accompanied his father to Bathurst, where the latter was a merchant. He served his father for some years as a subordinate, but owing to his steady application to business, he was admitted into the firm as a partner, and continued so for some years. In 1870 he thought that he would like to see the world, as well as try if a wider and better field was procurable for the exercise of his talents. In that year he went to California, and acted as assistant in a hardware store there for two years. Getting tired of America, and longing for the old home, he returned to Bathurst and rejoined his father, with whom he remained until 1878, when he succeeded to the business on his father's death, which then occurred. However, he did not long remain in the business, as he very shortly afterwards disposed of it to his brother. From that time until 1887 Mr. Fitzpatrick has lived privately in Bathurst, during which time he has speculated successfully in land and in other ways. He is a busy nature, and cannot remain idle, so it is not surprising to find him in 1887 joining his present partner, Mr. M'Kenney, in the business known as the "Crown Brewery." These gentlemen purchased the freehold property upon which the brewery stands, and at once spent a large sum in extensive improvements. The buildings were

enlarged and the plant renovated, and since then the business is the largest in the Western district. Its beer is well and favourably known, and is admitted to be equal to the best made. Its fame has extended even to the Queensland border, and is not more than it deserves. To give some idea of the magnitude of the "Crown Brewery," its output is 150 hogsheads per month, and this is sent out both in bulk and bottle. It employs ten men regularly, and has steam-power up to fourteen horses. Not alone is ale and beer manufactured, but also the firm turns out excellent porter, which has a wide sale, and compares favourably with the best of the imported articles. To ensure these good results it was necessary that a good water supply should be obtained, and that the drainage of the brewery should be faultless. These requisites have been fulfilled, and with these the cellarage is roomy and dry, and specially well adapted for the manufacture of strong beer. Mr. Fitzpatrick was married in Bathurst in 1875, and has two children.

His success is owing wholly to his own effort and hard work, and to the judicious investment of the money that he made when in partnership with his father. He has large properties in the district and in the town of Bathurst, and he owns nearly the whole of the interest in the "Crown Brewery." Hardworking and honest, he deserves what he has got as a reward due to one who is deserving. The firm gained two first prizes at the late Adelaide Exhibition for their manufactures, and are well represented in the Melbourne Exhibition. This success has been obtained under a free-trade policy, which ought to go a long way to show that New South Wales does not require a change just yet in her fiscal policy. If a man can make a flourishing business and at the same time make his fortune, it is not desirable that the pot of beer he supplies to the working men should be increased in price. This is a result that must come about if a protective policy is adopted. A country cannot be so badly circumstanced as it is represented when a large and flourishing business such as the "Crown Brewery" exists.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's partner, Mr. Francis M'Kenney, is a native of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in 1838. He came to the colony while a youth, and at the age of eighteen years he came to Bathurst, where he engaged to work on Mr. Robinson's farm. After some years he purchased a property of Mr. Dale, and for twenty-six years he devoted himself to country life, farming, rearing stock, and agriculture. He then joined a gentleman in the brewing business, and afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Fitzpatrick, since which time the "Crown Brewery" has become so widely and favourably known in the West, Mr. M'Kenney was married at Bathurst in 1865 to Miss Coady, and takes a

good position in the community in which he lives. He is a firm believer in protection, as being the best fiscal policy for this colony. To his own exertions he may attribute his present comfortable position, and he may look back with pride upon a life spent in honest work, and in work which has been of benefit not alone to himself, but also to his fellow-citizens.

John Thomas Tindall, Esquire.



HE saying "What is worth doing is worth doing well," is as true of the work of one man as it is of another. No matter in what situation a man may be placed, if he has got to work let him do it well, and he will be rewarded. When one sets himself to carry out his designs, let it be in the higher or lower walks of life, he must put his energy into the performance or it will be a failure ; and worthy work may be done in the breeding of stock as well as in the intellectual pursuits which men carry on. For if cattle and horses are necessary it is essential that they should be the best of their kind, so that the country may have the advantage to be derived from the possession of such things. The subject of this sketch was a man who played his part in the life of the colony of New South Wales.

John Thomas Tindall is a native of Bathurst, where he was born in 1832. At that time the Governor of the colony was Sir Richard Bourke, under whose beneficent rule the affairs of the country were well and firmly administered. Intelligent and energetic, he soon observed the vast resources of the colony, and set himself to use them for its benefit. He was the first Governor who published satisfactory accounts of the public receipts and expenditure, and succeeded, without oppression or detriment to any interest, in raising the revenue to a vast amount ; and from its surplus he realised extensive plans of immigration. Religious equality was established by him on a just and firm basis, and many works of public utility were constructed by him. In his time, also, the flourishing settlement of Port Phillip was founded, from which has sprung the great colony of Victoria, with its magnificent city, Melbourne, and in every act of his administration showed that he was inspired only by the desire to benefit New South Wales. As was said, Mr. Tindall was born during this great administration, and he received his early education at Bathurst. Situated in the grand pastoral district west of the Blue Mountains, the City of the Plains is one of the most flourishing in New South Wales. Born and educated in the country, it is not surprising that Mr. Tindall should, at an early age, have shown a taste for pastoral pursuits. The free open-air life of a station



JOHN. T. TINDALL.

has ever been attractive to young and active persons, who can enjoy in full the time spent amid natural objects beneath a bright sky in a most matchless climate. He first went on to the Barrington Station, owned by his father, and there learned his first lessons in what is known as "colonial experience." This station is situated near Mudgee. After spending some time at Barrington he went to Bylong Station, also owned by his father, on which he remained for several years, working at the duties that were to be performed, and acting as manager of the estate. On the death of his father he and his brothers became joint owners of the stations, and for some time he remained in the partnership—until 1882. In that year he sold his interest to his brothers and came to Penrith, since which time up to his death, in 1888, he has been working independently.

Whilst working upon the above-mentioned stations he devoted himself closely to the breeding of prize stock, and in every department he was most successful. Owing to the intelligence and skill he brought to bear upon his work he made the name of the stock bred by him famous throughout the land. In horsebreeding he was particularly successful, and his breed of short-horn cattle was always much sought after. When he came to reside in Penrith he occupied a house in High-street, on the Hornsey Wood Estate, which he owned jointly with his brothers, and there stayed until he saw a good opportunity for the investment of his capital, his time, and his labour. A few years ago he selected 10,000 acres of land about twenty-five miles from Warren, and there continued his favourite pursuit of horse and cattle breeding. This place he called "Millerstane," and upon it he continued to reside up to the time of his death, living the ordinary life of a squatter and pastoralist. In order that the reader may understand the place Mr. Tindall took among our country residents, in his particular line, it may be mentioned that he owned the well-known horses "Ironmould," "Ironband," "Primo," and "Silverhook." These valuable horses are still the property of his widow, who values them at 400 guineas each. Besides these horses the farm of "Millerstane" holds 150 pure-bred cows, valued at 20 guineas each, descended from a long line of the most famous shorthorn blood. With them is the splendid bull the "6th Heir of Roan Duchess," matchless for symmetry, and worth 1000 guineas. With such stock as this it is not surprising that Mrs. Tindall intends keeping on the farm, for it would be a great loss to the district were the establishment to be broken up. She will confer a valuable gift upon the country, which cannot but be appreciated by all about, and there is little fear but that the "Millerstane" stock will keep for years to come the forward place into which it was brought by the late Mr. Tindall.

An episode in his career as a horsebreeder was the strange disappearance of the famous stallion "Duke of Athol." This horse had been imported by Mr. Danger, of Victoria, who did not keep him long, but sold him to Mr. Want, from whom Mr. Tindall bought him for 1500 guineas. In 1875, shortly after coming into the possession of Mr. Tindall, he was stolen, and taken away without leaving a trace behind. Such was the mystery in which the affair was enveloped that a reward of £1000 failed to attract information to lead to his recovery, and his disappearance has been unaccounted for up to the present time. Some time afterwards the remains of a horse said to have been the "Duke of Athol" were found at the foot of a precipice near Merriwa, but the identification was not positive, and the robbery has never been traced to its perpetrators. Amongst the other horses which Mr. Tindall owned were the well-known "Sir Hercules," "Gemma-di-Vergy," and "Myrtle," whose blood is most fashionable in the leading racing stables in Australia. From this it can be seen that the late gentleman was most successful in the pursuits he adopted, and that it could not have been without the exercise of talent and diligence that he attained his success.

Mr. Tindall married, in 1877, Miss Ada Elliott, the daughter of Mr. William Robert Elliott of New Turee, and has left a family of two girls and two boys. After a life spent in diligent work, and being rewarded by the blessings which wait upon years well spent, Mr. Tindall died in 1888 at the age of fifty-six years. His widow is still occupying "Millerstane," where she intends carrying on the business which had been so well established by her late husband. By a man's works he shall be known, and the reputation left behind by Mr. Tindall is that of an honest and upright man, a firm friend, and a consistent and useful citizen.



T. W. Robinson

Frederick R. Robinson, Esquire.



THE joy and consolation of old age is derived from the contemplation of a long life well spent, in which one has benefited his fellows as well as oneself. Such an old age is one that demands and receives respect, and has honour paid it unlike that of the men that are spoken of as—

" formal beasts,
Men who have no other proof of their
Long life but that they are old."

And when in the evening of life, we can look back through its day to its morning, and can see that in the early hours toil and labour was the beginning; and coming back again over the growing years, see how honesty and work were recognised, and how the reward of all is now enjoyed in old age, one may with comfort and content say "enough." The life of a man who has won his way by his own exertion is always worthy of note, but when to this is added the fact that in the winning no stain or spot rested on the character, and that throughout all the honour and respect of a man were obtained, then it becomes an example that all should try to imitate. And such a life is that which follows, one that is a record of straightforward action, and close attention to the duties of a father and a citizen. He who reads the life of F. R. Robinson will arise from it with the conviction that it is the story of a man who has made his mark in Australia.

Frederick R. Robinson was born in London, England, on 21st September, 1815, and received his early education at a private boarding school on the old Kent Road. From this he was removed to an academy at Stratford, in Essex, from which, when about fourteen years of age, he entered Christ's Hospital with the intention of becoming a blue-coat boy. However, this was not carried out, as his parents determined to come to Australia in order to enable them to better their fortunes in that distant and little known land. The state of England was not such as to encourage any one of energy and courage to remain there. The corn laws were a severe and oppressive burden upon the people, and the condition of the working-classes was not of the most rosy appearance. So that

for those who could make up their minds to try their fortunes in far Australia, once the resolution was taken, there was little to bind them to the old land. In the early part of 1829 he arrived in Sydney with his parents, and since then he has been a colonist that the country may well be proud of. The family did not remain long in the capital, but soon went into the interior to some friends to whom they bore letters of introduction. Young Robinson took employment upon the dairy farm of a relative, and there soon became familiar with all the working of such a business, his naturally quick character enabling him to at once seize all that offered itself to his observation. At this work he remained for two years, when he began to cast about for a way of doing better in the world. Possessing an aptitude for mechanics, which he had up to that time not unfrequently shown, he persuaded his father to allow him to go to Sydney, in order to devote himself to a mechanical trade. Permission was granted to the aspiring youth, and he came to Sydney, where he acquired a full and complete knowledge of working in metals. Here, in the year 1838, he married Miss Caroline Phillips, a native of Gloucestershire, by whom he had a large family, and through his sons and daughters he can count twenty-six grandchildren. In the same year he began business on his own account as a manufacturing ironmonger, and at the outset was fortunate to secure the patronage of the late Thomas Woolley, who at that time was engaged in founding his very extensive ironmongery business at the corner of King and George streets. He was also supported and encouraged by the late Joseph Holdsworth, senior, who was so well known in the commercial world of Sydney. Many well-known men and prominent citizens early recognised the mechanical talent of the young tradesman, and Mr. Robinson is still proud to remember his early patrons and staunch friends. Among those who gave encouragement to young Robinson may be mentioned Sir Alfred Stephen, the late Sir George W. Allen, the Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, John T. Wilson, and many others who are now passed away, whose names have ever been held in reverence and respect. The memory of these kind friends adds pleasure to old age, and glad memories bring back again the joys of the long-buried past. From the outset Mr. Robinson showed that he possessed steady perseverance, and that he meant to use it; and by it he established a business that was alike creditable to him, its founder, as well as of the greatest benefit to the colony in which he worked so hard. This business he has carried on ever since with the greatest success, and during the time—a half century—he has had a vast number of employes, a large proportion of whom have since done well and risen to good positions. They have in many parts of the colony not alone established good businesses, but have risen to the dignity of being

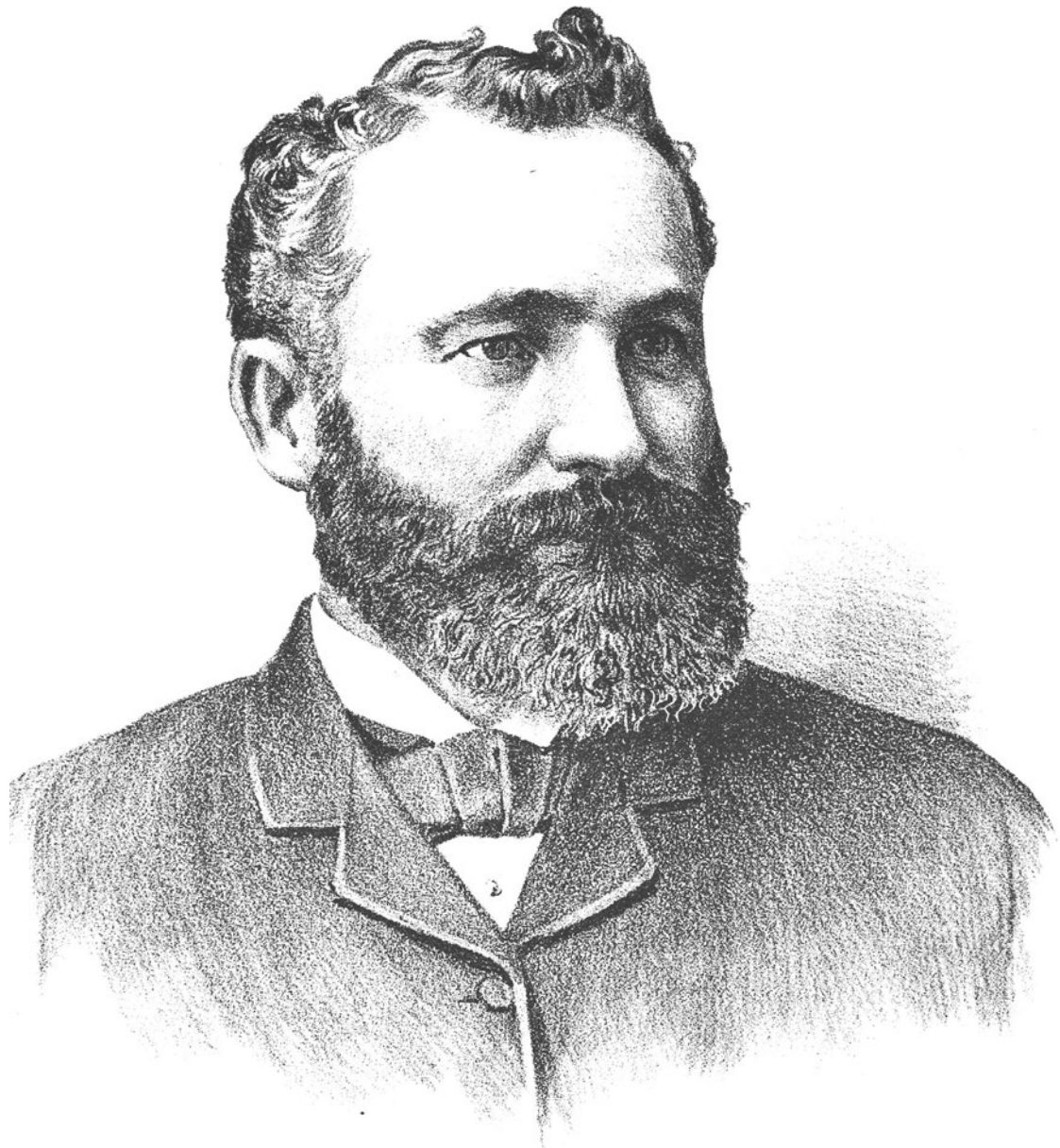
mayors and aldermen in various towns. Remembering the period of their apprenticeship, they retain a lively feeling of warm respect for their first master, and few of them forget the many obligations they are under to Mr. Robinson.

For a considerable time he has been connected with the lighting of the harbours of New South Wales, both as contractor for work in connection with them, and as Inspector of Lighthouses. He has been, and is still engaged to make with the Marine Board periodical visits to the whole of the lights along the coast, from the Tweed River in the North to Green Cape in the South, and on such occasions the highest testimony has been shown to the valuable service that his practical knowledge has enabled him to give on these occasions. At an early period he manufactured and erected the first Harbour Light wholly made in the colony, for Twofold Bay, under instructions from the then Colonial Architect, Thomas Dawson, Esq. He does a large business in English and American specialties for cooking and heating purposes, and in that particular line he does the largest trade of any other hardware house in the colonies. A few years ago the lease of the premises he then occupied expired, and as he could not at once procure suitable premises, he purchased land in Castlereagh-street, and thereon erected a commodious warehouse. Taking three of his sons into partnership he then formed the business which is conducted by the firm of F. R. Robinson and Sons, which Mr. Robinson still actively manages.

Like all energetic and pushing men Mr. Robinson has not allowed all his time to be occupied by his private business, but he has taken an active part in many good works, and has been a working politician from the time that was made illustrious by Dr. Lang, Lowe, Wentworth and others. In the school of those eminent men he first learned electioneering tactics, and since that time he has been a constant supporter of the party of progress. From the outset of the political career of Sir Henry Parkes, that gentleman has received the constant support of Mr. Robinson, and still numbers him among the ranks of his warmest adherents. From an early period he devoted himself to the work of the Church of England in this colony, and for several years was churchwarden of St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral under the Rev. George King, and he also represented that parish in the first session of Synod established by the late Right Rev. Bishop Barker in 1856. It was while engaged in this and other parochial work that he met Mr. George Lentz, who had several deaf and dumb children, and whose constant grievance was that there was not any institution for the instruction of deaf mutes. Mr. Robinson was at once alive to the importance of having such an institution, and he brought the matter under the notice of his brother churchwardens and the Rev. George King. The result of this first step was

that he and his co-warden, Mr. Henry Selby, canvassed the city to discover the number of those so afflicted, and to find out the circumstances by which they were surrounded. This was done, and the best means of establishing an institution were adopted. Thus it was that under the supervision of the Rev. George King, was started that noble institution, which has since become so successful and popular, for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, standing on the Newtown-road. This good work was much appreciated by the leading men of the country, and received the approval and active support of the late William Love, P.M., Gundagai; Maurice Alexander, Esq., Dr. Lang, and many others since dead. Twelve months after the institution was founded the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Selby, was obliged to leave for England, and Mr. Robinson's son Ellis was induced to take the position. Since that time he has performed the duties of the office with a devotedness and characteristic ability worthy of so noble a work. Mr. Robinson is now Vice-president, with Dr. Renwick as President.

Many years ago he purchased land at Balmain, and thereon built a family residence, where he has since resided, and has identified himself with the progress of that borough. He has been Alderman and Mayor, and has been a member of both Public School Boards. By his exertions the Government purchased the sites which he had selected, and erected upon them the schools in the east, west, and central positions which are at present so well attended. Ever a hearty supporter of his church, and anxious for its welfare, together with a strongly-marked and practical philanthropic spirit, he took a lively interest in the religious requirements of the community. He was mainly instrumental in the building and establishing of St. Thomas's and St. John's Episcopalian Churches, and became a trustee for each of them. Such has been his work for them, and so has it been recognised, that for the last fourteen years he has been selected to represent St. Thomas's parish in the Synod. He is a Magistrate of the territory, and attended on the bench of the Water Police Court for several years until stipendiary magistrates were appointed. During this time he was opposed most strenuously to the continuance of the filthy and ill-kept dairies within the city, which were a disgrace to the town, and hot-beds of disease and danger to the inhabitants. He also used his best endeavours to root out the various sources of nightly dissipation so plentiful in the city whenever it came within the jurisdiction of the bench. It is by a life well spent that he claims now, at the end of his seventy-third year, to have fulfilled the destiny of a good colonist, and to have ever aimed at performing his duty in that sphere of life in which it has pleased God to place him.



W. H. Westey

William Henry Wesley, J.P.



PRACTICAL miner, trained to hard work from childhood, and a certificated Student of Mineralogy and Mining in Theory, as in practice, Mr. W. H. Wesley has had a representative career in these colonies. He has wrested success by force from adverse circumstances, and his life-story reads a lesson to all who value such of what lies within the power of a strong arm and a cultivated eye in Australia. He is a happy combination of practical experience and theoretical study, and an instance of what the working hand and seeing eye can do in conjunction.

William Henry Wesley is the son of Ann and William Wesley, born at St. Just, Cornwall, 8th March 1845. The early part of his life was not surrounded with any of those advantages of education or wealth that wait on some. He received one year's schooling at Sancreed Public School, and began to work hard in the mines of Cornwall at the age of nine years. He had to walk seven miles daily to and from Balleswiddden Tin Mine before and after his day's laborious work, and for this he received the sum of 7s. per month wages. At the age of eighteen he was appointed Underground Engineer at Wheal Hearl Tin and Copper Mine, St. Just, and a year later became Mining Manager of the same mine. In the intervals of labour he attended evening classes with so much application and success that at the examination of the Science and Art department at South Kensington, in 1867, he passed, taking the Queen's Prize in Mineralogy, second class, and in Mining, third class. He also passed in Chemistry. Only four passed higher than he in Mineralogy, and three in Mining. In the same year Mr. Wesley was appointed to accompany the Banerman Exploring Expedition, under the auspices of the Viceroy of Egypt, in the Mining branch. The expedition was delayed by an unforeseen circumstance, and during the period of uncertainty that followed Mr. Wesley came into contact with a party of returned Victorian gold miners about to start again for Victoria. Finding some companions amongst the party, he decided to go out with them, and left in the s.s. *Somersetshire* on her first trip to Australia.

He landed in Melbourne in 1867, went at once to the Jim Crow diggings, at Daylesford, and got gold in the first hole sunk. It was poor, however, and the rumour of a deep alluvial rush at Ballarat tempted him in that direction. He visited Fryer's Creek, Castlemaine, and Sandhurst on the way, but failed to obtain employment, though the class of mining was more in his line than shallow alluvial working. He arrived at Ballarat just as that town was visited by the Duke of Edinburgh, then on a visit to these colonies. Mr. Wesley soon settled down to work, earning from £3 to £4 per week in the deep alluvial mines of Ballarat—in particular, the Western Freehold. Here he found his early mining experience of great practical advantage. In the following year he left Ballarat to take the position of Mining Surveyor under H. R. Hancock, in the Moonta Copper Mines, South Australia. He married in 1869, and retained his appointment until 1872, when he received an appointment to travel as a Mine Inspector in New South Wales and Queensland. This he held for about eighteen months, when he rejoined his old firm as Mining Surveyor and Agent at Wallaroo Copper Mine. Six weeks later he again resigned to take the post of Superintendent of the Great Britain Tin Mine, at Vegetable Creek, New England, and agent for Sir Thomas Elder. While he held this post he reported to his Adelaide firm on many of the mines of the district, and recommended the selection of land for deep alluvial tin-mining. A representative sent up to confer with Mr. Wesley agreed with him that there were good prospects. A company was formed, and 320 acres selected. From his knowledge of geology, and observation of the alluvial operations for gold in Victoria, he was led to form a pronounced opinion on the result of the same workings for tin. His firm, however, deterred by the low price of tin, declined to take the land, and Mr. Wesley solicited permission to retain 180 acres on his own account. This was granted, and for some time he continued prospecting as his means served, until 1878, when he left his brothers to carry on that work, and went to Tasmania to open the West Bischoff Tin Mine, adjoining the famous Mount Bischoff. He travelled through Tasmania, and in many instances found good tin properties. In November 1879 he received a telegram calling on him to return to New England, as good tin had at last been discovered. He returned at once, and found a result better even than he had predicted for his Adelaide firm. After working with his brothers for about three months, during which time he took many thousands of pounds out of the mine, they sold three-fourths of the property for £30,000 cash, retaining one-fourth. He then gave over the management to the company and came to Sydney. In 1880 he visited England with his family with a view to settling down. But after spending two years in

Penzance, Cornwall, and other seaport towns in England, he decided on returning to Australia, where his sons might have as good a chance as himself. He returned to Sydney in 1883, and has since settled down in a pleasant residence among the orange groves of Parramatta. Mr. Wesley has a representative Australian family, two sons and a daughter being natives of New South Wales, and three sons natives of South Australia, Queensland, and Cornwall, while another daughter is a native of Tasmania. Mr. Wesley is a Justice of the Peace. He has at present a business connection as a Mining Expert, and his reports are always considered as of special value. Messrs. Bolittio and Sons, of Cornwall; Dr. Le Neve Foster, of Wales; Hon. L. L. Turner, South Australia; C. S. Wilkinson, Government Geologist, Sydney; and H. Wood, of the Mines department, are numbered amongst the gentlemen who have cordially avouched Mr. Wesley's qualifications.

Angelo Tornaghi, Esquire.



BY their fruits ye shall know them," and this, which was true two thousand years ago, is equally true now. In this practical world, where everything is done with a view to exchange and barter, when exchange value is looked to more than true value, a man is not considered worthy of notice unless he can produce something having a tangible mercantile value. If this is to be the test to be applied to find the value of a man, the subject of this sketch will stand it without danger of failing, and in the works of his hands he gives to his country that which will be of the greatest service, and which will keep his name flourishing as a green bay tree. Such a work as the clock of the Post-office in Sydney is a memorial sufficient to show to generations the worth of the designer and the value of such work to the country. *Palmam qui meruit ferat*—and Mr. Tornaghi deserves the palm.

Angelo Tornaghi is a native of Milan, Italy, where he was born in 1831. At the age of twenty-four he arrived in New South Wales, and has since then, by his application and skill, made for himself a name among scientists that he may be proud of. After years spent at his business, he has reached a degree of eminence that places him high among the leading men in this country. His business as a scientific instrument-maker is the largest in Australia, and the work turned out is of the best and highest description. Not alone in the mechanical portion of his business has his skill been shown, but in the purely scientific and mathematical sense he is recognised as one who takes a prominent place in the higher life of this country. During his life amongst us he has constructed various instruments for the Sydney Observatory, which have been much approved, and also for the Surveyor-General's department. Many scientific institutions have obtained their appliances from him, and he has charge of all the Government turret clocks in New South Wales. He has constructed and looks after the clocks in the Government offices and in the various Ministerial departments, which alone keeps a large staff of men employed. The clock destined for the tower of the Post-office is the work of Mr. Tornaghi, and is



A. TORNAGHI.

being now erected by him. This clock will be one of the largest and most elaborate in the world, and has been fitted with such arrangements as will render its dial visible by day or night. At present its peal of bells is not hung, but in place of it there have been suspended chromatic tubes, which give a most beautiful tone when struck. Mr. Tornaghi has also invented and patented a new circumferentor for quick surveying, eminently adapted by its accuracy and lightness to facilitate the operations of surveyors. For the Sydney Observatory he has constructed numbers of tide-gauges, standard barometers, self-registering barometers, micrometer eye-pieces, and numberless other instruments of importance. But not alone to work of this description has he devoted his attention. Possessed of an artistic taste, and with a fine constructive capacity, without which he could not have succeeded, he has on several occasions designed and executed artistic groups and metal work. His latest and largest work of that kind has been lately completed, being two groups, representing Humanity, Dignity, and Strength. These figures are cast in bronze, and are the largest known to have been made by the process known to scientific men as that of electro-metallurgy. In grandeur of conception, purity of design, and completeness of construction, these figures are deserving of our admiration, and they form a noble finish to the fine block of buildings of the Mutual Fire Assurance Company at the corner of King and Pitt streets. The central figure stands up boldly to the height of 14 feet, and from the beauty of its design it commands the admiration of all. While engaged in the construction of these figures he conceived the design of erecting a monument in Sydney to commemorate the centenary of the colony, the monument to be erected on the site of the Garden Palace destroyed by fire in 1882. This was not constructed, and from a description of its plan and extent the reader will see what a magnificent monument has been lost to the city.

The "National Monument" was designed to stand upon a base of colonial granite, of large and massive proportions. At the approach to the four large flights of steps there are four family groups of natives of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji, in attitudes of surprise at the new race, and furnishing a record of those races now nearly extinct. Opposite to these are four drinking fountains with Australian birds. Between the steps there are four large basso-relievos. 1st, Representing His Excellency the Governor opening Parliament, with likenesses of the Ministry and members. 2nd, Captain Cook taking possession of this country. 3rd, The late Garden Palace. 4th, Distinguished colonists who have contributed to the advancement of this country. At the side of the steps are eight more basso-relievos, denoting the great travellers of this country—Tasman, La Perouse, Sir Thomas Mitchell, Leichhardt, Burke and Wills,

and others. On the platform at the top of the stairs and surrounding the main structure are eight large figures, representing the eight colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, and Fiji. Under each colony is a shield with the heraldic emblem belonging to it, and a panel whereon are inscribed all particulars and records of each colony. Between the above figures are eight more allegorical representations of Science and Art, Astronomy, Navigation, Commerce, Architecture, &c. Four large pilasters and sixteen columns support a structure representing the Rising Sun, and surmounted by the Globe. The large figure on the top (42 feet high) represents Australia in an attitude inviting the union of the colonies, her left hand resting on a volume containing the laws and history of the colony during the hundred years of its existence, and a cornucopia representing the products of Australia. Between the Rising Sun and the columns are eight panels for records of the past, and others that can at any time be utilised for records of future events. In fact, the monument will represent in itself the history of the advancement of this great country, and all the work is proposed to be designed and executed on the spot. In the centre of the colonnade there will be a large fountain, the water from which will flow under the four large basso-relievos representing the four large rivers of the country.

After this description of a work that was projected, but not carried out, by Mr. Tornaghi, it is but just to give a description of another work that is being completed, and which will for many years be a worthy monument to its maker, and an ornament to the city. This is the Post-office clock, which has been already alluded to, and which is one of the largest works of its kind erected in Australia. After his tender for the clock had been accepted, Mr. Tornaghi proceeded to Europe in order to make himself familiar with all the latest improvements in horology. He showed such enthusiasm in the work that he declared he would forego all payment if the clock did not turn out satisfactory.

This clock is the largest in Australia, and it has four dials, each 16 feet in diameter, the faces being transparent, and it is proposed to adopt the plan in vogue in the Manchester Town Hall and the new Law Courts in Fleet-street, London, and do away with the figures on the dial, marking the cardinal points with *fleur de lys*, the minute points, however, being marked. The minute hand of the clock will be 8 feet in length and the hour hand 6 feet 5 inches. The principal matter to be decided is as to the bells, which are to strike the hours, the quarters, and, when necessary, chimes. Mr. Tornaghi's idea is to substitute tubular rods for bells, a system which has been adopted of late years in England and on the Continent. The tubes, for which it is claimed that they will

convey a clearer sound to a longer distance than the old bells, are simply long hollow rods of brass or steel, varying in length from 9 feet to 6 feet 7 inches, and in diameter about an inch and a-half, and embracing a whole octave. They were first tried in the parish church at Coventry, under the management of Lord Grimthorpe, and could be clearly and distinctly heard three miles away. The advantages claimed for the tubes over the old-fashioned bells are that they give a much more resonant sound, which is carried a much greater distance, in the same manner that a soprano voice is more penetrating and distinct than a baritone or a bass ; that they occupy far less space, as instanced in the clock in question, in which the tubular bells (so-called) would be placed in a space 1 foot by 10 feet, whereas the five bells required to do the same work, and which would only include half an octave, would crowd the clock tower; that, in case of accident or any change being required, they could be easily removed, whilst if anything happened to any of the bells the whole face of the tower would have to be removed to get them out; that the reverberation would be minimised, and thereby wear and tear lessened ; and that the general effect would be in every respect more satisfactory. It takes 600 lbs. weight to strike Big Ben at Westminster, while it would not take 100 lbs. weight to strike the whole of the tubular bells proposed to be used in the Post-office clock by Mr. Tornaghi.

Mr. Tornaghi, by his life and work, has shown himself worthy of the highest respect, and by the interest he has taken in all that relates to the advancement of the city and the suburbs he has become one of our best known citizens. In the Borough of Hunter's Hill, where he has resided for many years, he has devoted himself to its development from the beginning, and during thirteen years he has served in its Borough Council. Three times has he been Mayor, during the tenure of which he has given example to suburban mayors which might be well followed. In 1884, after having been absent from his native country for thirty-five years, he left Sydney on a visit to Europe, on business and pleasure intent. Before leaving the shores of Australia he was entertained by his fellow-citizens at a banquet, in appreciation of the worthy place he occupied among them. This honour was all the greater in that the recipient was not British born, but that he had come to the colony from Italy, a stranger amongst strangers, and had worked his way into a position of distinction in his adopted country. While in Italy during this trip he had conferred upon him by the King the distinguished honour of the Cross of Italy. This was given to him in recognition of the name and position he had won for himself in an English colony, and also for having on many occasions shown kindness and given material assistance to his countrymen when in distress in a distant land. In the year 1880 his charity had been put

most closely to the test, when the members of the expedition to New Ireland, organised by the Marquis de Rays, landed in Sydney in a state of utter destitution and wretchedness. The manner in which the poor unsuspecting Italians had been misled by the Marquis is well known to all, and the charity which was then shown them in Sydney is equally remembered. Mr. Tornaghi on this occasion was most energetic in relieving his suffering fellow-countrymen, and it was in recognition of these his services that he obtained the distinction of the Cross of Italy. He is still an active member of the community, and carries on his large and important business at 379 George-street, where he has recently erected commodious and handsome premises. For some years he has given up the active management of the business to his sons, and has devoted himself to the purely scientific, theoretical, and inventive portions of the work. His name is one that is always received with respect, and by his upright life and honesty in business he has won for himself a place of prominence among those whose lives and work have made Australia the great country of the South—the youngest and most promising child in the family of Nations.



R. SAUNDERS.

Robert Saunders, Esquire.



STRANGERS first visiting Sydney are often struck by the magnificence of our public buildings, the richness of their ornamentation, and the mellow tone of their colouring. These effects are due mainly to the material used in their construction, as the freestone of Sydney lends itself to the art of the stone-cutter, and in the beautiful climate of this Southern Hemisphere its tone mellows and grows rich with age, and seems to absorb into itself some of the brightness of the sun. Besides being easily procurable, and lying at a convenient distance from Sydney, it is, on being first hewn, easily worked, so that it has come generally into use for all sorts of buildings. The quarries from which it is obtained are the property of one man, and are to him a source of large revenue. He is not content with delegating the work of superintendence to others, nor is he so averse to active work as to turn his large business into a company. He occupies himself actively in the conduct of his own affairs, and with pluck and energy he manages the concerns of a most important business. This man, Mr. Robert Saunders, may be looked upon as one of those men who have helped to make Australia. Giving his labour to the country, spending his money therein, and giving an example of honest work, he deserves to have his life recorded among those of the workers that have made of Australia the great country she is in the eyes of the world.

Robert Saunders was born in Devonshire, England, in the year 1846, where he remained until he was fifteen years of age. These, his early years, were spent, as was the custom of children in his rank of life, in the occupations of a child of a toiling man, and so laid the groundwork of that steady application to business, which has enabled him to win and hold the fortune and position which he at present enjoys. In the year 1851 he arrived in Sydney with his parents, and at once began to attend school, finishing his education at the Sydney Grammar-school. His father, in the year 1853, leased from the Harris family some land in Pyrmont, where the celebrated freestone quarries now are, and began then the business which has reached such large proportions. The quality of the stone, which was soon found to be the best of its kind in the world, very

early recommended it to the favourable notice of builders and architects, and in no long time it came to be used in all the best buildings in Sydney. Stone from these quarries has been used in the construction of the General Post-office, the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Department of Lands, the offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and the fine building of the Australian Joint Stock Bank at the corner of George-street and King-street. These buildings are in Sydney ; but in Melbourne also the Pymont stone has been used in Tangye's Buildings, and in the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank. The stone has been subjected to many tests and trials, and has proved to withstand a pressure of 100,000 lbs. upon the square inch. Some years ago his father retired from the business and left his son sole proprietor of it.

Since Mr. Saunders has got the complete control the business of the quarries has been largely increased. With the spirit that ought to inspire the true business man, he has seen the demands of the time, and has not been backward in supplying them. He has enlarged the plant of the quarries, and consequently its operations, and now gives employment to 300 men. Steam power is used everywhere for lifting, cutting, sawing, and planing the stone, and the work done is of the best kind. By means of these appliances, and with the skill of able workmen, some enormous blocks of stone have been hewn and made ready for building. The large stone, weighing thirty tons, which was set by the Duke of Edinburgh in the main arch of the General Post-office, came from the Pymont quarries. Everything connected with this great business is done on the spot, as among the men employed are to be found, besides quarrymen, blacksmiths, engineers, farriers, wheelwrights, carpenters and others, whose skill and knowledge can be of use in the work. The arrangements for stabling the sixty horses employed are extensive and complete, and are well worth a visit of inspection. The whole place is under the personal control of Mr. Saunders, whose ability and energy are fully taxed to guide such a huge machine. Were he not a man of superior qualities, of great tact and discernment, as well as possessed of great business capacity, he could not carry on the work of the quarries in the successful manner in which he has done. Further, to show that he is not one to be bound to one matter alone, he has been for several years a building contractor. He has had for the last three years the contract for the masons' work of the eight wards of the city, supplying the stone and all other materials. The contract for the extensive improvements about to be effected by the Orient Steam Navigation Company at the slip and workshops, known as the Australian Steam Navigation Company's Works at Pymont, has been undertaken by Mr. Saunders, and there is little fear but that the work will be

done in a superior manner. As may be expected, a great deal of the work of Mr. Saunders's business has to be entrusted to the members of his managing staff, to whom credit must be given for faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them. Supported by Mr. L. Maidment, Mr. John Burling, and Mr. George Cartwright, foremen of the quarries, and Mr. John Bell, managing foreman of the city contract, the business of Mr. Saunders is in no danger of falling off. The trust placed in them by their employer is worthily returned, and the good master is rewarded by the honest service of faithful servants.

Besides the quarries, Mr. Saunders is a large property holder in Pymont, his properties being tenanted chiefly by his own workmen. The magnificent range of stone shops in Harris-street running north-west from Miller-street were erected by Mr. Saunders in that complete manner which is characteristic of all he undertakes, and are good evidence of the practical interest he takes in the district. He resides in Amy Terrace, Abattoir-road, Pymont, in a house erected by himself. In the centre of his business he can superintend the work of his men, and can also look after their welfare, which he never fails to do in a generous and warm-hearted manner.

William Bootes, Esquire.



WILLIAM BOOTES, of Mundarlo station, on the Murrumbidgee River, is a native of the pleasant and picturesque county of Sussex, England, and was born in the year 1820—in the same year as that in which George III. died, after a reign of fifty-one years, the longest and most memorable in the history of England. During the succeeding fourteen years young Bootes remained at his native place, where he also received his education, and at the end of that period he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. Till the age of eighteen he assiduously devoted himself to the tasks appertaining to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of his profession, and he then made up his mind to emigrate to the newly-colonised and wonderful country at the other side of the world. Australia was indeed at that time but a name, or little more than a name, to the dwellers in all the inland counties of England, and the sturdy development and marvellous resources of our southern land were only known or dreamed of by those who went down to the sea in ships, by that part of the mercantile community which interested itself in the advantages of trade with far countries, or by the English Government, which had found a vacant piece of soil on which to cast the surplus prison population of the kingdom. In those days it was truly a daring venture to embark for the Antipodes—the voyage was a matter of from four to nine months, and friends lamented dear ones as those who had gone to a land from which few might return. Mr. Bootes, however, like many of his countrymen, was no doubt influenced by the desire to find a wider scope for his manhood's energies, and in fresh fields and pastures new, to shape a life fuller and more profitable than even the most hopeful could expect at home, for England before and after the accession of our present Sovereign was, in spite of the unprecedented period of rest from war's alarms, involved in serious domestic troubles, which culminated in the Chartist riots of 1839. Mr. Bootes had shortly before that event emigrated to New South Wales, and on his arrival in the colony he settled in Sydney, being engaged for the subsequent twelve years in the practice of his profession in the metropolitan district. He undertook and



W. BOOTES

completed numerous building contracts in various places, and assisted in erecting at Liverpool the first mill in the colony in which steam was used as the motive power. It may be interesting at this point to notice that during these early years of Mr. Bootes' residence here the first steamer began to trade between Sydney and Melbourne, a Legislative Council was established, strenuous efforts were made to inaugurate the present form of constitution, and the formation of a railway, and the separation of Victoria were decided upon. In the year 1849 the subject of our sketch proceeded southwards, and spent two years on Kyamba, a station owned by the late Hon. Thomas Walker. He next conducted the hotel in that locality, and after three years removed to Mundarlo, where he bought the local inn, together with about two thousand acres of leasehold land, which has since become freehold. This property is situated on the Murrumbidgee River, and Mr. Bootes' former residence, like many homesteads in the basin of that magnificent stream, was so located as that to not even the most foreseeing or to the most cautious did there appear to be any risk of invasion by the river waters; yet to Mr. Bootes and the dwellers in that long and smiling valley there came a rude awakening. The heavy rains that swept the coast district of the colony in 1852 were particularly severe on that large tract of land which feeds the mighty Murrumbidgee, and though the inhabitants some miles down the river were much inconvenienced by the continuous wet season, and by the inundation of their fields and pastures, they were totally unprepared for that terrible rush of black water which on one disastrous night in June 1852 swept down the valley, tore fair homesteads from the face of the earth, drowned their shrieking occupants, and converted the basin of the river into one vast lake.

The thriving township of Gundagai, which was situated on the banks of the river, was completely destroyed, and eighty-nine persons out of a population of two hundred and fifty lost their lives. Mr. Bootes' dwelling was under nine feet of water, and this prompted him to erect another house on more elevated land, well out of flood reach. Thither he soon removed, and re-established himself as a hotel and storekeeper. Up to the year 1861 he devoted himself to those businesses and also to grazing pursuits, in which he has always taken a deep and intelligent interest; but in the above-named year, desiring a change of scene, he let his homestead for three years, and removed to Carabost, a station which he had acquired during his residence at Mundarlo. In 1864 he sold Carabost, and returned again to his former residence, where he resumed the conduct of his store and hotel, and for the nine ensuing years Mr. Bootes lived quietly at Mundarlo. In 1873, the times having gone well with him, and his many days of sturdy perseverance and unremitting energy having brought

him a fair share of this world's goods, he began the erection of a large and comfortable hotel on the main Sydney-road. This establishment, which in its elegant stateliness and general completeness, far surpasses most of the Australian country hostelries, is at present the homestead of Mundarlo Station ; and after it was built Mr. Bootes relinquished mercantile pursuits, and delivered himself up to the more congenial occupation of grazing cattle and sheep. Within the last few years he has also erected a commodious store, which he has let, and in addition to these convenient and much-required establishments he has, with the characteristic generosity of a heart which beats for human-kind, erected at his own expense a school on his property, in order that those who are not so well provided with means or opportunity, may have in their midst an institution in which their little sons and daughters may gain a sound primary education, to fit them for the part which the rising generation will be expected to play in the foundation of a mighty Australian nationality. Not only is an edifice provided in which daily instruction is imparted to the youthful members of the community, but Mr. Bootes has also engaged at his own cost the services of a teacher, the children furnishing nothing but their own books. Besides supplying the little community with material and intellectual advantages, the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of those outlying and secluded districts has not escaped the attention of the subject of our memoir. Mr. Bootes has erected a Church of England upon his estate, and since the foundation-stone was laid, his hand has ever been liberally advanced when monetary aid has been needed for the church, which is visited by a clergyman from the town of Adelong.

In addition to Mundarlo Mr. Bootes owns Bangus Station, about twelve miles distant, but the former homestead is made the head-quarters for both properties, the shearing being done there. Ample provision is made for the proper and expeditious carrying on of this important branch of the squatter's profession, the shearing shed being a first-class building, fitted with presses of the most modern design, and all the other appointments connected with the establishment being of a complete nature. There is now being erected also a large brick building for the accommodation of the men at shearing time ; and the same generosity that has supplied the wants of neighbours and servants, has also marked and provided for those weary travellers whom misfortune has sent forth as wanderers on the earth, and a special brick building has been constructed on the main road, in which the tired swagsman may find shelter and repose. Most of the buildings on Mundarlo are built of bricks which are made on the property. Mr. Bootes' eldest son, Mr. Sydney Bootes, manages Bangus Station, and his youngest daughter, Miss Alice Bootes, is the hostess and manageress of the Mundarlo

homestead. One of the most noticeable features at the latter place is a small cemetery which, originally intended for a private burial plot for Mr. Bootes' family, has lately been thrown open to those neighbours who require a last resting-place for the dear ones passed away. The River Murrumbidgee, as has been before mentioned, flows through Mundarlo, and it also waters Bangus Station. Both these estates are rich and profitable ones, and furnish Mr. Bootes with a good return. He is thus enabled to give a full fling to the impulses of a generous and feeling heart, and the settlers in and about Mundarlo are thankful witnesses to the liberal disposition which has always given to the poor or distressed, and to the gentleman of nature's die, from whose doors trouble, sickness, or adversity has never been sent away without sympathy and material relief.

William Pritchard, Esquire.



HE subject of this sketch was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1830, and with his family came to this colony nine years later. His youth was passed in an uneventful manner, and for many years he was the partner of his father in the milling and produce business. Having no one to rely upon but himself, he has all his life felt impelled to move onward in order to make and keep his place in the race of life, and in more than one crisis has shown the ability of one who is out of the ordinary class of men. He has always been progressive, and has even taken the lead in all the appliances and capabilities of his different establishments. Ever seeking new ways of advance, Mr. Pritchard began fifteen years ago the business of a land auctioneer, and he may be credited with having been the pioneer of that movement which has resulted in the subdivision and sale of the enormous estates round Sydney, which has resulted in the investment in landed property of £15,000,000 sterling, which has created thousands of landlords where formerly there was but one, and has increased the population of our suburbs to an enormous extent. Charitable and anxious to relieve all distress, he was the originator and most active member of the Wrecks' Relief Commission, which was of great service in relieving misery among the widows and orphans who suffered by the wrecks of the Cawarra period. He was gazetted a Magistrate of New South Wales in 1867, but shortly after he resigned, as he could not attend to his magisterial duties owing to the demands made upon his time by his private affairs. However, about nine years ago, when he found that fortune was again smiling upon him, he was again appointed to the Commission of the Peace, which he still holds. He has been Mayor of Leichhardt, and for some years has been Alderman of that borough, which positions he has held with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the ratepayers. By his exertions, in the face of many difficulties, he has acquired a competency by his land-sale business, and is at present the oldest auctioneer in active business in New South Wales.



W. PRITCHARD

But it is in connection with the fiscal policy of this colony, that Mr. Pritchard has done his best and greatest services to his country. To him must be given the greatest praise that is possible for having determined here the policy of Free-trade. Giving a basis to the trade of a young country like New South Wales, with its rapid development, means no more and no less than imparting an indelible stamp to its national character. To the men who did this bountiful service at a critical time, the country must ever be indebted. About twenty-eight years ago, owing to the inactivity of the people generally, a small band was formed to strive for a protective policy as the fiscal principle of New South Wales. The Free-traders saw the effect that restriction upon imports would have—a few interested people would be benefited, while the people, the great mass of consumers, would have to pay for the advantage of the few. Among those who did good service in the cause of Free-trade in New South Wales, and who helped to discard Protection twelve years before Victoria adopted it, like a cast off garment from the mother colony, was Mr. Pritchard. He was not such a public worker in the movement as Dr. Lang, Sir John Robertson, John Sutherland, S. A. Joseph, Saul Samuel, and other well-known and prominent men, but its organisation may be said to have been his work wholly, and though behind the scenes he was the active spirit of the movement. To him was entirely due the success of the national protest in the form of petitions against the Protectionist policy of the Martin Government. Though the dissolution of Parliament demanded of Earl Belmore by 15,000 petitioners was denied them, still they saw shortly after that Government dissolved, and their policy overshadowed by one in keeping with the aspirations of the people and the spirit of the times. Though the work of the anti-Protectionist organisation occupied Mr. Pritchard's time to the detriment of his private business, he did not take his hand from the plough till the cause was placed beyond all doubt. When the organisation was wound up, and after the accounts were paid in full, the balance that remained was handed over to a charity—a fitting termination to a movement organised for a country's good, and conducted from first to last with unselfish patriotism. The part taken by Mr. Pritchard in this movement was most valuable to the country, and he may feel satisfied that he has done good work that entitles him to a place among the makers of a great country.

Thomas Ivory, Esquire.



ALTHOUGH racing is not generally considered to be of the nature of a profession or a business occupation, many men have done so well at it that they have acquired certain fame, and their names have become well-known in an honourable way to their fellows. They have filled a useful place in society by providing the public with the means of relaxation. And no better relaxation can be obtained by an overworked man than a day spent at a successful race meeting. The beautiful forms of the horses, striving eagerly with one another, and entering into the contest with as much desire as the more thoughtful animal—man—are a delight to the eye. The spice of danger that makes all pastimes into which it enters so much more enjoyable to those who share in them, as well as to those who look on, is present in racing, and adds considerably to its attractiveness. As long as man is man there will be for him attraction in danger, and there is a lasting truth in the lines of Adam Lindsay Gordon, himself a first-class horseman :—

" No game was ever yet worth a rap
For a rational man to play,
Into which no accident, no mishap
Could possibly find its way."

Here in Australia, beneath the cloudless skies of the southern heavens, racing has taken root, and of all others is the sport fit for the country and its people. Manly, healthy, and exhilarating, may it long flourish in this land, and may the names of its most prominent supporters for years to come, be familiar in our mouths as household words.

Thomas Ivory was born at Windsor, on the Hawkesbury River, New South Wales, in the year 1828, in which town he received his education. Possessed from his earliest years by a great love for horses, he, while quite a young man, began a racing career, which he has carried out with more or less success up to the present time. Racing, as well as any other business, to be pursued with success, demands ability and energy, even as the most arduous commercial or professional life. The power of foreseeing occurrences and carefully



T.IVORY

balancing changes, together with the ability to make use of events already past, and a courageous mind to seize the present opportunity, all go to constitute a successful racing man. To these must be added a thorough and extensive knowledge of horses, their points, pedigrees, and performances, together with a close acquaintance with all the diseases to which horses are subject. A deep knowledge of human character is essential, as the racing man is brought into contact with such a diversity of men. During his long career on the turf Mr. Ivory has become well known to all as a man who thoroughly understands the mysteries of racing, and one who has bred and owned many well-known horses. His colours have on numerous occasions been carried first past the post in the great races of the colonies, and his name is associated with several of the classic events of the turf in Australia. Among the races won by Mr. Ivory and by horses of his breeding may be mentioned:—The Wagga Wagga Cup, in 1876, won by Stirling; the same race in 1879, won by Sweetmeat; and for the third time, in 1880, by Lord Burghley. The Caulfield Cup, in 1881, won by Master Avenal.

Besides these performers he owned many others successful in smaller races. As a trainer and owner of racehorses he is one of the most successful in Australia, owing to the attention paid by him to the details of his business. From the beginning he attended personally to the establishment he owned, and nothing was done without his personal supervision. Further, he always employed the best persons, and when the name of "Paddy Piggott" is mentioned as his first jockey, the reader who is at all familiar with sport in Australia will recognise one of the best-known and most skilful horsemen of his time.

Mr. Ivory's breeding establishment is situated on the Easton Creek, near Windsor, and is of considerable extent, consisting of 250 acres of freehold land, suitable in the most eminent degree for a stud farm. He does not reside in the country, as it is more convenient to have his head-quarters in the metropolis in order to be near to Randwick, which is the principal training ground of New South Wales. In Bourke-street, Surrey Hills, he has a large range of stabling always full of horses engaged in the principal racing events of the season, and the manner in which the place is conducted is worthy of its owner. At his residence in Crown-street, Surrey Hills, may be seen numerous gold and silver cups and trophies won by Mr. Ivory during his long racing career, and a hospitable welcome is always accorded to all who call there. He married, in 1853, Miss Alcorn, daughter of Mr. R. Alcorn, a well-known squatter, and has a family of one son and four daughters. It has been by his own energy that he has succeeded in life, and his example is but one of many to encourage others not

to despair of success. Liberal in his opinions, and anxious for the prosperity of his country, he is opposed to monopoly of all kinds, and is a staunch supporter of the Free-trade policy of the colony. Although never taking an active part in public affairs, he is not languid in the interests of the country, but has done much in a quiet way to benefit his fellow-citizens.



J. A. GARDINER.

John Andrew Gardiner, Esquire.



HERE a life of labour is crowned with an age of ease, and that age is one of honour and respect, it may be taken for granted that the man has passed his years in honourable work. It is not alone by public life that a man becomes known to his fellows, but in the hundred ways in which he is brought into contact with his neighbours in the course of an ordinary busy life. And when in such a life he has so won the regard of those with whom he met as to be given an appellation which marks him out from his fellows, he may be justly proud and satisfied that he has done well. The history of the makers of Australia would be incomplete without the name of him who is so well known as "the King of Wellington."

John Andrew Gardiner was born at Yarris, near Bathurst, in 1826, and so is a native of New South Wales. He received his education in Sydney, at the well-known Australian College founded by Dr. Lang, in Jamieson-street, in the year 1832. From this school have proceeded some of the most distinguished men among the old colonists, several of whom may be counted among the contemporaries of Mr. Gardiner. Born in the country, it is not surprising that in his early youth he showed a great desire for a life far from town, and from the first he manifested a marked partiality for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. After leaving school he returned to the country, and in a few years gained a thorough knowledge and extensive experience of the many phases of colonial life. When but twenty years of age he engaged in squatting on his own account, and took up a very extensive run on the Macquarie River. This station is now known as "Durunglar." Like all those who worked in the Australian bush in those early times, he suffered hardship and knew little leisure, and in the working of this large station he showed the greatest determination and industry. For twenty years he carried it on, as well as another large station known as "Willie," on the Mari Creek, most successfully, so that at the end of that time he was able to sell out of both of those properties at a figure that secured to him an independent fortune. So it is that fortune waits on those who are willing

to face the toil of the world, and showers rewards on those who are not disheartened, but who bravely fight on to the end. The career of Mr. Gardiner is one worthy of imitation, and is an example of hard work which deserves to be followed by those who are desirous of achieving success. Among those whose efforts opened up the Western district of New South Wales, Mr. Gardiner was one of the first, and in those early times he was enabled to take up several choice portions of country. Of the various stations that he owned from time to time he possesses one, and to it he gives a large amount of attention. "The Mole" is situated in the Macquarie Marshes, near Warren, and consists of 70,000 acres of the best and most select land. It is magnificently improved, and carries several thousand sheep and cattle. Upon this station he carried out on an extensive scale the breeding of thoroughbred stock, and was mainly instrumental in improving the breed of cattle in the district. Being of opinion that stock-breeding should be brought to the highest pitch attainable, he spared no pains in obtaining the most approved and suitable blood for his flocks and herds, and by judicious attention to this point he was, ere long, able to disseminate all about him much improved breeds of sheep and cattle. He sends large supplies of fat and store stock to the Sydney and Melbourne markets, as well as to the local markets of Orange and Bathurst. The station is under the management of Mr. A. Cameron, who is assisted by Mr. Gardiner's second son, Robert Philip. Under these gentlemen "The Mole" is one of the best-conducted and most profitable stations in the Western district. Mr. Robert P. Gardiner has also a station of his own adjoining "The Mole," which has been presented to him by his father. Mr. Gardiner has been a good father, and has done all he could to settle his children in life. The result of his good management is seen in the prosperity of his various children.

As far back as 1858 Mr. Gardiner came to Wellington to reside, and then settled with his family upon the estate of "Cobolion," which he purchased from Mr. John Ford, of Bathurst. Upon this property he has a magnificent residence, with ground beautifully laid out, and on the well-kept farm he grows various artificial grasses, such as lucerne and others well suited for forage. Having retired from the active work of station life, he lives in ease and comfort, and has the respect of all those who know him. His well-known appellation of "King of Wellington" has been earned by the prominent part he has always taken in everything that has borne upon the interests of the place. Though living a retired life, he has a large station on the Warrego River, Queensland, 600 square miles in extent, and managed by Mr. C. R. Lowes. It is wholly a cattle station, and runs 10,000 head. The success which has attended him from the

outset of his career is due wholly to his own exertions, and has been maintained by his industry and hard work, combined with the strictest integrity and honesty. All his dealings throughout his life have been marked by the most honourable conduct, and the esteem in which he is held is significant of how these high qualities are appreciated. Some of his success is due to the fact of his having obtained in the early times some of the best portions of the country for farming purposes, but even with this he could not have become, as he is, one of the wealthiest and most successful of the squatters of New South Wales, were it not for his own exertions and hard work.

Mr. Gardiner married in 1849 a daughter of the late James Bloodworth, of Sydney, and has a family of nine children. His eldest son, William Andrew, is a squatter, and has a station sixty miles distant from Dubbo. His second son is helping in the management of "The Mole," and the third son, James, who is unfortunately afflicted with blindness, lives with his father. Five of his daughters are married, and are well settled in life. Mr. Gardiner gave all his family a good education, and was generous in giving each of them a good start in life. He takes the liveliest interest in all local affairs, and is a member of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society, the Race Club, and is also a Trustee for the Hospital and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gardiner is well and hearty, and active as ever, and though not desirous of taking a prominent part in public life, he manifests a considerable interest in the welfare of his native land. He tells one story of his life which may be narrated here. Proud of his integrity, he boasts that he was only once during his life refused credit, and that too by one who has since become the most prominent figure in the public life of New South Wales. When young Gardiner was a schoolboy he had occasion to want some marbles, and he entered a shop in Hunter-street to make his purchase. The person who kept the shop was Henry Parkes, who, when the boy found that he had not sufficient money to pay, refused to trust him for threepence worth of marbles. Since that time the world has changed. Mr. Gardiner is a wealthy man, and the keeper of the fancy shop is now Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales.

Joseph Graham, Esquire, J.P.



HE sturdy Scottish character, which in the old world maintained itself against many and repeated attacks, which in politics and religion asserted itself victoriously in spite of the efforts made to overcome it, has in numberless instances in this new land of Australia come to the front in the battle of life, and has placed Scotchmen in prominent and distinguished positions. And the deep love for his native land that burns in the breast of each Scottish man is as bright here upon the distant shore of Australia as it is among the noble hills and in the glorious air of the Highlands of Caledonia. Many of those who have helped to make this new country have come from the "Land o' Cakes," and among them none deserves better to be noticed in this volume than Mr. Joseph Graham.

Joseph Graham was born at Perth, Scotland, in the year 1829. He received the usual education of persons in his class, and after leaving school he was apprenticed to the nursery business, at which he served his time. Seeing that in Scotland the prospects of advancement for persons in his position were small, and that the advance when gained would not be great, he resolved to go out into the world and find a place in it where he could make a position of comfort. So in 1853 he came to New South Wales, in which year the "gold fever" was raging. He did not escape the prevailing disease, but, dazzled by the prospects of great and sudden fortune to be won at the diggings, he spent three years in mining. But it was not all who sought their fortune on the goldfields that found it, and many were disappointed in their search for wealth. Among those unsuccessful ones was Mr. Graham, who, on being satisfied that fortune did not lie for him in gold digging, went back to the business in which he had been brought up. Here, although gold was not to be picked up out of tin dishes, he was successful, and at the present time he can look back with satisfaction to the day he threw aside the long-handled shovel and the cradle. Taking a business site in the Sydney markets, he set up as a nurseryman and seedsman, and since that time has continued to carry it on with great success. He also has established a large nursery at Marrickville, which covers several acres, where every branch of his



JOSEPH GRAHAM

business is carried out in the most improved and scientific manner. Skilled in all that relates to flowers and plants, Mr. Graham conducts his nursery in an intelligent and progressive fashion, and by giving his personal attention to it secures good and complete work in every department. During the many years that he has been established in Sydney he has been building up for himself a reputation for honesty and integrity which has been well deserved. Among those with whom he has been brought into business contact he has earned the fame of being a straightforward man and a worthy citizen.

He has been connected for many years with various benefit societies, and has been an officer of the Ancient Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, for ten years. As a Mason he has been a worthy brother of the craft, and has done all he could to further its interests in New South Wales. His charitable disposition has urged him to many works of charity, and he has devoted much time to the work of certain public charitable institutions. He is Honorary Treasurer of the Randwick Asylum, and for ten years has been a Director of the Sydney Hospital. Very lately, owing to pressure on his time, he resigned his position of Committeeman on the Board of the Benevolent Asylum. With the memory of his native land ever green in his mind, and with a love for Bonnie Scotland that neither time nor distance can still, he is ever active in all that keeps alive the braw Scottish feeling in Australia. From the first he has been a member of the Highland Society of New South Wales, and at present holds the honourable position of its Treasurer. In the suburb in which he resides he has been a living factor, and has for the last twenty years been an Alderman of the Marrickville Council, as well as Mayor of that borough for several years. He is also a member of the Committee of the Municipal Association since it was first formed. Mr. Graham is one of the first elected members of the Water and Sewerage Board, and is also Treasurer of the Marrickville Congregational Church. As a self-made man who has successfully won his way in life, and has earned the respect of all, Mr. Graham may be taken as a brilliant example. He was made a Justice of the Peace for New South Wales in 1876, and is also a Trustee of the National Park and of the Marrickville Park. Without the advantages which many enjoy in their youth, he has become such a citizen of this colony, whose example deserves to be held up for the imitation of others.

John Readford, Esquire.



IT is only by steady application to business that a man can succeed in life, and by such also can he discipline himself to bear with equanimity the crosses and troubles that he must endure. True it is, that fortunes are often made at one stroke, and men find themselves in affluence when just before they were little better than paupers. But this sort of success depends too much on chance, and no dealing in chances can be sure to bring the desired end. Constant attention to a steady business alone secures for a man safety and sureness in the acquirement of fortune. Of these workers the subject of this present sketch is a prominent example, and in his life-work may be seen steady application rewarded by plenty and peace in old age.

John Readford is a native of New South Wales, having been born at Agnes Banks, on the Hawkesbury River, in the year 1826. His mother was also a native, being from the Richmond River, so that Mr. Readford can claim to be thoroughly Australian. In the year of Mr. Readford's birth it may be mentioned that the Sydney Turf Club held their first meeting for the first time upon their course on the Parramatta-road, at the Grose Farm. The principal races at the meeting, which was held on 14th and 16th June, were won by a horse named Junius, owned by a Mr. Nash, and one that held the championship of the colony for several years. In those times races were run in heats, so that the merits of a horse were well tried, and a championship was well earned. Mr. Readford received his education at the Red House-school, on the Hawkesbury River, where he remained for some time, until he was ready to enter upon a pastoral life upon one of his father's stations. Whilst still young he went upon the station at Cunningham's Creek, about thirty-two miles from Mudgee, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. Whilst there he learned all that was necessary for him as a squatter, and such was his aptitude for Station work that he, in 1844, took up a station called Tuckelbong, on the Marthagie Creek, for his father, upon which he remained for a few months only, eventually going on to a station called Waltboy, about six miles from Warren,



JOHN READFORD

Here, however, he was very much disturbed by the depredations of the black-fellows, who were very troublesome, and rendered life in that part of the country most precarious. Very little friendship existed between the aboriginals and white settlers, so that outrages were numerous, and retaliatory acts of a savage nature were very frequent. The aboriginals resented the intrusion of the whites upon their domain as enemies come to deprive them of their hunting-grounds, and in the spirit natural to all who find their homes invaded, endeavoured to prevent the stranger making a footing within their territory. Consequently cattle were killed, shepherds speared, and attacks made upon the residences of the settlers, which called for retaliation from the whites. These latter, who came upon the land in order to turn it to account, not recognising any rights of possession in the blackfellow, considered that they were entitled to the peaceable possession of the soil, and looked upon the aboriginals as vermin, to be hunted down and cleared off the face of the earth. Such being the relations of the settlers and the aboriginals, Mr. Readford found that it was impossible for him to work the Waltboy Station with success, so he removed to Gunnadaldrey station, on the Macquarie River, which is now the site of the town of Warren. At that time there was little to show that a township would stand there, as the place was open country, and untrodden save by an occasional shepherd. But as time went on population pushed out, and townships are now scattered over the face of the country where but yesterday there was naught but the primeval bush. In 1845 Mr. Readford took up a block of country of the extent of five square miles, upon which he formed a cattle station, stocking it with 3500 head of cattle. Here he has since resided, and has gone in largely for the breeding of draught and thoroughbred horses. The breeds of these were first started by him in 1848, when he brought up from his father's place several animals of each class. Many of his horses have distinguished themselves in New South Wales, and have made the name of Mr. Readford well known as a breeder throughout the colony.

He is at present the proprietor of about 5000 acres of land near Warren, which, owing to its richness of soil and herbage, he uses for fattening the cattle he brings down from his Queensland stations, and then prepares them for the local and metropolitan markets. In conjunction with his brother, he holds 180 miles of country in the northern colony, upon which he runs 2500 head of cattle. Upon this large station are raised the animals that he fattens upon his place near Warren, and out there he is carrying civilisation into the Queensland bush. At Warren he grazes usually 300 head of cattle, but owing to the late bad season he is unable to run more than 200 there at present.

He has for several years been a member of the Pastoral and Agricultural Society of Warren, and is a regular exhibitor at its shows. In every way that he can he urges on the well-being of the locality, and he can be looked upon as one of the most useful of the people of the district. Besides the properties already mentioned, he has freehold property at Emu Plains Farm, near Warren, and has also several acres of land in the township, where he resides in a fine house surrounded by an extensive garden. Although not before the public as a politician, he holds fixed and thoughtful views upon the Government of the country, and is an ardent supporter of Free-trade. The motto, "Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market," has been his during his life, and by it he has continued to guide his political action up to the present. Notwithstanding his views on Free-trade, he has always been opposed to Chinese immigration, and no one bears a stronger dislike to the Mongolian as a colonist than Mr. Readford. He married, at Emu Plains, in 1851, Miss Jane Hall, daughter of Mr. H. Hall, of the same place, and has twelve children living. Two of his sons and three of his daughters are married and settled, and Mr. Readford is the grandfather of seventeen grandchildren. His old age is spent in peace and plenty, and he passes the evening of his life surrounded by his children, with a mind at ease, and peaceful in the contemplation of a life well spent.



ALEX DEAN.

Alexander Dean, Esquire.

SYDNEY.



THE adventurous spirit that prompts men to adopt a seafaring life has been the active power that enables them in other pursuits to overcome difficulties and make their way upward in the social scale. In this our country, where our prominent men are self-made, it will be found that many of them began life on board ship, the desire to see new lands and the dangers to be braved having exerted a fascination upon them which could only be satisfied by active work. If chance enters at all into the determination of our lives, it will have a greater opportunity of working when a man sees different scenes, and often changes his environment, than when he remains among a set of circumstances that grow stronger from day to day to keep him in the groove in which he at first started. What may appear to have been chance has been often the occasion of a man's success, and it is to an accident that the subject of this story owes his career in Sydney. Upon slight threads do our fates hang, which, if we but knew, might be the means of saving much misery. However, nature orders all for the best; her laws are perfect and sure in their operation.

Alexander Dean was born at Rothes, Scotland, in the year 1827, and was the son of James Dean, schoolmaster, of that place. His education was obtained at the Elgin Academy, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed on board ship. His first voyage, which was also his last, as a sailor, was to Sydney, where an accident compelled him to remain, and allow his ship to sail home without him. When coming ashore from the vessel at Queen's Wharf he injured his leg so far as to disable him, and prevent him performing his work on board, so that he had to be left behind in sick quarters. Youth and a good constitution hastened a cure, and after his recovery he apprenticed himself to a carpenter, whom he served for six years, at the end of which time he became foreman. Here he did not long remain, as in 1856 he started on his own account as a builder and contractor, and before long

established a thriving business. For many years he carried it on, and during the time he erected some of the most prominent buildings in Sydney. Among them are the fine premises of Lasseter and Co.; Charles Moore; M'Arthur and Co.; Robert Gray and Co.; John Keep; Dunlop and Edwards; City Bank; Macleay Museum; United Insurance Company; Australian Fire and Life, corner of King and Pitt streets; the Union Bank; Flavell's, George-street; the Great Australia Hotel, Castlereagh-street, now in course of erection; and many others which decorate the streets of our city. The good work done by him is an earnest of the man himself, and the breadth of his operations shows the estimate formed of him by the public. By the energy and exertions of such men as Mr. Alexander Dean has Australia been made, and by the descendants of such men will she be placed in the front rank of peoples. The "grit" of the first workers in this country is undeniable, and this quality must be transferred to their children. Mr. Dean has amassed considerable wealth, and is the proprietor of houses and lands in several of the suburbs of Sydney. In 1878 he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for New South Wales. He married, in 1851, Miss Isabella Kyle, a native of Roxburghshire, and has had a family of ten children, five of whom are living. A few years ago he took into partnership his two sons, who had been brought up under their father's guidance, and since that time the firm has been known as Alexander Dean and Sons. With the young partners the business has taken a new lease of life, and this establishment, which has been in existence for thirty-two years, promises to be carried on by the family to an indefinite period. Mr. Dean has just been elected for the fourth time as Alderman of Bourke Ward.



F. A. WRIGHT.

Francis Augustus Wright, Esquire, J.P.



ONE of the romances of Australian fortune-building is told in the following memoir of one whose career has embraced both extremes of good and bad fortune in the colonies. We have here another chapter in that wonderful story of which Australian life, indeed, affords so many chapters, telling of early struggles and youthful difficulties, with hard times in early manhood, to be followed up in the prime of life by such a cataclysm of good fortune as to almost take the vulgar breath away. Mr. Wright commenced the world at the age of twelve years, and at the age of forty-eight found himself at the head of a large business, a wealthy man, and a popular Minister of the Crown. His career covers one of those interesting recitals of early struggle in the gold-digging days, and presents a strange instance of one who missed a fortune on the goldfields, where so many brilliant fortunes were made, to find one in steady business in the city. Mr. Wright's personal character stands high both publicly and privately. As a party man it may be supposed he has made political enemies, and in this part of the world political enemies are sometimes not very particular about the means they take to assail their opponents. The members of the late Stuart Ministry met with a peculiarly bitter opposition from the party they ousted from power so ignominiously in 1883, and among the rank and file of that party, as amongst most political parties, there were some who were not over-scrupulous in their political enmities. But Mr. Wright has passed unscathed through this ordeal that all public men have to endure, He bears the character of a manly and honourable man.

Francis Augustus Wright is the only son of the late Captain Frank Wright, R.N., who died in service, and was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of naval officers who fell in harness in their country's service. His mother was an accomplished lady, Eliza Lunn, daughter of the late William Henry Lunn, Classical Librarian, of Soho, London. He was born in London in August 1835, and in the following year his father came to New South Wales, landing in Sydney when the subject of this sketch was about twelve months old. The

family resided at Parramatta, where the younger Wright was educated with the late W. Breathom and S. Owens, and for a short time at the King's School in that town. He went to sea at an early age, serving an apprenticeship in one of Green's ships, and visiting many parts of the world. At the expiration of his term in 1851, having no desire to follow the sea, he cast about for something to do in London, where he then found himself. His friends gratified his fancy for architectural drawing by securing him a position in the office of Messrs. Laughner and Dwyer, architects, Poland-street; but he was hardly settled there when the stirring news arrived of gold discoveries at Ophir and the Turon. He determined to return to what he regarded as his native land, and reached Melbourne in the beginning of 1852. He repaired at once to Forest Creek diggings, and after a short stay there to Bendigo, thence to the Turon, arriving at Sofala a few days after completing his seventeenth year. Thence he went, like so many others, from one diggings to another, for two or three years, working for a time at the Ovens, Ballarat, and other goldfields besides those mentioned. Not much success followed these attempts, and having an aged mother depending on him for support he again went to sea in January 1855, and after a few short trips entered the service of the A.S.N. Company. On his twenty-first year he received his appointment as first officer on the company's finest boat. When the Port Curtis rush broke out he went there with many others, but was compelled to return from the neighbourhood of the now famous Mount Morgan—having suffered much, in common with other victims of the rush—to what is now Rockhampton. Arrived again in Sydney, he entered the service of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., first as a labourer and afterwards in other and better positions. At the end of 1858 he again went to the diggings, working on the Turon, Kiandra, Lambing Flat, Forbes, and other goldfields. Six years were so spent, until December 1864, when Mr. Wright married the daughter of the late James Williams, of Clarence Town, New South Wales. Again coming to Sydney, he now commenced the business of a general carrier and forwarding agent, at first alone, but afterwards in conjunction with partners, who found there profitable employment for their capital. The firm was then for some time known as Messrs. Wright, Barber and Co., but is now, and has been for some years, a joint stock company, being well known throughout the country by the style of Wright, Heaton and Co. Limited. The business extends through New South Wales and Queensland, and has some seventy branches. The subject of this memoir is the largest shareholder, and Chairman and Managing Director. From the small beginning made in January 1865, the business has by careful management, grown up into what is now by far the greatest undertaking of the

kind in the Southern Hemisphere, the banking account being upwards of one million sterling per annum, while the work carried under contract each year is about 100,000 bales.

Mr. Wright has always taken a very great interest in all public matters, both local and general. During the whole time of his residence in Redfern, lasting fourteen years, he was an Alderman in that borough, and for three years of that period was Mayor. In January 1882, there being a vacancy in its parliamentary representation, he stood for the vacant seat, and was elected over his opponent, Mr. J. Williamson, by two to one. In January 1883, the then Parkes Government having been defeated, the late Sir Alexander Stuart, who was commissioned to form an administration, offered Mr. Wright the position of Postmaster-General, which he was at first disinclined to accept. His friends' representations prevailed, however, and during his term of office a Postal Conference was held in Sydney to discuss postal matters and future mail contracts, at which he passed a resolution in favour of employing the Orient Company, with the subsidised line of the P. and O. and San Francisco mail services. All the preliminary work of the arrangement with the Orient Company, by which the first unsubsidised mail contract was entered into, was also completed by the conference. In the House, Mr. Wright, as Postmaster-General, carried a resolution to continue the San Francisco mail service at a greatly reduced subsidy, having first arranged with the company to accept one-third of the amount the colony had previously paid them. After spending five months at the Post-office, he accepted the portfolio of Minister for Works, vacated by the resignation of a colleague. Mr. Wright held this office for two years and five months, when the Ministry resigned in October 1885, owing to the illness of the Premier, the late Sir Alexander Stuart.

He found the post of Minister for Works a very arduous one during his term, necessitating more work perhaps than any of his predecessors had done. Both offices were filled to the satisfaction of the public and his colleagues, but the strain from overwork, in the opinion of Mr. Wright's medical advisers, brought on a serious illness, which nearly proved fatal. When Mr. G. R. Dibbs was sent for to form a Government he offered the portfolio for Mines to Mr. Wright, who did not see his way to refuse his assistance to his late colleague ; but at the general election which immediately followed he was defeated for Redfern, and though urged by letter and telegram from several parts of the colony to allow himself to be put in nomination, he refused all offers. A very strong committee was formed in Wagga Wagga to secure his return for the Murrumbidgee, where he was extremely popular; but he preferred to lend Mr.

G. R. Dibbs, who had been defeated at St. Leonards, his support for that electorate, where the contest resulted in that gentleman's return.

It was during Mr. Wright's term as Minister for Works in the Stuart Ministry, that the Right Honourable William Bede Dalley, P.C., conceived the brilliant and spirited idea of sending an Australian military contingent to the support of the British forces in the Egyptian Soudan. Mr. Wright was his able and zealous seconder in this enterprise, and the whole of the work in chartering and fitting the ships, buying the horses and stores, and much of the general organisation devolved upon that gentleman, who holds letters from the author of the movement crediting him largely with the successful carrying out of his project. Since his retirement from public life, Mr. Wright has been urged many times to again enter Parliament. But, for some time at least, his personal affairs demand his undivided attention, and he has found that public life affects injuriously both his health and his business. He is a Justice of the Peace and Major in the Volunteer Force, having joined as a private many years ago. He holds high rank in English Freemasonry, having filled for two years the office of Deputy District Grand Master in New South Wales.



J. BRYEN.

John Bryen, Esquire.



ANY fortunes were made by humble colonists in the early days of New South Wales. Some were made by speculation, some by adventure. The great pastoral industry supplied some, and the marvellous gold discoveries ensured more. But in this memoir we have to deal with the career of one who, born in the colony in the first years of the century, and compelled by stress of circumstances to labour early for a livelihood, at length succeeded, by perseverance, hard work, and staunch honesty of purpose, in building up a fortune in no way due to chance or accident. The late Mr. Bryen may be taken as a representative of that worthy class amongst us who have risen by hard work and honesty, rather than by any of the varied accidents of capricious fortune.

John Bryen was born in Sydney in 1807, and was consequently one of the earliest born Australian natives. His early life was spent with his father, in whose work he assisted at Lord's Factory, Botany. Here he was engaged, at the early age of eight years, in making blankets and tweed for the use of the Government—one of the first native industries, if not the very first, of which we have any record. After some time so occupied, the boy went with his father to Port Stephens, in the interest of Mr. Simeon Lord. Here he remained for about a year, when an untoward event happened, which at once evidenced one of the obstacles to early settlement, and sent the young workman back to Sydney fatherless. While going for some water to an adjacent creek one day, some men who were at work in the vicinity warned young Bryen that the blacks, then very wild and troublesome to pioneer settlers, were advancing towards the hut which he had just left, and where his father was. He at once ran back to the hut, raising the alarm, and closely followed by a numerous party of aboriginals, who had been observing his movements. The father armed himself with one of the old-fashioned flint-lock muskets then in use, and came out to meet his son and cover his retreat, when one of the approaching blacks hurled a spear, which struck the father in the chest, passing out at the back. The lad himself was severely struck by a spent spear while standing over his prostrate father, but the rest of the white men then came up, and the blacks retreated in accordance with their then invariable custom when met by a

determined resistance. The new comers were fortunately working in the bush in sight of the hut when the blacks appeared, and their timely arrival saved the boy's life. The father's injuries killed him on the spot, and no other course was left to the lad, after the last sad offices had been rendered in the solitude of the bush to the parent thus lost, than to return to Sydney. This course he took, and obtained employment in various ways, until he settled down to a fixed interest in brickmaking. His hard work and strong will wrought successfully in his favour, and in 1830, at the age of twenty-three years, we find him his own master, and employing men at his own business of brickmaking at Ultimo and Forest Lodge. Here it may be said that Mr. Bryen belonged to the old school of workmen. He was one of those men who labour conscientiously to turn out a good and serviceable article, and who take an honest and a worthy pride in that article when it is made. He was active in the interest he took in seeing his work done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and trouble was the last thing to be considered in his yard if it stood in the way of good work. He was often heard to declare that, in his opinion, the hand-made bricks then turned out, were far superior in durability, tenacity, and solidity to the machine-made article of later days. He had over thirty men employed for many years at his brick works, and during his term in business he supplied enough bricks to build half Sydney and its then existing suburbs. One of the first houses built from bricks turned out by him still stands (1887) at the corner of George and Hunter streets, Sydney. Mr. Bryen, as his means increased, became a large speculator in lands and houses in the city and suburbs. The chief of these were in Parramatta street, now George-street west; Ultimo, Botany, Burwood, Camperdown, Forest Lodge, Macdonaldtown; and in Devonshire and Abercrombie streets. Before his death he built extensively on his property in Parramatta and Abercrombie streets, the Ultimo property being already built on at the time of its purchase by Mr. Bryen. His judgment in the purchase of lands and houses was never at fault, and many of the latter are even now in a good state of preservation after the lapse of so many years. He also bought sixty acres of land on the Neapean River, from an old soldier named Peter Brennan, one of the grantees of an early period. During the last fifteen years of his life Mr. Bryen lived quietly, retired from business, and attending only to his own affairs, and to the care of bringing up his only surviving child with zealous affection. He never offered himself for any public station, although from his great wealth, and known and acknowledged honesty of purpose, he was well adapted for a position of that nature. His tastes inclined him rather to a private station, and his great ambition was to found a colonial family which might keep his name alive after him. With this view Mr. Bryen, in his will, left all his property under strict entail,



Charles J. Roberts

THE HONOURABLE

Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.,

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



OW that Australia has passed her one-hundredth birthday, and that she has become so forward in the arts, sciences, and knowledge that makes her the wonder of the world, it is not too much to expect that her children will for the future be more prominent than they have been hitherto, in the positions of political leaders. True it is that in years gone by, there have been native-born Australians who did not fail to show themselves to be possessed of those qualities which are to be found in high places, but the leading spirits in our history have been, in an overwhelming majority, of foreign birth. Now, however, there are signs all about that Australia will for the future be ruled by Australians, and in the Cabinets of Ministers the men who have been born and reared in the older countries will become fewer and fewer. That we have among us men, natives of the soil, who can rule their fellow-men and perform the great duties of Ministers of the Crown, there is plenty of evidence, and among the names of those who have already proved it, that of Charles James Roberts is not the least. By his work done as Postmaster-General, he has shown himself to be possessed of great administrative ability, and though he is not an orator to carry away the minds of his audience, he has been none the less of the greatest service to his native land.

Charles James Roberts was born in Sydney on the 29th March 1846, and he springs from a stock of great commercial activity and enterprise, his business career showing that he has certainly acquired or inherited the distinguishing characteristics of his forefathers. He received his early education at St. James's Grammar-school, Phillip-street, which establishment was then under the superintendence of the late Rev. Thomas Druitt and the Rev. Canon Rich. However, when the Sydney Grammar-school was first opened in August 1857, young Roberts was one of those who were early placed upon the list of its scholars, under Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A., head-master. This school, which

has since become the leading institution for primary education in the colony, took the place of the old Sydney College, and has during the last thirty years sent out from its walls many of those citizens, who have during that time been, and are now, in the leading positions of this great country. The high qualifications demanded of the masters, the attention paid by them to the boys in their charge, and the superior standard of instruction given, make parents choose the Sydney Grammar-school, of all other educational establishments, as the one where their children will receive the best education. For five years young Charles Roberts attended its classes, and during that period distinguished himself in the upper and lower schools. He was a frequent prize-taker in both Mathematics and Classics, more especially in the latter, to which he had, with the view of entering the legal profession, bestowed particular attention. Had circumstances permitted him to complete a University course, he would have, in the opinion of his masters, been one of the most critical and exact scholars in the country. One of these masters, at the Sydney Grammar-school, has often been heard to express great regret that "business had spoiled a promising scholar"—or rather, had interfered with the maturing of his scholarly attainments. Mr. Roberts, however, decided upon a business career, and soon after leaving school became actively absorbed in business pursuits, in which his unwearied tact and urbanity contributed not a little towards his success in life. In the commercial world of Sydney Mr. Roberts takes a high place as a man whose word may be trusted in all things, great and small, and whose every action shows him to be the soul of honour. And this praise is all the more valuable nowadays, when successful trade is merely clever sharpness, by which one man can get the better of his neighbour without rendering himself liable to legal penalties. For several years Mr. Roberts devoted himself closely to his private business, being one of those sensible men who believe that a sure material foundation of material wealth is necessary, before a man can safely tread upon the slippery path of public life. So he can the better devote himself to the welfare of his country, as he has no temptation to selfishly enrich himself when in Parliament at the expense of his country, and can always be free from the imputation of self-seeking. Consequently it was not until 1877 that Mr. Roberts first appeared before the public to invite their support and confidence. In that year a vacancy for alderman occurred in Macquarie Ward of the City of Sydney, and at the solicitation of many friends, who gave him the warmest encouragement, he consented to contest the ward. As a young native-born Australian he was well received by the electors, and was returned to represent the ratepayers in the City Council. From the first he attended to his duties with such zeal, assiduity, and efficiency, that he

speedily became recognised as one who would do honour to the Mayoral chair, which seat he could not fail to occupy at no distant day. As one who had the welfare of his city and country at heart, and possessed of considerable wealth, nobody could be better fitted for the position of Chief Magistrate of Sydney than Charles James Roberts. Not alone would he fill the position in such a capacity that the business of this great city would be well attended to, that its health and police would be well studied, its revenues well dispensed, and its progress assured, but that its traditions of hospitality would be in hands where it would be safe. Educated and possessing a refined taste, the Chief Magistrate of Sydney would be an ornament and pride to the position which he would occupy. The anticipations of the citizens were not disappointed. On the 9th of December 1878 Mr. Charles James Roberts was elected Mayor of Sydney. The Sydney press generally alluded in terms of approval to the manner in which the city aldermen had exercised their right of election, and the new Mayor speedily proved that it was not his intention to regard his office as a mere sinecure. Upon the acceptance of his Mayoral duties he furnished a laudable example of punctuality and attention even in the simplest matters, and his zeal in civic affairs became heightened, when at the outset of his term of office, he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the colony, as well as a member of the Sydney International Exhibition Commission, and a member of the Sydney Transit Commission. He also accepted the Presidency of the New South Wales National Regatta, and gave his personal assistance to all useful movements of a public character.

While Mayor of the City, he conducted the administrative business of the Council with marked ability, and did not disappoint the expectations that were formed of him. His term of office was marked by the display of lavish hospitality to the distinguished strangers who, in 1879, flocked to Sydney, as well as to the citizens of the town. On 17th February of that year he gave a ball to the citizens on a scale of magnificence rarely, if ever, excelled in the colony, and which will not be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be included in the list of guests. Two thousand persons were invited, and they were received in the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park. The splendour of the entertainment was unexpected, and its success marks an epoch in the traditionary hospitality of hospitable Lord Mayors. The International Exhibition of 1879-80 brought many visitors from foreign lands to these shores, so that not alone in Australia, but throughout the world, will the name of Charles James Roberts be associated with warm hospitality and magnificent entertainment. Throughout the whole period of his tenure of office he was

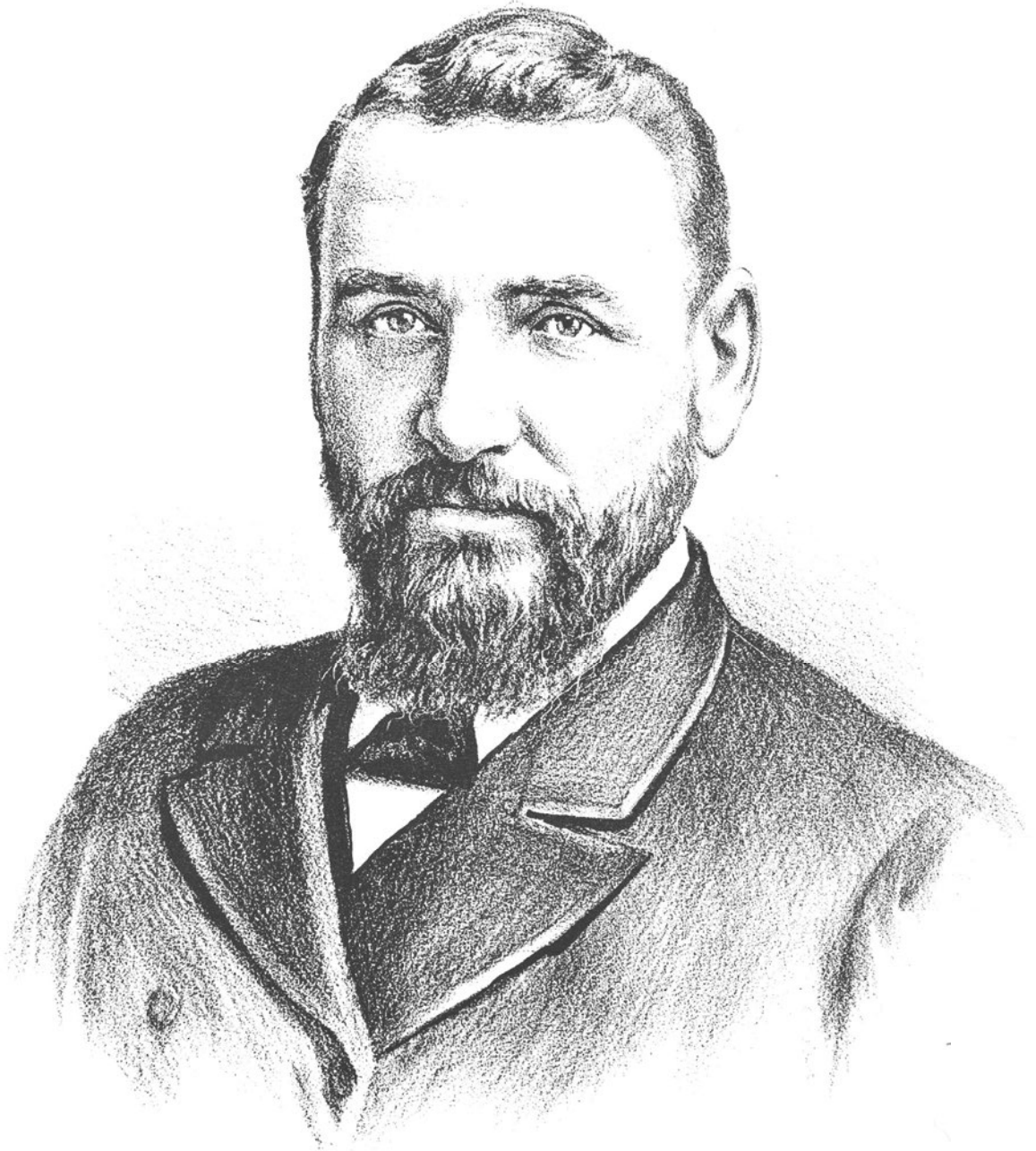
solicitous for the happiness and welfare of his fellow-citizens, and so studied their pleasure that the citizens of Sydney, in recognition of his kindness and in appreciation of his worth, gave him a return ball, at which there were present 2000 ladies and gentlemen. The most prominent of the leading men of the country were on the committee, and the affair proved a magnificent success. So well was it managed that a balance of £400 remained in hand after all expenses had been paid. This amount was then disposed of in such a way as to reflect the greatest credit upon all concerned. Half the amount was spent in the purchase of a testimonial, which was subsequently presented to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts by the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, Sir Alfred Stephen, and the other half was distributed among the various charities of the city. As a further mark of his tenure of the Mayoral chair, it may be mentioned that during 1879, Mr. Roberts was the recipient from his brother aldermen of the first silver cradle ever presented to any mayor in Australia. This was done on the birth of his youngest daughter, following out an old English custom of thus recognising the birth of a child to a mayor during his tenure of office.

Mr. Roberts has always been most liberal and consistent in his support of all charitable institutions, and for years has been upon the boards of many of them. He has always shown a great interest in their development and welfare, and only retired from active work upon them when he accepted the position of Postmaster-General in 1887, to which office he has devoted himself with the attention due to such an important position. When he retired from the Mayoral chair at the end of 1879, he, together with his wife, was entertained at a banquet by the citizens of Sydney. This banquet was of the most complimentary kind, and was distinguished for its brilliancy, as well as for the assemblage thereat of a great number of distinguished persons. After his period of office as Mayor had expired Mr. Roberts continued, as a private citizen, to do good and quiet service for his country until 1882, when, desirous of finding a wider field for his talents, and satisfied that his private fortune permitted it, he sought election and was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the electorate of the Hastings and the Manning. In his place in the House he has elicited the warm approval of both friends and opponents. Conscious of the responsibilities of the position, he aimed at being one of the useful members of the House, speaking only when necessary, and then confining himself to the question under discussion. In 1885 Mr. Roberts determined to take a trip to Europe, and when his intention became known a considerable number of the leading citizens formed themselves into a committee and invited him to a banquet previous to his departure. The affair was a brilliant success, and the speakers thereat eulogised the many

estimable qualities of the guest. While absent from the colony on his European tour a dissolution of Parliament took place ; still, he was returned by his old constituents, such was the great popularity he enjoys in his electorate. This is owing to his quiet affability of manner, and to the close attention he gives to all that relates to his constituency. In his place in the House he attends every sitting, and remains through the longest and weariest debates. He judges every question submitted by the calm reason with which he is endowed, and never permits party to take the place of principle. He is not eloquent in the strict meaning of the word, but he possesses the gift of being able to make himself understood, his words being distinguished by clearness and common sense. He is one of the few men who can champion a cause and do good work for the country without wasting the time of Parliament. When Sir Henry Parkes took up the reins of Government in 1887 he selected Mr. Roberts for the portfolio of Postmaster-General, and from the manner in which the duties of that office have been since performed, it is clear that a right choice had been exercised. The work of his department has been carefully attended to, and many improvements have been effected in its management. During his tenure of office the new ocean mail contract, which is of such benefit to the colony, was successfully completed, and an Intercolonial Postal Conference was held in Sydney. At this conference Mr. Roberts was most indefatigable in his endeavours to make it a success, and after its important business was completed a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to him. To show the esteem in which Mr. Roberts is held by his chief, the following words of Sir Henry Parkes, spoken in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th October 1887, may be given:—"With regard to my honourable friend, the Postmaster-General, I say here that, as far as I am of any value as a judge of official aptitude, I have never seen a more industrious, a more painstaking, a more upright administrator in my life than Mr. Roberts. In his place here he is always courteous, uniformly attentive to all that is said, and if he has occasion to explain anything he has the great and special merit of saying it in the clearest possible terms and the fewest words. Surely these are great merits, and I think that the appointment of my honourable friend to the important office of Postmaster-General has been fully and conclusively justified before the country." And, again, on the 31st of May 1888, when speaking in a debate on the purchase of land adjoining the General Post-office, the Premier, in the course of his speech, said, in reference to a matter relating to a certain Government contract:—"It is as well for me to state now that I have had nothing whatever to do personally with this part of the Government business. I felt that I was not particularly fitted for it, and

I asked my honourable friend and colleague, the Postmaster-General, to undertake it. I venture to say that, in doing so, I asked a man of singular acuteness and business capacity, and of spotless integrity of character, against whose integrity no one has for a moment breathed a word."

From this it can be seen that Mr. Roberts, as a Minister of the Crown, has fulfilled all the expectations that were held of him by those who knew him. He has also been a member of the various Exhibition Commissions during the past ten years, and was one of the few gentlemen specially appointed to carry out the centennial celebrations of 1888. Several years ago he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the colony, and he has also been honoured by being appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1867 he married Lucretia, daughter of Mr. Abraham Abraham, and has a family of several children. Genial, affable, and courteous to all, Mr. Charles James Roberts is one of the most popular of the public men of New South Wales.



Forbes

John See, Esquire, M.L.A.



Each man is the architect of his own fortune, and along with that he is the builder and the clerk of works. All men lay out the course of life they desire to pursue; they sketch its limits, its internal arrangements, its height, its contents. And as the plans so prepared are put into use, and the life is built up according to them, so in certain particulars must they be modified and amended. Much depends upon the plan suiting the material, and no good result can be expected from the plans of a marble palace being attempted to be carried out with the materials for a brick cottage. But as much depends upon the construction of the life as upon the drawing of the plans, and unless the individual puts himself into his work he cannot expect to get a satisfactory result. Leaving aside allegory, there can be found all about in Australia many men who have come to be prominent and important citizens, and who have been themselves alone the builders up of their success. Their strength of character has enabled them to overcome difficulties and seize opportunities which have been left undealt with by others that have gone under in the battle of life, and they have made for themselves wealth and position. To this class does the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch belong, and when his life is read it cannot be doubted that he is a representative man in Australian life.

John See, so well known in commercial and political circles in Sydney, was born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1845, but while still quite young came to New South Wales with his parents. Arriving in Australia in 1853, during the excitement attendant on the first discovery of gold, Mr. See's parents were not led away by the prevailing excitement, but, untouched by the desire to dig up gold out of the earth, they settled on the Hunter River, seeing clearly that permanent success was safer from cultivation of the soil. Mr. See received his early education at Hinton, under the direction of the late George Saunders, and remained at school up to the year 1862, when he went to the Clarence River, where he engaged in farming until 1865. In that year he came to Sydney and set up in business as a produce merchant in partnership with

Mr. George Nipper. The knowledge that he had acquired of farm produce, when working in the country, was of the greatest assistance to him in his business, and the number of friends that he had made throughout the country gave him a large circle of clients. At the time of the establishment of the firm of Nipper and See, there was much cause for complaint on the part of the farmers of the Northern districts, and there was a great call for a firm which would energetically conduct the local business, and open up fresh markets for the productions of the farmers. This want was supplied by the firm, and their vigorous action has been the means of giving a considerable impetus to Northern settlement. As time went by the business of Mr. See became very extensive, and in a comparatively short space of time the names of Nipper and See became known over the colonies as synonymous with the advance of the produce trade and the farming industry. Not content with doing a local business, the firm, in 1869, opened a branch at Melbourne, and so widened their own field of operations, as well as gave a more extensive market to the farmers for their produce. Mr. Nipper took the management of the Melbourne business, and under his able direction the firm extended its operations to Warrnambool and Belfast in Victoria, and also to Tasmania. On the Manning River, and at Grafton and other towns on the Clarence, the firm opened large agencies, where an extensive business is done in the buying of produce, and also in general storekeeping. From this necessarily short review of the operations of the firm, it can be seen that the trade done is of large extent, and is connected with very many parts of Australia. The partnership was dissolved in 1883, when Mr. See took over the entire business, since which time he has been carrying it on with increasing success. In order to carry on the business of the firm with the best success, it was considered necessary to add a fleet of steamers to the already large business, and Mr. See is now proprietor of the well-known passenger and cargo steamers *Helen Nicol*, *Australian*, and *Rosedale*, as well as other coastal steamers, together with a number of river craft of different classes and tonnage. He also owns valuable wharf property on the Northern rivers, and his trade is larger on the Clarence, Manning, Bellinger, and Nambuccra Rivers, as well as at Port Macquarie. Mr. See may be looked upon as the pioneer of some of these rivers, which but for his enterprise and energy would have been little known at the present time. Having opened up the Northern district, he has not allowed others to come in and reap the benefit of his work. He is as vigorous in maintaining a good and sufficient service of boats for the people of the North as he was in first inducing them to send their produce to him in Sydney. His aim is to meet the requirements of his clients in every possible way, and this he is able to effect

through the thorough knowledge and practical experience he has had of farming in all its branches. The years spent in the North were well spent, for during them he acquired a close, wide, and accurate knowledge of the peculiarities of the climate, soil, and conditions of that portion of the country. No one can speak with more authority upon all that relates to farming on the Northern rivers, and this has enabled him to be of great service to his country since he has become a member of the Legislative Assembly. A believer in the development of the country, he knows what is essential to the well-being of the farmers, and he never loses an opportunity of advocating and pushing their interests.

In 1880 Mr. See was elected for Grafton to the Legislative Assembly, and since then has continued to represent the Same constituency. Altogether he was four times elected, on three of which occasions he was returned unopposed. His career in Parliament has been a useful one, and though he has not been prominent as a speaker he has made his influence felt in the House. Being a man of character and purpose, he exercises much personal influence in whatever circle he moves, while his practical views of all that comes for consideration make his opinion be held of considerable value and much sought. Undemonstrative and downright, he has been an observant and hardworking member of Parliament since he took his seat in the House, and though speaking but seldom, he never fails to give expression to his views in all financial debates. For a brief period he held the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the last short-lived Cabinet of Mr. G. R. Dibbs. He has ever been looked upon as the representative of the farmers in Parliament, nor has he been unmindful of their interest. Whenever they require a champion they are always sure to find an ardent one in Mr. John See. As a local man in the Northern district, he has done great practical service, and has been the means of silencing complaints of long standing. Owing to the neglect which had for a long time been shown to Grafton, the place became known as the Riverina of the North, and the Government failed to do anything for it, though often sought, and frequent demands had been made for separation. Mr. See, by his fearless and capable advocacy of the demands of Grafton, obtained for it the concessions it demanded, and so did a valuable public service by restoring peace and quiet to the district, as well as by obtaining the means that aided so largely towards its development. Mr. See is in favour of local self-government, and considers that the fiscal policy best suited for the colony is Fair-trade. He favours locally the Grafton railway scheme, and contends that the work cannot longer be delayed, but that the line should be at once carried on from Grafton to the tableland, and onward to the Tweed.

For eleven years he has been an Alderman of Randwick, where he resides, and was for three years Mayor of that municipality. Whilst holding this honourable office many improvements were effected in the Borough, among them being the erection of the handsome Town Hall, which is such an ornament to that beautiful suburb. For ten years he has been a Director of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, and sits on the board of many other companies. For the last eleven years he has held the Commission of the Peace for this colony. He married, in 1876, a daughter of the late Samuel Matthews, and has four children. As a man who has acquired a wide acquaintance with our wants and capabilities, and possessing a considerable business judgment, he is a citizen who takes a large and useful place in our social system, and it is not too much to expect that his acknowledged powers will be, for the future, more at the service of his country than they have hitherto been.



Thomas Heselton

Captain Heselton.



SOME of our best-known and most useful colonists have been given to us by the merchant service of England. Every walk of life, it is true, has sent its representatives to co-operate together in building up the Australian social state, and men of all grades and vocations have been brought together by the facilities offered by this new land for successful colonisation and settlement. But it is questionable if any one profession has given us such marked and characteristic types of colonists as the British merchant service. Within the pages of this book the careers of some of these have been described. We have seen them spending their term of apprenticeship to the business of life in a career of enterprise and adventure, of stirring incident and foreign travel in strange seas and far lands. And after that we see them, led by the same mysterious law of destiny, coming to the colonies to settle down in widely different vocations and pursuits. Some have gone out into the interior, and settled on the broad lands of the country as squatters, illustrating their lives of pioneer labours with more than one exciting incident or record of manful and successful effort. Others have entered the Legislature of the country, and assisted in building up the constitution of the country in which they elected to cast their lot. Others have become merchants, and devoted their energy and experience, while making a fortune for themselves, in extending the sphere of the colony's commercial operations, and in aiding to place her in her present proud position at the head of the colonies of the Australasian group. The gentleman with whom we deal in this biographical sketch belongs to the class of merchant seamen which we have here indicated. Bred to the sea, he spent the years of his youth and early manhood on shipboard, and rose to responsible positions in his career. Since settling down as a colonist he has devoted his attention to harbour communication, and the obtaining of popular facilities for harbour travel. It would be strange indeed if, in such a harbour as ours, such were altogether neglected by those qualified to give it effective attention. Captain Heselton's name is a household word in connection with this subject in Sydney.

Thomas Heselton was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, England, in 1830. Whitby is famous for its shipping and its seamen, and has given more than one of its youth to the public and commercial life of the colonies. The great bulk of the youth of the place know something of the flavour of sea water, so that it is not altogether surprising to find Thomas Heselton bound apprentice to a seafaring life at the early age of thirteen years. His first voyages were made in connection with the American and East Indian trade, and while so engaged he visited many interesting places and scenes of foreign travel, and saw much that tended to expand his growing ideas, and improve his young and therefore observant mind. He rose as rapidly as circumstances permitted in his profession, and became successively second and chief officer, serving in both capacities for some years. At the age of twenty-six he made his first voyage to the colonies, arriving in Melbourne in 1856. He still continued to follow the sea for some time, however, unallured by the gold discoveries, or the many enticing stories of fabulous fortunes to be made on Australian shores. He was engaged in the coasting trade for several years, both as second and chief officer, and continued so engaged until 1868, when he purchased the Manly Beach trade. At that time the trade was nothing like what it has since become. Then a mere fishing village, it is now a most popular place of resort and of fashionable residences, being most picturesquely situated on an arm of the land between the harbour and the ocean. Here some of the leading persons of the colony dwell, amongst the number of local residences being that of the late Right Honourable William Bede Dalley, P.C. The consequence has been that the means of communication, under Captain Heselton's direction, have not been behind. Some of the finest harbour steamers in the world ply between Sydney and Manly Beach, and make the journey a pleasure and delight to all who undertake it. Captain Heselton visited England in 1874, and returned to Sydney in 1876. He has been engaged in the Manly Beach and Balmain trade ever since, and the Sydney public owe him a debt of acknowledgment for the intelligent and progressive efforts he has made for their comfort and convenience on their beautiful harbour.



J. Putnam

James Partridge.



HIS name will be at once recognised as that of the head of the extensive business carried on by him in Bathurst-street, Sydney, and the founder of the industry in these colonies. His career is that of one of those useful colonists who have, single-handed, built up flourishing industries in our midst, and established enterprises which to-day give employment to numbers of men and fathers of future colonists.

Although New South Wales is not rich in manufacturing industries, we are not entirely destitute of striking examples of success in that branch of national progress. If other colonies under a protective tariff have succeeded in passing us in the race of local industries, it is all the more to the credit of those we possess, that we can point to their founders as men who, in the face of an adverse law, made an effective struggle in the race. On this point it may be said, in passing, that whatever may be held touching the value of Free-trade as an abstract principle—and in this position it is impregnable—the same must fall to the ground in the face of the visibly existent necessity in young countries for State encouragement to native industries. The success of Mr. Partridge and others like him, is more to their own personal credit than to the credit of the fiscal policy that puts obstacles to progress in their way.

James Partridge arrived in New South Wales from England in 1852, and shortly afterwards started in a comparatively small way the works in Bathurst-street, Sydney, which have since grown to such large dimensions under his superintendence. Steady work and constant attention on his part, with that intelligent foresight which acts so large a part in all commercial successes—for industry without brains never made a fortune yet—enabled Mr. Partridge to keep abreast of the general progress, and to advance with it. As may be supposed, he is a plain and outspoken man, of much capacity and shrewdness, and quite able to see his way before him. He belongs to the class commonly spoken of as "safemen," who are too businesslike to be carried away by enthusiasm beyond the legitimate lines of business, and who conduct their operations on clearly foreseen and distinctly-defined lines. He is inclined to look not so much at the

present aspect of things alone, as at the present and future together, and their relative bearings and effect. To this may be attributed the founding of the now well-known business bearing his name. For, seeing on his arrival the probability of there being very little to do in the particular line of trade to which he had been trained—that of coppersmith and brasier—he set himself to devise some means to establish an enterprise which would afford continuous and profitable employment, as well for himself as for his fellows. From this sprang the extensive galvanising and tin works, and colonial oven manufactory in connection with which Mr. Partridge is so well known in Sydney, and of which his name must always continue to be an integral part. Not only his large establishment in Bathurst-street is here alluded to, but also the numerous branches of this flourishing business to be found throughout the colony. His hundreds of smaller factories are widespread, and give continuous and remunerative employment to many thousands of hands, while active representatives of his trade are to be found in every town in this and the adjacent colonies.

But it is not to be supposed that Mr. Partridge attained his present great measure of success by easy stages. Difficulties many and numerous stood in his way, as they have done in the way of all our pioneers. These were only to be overcome in his case as well as in theirs by the exercise of much fortitude and effort, and as we have said, by intelligent foresight and persistent industry. At one time, and for some years, a great deal of the working of the business devolved on the five sons of Mr. Partridge, who have always taken an earnest and laborious interest in its progress. They did not shrink from the responsibilities entailed on them, and the result is that they are familiar with all the details of the enterprise, the direction of which will devolve upon them. They are at present associated with Mr. Partridge, senior, in the industry which bears their name. As Mr. Partridge proposes retiring shortly for a well-earned season of rest, it may safely be concluded that the business will be carried on with the same untiring energy and perseverance, and commercial integrity, which have marked the subject of this article during the whole of his career.



J. PAXTON.

Joseph Paxton, Esquire.



WEALTH does not always fall to those who can best use it, nor does success always attend the most deserving. But when we see riches won by hard work, and those riches well and charitably used for the benefit of humanity, we feel that in that case events have happened as they ought. People may differ upon the question of religion, and esteem as of little value the professions of their neighbours, but they will unite in giving due recognition to charitable works when performed even by their fiercest sectarian opponents. The memoir which follows shows the life of a man who, after years spent in toil, devoted his after-life and the riches he had amassed to improving the condition of his fellow-beings, and unselfishly worked in the cause of humanity. Such a man is worthy of a place in the works that embody the history of the country.

Joseph Paxton was born in Dunbar, Scotland, in the year 1828, but did not long remain in that historic town. During his early boyhood his father removed to Edinburgh, and there he received his education. In that classic city, so well known for generations as the home of all learning, he made considerable advance in his studies, and attended closely to the observances of his church, to which he was afterwards, in a distant land, such a firm and consistent support. At an early age he displayed a strong passion for music, and during his stay in Edinburgh he developed the gift, becoming the leader and conductor of the psalmody in one of the Edinburgh churches. Up to the age of twenty-five years he remained in his native land, leading a hardworking life worthy of the true Christian man, and giving his companions an example worthy of imitation.

In 1852 the news of the discovery of gold in Australia created a great stir in the British Isles, and the desire to try for Fortune's smiles at the Antipodes took possession of a great number of the adventurous spirits of the old world. Among them Mr. Paxton did not escape, and he soon determined to make the journey to Australia, and try and share with others the golden harvest that had been just discovered. After his marriage in 1853 he sailed from Scotland and

arrived in Sydney in that year. He did not long remain in the capital, as many a new arrival has done to his cost, but he at once went into the interior of the country, considering that when a man had to depend upon himself alone, he would have a better chance of advancement in the yet open and thinly-populated country. He settled in the district of Hill End, and there for many years he laboured and waited for the fruits of his toil to come to maturity. The country round about was rich in auriferous deposits, and Mr. Paxton went in boldly and carefully for mining. Reverses and small successes succeeded one another, but he was never daunted, and though often sick at heart with the troubles he had to combat and sustain, he courageously kept on, and lived to see his efforts crowned with a high reward. In the mine in which he was mainly interested gold was found in very large quantities, and being developed was found to be consistently rich all through. After a few years' work at this mine, Mr. Paxton was enabled to retire into private life on an ample fortune, which was never better deserved nor more usefully expended. Besides retiring from Hill End with a fortune, he also left behind him in the district in which he had so long lived, a character for the highest integrity and strict honesty. Thus his wealth might be looked upon as being conferred upon him as a reward for years of well-spent toil. And though his riches were great, the high character he held was a greater and more valuable possession.

In the year 1872 he removed from Hill End and settled in Sydney, in which large sphere he also earned for himself the respect and admiration of those who knew him. More particularly in every work of philanthropy was he a moving influence, and he never was vainly appealed to in any good cause. Among the charities of the city his influence was soon felt, and they at once benefited by his large and warm-hearted liberality. Nor was he contented alone with subscribing money, but he also showed the most enthusiastic spirit in their management. Relieved from the cares and worries attendant upon the making of a competence, he was able to give large and undivided attention to the philanthropic work to which he devoted himself. Yet to him, prosperous in the world's sight, and possessed of much of the world's goods, the hand of affliction sent a severe trial. His life was saddened, and its joy was lessened, by the death of his only son, who was drowned in the Hawkesbury River. This young man, worthy son of a good father, was destined by Mr. Paxton for the ministry, in which he could have been able to effect a vast amount of good for his fellows. His sudden and awful death was a severe disappointment, as well as a terrible shock, to the parent who so loved him, and who had so earnestly desired to see him working in the vineyard of his Master. After the death of his son, Mr. Paxton

gave himself with great heartiness to the service of the Presbyterian Church, to which he had from the first belonged. He was one of the founders of the Glebe Presbyterian Church, and up to the day of his death was its constant supporter, and a regular attendant therein. The minister of this church, the Rev. Andrew Gardner, M.A., married Mr. Paxton's only surviving daughter. Not alone in the City of Sydney did Mr. Paxton devote time and money to the service of his church, but he visited the congregations of the Presbyterian Church throughout the colony, in order to keep them stirred up to effect the good work which it was in their power to perform. He also, true to his early tastes, and with a remembrance of his life in Edinburgh, encouraged many improvements in the psalmody of the church. Always anxious for all that could work for the benefit of the Presbyterians of New South Wales, he was mainly instrumental in inducing the Rev. J. M. Ross, General-Agent of the Church, to come out to this colony, and then established a sustentation fund. Mr. Paxton died suddenly on the 10th May 1882, at his residence, Glebe, after a life full of all the work that earns for a man respect in this world and glory in the next. There are few men who wrought so zealously in the interests of the church of his fathers in New South Wales, with an unselfish love that calls upon others to imitate his example. His works will long remain among his fellow-citizens and his co-religionists, to keep alive his memory as a pious and worthy member of a great church. Through the length and breadth of the colony, in the congregations of the Presbyterian Church, the name of Joseph Paxton is a household word.

Critchett Walker, Esquire,

PRINCIPAL UNDER-SECRETARY.



THE name that stands at the head of this memoir, is one that belongs to a man who, though he cannot be called a public man in any sense of the word, has the greatest influence upon public affairs, and is most influential in the government of this colony. At the head of those officials which the country pays to do its work, is Mr. Critchett Walker, than whom no one is more worthy to find a place among those who have helped to make this colony the grand country that it is.

Critchett Walker, the well-known Principal Under-Secretary, is the youngest son of the late Rev. James Walker, M.A., formerly Chaplain of New College, Oxford, and subsequently Head-master of King's School, Parramatta. The Rev. Mr. Walker was also, after leaving Parramatta, incumbent of St. Luke's, Liverpool, and on other pages of this work his life spent in the work of a Christian minister will be found. The subject of this sketch was born at sea, near the Cape of Good Hope, on 28th June 1841, and after being brought to Sydney received his early education at St. James' Grammar-school, under the supervision of Archdeacon Drewitt, M.A. Here he remained until 1856, in which year, on 28th October, he received the appointment of a clerkship in the Legislative Assembly. Thus, at the age of fifteen years, he began that long period of service to the country as a civil servant, which has been full of such good and such important work. This first appointment was the beginning of a series of steps through the various public offices under Government, as from the Legislative Assembly he was transferred to the office of the Executive Council, under Mr. Mereweather, from which he was promoted to the Colonial Secretary's department. Thus he was enabled to obtain a knowledge of the work of more than one department, by which he was afterwards enabled to fill so satisfactorily the high position which he now holds. So it is that a varied experience is of the greatest value in the training of men who have to conduct the government of a country, for it cannot be denied that Mr. Walker has much to do with everything that



C.WALKER

affects the conduct of public affairs in New South Wales. The government of a country such as ours, is more of the nature of that used in a large business establishment than that obtaining in the independent states of the world. In Australia there are no diplomatic relations with foreign countries; the declaration of war and the maintenance of international peace are not within the province of a colonial Government. The work to be done by such is financial, and is confined to the proper collection of revenue, and its equitable expenditure. So that statesmen are not so much required to rule us, as business men to manage our affairs; consequently it is not in the Cabinet that the affairs of New South Wales are directed, but it is in the various offices attached to the Government. By an able Civil Service alone can our affairs be conducted, and when able officers are at the head of the various departments we have assurance that things will not be allowed to go wrong. When Mr. Walker was removed to the Colonial Secretary's department, he was appointed Record Clerk, which place he occupied until he was selected by the then Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., for the high and responsible office of Principal Under-Secretary, which office he at present holds.

The fact that Mr. Walker has been all his life a Government servant, is enough to explain that he has never been prominently before the public. His duties demand and obtain his whole attention, and although his may be said to be an obscure life, as far as the body of the general public is concerned, yet it has been fraught with the greatest importance to the people of New South Wales. Possessing an intimate knowledge of everything that relates to the country in all its relations, he is the chief element in its Government; as no matter what party may be in power, Mr. Walker continues to be the head of that department in which the main business of the country is conducted. He is a man in whom the country has placed its confidence.

The Rev. Andrew Gardiner, M.A.



PRESBYTERIANISM has always been looked upon as illiberal and narrow-minded—intolerant of all forms of religion but that taught by itself. Whether there are any grounds for such a belief it is not for this work to discuss, it enters not within its scope. But the reading of the lives of such men as the subject of this sketch must dissipate some of the traditionary mists that hang about the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and will show that liberality of mind and broad humanism may be as characteristic of such men as of any others, or of any other church. Zeal in one's own work may make one hasty and intolerant of others, and, allowing for the effects of such, it may be taken that the minister of the Presbyterian Church is as free and broad in thought and action as any of those who think otherwise.

Andrew Gardiner is a native of Scotland, having been born at Milnathort, Kinross-shire, in 1847. After a youth spent in the ordinary way of his class, attending the primary schools of the district, he entered the University of Edinburgh, and there took his degree of M.A. Having always been desirous of entering the church, he took up the Divinity course, and studied in the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, where he distinguished himself for his abilities and attention to his studies. In 1873, after he had gone through the course necessary to qualify himself for a minister, and having shown to the satisfaction of his examiners that he was duly qualified, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. It was not long before a wide field of work disclosed itself to him, and the work of missionary enterprise called him to leave his country in order to carry the Gospel to a distant land. On his obtaining his license, he received an invitation from the Presbyterians in New South Wales to engage in ministerial work in that colony, which he at once accepted, and burning with zeal for his Master's work, he left Scotland in December 1873, and arrived in Sydney in March in the following year. He soon saw that in Australia much and good work lay to be done, and from the first he threw himself into it with great fervour and zeal.



REV. A. GARDINER

Immediately on his arrival he was asked to occupy the pulpit of St. Stephen's Church, Philip-street, during the temporary absence of Dr. Steel, who was away on a visit to the New Hebrides. To Dr. Steel, more than to anybody else, is owing the spread and well-being of Presbyterianism in Australia. Ever anxious for the interests of his church, and active and unsparing in his endeavours to further them, his life has been a busy one, and is a lesson to all of unselfish charity and hard work. In St. Stephen's Mr. Gardiner laboured so well and so devoutly, that many wished to retain him as colleague to Dr. Steel. But his work called him elsewhere, and the Glebe obtained his services, which proved subsequently to be of such value to his parishioners. In October 1874 Mr. Gardiner began the work of the Presbyterian Church at the Glebe, and for some months was compelled, owing to the want of a church, to preach in the large room of the University Hotel. His zeal recommended him from the first to his congregation, and he soon became most popular. His ability marked him out as a man from whom much might be expected, and who would not fail in his performance, and these expectations were not belied. His church became the centre of attraction, and in a short time his congregation grew to be very large.

In order to give some idea of the assiduity with which he worked, it may be here stated that the present handsome stone church which stands in the Glebe, was built by Mr. Gardiner in a few years at a cost of £10,000, and opened free of debt. His example seems to have influenced his congregation, and no more liberal one can be found in Australia. All the various schemes of the church are well supported by it, and it now stands as the most numerous of the Presbyterian churches in the colony. Such a result for a few years' work is most gratifying to the man and his mission, and proves that true merit is sometimes appreciated when it shows itself in the world. The crown of Mr. Gardiner's work was won, when, in 1886, he received the highest honour that his church could confer upon him. Although a comparatively young man, he was elected to the Moderator's Chair, and when occupying that high position he justified the selection made. Never before in the history of the Presbyterian Church was this dignity conferred upon so young a man, and this selection showed the confidence of the assembly as well as the high ability of the minister. Mr. Gardiner is a man of a catholic spirit, free from narrow selfishness, and is one who works with a Christian tolerance of all the churches.

Edwin Johnson, Esquire,

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.



O country in the world, perhaps, can boast of a better organised State-school system than New South Wales. There may be occasional defects of administration, and at least one important mistake in policy. The exclusion of moral and religious training by express statute from the common-school system may be, as it is in the opinion of many, a grave mistake, and fraught with evil consequences to society. But, taken as an existing system, its working must be accepted by all competent to judge as a triumph of administration. Like all our institutions, however, it has been evolved from very humble first principles. Primary education was almost entirely neglected in the first fifty years of our history, and its care left to the failures and waifs of other professions or trades, and the needy and incapable of neither. The task of building up the present system from these unpromising materials required special gifts, much practical skill, and a great deal of zeal and general capacity. Mr. Edwin Johnson is one of those who brought these *desiderata* to bear, and if the Department of Public Instruction in New South Wales is what it is to-day, it is to him, and to such as he, that the credit is justly due.

Edwin Johnson was born at Liverpool, England, on 2nd January 1835. He received his first education at the Quakers' School in that city. Before attaining the age of thirteen years he had the misfortune to lose both his parents, and thus found himself, at this early age, thrown upon his own resources. He was enabled to continue his studies, which he did with such energy and goodwill, that at the age of seventeen he was fortunate enough to gain a first-class Queen's Scholarship, which enabled him to enter the Kneller Hall Training College, of which Dr. Temple (the present Bishop of London) was at that time the Principal. He remained at the college for two years as a resident student, and at the end of that time was, on Dr. Temple's recommendation, selected by Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to fill the



A. Hudson

office of teacher under the National Board of New South Wales. Mr. Johnson arrived in the colony in 1855, being then just twenty years of age, and he has ever since been actively engaged in the work of primary education. The system itself, as existing in New South Wales, has wonderfully developed itself since the arrival of Mr. Johnson in the colony, over thirty years ago. When the National Board first commenced its duties the school system of the colony was in a disorganised and inchoate condition, scarcely meriting to be described as a system at all. Forty pounds a-year was considered ample remuneration for a teacher, and his social *status* was considerably below any degree shown on the social barometer. The first step towards raising the standard of efficiency, and, by consequence, the general standing of the teaching profession, as a body, were the establishment of the Pupil Teachers' system, and of a regular Training School for Teachers. This latter Mr. Johnson took a very prominent and serviceable part in assisting to establish, and on its inauguration was engaged therein for some time as one of the lecturers. His zeal in his profession, and his capacity for useful work beyond the requirements of mere routine, were recognised by his appointment as Inspector of Schools in 1862. In 1866 came the new Education Act and the establishment of the Council of Education. Some years afterwards, when the gigantic Primary-school system of the colony had quite outgrown the Council, and demanded recognition as an independent department of the State service, the first step was taken in that direction by placing it under the Ministerial headship of the Minister for Justice; and later on a special portfolio was created for the Minister of Public Instruction, as an individual member of the Cabinet. Sir John Robertson was the first to occupy this position, and one of his Ministerial acts was the appointing Mr. Johnson as Chief Inspector of Schools in 1880. Four years afterwards, on the retirement of Mr. William Wilkins, Mr. Johnson was appointed Under Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, a position which he now holds with credit to himself and the branch of the service to which he belongs. In 1887 Mr. Johnson paid a visit to the old country, and on his departure received a striking demonstration of the popularity and esteem in which he is held by the department over which he presides as permanent official head.

Charles Halliday.



VERY man who has succeeded in acclimatising an industry on these shores is deserving of the thanks of the community. By giving employment to labour they attract population, and thus take a very large share in the working out of the country's destiny. The men who have done this worthy work in New South Wales can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Many attempts to transplant industries have been made, but the difficulties in the way have been very many. More than one has been stifled under the incidence of those indiscriminating Free-trade laws which, in their entirety, are as much out of place in a young country as a standing army or a Court of Chancery. To succeed required courage and ability. Where success has been merited credit is due. The men who have succeeded where so many have failed deserve to be remembered. Mr. Charles Halliday is one of these men.

Charles Halliday was born at Maxwellton, Dumfries, Scotland, on 3rd September 1826. His father was a millwright in Dumfries. After receiving the usual early Scottish training, he was apprenticed in 1841 to the pattern and millwright business. He completed his term of seven years' apprenticeship, and then went to London and followed his trade there. He was married at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in 1849, and left for Australia in 1852. On arriving in Sydney he worked in the foundry and engineering works of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., of Sussex-street, for a short period, and shortly afterwards, in conjunction with a few shipmates, opened a similar business under the style of the "Sydney Machine Engineering Company," at the foot of Bathurst-street. Soon afterwards the works were removed to Pyrmont. The business increased and grew until, finding their premises too small for its wonderful expansion, another removal was made to Erskine-street, where the works are still carried on. In 1865 Mr. Halliday bought all his partners out, and assumed the entire charge and ownership of the business, which, in the twelve years of its existence, had grown beyond recognition. The transactions of the firm continued to grow larger and larger. Mr. Halliday has had employed as many as fifty tradesmen



Charles Halliday

at one time, besides assistants and others. His was the third-rate establishment of the kind in the colony after the closing of the works of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. His specialties consisted in the manufacture of engines for coal mines, quartz-crushing machines, flour-mills, tanneries, and steam launches. He manufactured the first engines and boilers for the first Pymont steamer, called the *Pymont*, thirty years ago. This engine was till lately at work at Messrs. Davey and Sands' engineering works at Pymont. Mr. Halliday was the successful tenderer for the Sydney Corporation contract for the manufacture of water-locks for twenty-five years. The large iron sluice-gates for the dam at Botany Water Works are the output of his workshops, as also the machinery formerly in use for working the punts to convey traffic from Pymont to Glebe Island, before the erection of the bridge. He was the successful tenderer for six years for the supply of public school bells throughout the colony.

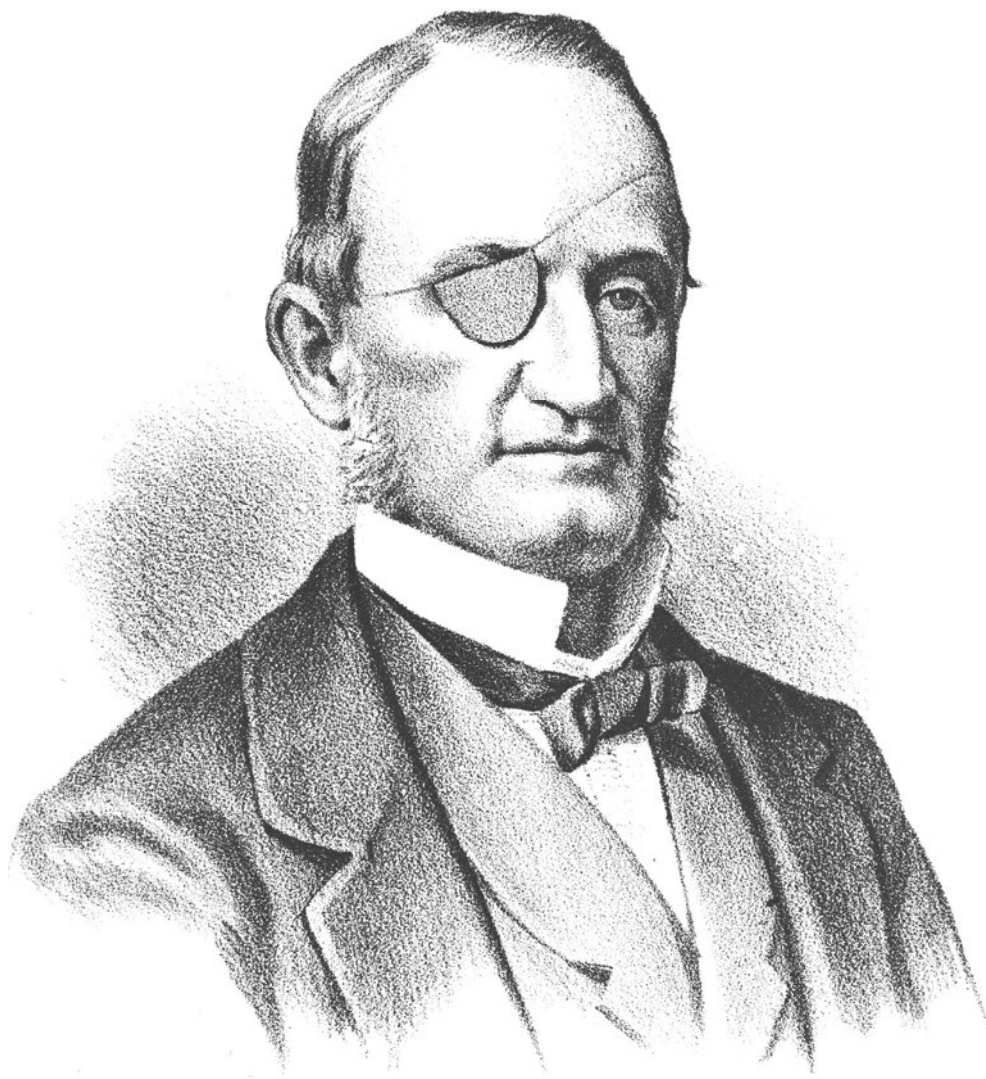
Mr. Halliday was one of the founders of the present Engineering Association, of which he was Treasurer until his death, which occurred on 29th January 1882. He has left seven sons and two daughters, the former of whom still carry on, but on a more extensive scale, the business built up by the worthy industry and foresight and strong practical skill of their father, who has left a reputation behind him as one of Sydney's industrial pioneers.

Francis James Todhunter, Esquire.



WHEN the goal is reached, and the fortune is attained, then the past years spent in difficulty and trouble may be viewed with complacency, for it is as true now as ever it was that "All's well that ends well." Those who in the early times of settlement in this colony went out into the country parts, and there engaged in the struggle with nature to force her to yield the wealth which she so carefully guards, endured many trials which the present generation is not familiar with. It was not always those who were born in more northern latitudes that faced the rough life of the bush, but native born men were as prominent among the pioneer settlers. Of these none have done better work than the subject of this sketch.

Francis James Todhunter is a native of New South Wales, having been born in Sydney in 1831. His education was obtained at the Sydney College, the then leading scholastic establishment in Sydney. Here he remained for some years, but he did not continue his studies very late, as he determined to devote himself to a country life. In those days the same opportunities for a higher education were not obtainable in Australia, and life was much more rough than it is at present. Life in the bush meant exile from all forms of civilisation, and in these modern days of steam and railways spread over the country, we cannot easily understand how the early settlers were placed. Few of the ordinary comforts of life were obtainable out of the chief towns, and none of its luxuries. Indeed the life of the towns was not of a kind that would be endured nowadays by the average colonist. The black blot of felony was also deeply staining the fair land of Australia, and our shores were receiving day after day, shiploads of the scourgings of the gaols of England. Society here was in danger, and from the mode in which people were forced to live, life was becoming harsh and brutalised. The convicts were looked upon as a class distinct from the settlers, and the former being foes to society were considered by the latter as hostile to themselves, so that an armed peace existed in the colony—and meanwhile the felon element was lowering the tone of all. However, this fortunately has passed away, and on the 19th June 1849 the last convicts



F. TODHUNTER.

landed in Sydney. The firm protest of the people of the colony against transportation had its effect upon the Home authorities. After leaving school Mr. Todhunter went on to the Merrowa Station, where he remained for twelve months, and there made his first acquaintance with bush life. He began then that career which has enabled him to feel that he has not failed, but that he has been one of those successful men who have helped to make Australia the great country that she is. After being a year at Merrowa he went to Belltrees, a station at the head of the Hunter River, and remained there for eighteen months, pursuing the everyday life of a station. While thus serving his apprenticeship to the business he had chosen, he managed to acquire a large and good knowledge of stock and their management, besides becoming intimately acquainted with the capabilities of the various descriptions of land upon which stock grazed. He thus qualified himself for the positions of manager which he subsequently held.

After leaving Belltrees he proceeded to the Namoi district, and for eighteen months worked for Mr. W. C. Wentworth at the wage of £18 per annum. This seems small compared with the wages of to-day, when an ordinary station hand has no difficulty in obtaining £1 sterling per week, with his board and lodgings. Leaving the Namoi he went to the Murrumbidgee, and for five years he there followed station life, taking what situations were available, and adding to his store of knowledge. He during that time became conversant with the peculiarities and resources of the southern part of the colony, and so was enabled to judge of the merits of different districts. Never losing sight of his old employer, he was engaged for several years as manager of the various stations owned by Messrs. Christy and Wentworth, and in that capacity had a wide field to work in. Five stations were under his control, and when their names are mentioned many of the readers of this life will recognise the responsibility and the importance of the work that Mr. Todhunter was called upon to perform. The names of the stations were "Hadenriges," "Narromine," "Gaunalgang," "Butterbone," and "Merangbone." These were all grazing properties, and besides many thousand sheep, carried 21,000 head of cattle. For five years he managed these estates, but in 1858 he purchased a station from his employers, consisting of 38,000 acres, upon which he depastured 12,000 sheep and 75 head of cattle, together with 20 horses. By thrift and hard work he was enabled thus to set up for himself, and begin an independent life, which he has managed to make successful also. The intelligence and skill which he has brought to bear upon his work, is proved by the fact that he is a very frequent prizetaker for cattle at the local shows. His stock is well-known as being of a superior strain, and is much sought after by the pastoralists around Warren.

Besides being largely interested in grazing, he has also given attention to fruit culture, having a good vineyard and an orchard, which produces good and rich crops of fruit. Mr. Todhunter married, in 1868, Miss Cornelia Prout, the daughter of a very old and respected resident of Sydney, and has a family of nine children. He still resides on his station, near Warren, and is one of those men who can look upon his present position with justifiable pride, having attained to it by his own unaided exertions, and through the energy and activity so characteristic of him. He is one of the oldest settlers in the district, having been on his present station for thirty years, so that he is one who can well judge of the requirements of the country. Although he is not a public man in any sense of the word, he holds matured and strong views in politics, and may be classed amongst those who consider that local industries should be encouraged, and saved from competition from outside, by the imposition of import duties upon those things that can be made within the colony.



W. BULL.

William Bull, Esquire, J.P.



BORN in the colony at the beginning of the century, and fighting his way along through the battle of life, the subject of this sketch must be looked upon as one thoroughly identified with the country, and in all things a representative Australian. His life began with the life of the colony, and as his native land grew so he grew with it, developing as it developed, and making his life part of the life of the country. He links this modern, go-ahead, rushing world with the past, when life was more simple, and wants being fewer, were more easily satisfied. What memories can he not possess, and how interesting can his reminiscences be for those who have the advantage and pleasure of his friendship?

William Bull was born in Liverpool, New South Wales, in the year 1819, his father being paymaster of the 102nd Regiment, then stationed in Sydney. Until the year 1837 he was engaged in the pursuits incident to a country life, which suited his constitution, and nourished that robust health which has enabled him to live up to the present time, with vigour both bodily and mentally. He has thus seen the events of the greater part of a century, and that one too so pregnant with importance in the history of Australia. He has seen these countries of the Southern Cross grow into importance and greatness, inhabited by an active and energetic people, possessing large and beautiful cities, and developing in riches of all kinds. And these developments have been from a state of primeval nature, for while men congregate and the busy traffic of business is heard, Mr. Bull has seen bush growing and stock grazing, with but few houses, and more often than not only a few canvas tents. During his life he has seen civilisation creeping inland from the coast, driving before it the blackfellow and the kangaroo, and reclaiming for the use of civilised man the rich soil, with its stores of mineral wealth, from the primitive state of neglect and waste. Such a life as this is of the greatest interest to contemplate, and must be a salient feature in any history of the country that comes to be written. In the year 1837 Mr. Bull became apprenticed to the waggonmaking trade, and after serving his time thereat he came to Sydney in 1841, where he worked with Mr. Bayliss for a

period. After his term with this gentleman was completed, he returned to Liverpool, and set up as a waggon builder on his own account. His first beginning was small, but it continued gradually to improve, so that he was enabled to marry in 1843. His wife was a granddaughter of the late Captain Rowley, of the 102nd Regiment, so that the memory of the regiment was well preserved. Until 1849 Mr. Bull carried on his business in Liverpool, when, thinking that a better field for developing his business was in Sydney, he moved thither, and set up as a wheelwright in the Haymarket. At that time every trade was much depressed in the colony, and his trade showed the effect of the depression as much as any other. As an instance of the state of things then obtaining in Sydney, Mr. Bull was able to obtain first-class tradesmen for 8s. per week with their board, in marked contrast to the present time, when tradesmen can command such high wages. Since 1849 the colony has progressed with great strides, and in almost every way can compare favourably with the parent country. This younger child of England is fast attaining her majority, when she may be expected to enter upon the world's life for herself. The elder child—America—was forced, through harsh treatment, to sever her connection with the parent house, and cut away from the mother with anger on both sides. Since her independent action in 1774, she has made such enormous advance that she is the wonder amongst nations, and promises to be, before another century, the greatest nation that the world has ever seen. With the resources of Australia, and the vigorous race of Australians to develop them, it is not too much to expect that Australia will go forward after the manner of her elder sister America, and even surpass her. Let England only show that she will be willing to let her young daughter go out on her own strength, and will not endeavour to make the bonds that have hitherto united them become but fetters to gall, then will that day be, when it comes, the natal day of a dominion which will be all-powerful in the affairs of the world.

Up to 1883 Mr. Bull carried on his business in conjunction with his son at his place in the Haymarket, when he retired after a most successful business career in Sydney, extending over thirty years. During this time he succeeded in earning the respect of all with whom he was brought into contact, and among a large *clientele* he was highly valued. Like many men who have been busy all their lives, he was possessed of an active character, and always took an interest in politics as well as in all local matters. He was ever deeply interested in Parliamentary elections, and the proceedings of Parliament have always found in him a close observer. He thus, as a voter, always supported the candidates whom he considered worthy of trust, and so brought his observation and reason to bear

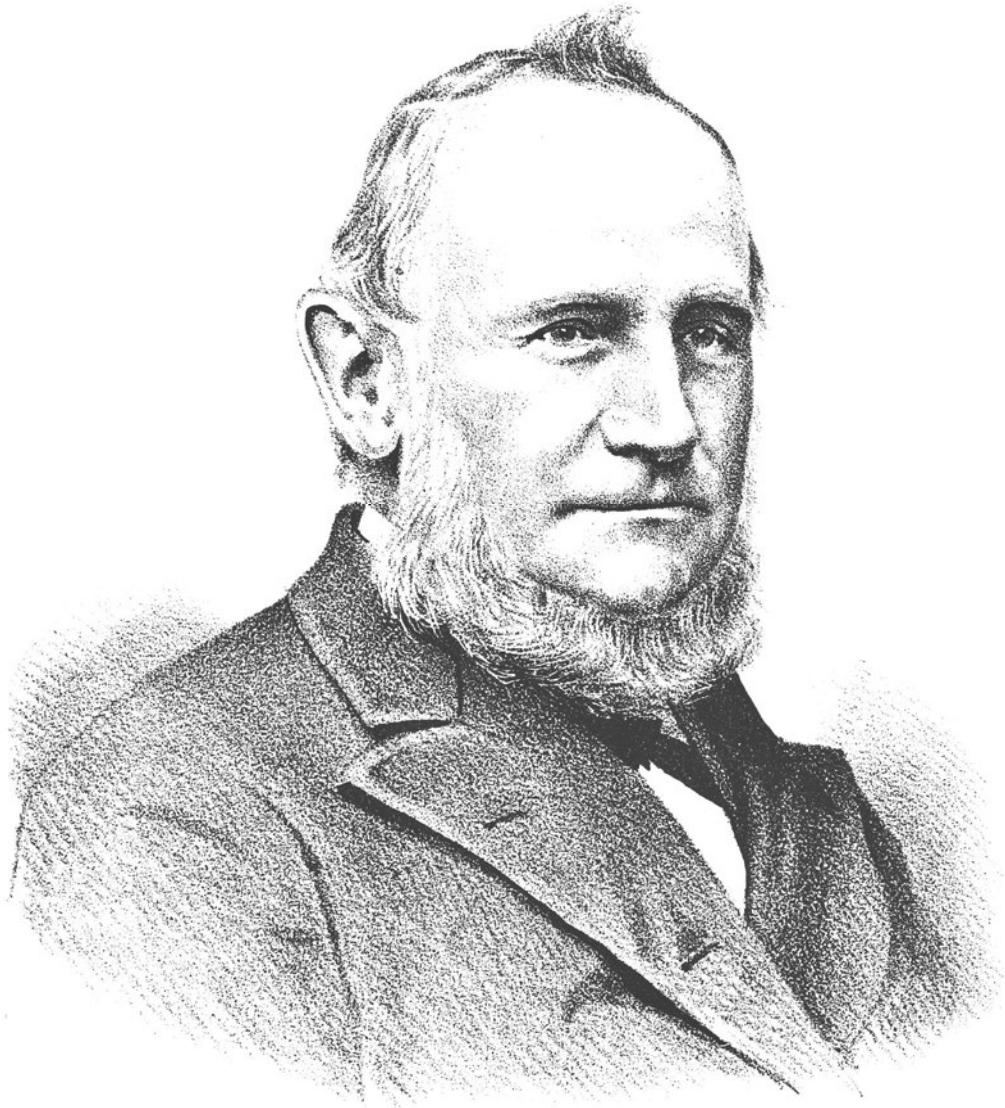
upon a subject about which people, as a rule, think too little. Although so active he never stood for a constituency himself, considering that good work can be done for the country outside Parliament. In 1878 he was made a Magistrate of the colony, and he is also a Trustee of the Wentworth Park, Glebe. He was also for nine years an Alderman for that municipality, and he is a property-holder there. After a lifetime spent in hard work, he made a competency, on which he is enabled to spend his declining years in peace, satisfied that he has done a man's part, and has been a useful citizen in this grand and promising colony of New South Wales.

Ebenezer Vickery, Esquire.



THE men who have become prominent in New South Wales have, many of them, had varied experiences in the occupations that fall to those who have to make their way in the world. Unlike the people of the old world, they have not each remained in the line of work originally adopted and entered on, but in their time have played many parts. It is owing to the knowledge thus gained that they have been able to combat all kinds of difficulties, and no matter in what position they have been placed, they have proved equal to the occasion. Always with their eyes open, and with hands ready to be applied to the work that comes to them, they afford to the world examples to be followed, and remind us that if one road of advance is closed, another is open, or may be opened, with an effort. To this class of men the subject of this sketch belongs, and Mr. Vickery is a living example of the versatility of human nature, which permits a man to try many things during his life, and to be successful in most of them. This success has been consequent upon the manner in which the individuality of the man had been brought to bear upon his environment.

Ebenezer Vickery was born in the city of London, in Oxford-street, in the year 1827, being one of a family of seven children. His father and mother, in 1833, finding that the opportunities in the old country for their family were limited and unpromising, resolved to seek in other lands what was difficult at home. With a strong love for the institutions of England, and being unwilling to foreswear their allegiance to England in order to become citizens of America, they determined to seek in Australia a home under the English flag. Departing from the shores of their native land, they, with their seven children, embarked in 1833 on the merchant ship *Richard Reynolds*, and after the usual prolonged voyage of those days—six months—arrived in Sydney. When we in these modern days look about and see the magnificent steamers that carry passengers between this new world and old England, making the voyage a short pleasure trip, we cannot conceive the conditions under which the early free settlers arrived. During Mr. Vickery's life many changes have taken place in the social



HON. E. VICKERY.

conditions under which Australians live, and many things have become part of our daily lives which, fifty years ago, would have been considered impossible to human intelligence.

On his arrival in Sydney, Mr. Vickery's father recommenced business in the boot, shoe, and leather trade, which he carried on with considerable success for eighteen years. Being a man of energy, and one who was not wholly bound down in the groove he happened to fill, he was not afraid to apply himself to a business that he thought would be more lucrative than that in which he was engaged. In 1851 he entered upon squatting pursuits, and brought to that new life the energy and ability that had stood him in such stead in the old. He still lives at a ripe age, and carries his eighty-nine years with the mental freshness of youth. Young Ebenezer was educated at first at Mr. Cassel's school, and subsequently under Mr. T. Cape, of the Sydney College. He finished his education under Professor Rennie, at the College High-school, and left in 1843 to enter the ironmongery business. To this he was apprenticed, and remained therein for six years, where he acquired those business habits that have enabled him to go through life so successfully. In 1849 he left the ironmongery and entered the general warehouse and auctioneering establishment of Richard Fawcett, carried on in George-street. At that time, when Sydney was so much smaller than at present, and Australia had but a small and scattered population, the firm of Richard Fawcett was one of the largest and best known in the colony, comprising that of general warehousemen, and the auctioneering business: the auction department being afterwards sold to the late William Dean, while Messrs. Prince, Bray, and Ogg took over the general mercantile part. Having been thus employed two years here, Mr. Vickery left in order to take over his father's business. This he did, and worked it with such good results that it soon became, under his able management, a large and well-known wholesale establishment. By the experience gained at these different occupations which he engaged in, his naturally high business faculties were sharpened and developed, and he gained that foresight so necessary to successful speculation, which has enabled him to succeed so often in his financial ventures. Possessing a comprehensive mind, and a knowledge of minute detail in business, he has the power of controlling large operations, and of directing his action and the action of others on the most exacting occasions. Never losing his presence of mind, he is not rash in either speech or act, and his speculations never partake of the nature of gambling. But even these qualities would not, of themselves, be sufficient to make the success of the large undertakings in which Mr. Vickery has been engaged. To them he has added the habit of strict discipline and careful foresight, without

which most promising ventures oftentimes turn out utter failures. If rule and order are not employed in our conduct of affairs, success cannot be expected to result from our efforts. When beginning the business of his life, Mr. Vickery laid down several rules for his guidance, to which he was careful to adhere during his whole career, and to which may be attributed the success that has attended him. Among them may be noticed that he determined to finish each day the work allotted for that day, and not to allow anything to interfere with the carrying out of this determination. He inflexibly adhered to this, and so was enabled to be always ready for whatever came to his hand to do. But what may be said to have been the rule that most helped him to gain the position he now occupies was that, although a born speculator, he never speculated beyond his ability, nor risked at one time more than he could afford to lose. So that he was not a gambler, and could always say that his investments were his own, and that his losses and his gains did not affect anybody beyond himself. Were all men guided by the same rules there would be less wretchedness in the world, the tone of commercial life would be better, and the gambling spirit that is permeating the whole of society would be lessened. The community would be the better, and the members of it would rise as on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things. Method and exactness in all his transactions distinguish Mr. Vickery in a pre-eminent manner, and all who have dealings with him confess to the satisfaction they derive from the observance by him of these cardinal rules of business conduct. Possessing eminent business faculties, and observing closely the rules of conduct which he has laid down for his guidance, and strictly adhered to, it is not surprising that he has been successful in the various pursuits of merchant, squatter, ship-owner, and director of public companies, in which he has during his busy life been employed. And it is only reasonable to expect that he has, as a corollary to his principles and actions, come safely through several commercial crises which have been fatal to many others. He is well and favourably known in Sydney as one of our most prominent and prosperous citizens, and holds many honourable positions in the mercantile world of New South Wales. His offices are situated in the handsome stone buildings in Pitt-street, one of the earliest of the improved style of business premises of which so many decorate our principal streets.

Amidst the pressure of his many business engagements he has always been able to find time to devote to various charitable and religious committees—when his practical counsel was much appreciated—which did such good work in our midst. His money and active work in such causes have not been wanting, and the different institutions with which he has been connected have profited much

by his connection and adhesion. His business qualities, and great common sense have made him invaluable as a member of committees and director of public companies, in which position he has taken a leading position among those who have been most prominent in the promotion of the welfare of New South Wales.

His character may be summed up in a few words. As a politician and a public man he is unassuming but earnest, and though not eloquent or ready in speech, he is wise in council. He attends closely to his Parliamentary duties, and as a voter he is guided by his conscience. In his private capacity he is widely respected and universally honoured as an upright merchant and a liberal citizen.

Frederic A. A. Wilson, Esquire.



HE strides made by Australia in advance and in development have been great and marvellous. When men who are at present but in the prime of life were but babies, Port Phillip was a small settlement, and portion of New South Wales. It was governed from Sydney, and it did not give any indication of the marvellous changes that have since ensued. Now there is situated on the Yarra a beautiful city, one of the finest in the world, with a large population, and containing streets and buildings which stand unequalled in the Southern Hemisphere. It is no wonder that in this country, which has viewed such growths, men have been impelled to go forward equally fast, and have won fortune and position under the most unpromising circumstances. In every walk of life Australia can show crowds of successful men.

Frederick A. A. Wilson is a native of Victoria, having been born in Melbourne in the year 1841. In that year Port Phillip, as Melbourne was then called, was a part of New South Wales, and had been only settled for six years, so that there was then no sign of the splendid city that now stands upon the Yarra. It may be mentioned that in the year 1841 the Supreme Court in Melbourne was just opened, and also the first race meeting under the Port Phillip Turf Club was held. Sir George Gipps was then Governor of New South Wales, where he had succeeded Sir Richard Bourke. Although a man of great intellect, Sir George had a proud and overbearing temper, which did not tend to make his period of governing the most agreeable to either himself or to those who were under him. His disposition was dictatorial, and in consequence he was often brought into collision with the Legislative Council. The friction between them was so great that the Governor was recalled, yet, though he retired from the colony under circumstances that helped to lessen his popularity, his honour was unsullied, and the purity of his motives was acknowledged by all. Many excuses may be given for his manner of dealing with the colony, and when it is remembered that he was an old soldier, a veteran of the Peninsular war, much extenuation must be given to him. It was difficult for an officer



F.A.A. WILSON.

who had such absolute authority over his soldiers, as officers had in the early years of this century, to give up his habits and yield obedience himself. So it was with Sir George Gipps; he could not lay aside the effect of his life-long habits, and so failed to adapt himself to a new order of things. Mr. Wilson is the second son of the Rev. James Telverton Wilson, who was a Church of England clergyman in Melbourne, and who afterwards was minister at Portland, in Victoria. He had been originally in the parish of Atwick, situated in the East Riding of the County of York, in England. In his zeal for religion, and also with the expectation of being better able to rear and educate his family, he had come out to Australia, and had engaged in missionary work in the newly settled district of Port Phillip.

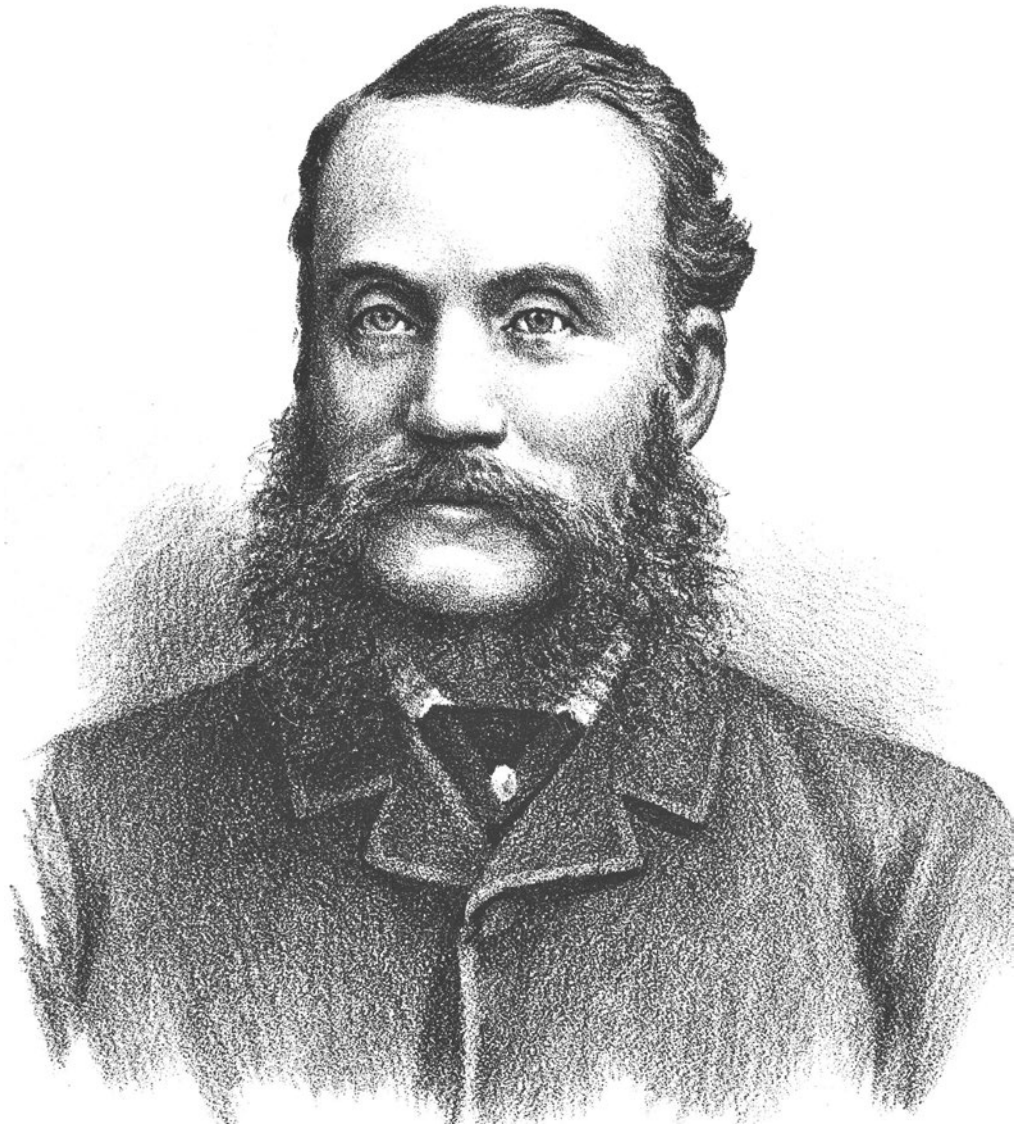
Frederick A. A. Wilson was educated chiefly at the private school kept by Mr. James Hawkins, a gentleman who had been some years previously headmaster at the Manchester Grammar-school. He, like many others, had come to Australia in order to better himself, and during the youth of Mr. Wilson was successfully conducting a boarding and day school on his own account. At that time it was difficult to obtain a good education for boys in Australia, and the school conducted by Mr. Hawkins was much appreciated by all sections of the community. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Wilson joined the Bank of Australasia in the branch established at Portland, in which he was first broken in to a financial life, and was subsequently transferred to Melbourne. Here he remained until 1864, in which year he was changed to Sydney; and then on to Newcastle, where he was appointed Accountant. In this town he stayed until 1866, when he was again transferred to Maitland; and then in the branch of the same bank he continued as accountant until 1870, in which year he was removed to the head office in Sydney, where he was appointed to the position of Accountant. In 1873 the present Mercantile Bank of Sydney was established, and Mr. Wilson was selected as Manager, which office he has filled with great ability, and he at present holds the position of General Manager to the bank. His life has been that of a plain hard worker, and the reward that he has won of his present position is one that he has well and justly deserved.

Walter S. Buzacott, Esquire.



IN 1858 the late Mr. John Carr, of Lavender Bay, shipchandler and ironmonger, being desirous of visiting England, sold his business to the late Mr. A. B. Armstrong. This was the beginning of the present well-known firm of Buzacott and Armstrong, whose large business makes it one of the leading firms of its kind in Australia. Mr. A. B. Armstrong was a shrewd and energetic man, honourable in all his dealings, and generous in his sympathies. All through his life he gained and kept the confidence of merchants and the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Of tall and soldierly bearing, he appeared the image of robust health, yet he was for many years an invalid enduring much suffering, and it was only by the exercise of his indomitable will that he was enabled to conduct his rapidly-growing and extensive business, and devote a large portion of his time to works of benevolence and charity. He was truly charitable without make-believe, and from his heart. Seeking out the poor, the afflicted, and the unfortunate, he devoted his leisure time to helping the needy, and he found his greatest pleasure in striving to raise the fallen and to comfort the distressed. Finding that his business was growing too large for his sole management, he took into partnership Mr. Walter S. Buzacott in 1864. This partnership lasted until 1872, when Mr. Armstrong died, and his eldest son continued in the business with the surviving partner, under the style of Buzacott and Armstrong. In 1877 Mr. Thomas Armstrong retired from the business, and left it wholly to the remaining partner.

A sketch of the business created and carried on by the late Mr. Armstrong will be interesting to show the results that proceeded from his labours. The business was originated and carried on in Market-street, Sydney, until 1863, when it was removed to the present extensive premises at the junction of Market-street, Sussex-street, and Wharf-street, Darling Harbour. Year by year it grew in magnitude, and conducted as it has been with honesty and enterprise, it at present embraces a large area. For a very considerable time the firm has been closely identified with the building and equipping of vessels in the coasting trade, besides in the shipping which carries on the trade between the colonial ports.



W. S. BUZACOTT.

The description of vessel which the firm is famous for is the coasting ketch, varying in tonnage from 50 to 150 tons; but it also has turned out vessels of 300 and 400 tons burden. The various rivers and inlets all along the coast of New South Wales are full of the fleet turned out of their yards, and the schooners, ketches, and barques which they have built are substantial testimony to the work of the firm. The vessels constructed by Messrs. Buzacott and Armstrong are all built of native timbers, principally the hardwoods, which, for shipbuilding purposes, cannot be surpassed for durability and strength. It is time that something should be done to push our timber trade. We have in the colony various timbers that cannot be surpassed for any and all purposes in which timber is used, yet the markets of the world are ignorant of it, and nothing is done to tell all men that we have got a valuable article of commerce. Up to 1884 great activity prevailed in the shipbuilding trade in Sydney, but since then, with the depression in trade and commerce, there has come a corresponding decline in the demand for vessels for the coastal and island trade. At the present time the firm is engaged in constructing a vessel specially planned and adapted for deep-sea fishing. This new enterprise will require in the waters about a special kind of craft, so that an impetus may be given to a branch of a languishing industry. This vessel is of ninety tons register, and the leading feature in her will be a large well for the conveyance of live fish. She will be fitted with all the appliances used by the North Sea fishermen, and it is expected that she will be the means of supplying Sydney with fish fresh and alive.

The business of the firm is not confined to home and island trade alone. Foreign-going ships are supplied with all kinds of stores, and everything that the largest vessel requires can be obtained from Messrs. Buzacott and Armstrong. On a late occasion two large ships were supplied with copper sheeting, and all that was necessary for fitting it, and the work was done in a manner not to be surpassed in any port in the world. Together with the shipbuilding trade, and the supplying with stores of ships and steamers, the firm has a large connection with builders and engineers. They also supply contractors' plant, and in their particular line, no matter what may be required, they supply all with despatch and punctuality; also, for house proprietors, they keep on hand every requisite that can be desired. They import direct from the manufacturers, and have always on hand a large supply of everything in their especial line. Fishing nets they have made a specialty, and in their stores can be found nets of all sizes, in accordance with the New South Wales Fisheries Acts. It is to the enterprise of such men as these that the advance of commerce in the country is due, and in the history of men who have

made a mark on the time, the name of Mr. Walter S. Buzacott, under whose able management the business has been carried on, and extended to the large proportions it has reached, deserves to find a prominent place. A good deal of the success is owing to the late Mr. A. B. Armstrong, but not less to the subsequent ability and skill of the gentleman who now represents the firm—Mr. W. S. Buzacott.



J. B. BROWN

James Buckley Brown, Esquire.



THE lives of our pastoralists are uneventful in respect to the country, though full of variety not unmixed with adventure for many of them ; yet they have been, and still are, powerful elements in the aggregate life of Australia. The wealth which lies in our sheep and cattle has to be developed, and this is the care of the squatters, who, while looking after their own interests, are the cause of the development of many industries throughout the colonies. They encourage the importation of numberless articles, and they demand railways to carry their supplies to the stations in return for the wool that is taken thence. This is not the place to enter into a view of the place the squatter takes in the social economy of Australia, suffice it to say that it is useful in the highest degree, and most vital to the country.

James Buckley Brown was born in Dubbo in the year 1845, where he passed his early years. In 1858 he was placed at school in Parramatta under Mr. W. Wools, who was at that time conducting a school in the town. After remaining there for several years, during which time was laid the foundation of a good education, Mr. Brown returned to his father's station, and at once set about acquiring all the knowledge necessary to conduct a pastoral property. The natural intelligence and strong vitality of the young man enabled him to rapidly pick up the requisite knowledge, and perhaps there is no other man in Australia who is possessed of that acquaintance with country pursuits and the conditions attendant thereon, known as "colonial experience." Before long he was entrusted with the management of his father's station, and retained it for twenty-three years. The ability to carry on the business of a station is of a superior order, and this was possessed by Mr. Brown. Not only did he possess a wide and deep knowledge of all that appertains to cattle and sheep, which is essential for success in the pastoral life, but he had the rare faculty of being able easily to manage men. On a station where many hands are employed, this latter quality is of the first importance, for without it there would be no possibility of carrying on affairs. The men employed on a station are like the

various parts of a complicated machine, which, unless they are under the control of him who directs, will cease to work in their proper places, and so cause disruption in the machine. In 1880, when his father sold his station properties, Mr. Brown came to live at Dubbo, in which town he still resides. With his brother Thomas, and his brother-in-law, Robert J. Kendall, he still carries on large squatting operations in Queensland, having a large station on the Mulligan River, and also the station known as "Nebia," on the Nebine Creek, near Cunnamulla, Queensland. On these two stations there are about 12,000 head of cattle of different kinds. The Mulligan River Station was stocked in 1881 by Mr. Brown with 1200 head of cattle, which he himself drove thither from the Bogan River, a distance of 1200 miles, and delivered safely after a tedious journey. The stations are managed by Mr. Brown and Mr. Kendall jointly, one of them being on the station while the other remains in New South Wales. The partners take the work in turns, and at present Mr. Brown is preparing to go away to superintend the work on the stations for a period. The resident manager of the stations is Mr. James Kendall, a brother of Mr. Brown's partner, and he lives on the Mulligan River Station, where at present there are 4500 head of cattle.

Since coming to live at Dubbo, Mr. Brown has become one of its most prominent citizens. He has always been in the front of every movement that would have the effect of benefiting the town, and in every way that lay in his power he has helped in its prosperity. Taking an active interest in all local matters, it is not surprising to find that he is an Alderman, and thus shows the position he takes in the community. He possesses a large amount of town property, and so has his interests materially connected with those of the town. As a member of the Masonic body, and of the Orange institution, he is active in their working, and to further these he was most energetic in furthering the building of the Protestant Hall, in which he is a large shareholder. He married, in 1868, Miss Catherine Samuels, a native of Bristol, England, and has a family of four girls and five boys. Believing that local industries should be encouraged by the imposition of stringent import duties, he is in declared politics a strong and decided Protectionist.



GEORGE KING WALDRON

George King Waldron, Esquire.



HEREDITY is acknowledged to be all-powerful in its effects upon character, and the old saying, "Like father like son," is true now and for ever. The sturdy qualities that make a man brave dangers, and urge him to walk up to the cannon's mouth, must be transmitted to his offspring, so that there will be shown in the battle with the world waged by the son, the courage and valour that won for the father a place in history. Perhaps it is not too much to attribute much of the advance of Australia to those men whose fathers served in the British Army, and who eventually found their way out to Australia as settlers. The military instinct transferred from sire to son showed itself, and enabled man to brave dangers and rise superior to difficulties, which would have deterred and overwhelmed others. Scattered through Australia are to be found many descendants of soldiers, and among them, few will be found who have not locally or on a wider field left their mark upon the time. The sword of the parent is beaten into the axe and plough of the son, yet it in its new form does as good work in the battle of progress, as ever it did on the gory fields of the Spanish Peninsula. Of these sons of soldiers none have shown more unmistakeably the blood of the warrior parent, than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this memoir.

George King Waldron was born at Jersey, in the English Channel, on 13th July, 1827. Mr. Waldron's father was Charles Waldron, Captain in the 39th regiment of foot, who served with distinction during the Peninsular war. Such were his services during that time, and so great was the personal gallantry shown by him, that he has been deemed worthy of honourable mention in that well-known and authoritative military history, Napier's "Peninsular War." In 1832 Captain Waldron arrived in New South Wales with his family, and having retired from the service he settled upon the Spring Hill estate, near Wollongong, which he had received as a grant from the Crown. In those days it was the custom for settlers to have employed, as assigned servants, convicts whom the Governor considered worthy of employment. The system was not of a kind to

recommend itself to free settlers, but in the dearth of labour no better means could be adopted for supplying labourers to work the soil of the country. Without being actual slavery, under which the master had power over the life and limbs of his slave, it bore a close analogy to it, and many of the abuses of the former were also attendant on the latter. Like all other gentlemen who occupied land, and who wished to work their estates, Captain Waldron had several of these assigned servants. Brutalised by the treatment to which they were subjected in the hulks and on board the convict ship, it is not to be wondered at if these men were difficult to manage, and oftentimes dangerous to deal with. Savage and brutalised, they were fierce and passionate in their actions, and, caring little for consequences, did not stop at murder and outrage when roused. Captain Waldron, in 1834, was attacked by two of his assigned servants, and received such treatment at their hands that his death shortly ensued. The manners of life among the early settlers were rough, and very unlike the present advanced civilisation, which makes Australia one of the most wonderful examples of development and rapid advance that the world has ever seen. In 1832 the colony may be said to have been in its infancy, and during the last fifty years its youth and adolescence may be considered to have been. So that Mr. Waldron may be looked upon as one who has grown up with the country, and his life has been a part of its life.

His early education was obtained locally at schools in the Illawarra and Camden districts, but owing to the exigencies of his life, he was compelled while a youth to devote himself to a pastoral life, and so was unable to obtain the higher education which it was desirable for him to have. Leaving school, he entered upon station life in the County Georgiana, and for some years suffered the vicissitudes and dangers attendant upon a life in the bush. In those days the necessaries of life were difficult to obtain, and luxuries were unknown. The master and servant fared alike. The same sort of habitation was theirs, and the same food—beef, tea, and damper—graced the table of each. Hard struggling against nature marked their lives, and life was a continued battle against climate and the primitive surroundings. But though we now are unable to realise the conditions under which our fathers strove, and from the windows of comfortable railway carriages look out upon a land won from the wilderness by hard work and with great danger, yet we cannot forget that the men who opened up the land, are the men to whom we owe our present state, and that the first steps which were necessary, before we could enjoy the blessings of civilisation, were to win the land from the wilderness, and to develop its resources. And these have been taken by our fathers, to whom be all the honour that is their

due. In 1856 Mr. Waldron married a daughter of the late Mrs. Anne Fuller, and in that year he moved to Kiama, where he remained until his death in 1888. Here he engaged in business as an auctioneer, and being ever ready to assist in schemes for the advancement of his fellows, he did much to open out the district. His merit was acknowledged in various ways, and he represented for a period the Kiama Ward in the Borough Council. For several years, up to 1872, he was well known on the turf, and during his career no one was better known as a straightforward, honest, and upright sportsman than George K. Waldron. His successes on the turf were many, and for years his name will be remembered as that of the owner of "Erin-go-bragh," "Miss Tempest," "Maid of Erin," "Birmingham," "Lady Benson," and many others—well-known performers in their day. Since 1872, however, he took no active part in racing. Whatever may be said of the abuses of the turf, and though the sport of kings has been soiled and degraded by the malpractices of many of its supporters, yet when pursued for the pure love of itself, and as a means of encouraging the production of horses of an improved breed, it deserves nothing but commendation. Pity it is that such a noble animal as the horse is forced to become a partner with the vilest of men for the most dishonest and immoral purposes. And pity 'tis that the actions of so many horseowners force honest men to abstain from racing, lest the associations connected with the turf should injure their reputations, and that they should get credit for deeds which would blast their reputations if true. But George K. Waldron was above all suspicion, and never was the least doubt thrown upon his management of his horses, or the straightgoing of his representatives. Living quietly at Kiama the life of a country gentleman, he did not busy himself with politics or public matters, but did his duty as a private citizen, attending to his own affairs, and bringing up his children as worthy citizens.

In 1885 he suffered a serious blow in the death of his two youngest children, to whom he was deeply attached, and his friends noticed that he never seemed to recover their loss. His health seemed to fail him, and the vigour which had been so characteristic of the man during life disappeared. He gradually grew weak and feeble, until, in 1888, he was struck down by apoplexy while on his way to the train to meet one of his sons. Struck down like a forest tree, he never regained consciousness, and died without speaking. He left behind him a widow and eight children, who are all well provided for and settled in life. His eldest son is a solicitor in Sydney, and is married to a daughter of Mr. George Dibbs, so well known in the political life of New South Wales. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. George Chapman, of Hartwell House, Kiama,

The funeral procession which followed his remains to the grave was large and representative, and was attended by all the surviving members of his family.

The following extract from a local paper describing the funeral will be an indication of the esteem in which Mr. Waldron was held:—"The remains of Mr. G. K. Waldron were yesterday consigned to the earth in the Church of England division of the Porter's Garden Cemetery. The funeral was conducted by Messrs. Walker, and was attended by an extraordinarily numerous cavalcade of residents within the district and beyond it. The number of vehicles, chiefly buggies, was especially remarkable, and accompanied the hearse first to Christ Church, where a portion of the service for the dead was performed by the Rev. J. H. Price, and two appropriate hymns admirably rendered by the ladies of the choir. The members of the Minnamurra Lodge of Freemasons attended in their regalia, and the same procession accompanied the hearse to the cemetery. Here the remaining portion of the Anglican service was celebrated by the incumbent, who also delivered an appropriate address. The Masonic service was read by the W.M. of the Lodge (Brother Salmond), and the characteristic procession of the Order took place around the grave. Additional hymns were also sung in a most appropriate and touching style, and the coffin, which, before leaving the late residence of deceased, had been covered with beautiful wreaths, was lowered into the grave amid the tears of the surviving relatives. Among the floral ornaments there was conspicuous a beautiful wreath combining the forms of the circle and triangle, which had been wrought by Mrs. Cordery in violet and white blossoms, and forwarded to the P.W.M. (Brother W. Cocks) for presentation. It is hardly necessary to add that places of business in town were closed, and the auction sales which had been advertised for the day were postponed, Mr. Waldron having been the senior auctioneer, though he had for a considerable time retired from business."



AUGUSTUS MORRIS.

Augustus Morris, Esquire.



FEWER and fewer are becoming those men amongst us who, born in the early years of the century, have grown with the country, and passed through all the vicissitudes of its varying life. Many of them have been the first explorers of places where flourishing towns and well-cultivated fields can now be found, and they have seen year by year the advance of civilisation into the primitive bush. Interesting must be the lives of these men to all who know them, and equally instructive must they be for all time, as in them is the history of Australia, and from them must be taken the materials of the future historian who will write the events of the second half of the first hundred years of the life of Australia. The present age of rapid progress is linked to the past by the lives of such men, and it is only by conversing with them that we become really conscious of the difference between 1838 and 1888. Among these men the subject of this present sketch is notable, and his well-known figure is still seen in Sydney. He has been a member of an exploring party over the primitive bush, where now stands the city of Melbourne; and he has boiled his billy on a wild spot where now 120,000 people enjoy themselves on a holiday at the Melbourne Cup. Mr. Morris deserves to be placed among the men who have been living factors in Australian life.

Augustus Morris was born in Tasmania in the year 1820. His father, a member of an old Cornish family, was one of the earliest settlers, and had at sixteen years of age served as a cadet in the army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt. He was present at the battle of Alexandria when that general was slain. His mother was daughter of Mr. Hibbins (by his marriage with Miss Douglas, of the house of Morton), who came to New South Wales in 1795 as Judge Advocate.

Mr. Morris was educated at the Hobart Town Academy, conducted by Messrs. James and John Thomson. The latter is still living, and is the owner of the beautiful estate of Keilambete, in the Western District of Victoria. Amongst the elder students at the school were Sir Richard Dry, Dr. E. S. P.

Bedford, Mr. W. A. Brodribb, Mr. William Busby, Dr. Edmund Hobson, Dr. Crowther, Mr. Hugh Murray, and Mr. Francis (afterwards Premier of Victoria.) These are a few only of the pupils of the Messrs. Thomson, who distinguished themselves, in all parts of the British dominions.

While still a school-boy, Mr. Morris, in 1835, joined the late Mr. John Aitken and Mr. Henry Thomson in an expedition to explore the country around Port Phillip, from a visit to which Mr. Batman had just returned to Tasmania. They chartered a cutter of nineteen tons, named the *Endeavour*. The master of the cutter, two sailors, two servants, and the three leaders formed the party. The *Endeavour* sailed early in July from George Town at the mouth of the River Tamar, and at the same time the schooner *Enterprise*, owned by Mr. John P. Fawcner, who was on board, weighed anchor. Both vessels started with a fair wind, but during the first night out they were met by a storm from the south-west, and both were driven back to the port from which they had set out. After being wind-bound for about ten days the *Endeavour* and *Enterprise* (without its owner) set sail with a fair breeze and fine weather, which continued until they entered Western Port, where their vessels remained several days, while the two parties explored the country, and then they went round to Port Phillip, the *Enterprise* first passing in. At Indented Head, on the south side of Port Phillip, could be seen the camp of Messrs. Batman and Wedge, who had returned a second time from Tasmania, and with them was Buckley, the man who had lived with the native blacks for thirty-three years. Neither vessel stopped, but the *Enterprise* ran up the port and anchored at the mouth of the Yarra, and the *Endeavour* at Point Gellibrand, now Williamstown.

Messrs. Aitken, Thomson, and Morris, with their two servants, landed next day, and after exploring on foot the country near the Saltwater River, they soon became satisfied that, as far as it could be seen, it was admirably adapted for pastoral occupation, and bore out the description given by Messrs. Hovell and Hume, who, in 1824, had passed some thirty miles north on their way to Station Peak and Geelong. They broke up their camp, which was on fresh water close to where the Flemington Racecourse now is, and on reaching their vessel set sail without delay, for they were short of provisions, and when, in three days, they reached the Tamar the last biscuit had been used.

Mr. Morris returned to school for a year and a-half after his exploring expedition, and at the end of 1837 joined Mr. Hugh Murray, of Lake Colac, to learn sheep-farming. In 1841 he purchased a small station on the north end of Lake Colac, which, in 1842, he sold to the late Mr. Benjamin Boyd, on account of the Royal Bank. Mr. Morris then undertook to form

stations for the Royal Bank north of the River Murray. Mr. Boyd purchased a station on the south side of the Murray, about twenty-five miles above the junction of the River Goulburn with it. This station formed the base of Mr. Morris's operations. In 1842 he explored all the country, then wholly unstocked, from Brookong to Urana, and thence down the Billabong to Conargo. In September of that year he discovered the country on the Edward River, which was previously thought to be a mere lagoon of the Murray, and traced it down to its junction with the Waakool, which he named after the nomenclature of the native blacks, as he did Moulamein, Nyang, Deniliquin, &c. Mr. Boyd declined to let him take up the Brookong, Urana, or the Billabong country, but he approved of forming a head station at Deniliquin, to which was subsidiary the country on the Lower Edward down to Moulamein, and back north to the Billabong, and south to the River Neimur. The Murray Downs and Poon Boon were also taken up. Mr. Morris took up the Yanko country in the name of Mr. Wentworth, who sold to Mr. Furlong, and told others of the goodness of the rest of the country, and it was occupied in 1842 and 1843 as far as Conargo. Mr. Morris was the first to appreciate the value of the saltbush country as the most healthy of pasturage, but at first this notion of his was much ridiculed. An experienced squatter reported to Mr. Boyd that the Pacific Ocean was better fitted for the sustenance of sheep than the saltbush country! He afterwards took up an extensive tract of country on both sides of the Lower Murrumbidgee for Mr. W. C. Wentworth.

In 1849 he settled at Calandoon, in Queensland, and whilst there suggested the formation of the native police, and was instrumental in reconciling the native blacks with the squatters in that neighbourhood. Although Mr. Morris was the first to take up stations in various parts of Australia, amongst ten or twelve different tribes, he never came into hostile collision with any of the aborigines. No one was ever more faithfully followed and served than he was by them. In 1851 he was returned for Liverpool Plains to the Legislative Council, the constituent body which passed the Constitution Act. He introduced bills for the destruction of Bathurst burr and thistles and native dogs, but although by neither measure was it proposed to saddle the public revenue with charges, they were defeated by the city members, aided by the Government. He afterwards succeeded in passing a Scab in Sheep Act, which quickly exterminated that disease in this colony, which then included Queensland, in which colony the disease has not since broken out.

Mr. Morris was a consistent supporter of Mr. Wentworth. He was not a member of the first Assembly elected under the Constitution Act, but retired

to his stations on the Murrumbidgee, which he had purchased from Mr. Wentworth. It was during this time, in 1857, that he first conceived the idea of the possibility of utilising artificial cold for the preservation of fresh meat, and of conveying it to Europe in a frozen condition. Unsparing ridicule was cast on this idea by the Melbourne and Deniliquin newspapers when he first broached it. He never abandoned it, however, until he had, in 1866, induced the late Mr. Thomas S. Mort to make it his own, and announce that by means of artificial cold there should be "no more waste."

In 1859 Mr. Morris was returned member for Balranald to the first Assembly elected by manhood suffrage. In 1860, although an advanced land reformer, he voted against "selection before survey," but on the House being dissolved he was again returned for Balranald. During this Parliament he once more had to take up the subject of scab in sheep, and carried through Parliament the Act which still deals with the disease. Into this Act he introduced the principle of decentralisation, which he afterwards so often advocated in Parliament and through the press. In 1864 he moved resolutions in the interest of the Riverine population, by which he proposed the division of the colony into self-governing districts ; but he was ahead of the times in this respect. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1865 he retired from the representation of Balranald, as he did not agree with his constituents in their desire either to form with the other Riverine districts a separate colony, or to unite with Victoria. In 1866 he suffered losses so severe from drought that he had to part with his stations and retire altogether from pastoral pursuits. In 1867 he visited England on behalf of Mr. Thomas Mort in connection with inquiries as to the most suitable means of producing artificial cold. In 1876 he was appointed Executive Commissioner to represent this colony at the Centennial International Exhibition held in Philadelphia. From that city he wrote regular monthly reports to the Government, which were published in the newspapers of all the colonies, and they were the means of stimulating a largely-increased trade between America and the Australian colonies. Whilst in America he advocated, with the approval of some of the most eminent men of the United States and of Professor Goldwin Smith, the union of all English-speaking races, and of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, by the right of common citizenship. On his return home he and the secretary, Mr. Charles Robinson, were honoured by being invited to a numerously-attended banquet given in the Exhibition Building at Prince Alfred Park. He gave much time and exertion as member of many commissions connected with the representation of this colony at various foreign, Indian, and Australian Exhibitions, and he was Secretary to the Sydney International Exhibition.

During Mr. Morris's residence in the United States he twice visited Washington, with the view of directing the attention of the Congressional Committee on Commerce to the advantages which would accrue, both to the United States and to Australia, from a relaxation of the duties on wool. He so favourably impressed Mr. Morrison, the chairman of the committee, that for the first time Congress was recommended to reduce these duties. Many of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in Philadelphia—such as the late Mr. Henry C. Carey and General Patterson—although strenuous protectionists, gave Mr. Morris all the assistance in their power, because they thought that a reduction of the duties would promote the interests of the manufacturers of woollen fabrics, and not injure those of the growers of the raw material in their own country, so different from that produced in Australia. The States of Ohio and California, Mr. Morris thinks, are alone greatly opposed to the reduction or repeal of the duties on wool, but the exigencies of the Republican party prevent its assent.

After Mr. Morris returned from America he induced the Government, Mr. Lackey being Minister for Public Works, to permit the Edge-Moor Iron Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A., to contract for the superstructure of the bridge to be erected over the Shoalhaven River at Nowra. The Edge-Moor Iron Company obtained the contract, and erected the cheapest and most beautiful bridge in Australia. This was the first time that the system of connecting the parts of an iron bridge by pins, in place of rivets, had been tried in the colonies.

Encouraged by the success which thus attended his advocacy of this cheaper and more expeditious system of erecting bridges requiring long spans, Mr. Morris, after many rebuffs, prevailed upon the Government of the day to call for tenders all over the world for the construction and erection of the great bridge over the River Hawkesbury. The estimated cost of the bridge, without extras, was £600,000. The effect of calling for tenders all over the world, accompanied by the contractors' own designs, was that the great bridge, now nearly completed, is being erected by an American Bridge Company for £350,000, including extras, thus saving the colony more than £250,000 on this one work. It was on the recommendation of Mr. Dibbs, who was at the time Acting-Minister for Public Works, that Mr. Morris's advice was adopted by the Stuart Cabinet. The Edge-Moor Iron Company, which erected the Nowra Bridge, and which Mr. Morris represented, tendered fully £50,000 less for the Hawkesbury Bridge than did the Union Bridge Company, which obtained the contract, but its design for the piers was not approved of.

Mr. Morris has written largely for the press upon many subjects of interest to the colony, especially in reference to the land question and local self-government. Having studied the advantages of the United States and Canadian systems of public schools, he urged the decentralisation of our educational administration as being the most pressing want of this colony. He holds that only by adopting the system of elective school boards, and by payment of rates, can the people be personally interested in public education. In 1883 he and Mr. George Ranken drew up a report on the land system, being aided in details by the present Under-Secretary and Assistant Under-Secretary of the Lands department, who were then junior officers. In 1886 Mr. Morris was appointed by Sir James Martin to the office of Official Assignee, which he now holds. He is married, and has two sons.



W. A. GARDINER.

William Andrew Gardiner, Esquire.



WORTHY son of a worthy father. What better praise can be given to any man? For not alone does it show that the individual spoken of is himself deserving of respect for his own sake, but that it is supplemented by the recognition of the good qualities being inherent in him, and so strengthening the confidence that may be reposed in him. Though the station of life in which a man may be placed, is one that does not call for the display of great public talents, yet upon all, no matter how placed, it is incumbent to live well, in charity with one's neighbours, and in one's life to give an example worthy of imitation. The subject of the present memoir, though unknown to fame, is not the less worthy of being considered a typical Australian.

William Andrew Gardiner was born at Wellington, New South Wales, in 1861, and is the eldest son of John Andrew Gardiner, better known as "The King of Wellington." A biography of this gentleman appears in another place in this volume, and from a perusal of it there can be no doubt that a worthy father must be the progenitor of a worthy son. Knowing the advantages of being well educated, Mr. Gardiner, senior, sent his son to the Sydney Grammar-school, where he remained for five years, and there acquired a good foundation of knowledge. This institution is the leading educational establishment in Sydney, and from its halls have come many of the present young generation that are engaged in building up a nation in New South Wales. After leaving the Grammar-school, Mr. Gardiner went to England and the Continent of Europe for a pleasure trip, which extended over two years. During this time he was enabled to see other countries and peoples besides his own, which afforded him an opportunity of acquiring experience and of storing his mind with useful information. The advantages to be derived from such tours are many, and are of the greatest use to those whose lives are to be subsequently passed in Australia. By such travelling the mind is enlarged, as the effect of the narrow local influences which restrict vision, thought, and action is counteracted by the enlargement of character which must come to the intelligent traveller, who sees and observes men and things different to those amongst which he has been

brought up. Anxiety to equal and excel the older countries which are ahead of the new, and the desire to make himself level with his fellows, are awakened in him who goes away from his home for a time, and moves among others different to and superior to himself. So with the young people of Australia; nothing can be better for the formation of their characters, than a trip to older countries after they have been educated in Australia. It is essential for the future welfare of the nation that the youth be educated in their own land. There must be instilled into them the love of Australia as their native land, and their early lives must be spent among those who will be their contemporaries in after life. Thus will a love of home be generated, and friendships will be formed, which must be of the greatest value afterwards. When this Australian spirit is formed, then, and then only, may the young man go away to spend some time in other lands. The ill-effect that is produced by sending youths to England for their education, is seen in the dissatisfaction that is expressed about their native country when they return. An old-fashioned spirit of conservatism is brought in by them which is out of place in Australia, and without the virtues of the Englishman, they possess his vices, and form a picture sad to look upon, of an Australian with anti-Australian sympathies.

On his return to the colony after this tour, Mr. Gardiner went on his father's station, "The Mole," near Warren, which he managed for six months. Here he quickly learned the business of station work, and showed that he had a marked taste for bush life. With the determination of enabling his son to make a start, Mr. Gardiner, senior, placed his son on a station for himself. This station is about sixteen miles from Warren, and is known as "Ellengerah," and consists of 65,000 acres of land. Here squatting is carried out on an extensive scale, and the work done is intelligent and fruitful in results. The place is wholly pastoral, and is covered with rich grass, upon which feed the large flocks and herds that form the wealth of so many in New South Wales. Mr. Gardiner runs upon his station about 40,000 sheep, besides 400 head of cattle, and 100 horses. Besides "Ellengerah," Mr. Gardiner has considerable property at Dubbo.

He married, in 1885, Miss Ethel Mary Antill, daughter of Mr. E. S. Antill, of Nevertire, and has a family of one son. In politics, Mr. Gardiner, like all intelligent men in Australia, has fixed beliefs, and leans decidedly to Protection as being the best policy for the development of this country. Although he holds pronounced views, he has never taken a prominent part in public life, but he is never backward in advocating all that can be of advantage to the district in which he resides. He is a good and useful citizen, and in the sphere in which he moves he is of good service to the State,



THO^S. KELLY

Thomas William Kelly, Esquire.



DISSATISFACTION with one's surroundings, and the desire to better them, has been in numberless cases the first cause of success. The restlessness that is shown in adverse circumstances, and the anxiety and effort to escape from them, stimulate exertion which becomes constant and effectual in leading to higher and better things. Contentment with a lowly lot is destructive of advance, though it may be conducive to happiness; but the progress of the individual cannot be secured without the sacrifice of some happiness. When the height is reached, then the enjoyment attained counteracts and makes up for all the troubles that have been undergone. Among the list of self-made men, whose desire to improve has been most active, Mr. T. W. Kelly is a distinct and marked example.

Thomas William Kelly is a native of Ireland, having been born in the county of Limerick in 1841. He received his education in his native place, and after leaving school worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. Thus early did he begin to toil, as he was not one of those who have the good fortune to be born with silver spoons in their mouths. Seeing that he was destined for a life of hard work without any results if he remained in his native country, he soon made up his mind to come to Australia, where gold had just been discovered, and whence many tales had gone to the old land of great fortunes made by men who had no worldly advantages, but who had found there equal opportunities open to all, irrespective of class. To Australia young Kelly came when he was sixteen years old, and landed in Melbourne from the *Messenger*, sailing vessel, after a quick passage of seventy-five days. On landing he did not waste any time in the capital, but at once set about work, determined to find a road to the fortune that lay for those who might strive to attain it. He purchased several horses, and began as a carrier between Melbourne and the Bendigo diggings. Besides carrying for others, he traded himself largely in provisions, out of which he realised large profits at the diggings. The journey in those times occupied eleven days, and for two years Mr. Kelly remained on the road, during which time he put together a

considerable amount of money. With his savings he then opened a store at Woodend, Victoria, which for two years he carried on with good results, and added considerably to his money. After that he, ever anxious to seek places in which to better himself, moved to Jamieson, Victoria, where he again opened a store, and was blessed with the usual good results. Here he engaged largely in mining ventures, and became deeply interested in those speculations. Prosperity followed him, and good fortune waited on all that he touched, so that in a comparatively short space of time he amassed a not inconsiderable fortune. Still a young man, his was too active and energetic a nature to permit him to take life easy, and instead of seeking the ease that his money could afford him he still looked about for a wider field for his labour. After being for two years at Jamieson, he opened up business on a large scale at Wood's Point, where he carried on a large hotel, store, and butcher's shop, in which his business was large and profitable. Here also he invested largely in mines, in which he had varying success. For eight years he remained at Wood's Point, after which he thought that he would see what New Zealand was like, and perhaps find in that colony better means of furthering his interests. There, near Dunedin, he again, for two years, was engaged in storekeeping, at which he made money, and was also deeply interested in mining. His ventures and speculations proved successful, and after realising his property he returned to Victoria, whither his parents had come some little time before. With them he remained a short time, and then looking around for a place in which he might again set to work, he, in 1872, came to the Gulgong diggings in New South Wales, at which he did not long remain. He left there and came to Parkes, when the Lachlan rush was at its height. As always with him, he did well on the diggings, and eventually opened a large general store in Parkes. To this he added an hotel as well as wine and spirit cellars, and ever since has been one of the prominent men in the place. For ten years he devoted himself to business, and worked so assiduously that at the end of that time he retired on the fortune that he had amassed. While in business he was also appointed Postmaster, which showed the esteem in which he was held, and the trust put in his honesty.

After retiring from business he selected 1500 acres of land at the distance of one mile and a-half from the town of Parkes, which place he named "Auburn Vale." Here he built a beautiful residence, and with the intention of developing the place, he imported all kinds of the most modern machinery and agricultural implements, and went in largely and systematically for the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. He dwelt for some time at "Auburn Vale" with his family, until he engaged in squatting, when he moved

to "Byrock" Station, on which he at present resides. To show how he has been the pioneer of the district, it may be mentioned that he built the first brick private residence that was erected in Parkes. Ever ready to strike out where advantages offered, he, in conjunction with Mr. Morris, bought the "Byrock" Station, near Byrock, New South Wales, and at once went in energetically for pastoral life. The station consists of 96,000 acres of land, and runs 40,000 sheep, with a large number of cattle. Notwithstanding the severity of the frequent and protracted droughts, the station is paying well, and returns a large profit on the outlay. Mr. Morris retired in 1885, leaving Mr. Kelly the sole owner of the place. The homestead is a handsome residence, and there Mr. Kelly resides with his family. The station is managed by his only son, Thomas, who is showing the same early pushing disposition of his father. Mr. Kelly is still largely interested in mining matters, and is a member of many syndicates all over the colony. But it is more particularly at Parkes that his interests still lie. He has ever met with the success that attends sound judgment and prompt action, and his work has been fruitful in developing the mineral resources of the district. He married in Melbourne, in 1863, Miss Mary Spelasy, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and has a family of two girls and one son. He has given his children a good education, and has enabled them to become useful members of society. He is the largest property-holder in Parkes, and also possesses much valuable city property in Melbourne. In politics Mr. Kelly is a moderate Protectionist, or rather a Fair-trader, and though hitherto not taking an active part in public affairs, he has worked consistently and vigorously in all that has tended to the development of the district. He still retains an interest in several commercial speculations, especially in the Parkes Steam Flour and Saw Mills.

Patrick Hogan, Esquire, M.L.A.



AMONG the old Romans a graceful custom existed of rewarding public merit with a civic crown. The freeman who saved his fellow's life, and later on, the patriot who rendered any signal service to his country or the State, were accorded this distinction by the voice of the Senate and the people. In the more manly and hardy early days, before Rome was enervated by luxury, a simple wreath of oak leaves formed this crown. There were other and more valuable coronals than these,—golden circlets glistening with burnished blazonry, and flashing with jewels and gems; but the civic crown of oak leaves was cherished for its significance, and sought before any of these. In later years a crown composed of foliated goldwork was substituted for the wreath of green leaves, but the change added nothing to the distinction. The recognition of civic merit was its own reward, apart from the intrinsic value of its insignia, and it was not until civic virtue decayed, and luxurious indolence came in with the Imperial purple, that the Roman character lost its heroic simplicity, and the ancient custom we refer to fell into disuse. Nowadays the man of active energy and zeal receives no such recognition. His reward is an invisible one, consisting in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. But though the ancient custom has died out we have still amongst us, happily, some few special types of the class of man on whom the distinction was conferred. To those who view the labours of such persons in the proper spirit, their brows will ever seem encircled with the old Roman civic crown. Such types of character are not frequent. In these colonies, especially, where everyone strives for selfish ends, and public positions are prized rather for their perquisites, legal or illegal, than for the opportunities for public service which they entail, exceptions in the direction we indicate are few and far between. It is, therefore, with special pleasure that we avail ourselves of this occasion to direct public attention to the signal services and merits of one whose modesty no less than his merits would have fairly entitled him to the verdant oak-leaf coronal of old. The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is as popular as he is well known. The key-note of the



P. HOGAN.

career of Mr. P. Hogan is conveyed in the single word "success,"—not the success of good fortune or adventitious luck, so much as the success which follows on steady, unintermittent labour. *Labor vincit omnia* might well be taken by our subject for his motto.

Patrick Hogan was born in the South of Ireland in the year 1835, where he remained until his twenty-sixth year. In 1860 he came to New South Wales, and soon after landing in Sydney he entered into business as a commission agent, in which, by his intelligence and energy, he was successful from the start. This business, though profitable, was only the stepping-stone to his future success. Mr. Hogan both enlarged the basis of his operations, and became identified with the large and growing shipping trade of the port. Though continuing to transact business in his old connections, at the present time Mr. Hogan, it is needless to say, is numbered amongst the rich and prosperous, though he landed in the colony twenty-one years ago with no money and no friends, and with nothing in his favour but that invisible capital of natural intelligence and energy to which he owes his success. When Mr. Hogan came to Waterloo some years ago he believed, in his modesty, that he was unknown. But a deputation welcomed him on his arrival, recognising to their credit his sterling worth and ability, and hailing him as an acquisition to the district. He was at once asked to stand in nomination as an Alderman for the Borough of Waterloo. He demurred, pleading business engagements, and finally consented on the understanding that his time, when at liberty, would be cordially at their service. He was elected, and some years later was chosen Mayor, which office he has held, with one interruption, for four years. During that time he has proved himself the head and centre of the municipality, and we can say it, without in any way laying ourselves open to the charge of flattery, that its success as a borough has been contingent on his presence and aid. He has abundantly justified the good sense of his original admirers in not asking too much of his time, and conclusively shown that the time he could spare was more than worth the whole of that which might be given by a less competent man than himself. He has been active in the introduction of water and gas into the borough, and owing to his intelligence and foresight, the interests of the inhabitants have been well attended to. Another matter, that of asphalt paving, obtained the best attention of Mr. Hogan. For years the footpaths of Waterloo were rough and untended. It was necessary to import into the borough all the stone, gravel, and street-making material which the sandy soil made it necessary to use. Mr. Hogan's advocacy of the asphalt paving was useless until he introduced it at his own expense five years since, and laid it before his terrace in Raglan-street. It was

thought at the time, by some of those ill-conditioned persons who are always to be met with, that this was done at the expense of the municipality. But we are in a position to give a conclusive denial to such a discreditable rumour. The Mayor of Waterloo paid for the work from his own personal resources, and the obscure rumour we refer to, is but a poor return to make for his self-sacrificing zeal. In this matter of asphalt paving, as well as that of water supply, Mr. Hogan inculcated his theories of municipal reform by practical example. Mr. Hogan has never lent himself to party differences of any kind. On the occasion of his last election for Mayor, an attempt was made to prejudice his chances by referring to his creed. The miserable attempt was as miserably unsuccessful. Mr. Hogan on that occasion gave narrow bigotry and party feeling such a severe dressing down that little has been heard of it since.

He is a Magistrate of the territory, and during the time he has held that high office he has stamped himself as most upright and painstaking. We should be glad to see Mr. Hogan occupying a position as one of the legislators of the colony—a position which his personal, no less than his public character eminently qualifies him to fill. His liberality and freedom from party feeling are qualities which we would be glad to see shared by all our legislators, and in this, as in other respects, Mr. Hogan would do credit to the first electorate in the country.

To finish this all too short account of the subject of this sketch, it may be said that Mr. P. Hogan is a worthy type of a successful, independent colonist. He has made his own way. His education and natural ability have always enabled him to make the best use of the opportunities his indefatigable energy earned for him. His career has always been that of an open, candid, straightforward man of the people. He has nothing to conceal, and his record is a pure and clean one throughout. Self-made, self-reliant, and self-possessed, he has been, as we said before, the architect of his own fortunes. His name will always, in years to come, form part of the history of Waterloo.

In 1885 he was returned to Parliament for the electorate of the Richmond, and continued to sit for that place until the dissolution of 1887. Whilst a member of the Legislative Assembly, his action as a representative was so good and satisfactory, that at the general election of 1887 he was requested by the electors to permit himself to be again elected, without being put to the inconvenience of visiting the electorate, but this he was compelled to decline, owing to a family bereavement. Though not belonging to the class of orators, Mr. Hogan is one of those earnest men who are most useful in council, and whose experience must be of the greatest benefit to the people of the country. Work, not talk, is his motto, and though he possesses the power of clearly

expressing himself, he never occupies the time of the House any longer than the matter under discussion requires. The waste of valuable time that he sees in the Assembly is very obnoxious to his practical mind. Though he has retired from public life for some time, his many friends, and he is one that possesses many, expect to bring him forward at no distant date to again fill a position in the public life of the colony, for which his many sterling qualities so eminently fit him. In whatever capacity one may take Mr. Hogan, there is a certainty that he will be found to be a man of whom this great and growing country may justly feel proud.

At the general election, February 1889, Mr. Hogan was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Macleay electorate. He headed the poll, notwithstanding that Sir Henry Parkes canvassed the district on behalf of the Freetrade candidates, Mr. Hogan championing the Protectionist cause.

Louis Samuel, Esquire.



THE importance of a country is shown to a great extent by the works done in it of public value, and as a greater or less expenditure has to be incurred in public affairs, so is a country proportionately important. In New South Wales, on all sides, may be seen the great strides that are being made to place it in a foremost position, and when we contemplate the vast undertakings that have been effected amongst us, we cannot be blind to the fact of the growing importance of this great land ; and the men who carry out these works deserve our admiration also. Their handiwork remains when they have passed away, and stands before all men as a memorial of skill and energy. Our public buildings, our bridges, our docks, show to the world that among us are and have been men who are worthy to be honoured, and have their names written in the chronicles of the land.

Edward S. Samuel is the second son of the Honourable Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for the colony of New South Wales. He is a native of this colony, and was born in the year 1862. His education was obtained at various schools, the greater portion of his school years being spent at the Sydney Grammar-school, which is without question the leading educational establishment in New South Wales. The excellent results shown by its pupils are due to the fact that the standard of education there is high, and the teachers employed are men who have won distinction at the Universities of the old world and in the colonies. After leaving school Mr. Samuel, who was not intended for any of the professions, but was destined for a mercantile and business career, entered the office of his father, who was deeply interested, and in a practical manner, in the wool industry. The business of scouring and pressing wool is a large industry in the colony, and with the view to learn those processes, Mr. Samuel became a clerk to his father.

The wonderful development of our wool industry has made the name of Australia known in all the markets of the world, and the improvements and advances made in it are due to those men who, with determination and energy, set themselves to the task of winning fortune from this new southern land. Among these was the father of Mr. Samuel, who, when he left the colony for England as Agent-General, took his son with him, so that the young man might



L. SAMUEL

have the opportunity of perfecting himself in all that related to the handling of wool. All the principal centres of its manufacture were visited, and a considerable time was spent in mills and other places, so that a wide and complete knowledge of the business might be acquired. Not alone was the merely mechanical treatment of the staple the subject of observation and study, but the young man was taught to observe the taste and inclinations of the English consumers, so as to be able, when he returned to the colony, to satisfy the requirements of home consumption. His attention was directed chiefly to the scouring and cleansing of wool, as his father, Sir Saul, had a large wool-washing establishment at Liverpool, New South Wales, and it was intended that Mr. Samuel should conduct the business there. In pursuance of this intention, Mr. Samuel returned to the colony in 1883, and for three years carried on the business at Liverpool with varying success. However, in 1886, the fall of the London wool market affected his business so considerably, that he closed the works at Liverpool, and joined his brother in his engineering and constructing works. Since that time he has been engaged in the construction of the new graving dock at Biloela, and has also the erection of the masonry in connection with the great railway bridge over the Hawkesbury. Since his brother's death, which will be alluded to later on, Mr. Samuel has, as executor, been carrying on these important works, and under his skilful and watchful management the dock and bridge are approaching completion. Besides having been engaged in the woolwashing business at Liverpool, and the engineering work above described, he has an orchard and vineyard at Liverpool, which produce a valuable crop of fruit. He also carries on a dairy farm at the same place, and shows in his conduct of it skill and taste of a high order. When, in 1885, during the war scare that agitated us in Australia, at the time when all our able-bodied men were rushing to arms in the view of a probable invasion, so as to be ready to repel any hostile attack that might be made upon our shores, Mr. Samuel was early to offer his services to his country, and he joined the ranks of the first cavalry corps then raised, afterwards known as the Sydney Lancers. He was a most enthusiastic soldier, and spared neither time nor expense in qualifying himself for his position. He occupies at present an office in Spring-street, Sydney, in which his father carried on his business thirty years ago.

Louis Samuel, the elder brother of the above, whose death has been referred to, was also educated at the Sydney Grammar-school, and after completing his course there he passed his matriculation for the Sydney University. Having shown a considerable amount of mathematical and mechanical ability, he was articled to Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief of the Harbours and River of New

South Wales, with the view to become an engineer. While a pupil he was engaged in several of the most important engineering works of the colony, amongst which was the great Prospect scheme to supply Sydney with water. This is one of the most important works for town supply that has been carried out in Australia, or perhaps in the world, the vast reservoir formed by constructing the mighty dam at Prospect being a magnificent sheet of water. The distance which the water is conveyed thence is long, and many engineering difficulties that presented themselves to the completion of the work were overcome. The elaborate means employed for the distribution of the water are skilfully planned and effectively worked, and at the present time Sydney is a city better supplied with water than any other city of its size in the world. After a considerable time spent in study and practical work in this colony, Mr. Samuel visited Europe, where he continued his engineering studies, mainly in the principal docks of England and in various establishments of hydraulic engineering. As he had influential friends through his father holding the high and important post of Agent-General, he was enabled to obtain every facility for gaining information, and of making himself proficient in his profession. During his stay in England he devoted himself to study, and gained the Miller prize—one much valued amongst engineering students—for a paper written by him on dredging.

After having made himself familiar with everything that could be of service to him in the colony, he returned to New South Wales, and on the Government calling for tenders for the excavation and masonry of a new graving dock at Biloela, he tendered for the work and was accepted, having sent in the lowest tender. This large undertaking was successfully begun and continued by him until his death, when his brother, as before mentioned, continued the work. After having obtained this contract he also successfully tendered for the masonry of the Hawkesbury bridge. This contract was entered into with the Union Bridge Company of New York, which company are contractors for the erection of the bridge. The fact of being engaged upon such important works is sufficient to show the high esteem in which he was held, and the manner in which he performed the work shows that confidence in him was not misplaced. It was while engaged in these works that his death occurred; and when, in the summer of 1887, his many friends heard of his premature decease, sorrow for his loss was everywhere expressed.

He was married to Miss Mary Ruth Fowler, daughter of Captain Fowler, and left behind two daughters. His father, Sir Saul Samuel, when he visited the colony in 1888, had his grief lessened by the many marks of esteem which were shown him in relation to the son he loved so well.



E.E.BRETT.

Captain Edward E. Brett, J.P.



THE love of adventure that induces a youth to go to sea, and urges him to seek danger and excitement, is a strong element in the formation of the strong and active man, who so often in a new country becomes prominent as the most useful sort of colonist. The readiness and versatility which are acquired by a roving and adventurous spirit, when accompanied with honesty and sobriety, are of the greatest value in the construction of the useful citizen, and in the case of the subject at present under notice have given to Australia a useful man and citizen of worth. The early part of the life of Captain Brett, with its various adventures, did not prophesy much of the future peaceful career of the man who as a settler in the country or a dweller in the town, has gained the respect and confidence of the public of this great colony.

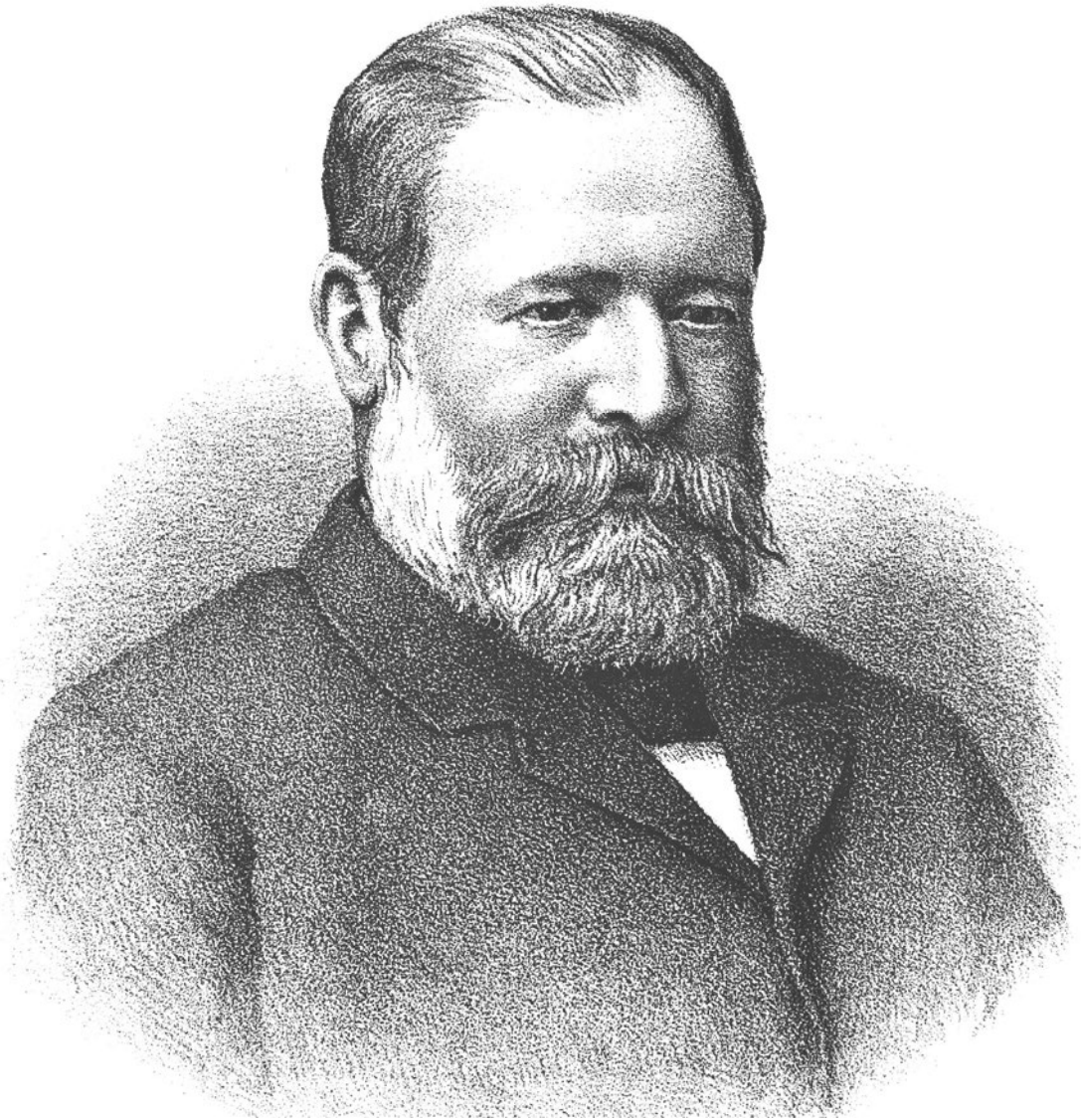
Edward E. Brett is a native of Ireland, and was born on 20th December, 1842. His father, the Rev. E. E. Brett, the vicar and rector of Rathmacknee, County Wexford, was the son of Captain John Brett, of Ballinahallan House, County Wexford. It was on this property that Vinegar Hill was situated, where 500 men, women, and children were burned in a barn, while Captain John Brett was fighting the Rebels in Wexford in '98. The people thus destroyed were mostly tenants on his estate, and the massacre is well known to readers of Irish history as the burning of the "Scullabogue Barn." This gentleman was great-grandson of Colonel John Brett, of Johnston Castle, County Wexford, whose ancestors settled there in the reign of Henry II., having come over with the invading army of Strongbow in A.D. 1172. Mr. Brett's mother was Sarah Elinor, daughter of John Bredin, Esq., Prospect House, County Longford, and granddaughter of Captain Gray, 6th Dragoon Guards, of Tubberpatrick, County Roscommon, and of Owen Wynne, Esq., County Sligo. He is the nephew of distinguished men in an adjacent colony, viz., Colonel de Renzie J. Brett, M.L.C., of Christchurch, N.Z., and of Sir George Grey, by marriage. Being one of a large family, it became necessary for Mr. Brett, at an early age, to choose a profession, and like many boys who have been educated privately,

he was of a romantic and adventurous disposition, so that it was not a matter of surprise when he elected to go to sea. Therefore, in his thirteenth year, he was bound as an apprentice on board a ship owned by the firm of Vining, Killy and Co., of Liverpool, England, which firm had a small fleet of clipper ships engaged in the Brazilian trade. On this his first ship he served out his apprenticeship, after which he made rapid strides in his profession. Visiting Mexico during the French invasion of that country, he was attracted by the expectation of seeing real warfare, and joined the patriot army as a volunteer. After a short but successful campaign, he returned to his ship, on which he served for some time afterwards as chief officer. Shortly afterwards the great American Civil War broke out, and again did Mr. Brett willingly see fighting. He offered his services to the South, and obtained command of a blockade runner from 1862 to 1864, during which time he saw a good deal of hard work and much danger. During this period he was offered, and refused a third lieutenancy in the Confederate Navy, on board the cruiser *Georgia*, afterwards so celebrated as the *Alabama*. He thus escaped the destruction of the latter vessel, which was destroyed by the United States war-vessel *Kearsage*, when the commander of the *Alabama* was rescued from the waves by an English yacht which caused such bad feeling to subsist between the English and American Governments. After escaping capture for some time, his vessel was at last captured by a Northern warship, in an engagement off the coast of Florida, and was taken to Key West for condemnation. As was the custom during that war, overtures were made to the prisoners to serve with their captors, and inducements were offered to Mr. Brett to serve the United States. Admiral Bailey offered him a lieutenancy to serve on board the flagship, the *San Jacinto*, with a separate command to cruise against the fleet of blockade-running schooners of which Mr. Brett was commodore. This offer was indignantly rejected, and Mr. Brett felt deeply the insult offered him in asking him thus to betray his friends. In consequence of this refusal he was closely confined in a stockaded house, previous to his being removed to Fort La Fayette, but after six weeks' confinement he was, owing to the active assistance of some friends, liberated, and again breathed the free air of heaven. After this, for two years, he had various experiences, but, on the whole, was successful in his cruises. However, at last he was captured in a vessel which was owned solely by himself, and in which he had unfortunately invested the best earnings of his former voyages. So the work of years was gone, and he felt disgusted with the life that led but to that end. He therefore left America, and sailed to England, and joined the ship *Ramsay* as chief officer, which sailed on a voyage

from London to Otago, New Zealand. On his return to England he was offered the command of a new ship by Messrs. Wakefield, Nash and Co., of Water-street, Liverpool, which he accepted, to be employed in the East Indian trade free of consignment. However, this company failed through cotton speculations during his absence in India, and the ship *Eurydice* was recalled, and sold on her arrival. He was thus thrown out of a situation, but he did not long remain unemployed. Joining the company of Messrs. Bibby and Sons, he was at once appointed third officer of the steamship *Grecian*, and rose rapidly by promotion through various vessels of the fleet owned by that firm, until he attained to the position of second chief officer of the company. This was reached only after months of arduous toil, and not long after he had got it he was unfortunately injured by an accident while stowing cargo, and was disabled for the service. After many months spent under the doctor's care he recovered sufficiently to join an old friend as chief officer, and on the return of the ship, which was owned as well as commanded by his friend, he was given command with a roving commission, free of consignment. This just suited him, and he made several voyages of a nature most profitable to all concerned. Selling the vessel, after he had earned with her many times her own value, he joined Messrs. Thomas Harrison and Co., of Liverpool, and for several years acted as commodore of their West African fleet. During this period he revolutionised the palm oil trade, by the introduction of swift single-decked vessels in place of the slow two-deckers that had been hitherto used. By this means he shortened the average voyage from fourteen to five and a-half months, and so saved many thousands of pounds per annum, besides turning out cleaner cargoes. This latter result was obtained by revolutionising the method of stowing the casks. Eventually Mr. Brett found that his health was becoming impaired from the fever under which he continually suffered while on the coast, and he resolved to leave that part of the world. Many inducements were offered to him to remain, having been offered £1000 per annum, with free quarters, as mailboat pilot. This was insufficient to induce him to stay, so he resigned, and, together with some friends, purchased the barque *Elizabeth of Troon*. In this vessel, as managing owner, he voyaged to many parts of the world, and at last, in 1877, found himself in Newcastle, New South Wales.

In that year he loaded with coals for Melbourne, which he reached, and there paid off, and disposed of his ship, to be employed in the New Zealand timber trade. The vessel fetched a fair price, and Mr. Brett intended to invest the proceeds of the sale in farm lands in Victoria. However, as he did not share the views of the public men in the colony at the time of the Berry

Ministry, he changed his mind about settling in Victoria, and crossed the Murray into New South Wales. Before leaving Melbourne he had looked favourably upon the land laws of Sir John Robertson, and liked the manner in which they were then being administered by the Minister for Lands. Consequently, he lost no time in settling in New South Wales, and at once went to work on Mr. Thomas Brown's Tuppal Run, near Tocumwal. After some years spent in Riverina, he came to Sydney in 1882, and entered into partnership with Messrs. Garrett and Richardson, who were then carrying on an old and well established business as land agents. On the expiration of the partnership he sold out of the firm, but eighteen months afterwards he purchased into the same business with Mr. Vincent Coghlan, as successors to the original firm. In conjunction with his partner, he has ever since conducted the business, now so well known, in Macquarie Place, Sydney. From his first settlement in the Riverina, Mr. Brett warmly advocated the running of railways into the interior, and pointed out the advisability of conserving the water in all natural catchments. He further showed the many advantages of distributing the supply by opening dry creeks, and the cutting of canals of communication from water-courses for purposes of irrigation. From the knowledge he has acquired of the capability of the country, he is satisfied that, with an extensive scheme of irrigation, millions of people could be settled in the Riverina, to be engaged in farming suitable to their surroundings. And as most of the lands in that district yield an average of twenty-five bushels of wheat to each acre, the Riverina seems destined to be, at no distant date, the granary of the Southern Hemisphere. On several occasions Mr. Brett has been solicited to stand for Parliament, but has invariably declined, being unwilling to become the nominee of a party. For some time he has served on the Council of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, and was elected to represent that Society at the Congress of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Sydney in September 1888. He married, in 1872, Lucinda, daughter of Hugh Morrison, Esq., of Belgrave-square, Dublin, and has one son, Percy Edward, born in 1877 at the residence of his uncle, William Mathews, Esq., Dublin.



F. CLISSOLD.

Frederick Clissold, Esquire.



SUCCESS in this world must be won. It does not come to those who sit down to wait for it. Nor does it come to those alone who are favoured by fortune, who possess the advantages conferred by birth, education, and worldly position. Success is open to all who seek it with a bold heart, honest purpose, and a determination not to be turned aside by anything. In old countries it may be more difficult for a man, unequipped with the advantages enumerated above, to raise himself in the world, than it is for such an one in a new country like Australia. The obstacles put before such in the old world are more frequent and more difficult to overcome, and amid the great numbers of men thronging every walk of life, it is difficult to come to the front through the struggling crowd. But here, in Australia, men are fewer with whom to compete, and the obstacles to be found in the old world are either unknown or are less numerous amongst us. The subject of this sketch illustrates the life of a successful man in a new country, and strongly points out the difference between the conditions obtaining here and in the old world. His work, if profitable to himself, has also been of advantage to his country, and permits him to lay claim to a place among those who have been makers of Australia.

Frederick Clissold was born in the County of Gloucester, England, in the year 1831, and arrived with his parents in New South Wales in 1838. After being educated at Grantham House Academy, in the Glebe, Sydney, he entered his father's business of fellmonger and woolstapler, where he learned enough to enable him to join the wool business of James Henry Atkinson, with whom, however, he did not remain for very long. Leaving Mr. Atkinson, he became departmental manager in the large establishment of Prince, Bray and Ogg, with whom, however, he did not long remain, but left to enter the employ of his father. With him he remained for some years, until the death of the former, which occurred in 1867. While with his father he experienced many of the ups and downs of a business life, which were inseparable from a large business in which there was much speculation. This training was most useful, and to it may be attributed the success which afterwards attended Mr. Clissold.

For his experience had enabled him to see that the affairs of life did not go smoothly, and that it was only by constant attention that a man could overcome the difficulties which are ever in his path.

After his father's death he began business on his own account, and opened a fellmongery establishment at Newtown, which he carried on for several years with increasing success. So large did it become, and so wide were its operations, that he found himself unable to manage it alone. In such cases much of future success depends upon the partner admitted to the business. Mr. Clissold was happy in the selection of his. Mr. George Hill, son of the Honourable Richard Hill, entered the business, and his well-known and respected name added materially to the success of the establishment. So prosperous had the business become, that in 1874 he determined to retire from active participation in the work of the firm, and as he was in comfortable circumstances, he made up his mind to enter some other business, where the work would be less arduous. Having found that close application to business for so many years had injured his health, and that a thorough change of scene and occupation was necessary to restore it, he went to England in 1875, and returned to the colony completely restored. Before going to England he had entered largely into mining ventures, principally gold, which turned out well, and on his return he was in time to speculate in the Hill End Eldorado, which caused such a sensation at that time, and in which he was fortunate to be most successful. His disposition induced him to go in largely for speculation, and at one time or another he was interested in the principal mines of the country. In 1877 the partnership existing between him and Mr. George Hill was dissolved, and Mr. Clissold, with health restored by his trip to England, and his mind never permitting him to remain inactive, again entered into business for himself. This time he entered the land and property business, and in it made some large speculations in city and suburban land, which turned out most profitable. His habits of business and his energy, together with his power of foresight, have enabled him to succeed at whatever he has turned his hand to. His boldness to execute at the right moment what he considers ought to be done, ensures for him the accomplishment of his wishes in all his undertakings. Pushing, active, and intelligent, he has made his way in life against difficulties and in spite of obstacles that would have barred the progress of one less brave. Whatever he possesses he owes to himself alone, and he may look back with pride to a life of honest work. As a mining speculator and land investor he is well known in Sydney, and on these subjects his opinion is of considerable weight. He resides upon his own property in his handsome house of "Glenworth," Victoria-street, Ashfield.



W. CHURCH.

Walter Marshall Church, Esquire.



HE claim that a man may have upon the name Australian, does not necessarily depend upon the fact of his being born in the colonies, but is founded upon the interest he shows in their welfare, and the part he takes in their life. This interest has been often shown by men who have not come to Australia until they are adults, and most markedly has it been manifested by those who, born in other lands, have, while still young, come here, and have become imbued with the spirit of the place and the tone of their surroundings. Mr. Walter Marshall Church is one of these latter, and though born an Englishman, he is an Australian in spirit and action, and his life deserves to be recorded among those whose work has helped New South Wales.

Walter Marshall Church is a native of England, being born in London, and is the third son of Captain John F. Church. His early youth was spent in his native town, where he received his elementary education, but at the age of ten years he came to Sydney, where he has since resided. His education was continued at the Sydney College, under that well-known and much-respected gentleman, Mr. W. T. Cape, whose school had the honour of turning out many of the leading men of New South Wales. Among the contemporaries of Mr. Church were the late Mr. S. C. Browne, the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, Q.C., P.C., the Hon. John Lackey, Mr. Joseph Leary, and many other prominent and distinguished citizens. After spending some years at school, Mr. Church, in 1847, entered the office of the Hon. George Thornton, Customs and shipping agent, in whose employ he remained for some time. On the retirement of that gentleman from business, Mr. Church took over the work of the office, and carried it on for several years with the greatest success. Considering, however, that a more favourable opening showed itself in the wine and spirit trade, he closed his shipping office, and, in conjunction with his brother John, he began as a wine and spirit merchant. After a few years the latter retired from business, and Walter became the senior member of the firm of Church Brothers. All through his business life Mr. Church took a keen interest in politics, and was a

close observer and a lively critic of all public matters. He had an earnest wish to see the country progressing, and on every occasion that offered, he gave what help he could to furthering its prosperity. His worth as a citizen was recognised, when, in 1863, he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace, and in the same year he was elected to the Mayoral chair of Balmain, which he occupied later on for the second time. Ambitious for political distinction, and conscious that he could do good work for his country, he, in 1869, contested successfully the electorate of the Western goldfields, and in the following year was again returned for the same constituency, defeating the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar by 421 votes. While in the Legislative Assembly he attended to the wants of his electorate, and more particularly devoted his attention to the development and right working of the goldfields. On 4th March 1870 he obtained the sanction of Parliament for a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Goldfields' Act, and the money for the cost of the same was voted on the 14th April 1870. Up to that time there had not been a proper directing head of that important part of the country's industry, and the result of the inquiry was the establishment of the Department of Mines under a responsible Minister. This good work being accomplished, he felt that as a private citizen he had done his share of the country's work for some time, and he soon after retired from an active part in politics, in order to devote his attention to his own private affairs.

In the year 1876 he was appointed Manager of the Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society, which had been established in 1872, which position he still holds. Under his able management it has developed into one of the largest offices in Sydney, and the praise given to it from outside the colony is significant of its worth. From the Melbourne *Argus* the following is taken :—" Perhaps there is no company in fire or other insurance, doing business in New South Wales, that exhibits such steady and great development as the Australian Mutual Fire Society. It was founded on a basis which met with very little sympathy from other societies working on the old plan. Its great working principle was simply combining security with honesty, and paying splendid returns on the union. The Australian Mutual Fire Society was established in 1872, and was the first Insurance Society in New South Wales on the purely mutual principle, giving policyholders back part of their premiums as a cash bonus out of the profits every year. This liberal principle drew sterling money to the company from all parts of the country, and careful management in the acceptance of risks was backed up by the promptest settlement of claims. The unusual promptitude shown by the company from the first, in this respect, was

widely and favourably commented upon in the Press, and the result has been a daily increasing business. A noteworthy fact is that the company have never been sued in a court of law with regard to a policy. The society has regularly paid a 20 per cent. bonus since the second year of its formation, with a regular 8 per cent. interest to shareholders. The principles of the business are allowed liberal ones. Damage by lightning, and explosions by gas are paid. Policyholders participate in the profits, but are free by law from all liability. The capital of the company is £100,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000. The directory consists of the Hon. John Sutherland, M.P. (Chairman), and Messrs. W. Hezlet, John Wetherill, William Day, and James Green, and the Manager is Mr. Walter Church. The history of the society's success speaks of the energy and judgment of the whole management, which has not very materially changed from the formation of the society. The total Australian business done by the company exceeds that of any other society or company ; and, in fact, such has been the growth in wealth of the company in the twelve years of its existence that it now owns as a head office certainly the handsomest edifice in all Australia. The company purchased a splendid block at the corner of Pitt and King streets, and the price being several thousands, it created quite a stir in the city. A magnificent edifice in the hard, rich, firm, carved stone of the Pymont quarries has now reared its head, a gigantic work of art, reflecting the highest credit on the architect, Mr. Morell, and on the society for its enterprise and public spirit."

Thomas Robert Allt, Esquire.



WHEN the name of a merchant becomes widely and honourably known, and when his goods give satisfaction to purchasers, it is fair to assume that in all respects that man is a credit to his country. As the character of the individual determines his actions, so from his actions may the character be judged. When just and upright dealing in commercial matters is the distinguishing mark of the honest merchant, there can be no one found who will deny him that tribute of respect, which is due to those who set an example worthy of imitation and deserving of praise. The ranks of our pioneers are growing thin year by year, and when we look upon those who began life with the city, and grew with its growth, we feel regret that the hand of time should be so powerful, and that good men should ever have to pass away.

Thomas Robert Allt, senior partner of the well-known firm of Allt and Co., wine and spirit merchants, of Charlotte Place, Sydney, is a name of good repute in the commercial circles of Sydney. This firm was founded by Mr. Allt in 1856, and consisted in the first instance solely of Mr. Allt himself, who in that year set up in business on his own account in George-street, Sydney, in premises opposite to the old burial ground. With the advance of time that portion of Sydney has changed, and the old burial ground has passed away, upon its site being now the fine Town Hall that is such an ornament to the city. The changes in Sydney that have taken place before the eyes of the old inhabitants have been many and great, and not the least has been the transformation effected where the Town Hall now stands. All the old landmarks have passed away, and the memory of the past was awakened lately by the unearthing of some human bones and the remains of coffins where the workmen were sinking for the foundations of the new Centennial Hall. These relics of the past but recalled for a moment the bygone condition of things, and were soon forgotten in the hurry and turmoil of this busy modern world. From George-street Mr. Allt moved to York-street, and afterwards into Pitt-street. In 1874 he took as partner Mr. Frederick Harper, but in 1879 these



T. R. ALLT.

gentlemen dissolved partnership, and in the following year Mr. Allt joined with his present partner, Mr. William Henry Tulloh. The firm of Allt and Co. imports all its stock direct, and holds the agencies of many of the leading brewers of the old country. To show the importance of their agency business it is only necessary to mention the names of Freeman, Burton, and George Younger and Son, whose beers and ales are so well known throughout the world; and those of Robertson and Sons, famous for their whisky, together with Denis Mounie et Cie., and Menkow et Cie. for brandies. At the Exhibition held in Sydney in 1879, Mr. Allt attended to the exhibits of the above firms, and since then he has made their names well known to the people of New South Wales. This Exhibition of 1879 marks an epoch in the life of Sydney and New South Wales, for it gave an impetus to business which up to that time had been sluggish, and it at the same time brought many people to these shores who afterwards were enabled, from the information then obtained, to extend the operations of foreign enterprise and capital amongst us. We, too, learned more of the doings of the great world outside, and since then on all sides are perceptible marks of an onward advance in all that makes a people.

Mr. Allt has been for years identified with all the principal commercial enterprises of the city, and in particular has been a large shareholder, as well as Director and Chairman, of the Clarence and Richmond River Steamship Company. This company owes a good deal of its success to the active part Mr. Allt has taken in its management. He is also Chairman of the South British Insurance Company, and is a Director of the Assets Realisation Company. As may be expected, he has large interests in mining and other companies, and his name in connection with any business matter is a guarantee of honesty and good faith. His ability as a business man is known to all, and in everything commercial that relates to the benefit and advancement of the colony and city his interest is lively and well directed. The extensive business premises which are occupied by the firm are the property of Allt and Co., and were recently erected in a manner that afforded every advantage and facility for carrying on their large business. With a good name, and with connection, the firm of Allt and Co. is one of the largest of its kind in New South Wales. Its operations are very wide, extending to South Australia and Queensland, as well as Tasmania, in which latter country the largest business in the island is done by the firm of Allt and Co. Throughout his life Mr. Allt has been a man of whom the colony may be proud, and it is pleasant to know that he is still with us, with a reputation above suspicion, and a character which places him as a man in the front rank of his contemporaries.

Mark Spence, Esquire.



ORTUNES are seldom made in a day, but have to be built up gradually through a long period of time, bit by bit, step by step, sometimes with an ebb that threatens failure, and again with a springtide that might lead us to think that fortune was coming in one wave. The rich men of to-day were struggling beginners many years ago, and the foundations of many fortunes were laid in the most unpromising times, and amid surroundings that were not encouraging.

In the early days of the colony there were few inducements to make a man choose Australia as his home, and there was not much to show to what she has since reached. But to these shores came bold hearts and strong hands, with which the harsh opposition of Nature was overcome, and man showed himself to be again the superior animal. Population grew, the country was opened for settlement, and trade increased, so that, year by year, the inevitable end was approached, and from the primitive bush and the bark huts of the first settlers, has come the cleared and cultivated land which supports so many people, and the grand cities which adorn the country, and are objects of wonder and admiration for all travellers. Among those who may be considered the first makers of Sydney the name of Mark Spence stands conspicuous, and takes a place of honour among Australian men of note.

Mark Spence was born at Northallton, Yorkshire, England, on 12th December 1825, and was educated at Mr. Preston's School, at Hutton Rudby, in the same county. Up to the age of fourteen years he attended school, and was then apprenticed to George Sedgwick, a draper, of Coxhoe, near Durham, with whom he afterwards remained for sixteen months. Leaving the employment of his first master, he spent the next four years and eight months with Mr. William Marley, draper, of 29 Silver-street, Durham, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of his business. After that he visited Sunderland for four months, and engaged as an assistant with Messrs. Gibson and Stokoe, drapers, after which he took a three months' holiday. This holiday he spent at Middlesborough-on-Tees, in Yorkshire, and ended by making up his mind to try his



Mark Spence.

fortune in London. To the great metropolis he proceeded, and arrived there with a heart full of hope, the whole world before him, and with courage to meet any difficulties that might come in his way. He obtained employment with Mr. John Dent, Crawford-street, Marylebone, under whom he served as assistant woollen draper for twenty-one months, when he left and obtained a situation with Messrs. Bull and Wilson, woollen drapers, St. Martin's-lane, London, but remained there only a year. This brought him to the year 1848, when he began to get restless and dissatisfied with life in the old world, as being too slow, and not affording sufficient opportunities for men like him. He therefore determined to see other parts of the world, in order to seek for a better opening where his powers might have full play, and his energy would be untrammelled. The unknown, more especially when it is associated with the idea of wealth, has always great attractions for the adventurous. The desire to satisfy oneself of what lies behind the veil, has ever been powerful to draw men away from home, while the desire to acquire riches will always be most powerful in urging men to travel. Australia in those early days was comparatively unknown to most Englishmen, yet from time to time news came from thence which induced many to brave the long and comfortless journey of about 16,000 miles which had to be undergone before reaching Sydney. Allowing for the little that was known of it then, it was no wonder that the journey was enough to keep back many from these shores. Cribbed in a small vessel for four or six months, with the coarsest food, appeared to be too great a price to pay for the problematical reward that awaited the emigrant. Nowadays, we who are used to the palatial accommodation of the great steamships that enter and depart from Sydney each week, cannot form an adequate idea of the troubles attendant upon a voyage from England to Australia in the 'forties. The present magnificent City of Sydney did not exist, but all was small, crude, and sordid, yet sufficiently inspiring to indicate a great and prosperous future.

On the 25th February 1849 Mr. Spence arrived in New South Wales, in the barque *Arabian*, and at once obtained a place in the house of Messrs. Thompson and Son, Pitt-street, Sydney, where he remained for twelve months, after which time he entered into partnership with Mr. Broadbent on the 31st March 1850, and commenced business in King-street, under the style of Spence and Broadbent. This partnership continued until 1853, in which year it was dissolved, and Mr. Spence took over the business, which he has conducted on his own account ever since. During the thirty-five years in which he has been a merchant of this city, he has built up and maintained a business which is in itself a monument of the energy and business power of the man, From

a small beginning it has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in New South Wales, and never, during its existence, has the slightest shadow hung over its transactions. Vigour, honesty, and punctuality, exactness and liberality, have been the chief factors in the maintenance of the house, which is known by a multitude of clients through the length and breadth of the land. Nor was it by a spontaneous growth that it has attained to its present dimensions. It has not sprung into full vigour by one stroke of fortune. The hard work of Mr. Spence, with his energy and enterprise, has been the factor most distinguishable in the structure—a factor which cannot fail to make itself appreciated, and which is worthy the imitation of all those who essay a successful career. The qualities which have aided Mr. Spence in his own private affairs have recommended him to his fellow-citizens, and no merchant is better known, nor more widely respected in the commercial world of Sydney. His efforts have done much to keep up and develop the business resources of the woollen trade in the colony, and he may be considered to have been among the first to extend this branch of business in Australia. The principles which guide him in business are obtaining the best possible value, and strictly adhering to punctual, or premature payment of accounts. All his purchases in the colony are for cash, and his accounts in England are always paid with premature drafts, or remittances in gold. Consequently his name is well and favourably known in all the markets in which he deals, and no firm commands either better terms, or better value. In the conduct of his business he gets his supplies direct from the mills in the manufacturing districts, and so is able to give the buyer in the colony, more advantageous terms than any intermediate firms or agents between the manufacturer and Mr. Spence. By this means he can give easier and better terms than any other firm in his way of business in the colony. With such principles to guide him, and with unflagging power of work, it is not surprising that the name of Mark Spence should be one of the best known, either in Sydney, or throughout the colony. As a private citizen he has always shown himself most charitable to all that needed assistance. With a heart soft and kindly, he is ever willing to succour the afflicted. He is a life governor of the Sydney Hospital, the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and a life member of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Newtown-road. It may also be here mentioned that he is a life member of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution of London. Amidst his busy commercial life he has always found time to devote to the duties of the above offices, and has most conscientiously performed the self-imposed work which they entail. He is not one of those who care to obtain credit for work which they have not performed. Pausing before accepting any

responsibility, he does not undertake any duty rashly, but when once accepted he gives his best efforts to the completion of the work undertaken. In the disposition of the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Fisher, he, as trustee, had much and laborious work to perform, and the manner in which his duty was carried out, marked him as a man in whom the greatest trust might be reposed. By his will Mr. Fisher bequeathed £30,000 to the Sydney University, besides large sums to other institutions in the city, and in order to have his intentions carried out he appointed Mr. Spence and another gentleman as trustees of his will. Nor was he mistaken in the gentlemen chosen, for the intentions of the testator were strictly adhered to, and the money was devoted to the purpose specially devised. At present there is a balance of the estate in the hands of the trustees, for distribution amongst the nephews and nieces of the late Mr. Fisher. Quite recently Mr. Spence removed to large and more extensive business premises at 79 York-street, where he has increased facilities for conducting his large business. In politics, which have always interested him, although he has never taken an active part in public life, he may be called a Liberal-Conservative. On the fiscal question he is a staunch Free-trader, as he holds that no man ought to be compelled to buy in any particular market. Wide in his sympathies and charitable by nature, Mr. Spence has always considered that the end to be obtained is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Although he has not been a public man, still, it has been suggested that he should allow himself to be nominated to stand not merely for the City Council, but also for the Legislative Assembly. He however is not ambitious of such a life, but prefers to devote himself to commercial pursuits rather than to politics. The present good position in the community which Mr. Spence holds is owing solely to his own industry and perseverance, and is one of which he may be justly proud. Liberal in all his views, he is not sectarian in his religious opinions, and although he attends the form of worship of the English Church, he is strongly inclined to Congregationalism. Such a man as Mr. Spence is one of whom any community might be proud, and who may be pointed out as one of the characteristic men of the time and place. He is of a retiring and contemplative disposition, yet is possessed of indomitable energy and remarkable perseverance, and may be considered in consequence as the planner and worker of all his speculations. He has always maintained an honourable commercial position in this country and in England, and is at present apparently devoted to business quite as much for recreation and pleasure as for an increased independence. Mr. Spence's private residence is at Huttonville, Samuel-street, St. Peters, near Sydney.

Alexander Wilson, Esquire.



THE hard-headed shrewd race that belongs to the North of Ireland has sent many of its members over the world, who have won fame and wealth in every land. Whether as professional men, or seeking Fortune in whatever way she could be found, they have ever found the way to reach her, and to be sharers in her smiles. The cautious shrewdness of the Scotch character, combined with the buoyancy of the Celtic, makes a mixture which enables its possessor to rise superior to all troubles, and to attain place denied to those who are more easily cast down. "Steady, onward," is their motto, and it is by adhering to it that so many of them have made their way. The subject of this memoir is one who is typical both of his race and of the country of his adoption.

Alexander Wilson was born at Ballycarl, County Antrim, Ireland, on the 20th December 1849. Descended from a family which had been long settled in the North of Ireland, he possesses the shrewdness, the steadiness, and the capacity for hard work which is characteristic of those who live in Ulster. A large element in the character of the race which is there found is distinctively Scotch, and to that may be attributed a great deal of the success which has attended the steps of many who have gone out in the pursuit of Fortune from these shores. In all parts of the world where Irishmen are found, in high or good places, among them most will be found to have first seen the light in Ulster, and to have owed their success to the peculiarities of character which they possessed as such. Mr. Wilson is markedly such a man, and it is not surprising that he has come to the front in the race of life. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, in Belfast, where he distinguished himself while still young. The institution was a large one, and contained three hundred boys, so that the position of Dux, or head of the school, which Mr. Wilson held during his last half-year at school, will show the intellectual power of the youth. At the age of sixteen years he began to feel dissatisfied with the outlook that showed itself for him in Ireland. He saw no great prospect of advancement in that country, and to his youthful mind the land of Australia offered many



ALEX. WILSON.

attractions. Every day finds men crossing seas, and forcing their way through savage lands on discovery; but whether self-interest urges, or the desire to benefit their fellows drives them on, men go onward and will to the end of time. Old familiar places and old associations lose their power and are forgotten, and in matters and places new the man who travels finds success or failure. In 1865 Mr. Wilson came to Australia in search of the wealth and fame that he saw were denied him at home. In that year he began the career which he has since pursued, namely, the life of the typical Australian—the squatter's and stock agent's life. Determined to embrace country life, he at once set about gaining the necessary experience in the bush, and went on to the station known as Yarraberb, near Sandhurst, upon which he remained some years, gaining a large amount of knowledge, which was necessary to him in the new life which he had adopted. An intimate acquaintance with stock was there obtained, and a wide discrimination of the various conditions surrounding the life of an Australian farmer. When he had finished his station education at Yarraberb he left Victoria, and proceeded to New South Wales, in which colony he became the managing partner of the Coree Station, in the Riverina district. Being always anxious to distinguish himself in a public capacity, and possessing abilities of no mean order, as had been shown at school, he considered that he was entitled and qualified to enter the colonial Parliament. For a man of active intelligence, and who desires to be of some service to his fellows, there are few things in Australia, after the acquisition of a competence, except a parliamentary life. Mr. Wilson, at the general election of 1880, in conjunction with Mr. William Hay, stood for and was returned for the Murray, which electorate he represented until 1885, when he was defeated. Remaining out until 1887, he in that year contested a bye election at Bourke in the January of that year, but Parliament was dissolved before the completion of the polling. However, he was elected in company with Mr. Waddell at the general election that immediately ensued.

During his parliamentary life he has devoted his attention chiefly to matters connected with the pastoral interests of the country, and on the Land and Irrigation questions he has spoken often and at length. He is pre-eminently the representative for the Western portion of the colony, and is ever anxious for its development and improvement. During the extended tour of Lord Carrington to the West, in September 1888, to Wilcannia, Bourke, and Broken Hill, Mr. Wilson made all the arrangements which ensured the success of the trip. He is still attentive to all that relates to pastoral matters, and carries on a good stock and station agency in Sydney.

Hugh Patterson, F.R.S.



ACTIVE talent has not often had much time to come to the front in the professions in Australia—most of these walks are crowded by practitioners from the older countries. But in the subject of this article we have a representative young Australian, who has taken the highest place in his profession, and already commanded its best avenues of success. Hugh Patterson was born in Sydney in 1858, his father having relinquished a leading dental practice in Calcutta a few years previously, to seek renewed health in Australia. His educational training was received at the Fort-street Model-school, under the headmastership of Mr. (now Inspector) Bridges. He passed through the school in the three years 1868-70, and on leaving obtained a prize for general proficiency. The next year he spent at the Grammar-school under Mr. Weigall, M.A., but neglected the ordinary school course for the sciences, though for the last six months the mathematical master, Mr. Pratt, placed him in a special class of six for the study of the higher mathematics. He left the Grammar-school to study dentistry under his father, and so continued for ten years, when the death of the latter left Mr. Patterson, at the age of twenty-three, to carry on his own and his father's practices.

In 1872 he passed a University examination under the coaching of the late Reverend James Pillars, whose tragic end will be still fresh in the memory of many Sydney people. In 1878 Mr. Patterson was elected a member of the Royal Society. A year later he was placed on the register of English qualified dentists of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and was admitted to membership of the Odontological Society of Great Britain in 1882. These dates and facts show the progress made by Mr. Patterson in his profession, and his success in its practice. During this time he also took, like most other young Australians, an interest in athletics, and in this connection it may be mentioned that he was one of the promoters of the Sydney Bicycle Club, of which also, during its first years, he was Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. He held the same offices during the existence of the Naturalists' Field Club in connection with that body; and again in connection with the Amateur Photographic Society



H. Paterson

of New South Wales, of which he was one of the promoters. Mr. Patterson is potentially, by patrimony, a member of the Honourable Company of Mercers, and a Freeman of the City of London. He displays in his profession a capacity for utilising new ideas and methods of operating which show an original bent of mind, and accounts, no doubt, for his professional repute and success. But his originality is not confined to his own profession, as he has recently perfected and patented a working apparatus, by which it is now possible to utilise at a low cost all the benefits of the chlorine process for extracting gold from its ores. The drawback of cost existing in the past has been overcome by him, and it is not too much to say that in the future, by his method, we may hope to see many gold-bearing ores treated successfully, which are now put aside perforce as unworkable.

John Baldwin, Esquire.



GR EAT results ensue from small beginnings, and for this we have the authority of Scripture in the reference to the mustard seed. But we also have got proof of it all about us in the lives of those amongst whom we live. In Australia, young, and without a past, every man may be looked upon as having made himself, and many can be found to-day wealthy and occupying high positions in the social and political worlds, who have won their way without the possession of wealth, or the help that oft-times comes from the social grade in which one moves. In a country like Australia, where all have equal opportunities, and artificial barriers to advance are few, it is often the case that men rise from humble positions to high place and riches. All honour be to them for their work—noble rewards are thus nobly won.

John Baldwin, the well-known contractor, first saw the light in the busy manufacturing town of Bradford, one of the most important towns in the rich and pleasant county of Yorkshire. He was born in the year 1837, and early in life learned the trade of a stonemason, which he pursued for several years. In the year 1860 he was married to his first wife at Portsmouth, Hampshire, by whom he had four sons. This lady lived but till 1869, when she died ; and in 1871 Mr. Baldwin married again, the issue of this second marriage being two daughters and one son. Like many of his countrymen, he early saw that England did not afford the opportunities to enterprising men that were to be obtained in the colonies of Australia, and feeling within himself the spirit that urges men to seek in distant lands that advancement and fortune which is denied them at home, he came to Australia, that land of promise which has attracted so many to her shores. On landing in a new country, without friends or support, and with but himself to depend on, the immigrant, unless he is made of the right stuff, finds circumstances too powerful, and never rises. But he who manfully trusts to himself, and relying upon his own efforts, sets himself to the work that he finds to his hands, must, if he but have patience, come to the front. Such a man was Mr. Baldwin, and the proof of his quality is the position



J. BALDWIN.

in which he now finds himself. After landing in Australia he at once sought and obtained work at his trade of stonemason, and for some time pursued that avocation with varying success. With a keen power of observation, and with an active disposition ever ready to make use of his experience, and to seize occasions, he quickly saw that there was a path open to him to wealth and position if he but grasped and utilised the means of success. He saw that in a country like New South Wales large public buildings would be erected all over the country, and that some of these buildings would cost large sums. Consequently he reasoned that a building contractor, were he but to satisfy the authorities that he was a competent man, would be easily able to obtain plenty of employment, and could make considerable profits. In the year 1880 he sent in his first tender for a building contract, and since then he has been a most active and constantly employed man in that line of business. Among many important contracts that he has executed may be mentioned the Glen Innes goal, one of the most important buildings in New England, and the new Metropolitan Fire Station in Castlereagh-street, Sydney. This establishment is one of the finest and most complete stations of its kind. The completeness of its arrangements, the means provided for rapidity of work, its fine construction and handsome architecture, make it the pride and ornament of Sydney. Besides these, other large contracts throughout New South Wales have claimed his attention, and in them he has left lasting memorials of his work. Some years ago he entered into partnership with Mr. Waine, and since that time the firm of Waine and Baldwin has become well known throughout the country. This firm has been accepted as the successful tenderers for the completion of the new Lands Office in Bridge-street, Sydney. This magnificent pile of buildings, when completed, will be most imposing in appearance, and elaborate in arrangement. Covering a large extent of ground, and occupying a block of land surrounded by streets, it cannot be built against, and the full view of it will be unimpeded. When finished it will be of great advantage to the department, as hitherto many of the branches were conducted in offices scattered over the city. The contract price of that portion, the construction of which will complete the building, and which has been undertaken by Messrs. Waine and Baldwin, is the large sum of £98,599. In this contract the firm is at present engaged, and the work of demolition which will clear the ground for the new portion is well advanced.

Not alone in his private business has Mr. Baldwin shown energy and skill. In 1883 he was elected an Alderman for the North Ward, Macdonaldtown, and at the last election he had the honour of being appointed to the Mayoral chair. In municipal matters he has shown himself zealous for the welfare of his

borough, and bestows a large amount of time and attention on local affairs. Unlike many who seek and obtain office for the furtherance of their own private ends, and who use the position conferred upon them as a fortunate gift to themselves, Mr. Baldwin seeks first the good of his borough and the welfare of its inhabitants. In this way he gives an example that is worthy of imitation, and has won the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is an active and a staunch Free-trader, and interests himself in the politics of New South Wales. Taking a lively interest in public affairs, and possessing a shrewd and observant mind, it may be expected that he will seek entrance into the Legislative Assembly. From a review of the life of Mr. Baldwin, it may be easily seen that, rising as he did from a humble sphere, and observing the gigantic strides onward made by him from small beginnings, he is a man possessed of exceptional ability, a great power of foresight, and a very considerable business capacity. By labour, and by labour alone, has he made his way, and has given to his children a model to imitate and a road to travel.



G. F. MASON.

G. F. Mason, Esquire.



THOSE who go down to the sea in ships have had much to do in the development of New South Wales. Merchants who have made fortunes have passed their early years at sea; squatters who own large flocks and herds began life on the decks of ships. Success has been attendant on many retired sailors, and has helped to refute the tradition that the sailor is improvident, and unable to look after his own affairs. Among those who have succeeded as landmen the subject of this memoir is a notable example, and he has been one to show how foresight and pluck must meet their reward. The life-work of G. F. Mason well deserves a place in such a work as this.

G. F. Mason, the proprietor of the great timber yards on Darling Harbour, Sydney, has been one of those who have had to work for the position to which they have attained. From his earliest youth he has had to make his way, and for many years he had to endure the hardships incidental to a sailor's life. It is a noticeable fact that very many of the most successful men in the colonies have been in the first instance toilers of the sea. It has been for many generations an accepted saying that sailors are improvident, and do not know how to take care of themselves. In the British dominions special legislation has been passed to favour them, as they have been looked upon as being more like children, and so have to be looked after. But the career of such a man as Mr. Mason, who is one out of many, goes far to prove that this idea of lack of responsibility is a characteristic of sailors. In a commercial life the greatest shrewdness and care are of the first importance to enable a man to be successful, and in the race for commercial success carelessness and improvidence would be fatal. Whether Mr. Mason was not a typical sailor, or whether he was an exception to the rule, it stands out clear to be seen that in the commercial world he has attained a position second to none in Sydney. His foresight and good judgment enabled him to initiate an undertaking which has proved most remunerative, and which has been developed with skill and ability worthy of the most trained commercial minds. After following the seafaring life

until he reached the position of master, Mr. Mason determined to establish himself on shore, and chose Sydney as the scene of his labours. From his wide experience over the world, and with a natural genius that directed him to do the proper thing, he soon saw that the timber trade of this colony was not developed as fully as it might be. Though many of the native timbers were very excellent, and could be used for many purposes, yet he knew that there was a timber in New Zealand that was of super-excellent worth, and that could be used for many useful and ornamental purposes. This was the kauri pine, which beautiful wood has become so generally used in New South Wales for building and decorative purposes.

Like all innovators, he had to meet much opposition in the beginning, and it was some time before the kauri timber was received into general use. The first year's sale of it in Mr. Mason's yard was not more than 1,000,000 feet, but as soon as it became known, it quickly ran into several millions. This great enterprise, which is so colossal in its proportions, is one of the features of Darling Harbour, and in a work like the present, which narrates the life history of its founder, it is not out of place to give an extended description of it. Its success is a clear proof of the prosperity of the colony, as it shows the activity of the building trades, than which no better criterion can be found of a country's progress. Twelve years ago the splendid kauri timber was unknown in this colony, and at that time Mr. Mason started his extensive kauri timber yards and works at the Patent Slip Wharf, between King-street and Erskine-street. Failure was prophesied, but Mr. Mason was too good a judge of local requirements to be disheartened. He stuck to his enterprise, and imported directly from New Zealand. In the North Island of that colony there are great forests of kauri pine, each tree of which is valued at £300, so that the wealth of the colony in that one article is enormous. Years ago the go-ahead New Zealand pioneers recognised the value of the kauri pine—not only for building, but for decorative purposes; hence, whole towns are found built of the material, and immense quantities are absorbed for every description of furniture. Well, in Sydney, owing to the opposition of the timber merchants and the prejudice of workmen—for, be it remembered, kauri pine is of rare toughness and texture—the first year's sale at Mr. Mason's was not over 1,000,000 feet; but last year it ran up to over 5,000,000 feet, fully justifying the expectations of the founder of the business. Mr. Mason's yards are situated at the Patent Slip Wharf, between King and Erskine streets, and comprise over an acre and a-half, on which are stacked enormous quantities of kauri, going through the process of seasoning. The premises have splendid water frontage of an average depth of

24 feet, where Mr. Mason is able to berth not only his own three vessels, but several others under charter to him, the work of unloading being carried out with every facility. The wonderful adaptability of kauri pine to general purposes is nowhere better shown than at these yards. In one place are to be seen splendid 60-foot planks for decking and general shipbuilding work, which are pronounced by all the shipbuilders here to completely supplant all other timber; and there is stout material also for all purposes of boatbuilding, &c. Then, in another place, are shown beautiful samples of carved kauri mantelpieces, and turned and carved ready-made material for house decorations, furniture, &c., all of which is of the most elegant appearance, and takes a magnificent polish; and as for flooring boards, ceilings, casements, panels, &c., there are hundreds of thousands of feet free from knot or defect of any kind, probably the finest timber shown in any market in the world. The huge quantities of dressed material for building requirements, and for furniture, office fixings, &c., show that the American article is every day being driven out of this market. Kauri pine has a wonderfully fine texture, and possesses a perennial natural aroma that is a standing antidote to the white ant, which is doing so much mischief in the city and suburbs of Sydney. There are miles of timber here as level as plate-glass, without a single defect. Some of the stacks—solid stacks, be it remembered—are upwards of 30 feet high, and here timber has been seasoning for the last seven years. Mr. Mason's stock represents a little over 2,250,000 feet, and not less than £25,000 capital is invested in the stock, &c. With these huge resources Mr. Mason supplies only the seasoned pine, keeping up the quantities by fresh shipments. The yards are also the Sydney depot for the Oakland Mills at Richmond River, where over 500,000 feet per month are got through, and great quantities of Maryborough cedar doors are imported. So that Mr. Mason's enterprise is of great substantial benefit to the community in which he lives. There is, probably, but one person in a thousand who knows of the immense extent of Mr. Mason's yards and supplies—and the visitor who goes there for the first time may go in the expectation of very great surprise.

From this it can be seen that Mr. Mason has built up an industry which is not alone profitable to himself, but is of benefit to his fellows. He has three vessels engaged in the trade between Sydney and New Zealand—the *Syren*, the *Seabird*, and another. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay Steamship Company run to his wharf, and a large number of ocean-going vessels also load and discharge cargo at it. At the present time of writing there is about 2,000,000 feet of kauri pine stored in the yards. When one surveys the great business of Mr. G. F. Mason, one is struck with astonishment and admiration

that such an enterprise could be so successfully carried out by a man who started in life without any capital. Mr. Mason owes his success to no man's assistance, but has had to depend wholly upon himself. His reward has been won, and is a great one—one to encourage all who struggle to continue to the end, and never to say die.

Besides being a successful business man, and added to his efforts in developing a new trade in the colony, Mr. Mason has in other ways been a useful and estimable citizen. Devoted earnestly to the temperance cause, he has worked for years to make the people sober and well-living. He has been the head of the Sons of Temperance for several years, and has also been an active member of the Independent Order of Good Templars from their first institution in the colony in 1873. Besides these bodies, he has been a member of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, and of the School of Arts, together with other societies devoted to increasing the welfare of all classes of the community. He has always been a member of various building societies, and of all industrial organisations which advance the good of the working classes. A self-made man, bearing kindly feelings towards his fellows, shrewd and honest in his business dealings, Mr. G. F. Mason is a citizen of worth, and is a man whose loss would be widely felt. Though not a public man, he is of more importance to the welfare of the country than many who are more prominently before the public.



William Anott

William Arnott, Esquire.



WHEN the history of the industries of New South Wales comes to be written, and when the bold pioneers of manufacture have their stories told, the name of William Arnott will be the first to suggest itself, and his great biscuit factory will take a leading place among the manufactures of the colony. Without any aid from the State, without putting his hand into the pockets of the workmen he employed, without demanding a tax upon the food and clothing of the poor, this gentleman has built up under the Free-trade policy of New South Wales an industry great in size and importance, and one giving employment to a very great number of hands. A good citizen, and a true friend to the workman, Mr. William Arnott deserves a place among those who have been prominent in the making of Australia.

William Arnott was born at Rathead in the year 1828, and after a youth spent in his native place he came to Australia, landing in Sydney in 1848. At this time commences the colonial career of Mr. Arnott, who has since seen the colony develop and grow into the magnificent country it now is. With the cessation of transportation a new era set in for New South Wales, and her true life of freedom and prosperity began. With this began also the prosperous career of Mr. Arnott, which no doubt helped the general advance of New South Wales. After landing in Sydney he at once proceeded to Maitland, where he set up in business as a baker, and devoted himself with diligence to his work. After some years of hard work and saving he gained a competency. But prosperity did not shine on him without a cloud. The Australian rivers are not permanently full, but owing to the severe droughts that visit the country they are for the greater part always at a low level. As in countries like ours the dry seasons are occasionally varied by floods, the Hunter River, upon which Maitland is situated, has been visited by more water than it could hold, and so have inundations devastated the surrounding country. Just as Mr. Arnott thought he could have his business safely established, one of these floods visited Maitland, and bringing destruction in its train, the business of Mr. Arnott suffered considerable loss. In consequence of this blow he removed to Newcastle, and there started a biscuit factory. This,

at first, was necessarily on a small scale, and its modest efforts showed little the magnitude of the business to which it eventually grew. Beginning with hand machines, Mr. Arnott, by his energy and hard work, soon established such a business that the most improved machinery was necessary to produce the article he dealt in for the demands of the trade. The establishment of such a factory as that of Arnott and Sons speaks in loud tones of what may be done under Free-trade. Unaided, and depending on himself alone, Mr. Arnott founded, developed, and is able to continue in a most prosperous condition a local industry—the manufacture of an article—in which he has to compete against the world, which comes into his home market through the open ports of New South Wales. If it is true that no industry can be founded and made to flourish in this colony without assistance given through the Custom House, how is it that the biscuit factory of Arnott and Sons is the thriving business that it now is? The answer is easy. It is not true that industries require State nursing, if the article offered is equal to that which comes from abroad. And it is by this that Arnott and Sons have been able to become so prosperous. They produce an article equal, if not superior to that which comes in through our open ports, and it is knowing this that the people of the country buy the home-made article. Let other producers follow in their footsteps, and there is small doubt but that New South Wales under Free-trade will have as prosperous native industries as have any protected countries. In the conduct of his business Mr. Arnott has had great assistance from his sons, who have all inherited the energy and courage of their father. With one end in view—the ultimate success of the biscuit factory—these gentlemen spare no time, pains, or exertion to make it the foremost of its kind in Australia. Such efforts give the hope that others will be induced to follow their example, and we may expect that, in the course of no very great time, there will be spread over the land the smoke from many factories, each in its way as thriving as that of Arnott and Sons.

The capacity of the establishment may be judged when it is stated that it contains nine ovens, which are constantly heated, in the management of which, preparing the flour, and general work of the place, 275 hands are employed. Attached to the bakery is a freezing chamber, capable of storing 150 tons of butter. The whole establishment is under the personal supervision of Mr. Leslie Arnott, the eldest son of the worthy subject of this sketch, Mr. William Arnott. The mention of his name is sufficient to bring to the notice of all a great and flourishing local industry in the Free-trade colony of New South Wales.

An event in the life of Mr. William Arnott, which deserves to be written, is the manner in which he acted when forced by stress of circumstances, and

unforeseen misfortune, to assign his estate for the benefit of his creditors. A composition was effected, and the creditors were satisfied. But this did not satisfy Mr. Arnott. Some years later, when his affairs had become flourishing, he paid the balance of his old liabilities, although not legally compelled to do so. Such an act has not been unknown in New South Wales, but it is of unfrequent occurrence. His creditors and admirers so appreciated his action that they gave him a public banquet at Glen Innes, a compliment as well deserved as it was gracefully given.

The Hon. John Eales, Esquire, M.L.C.

DUCKENFIELD HOUSE.



PROPERTY has its duties as well as its rights, and it is in the observance of the first that lies the best enforcement of the latter. Charity is a living principle which must agitate all men and influence them in their dealings with their fellows, which, although not compellable by law, is no less compulsory on us. In these times of hurry and competition it is too often forgotten that we are all morally bound to help our fellows, and when a competitor falls in the race he is only too often trampled on and prevented from rising. Our moral obligations are one by one being forgotten, and we are from day to day coming to look upon our legal obligations as the only rule of conduct for men's actions. Under these conditions it is pleasant when we find a man who is conscious of his duties, and not alone conscious of them, but active in their performance. We are cheered and made glad that all is not bad, but that there is some good still that will show forth. Worldly persons may say that everything in this world is done on a commercial basis, and that all morality is comprised in keeping within the civil law. At first sight this seems to be the case, but when we find a man like Mr. Eales we change our opinion, and we turn with pleasure to the contemplation of his life, in which charity and the observance of moral obligation stand out most prominently as marked characteristics.

John Eales was born at Duckenfield, near Morpeth, New South Wales, in 1831. In a new country like Australia it is interesting to observe the manner in which men and events grow side by side. At the birth of the subject of this sketch this colony had hardly begun its march-on in the company of nations. The stain of felony still blotted its fair face, and the people were governed directly from England, 12,000 miles away; nor were there any symptoms of the approach of responsible government. The press had not yet become a power in any one established paper. In a word, New South Wales was then still a place for the social wrecks, convicts, and failures of the British Isles. It may be



HON. JOHN EALES, M.L.C.

mentioned as worthy of note that it was in the year 1831 the *Sydney Herald* was first issued. First appearing as a weekly, then as a bi-weekly, and next as a tri-weekly, it eventually was issued daily in 1840, and took the name by which it is at present so well known, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in 1842. To students of a country's advance these coincidences afford matter of interest, and such incidents denote and mark the growth and rise of a young nation. The father of Mr. Eales was the original proprietor of Duckenfield, and was also among the first free settlers on the Hunter River. The fertility of the land along this noble river at an early date attracted the attention of settlers, as it offered every inducement to the men who desired to till the soil. Time has shown that it is among the richest portions of the colony, as throughout the district flourishing farms, both agricultural and pastoral, are to be found, together with many towns that show a considerable degree of prosperity. In this fertile region Mr. Eales' father became a settler, and there took up land and worked it, so that before his death he was one of the richest landholders in New South Wales.

John Eales received the best education possible to be procured in those days, but owing to the great extent of his father's business he did not proceed to acquire a profession, but for several years he devoted his attention to the interests of a country life. The conduct of pastoral properties, together with the labours of agriculture, enabled him to obtain a thorough knowledge of the resource and capabilities of that portion of the colony, and to become an accomplished judge of all kinds of stock and farming operations. Thus, though a wealthy man, he is now able to supervise all the particulars of his great estates, and does not leave his business in the hands of paid servants. Together, with working on the pastoral and agricultural properties, he had the supervision of the large coal properties of his father. Among the many mineral riches of New South Wales none is so valuable or so extensive as coal, and more especially is it the case in the Northern district, on the Hunter. The first discovery of coal in the Hunter district was made in the year 1797. In September of that year a vessel called the *Cumberland* was piratically seized, and two boats were manned and sent in pursuit. For thirteen days the chase was maintained, but the pirates escaped. During the voyage of the boats one of the commanders, Lieutenant Shortland, discovered a river, which he named Hunter, after the Governor of that name. The native name of the river was Coquon. Lieutenant Shortland explored its mouth where Newcastle now stands, and close by discovered considerable quantities of coal lying close to the water's edge. This coal was brought to Sydney, and was found to be

of excellent quality. Since then the output of coal at Newcastle has been very great. In 1847 the total output for the whole colony was 40,732 tons, of the value of £13,750, while in 1887 the mines of New South Wales produced 2,922,497 tons of coal, valued at £1,346,440. The total quantity of coal extracted from these mines up to the end of 1887 was 39,944,907 tons, of the value of £19,699,110. Such is one of the sources of mineral wealth of New South Wales. On the death of his father, in 1860, Mr. Eales succeeded to the great Duckenfield estates, and so became one of the wealthiest landowners in Australia. The Duckenfield property is of a great extent, and in fertility can vie with any land in the Southern Hemisphere. The manner in which it is conducted reminds one of a well-managed old English estate, and in every way it can compare favourably with the best farms of England. It is almost entirely cleared and ring-barked, by which are obtained open fields and meadows, covered with the richest grass and crops. For greater ease of management it is subdivided into a vast number of paddocks. The low-lying meadows which stretch along both banks of the Hunter are always deep in grass, and give to Mr. Eales the finest place possible for the rearing and fattening of horses and cattle. The severe droughts which parch other portions of the country, and bring destruction upon stock and the works of the husbandman, are not felt here, as the soil of these rich meadows long retains the moisture from the floods which each season inundate the banks of the river, and which, like those of the Nile, fertilise the land over which they flow. The finest cattle that appear in the Sydney markets come from this land of Mr. Eales, and here, too, are bred those racehorses which have carried his colours to victory over the first courses of the colonies. At present one of the horses bred by him, "Myall King," is making a name for the Duckenfield paddocks upon the Indian turf.

Much of Mr. Eales' property is let on lease to working farmers, among whom are some of his sons. As a landlord he is generous to his tenants, among whom he is deservedly popular. His residence of Duckenfield is of magnificent proportions, and with its striking front and numerous outbuildings it looks more like the abode of some German prince rather than the quiet home of an unassuming country gentleman. Tall, strong, and portly, Mr. Eales is a fine example of the Australian native country gentleman. Those who enjoy his friendship can best speak of the splendid and warm hospitality that is always within the doors of Duckenfield House. His life is a useful one, though he does not interfere in public affairs. His inclinations never drew him into the arena of politics, which is the only public career open to a man in Australia. He has contented himself with being a hard-working citizen, and as an integral

part of the community he has done good work. Under the constitution of New South Wales the Legislative Council is composed of men of worth and wealth, who have large interests in the country. Among these Mr. Eales was given a seat in 1880, and since then he has been a regular attendant in his place.

He is the father of a large family, which he has brought up with habits of industry and thrift. Knowing that idleness is the ruin of individuals, he has not been foolishly liberal with his children, but such of his sons as are able to work he has put to such occupations as best suit them. Thus will they be trained and prepared for the reception of that most onerous of all duties, the possession and disposal of great wealth. Under such discipline it may be confidently expected that the children of Mr. Eales will be fit and worthy successors of an estimable parent.

W. Cosby Morgan, Esquire, M.D.

NEWCASTLE.



AS a rule, professional men are too busy to devote much attention to public or semi-public matters, and the life of a doctor is not conducive to work outside his own profession. When such are found to give some of their time—valuable time—to the furtherance of the well-being of the community in which they live, they may be looked upon as performing to the full the duties cast upon them as integral parts of an organised society. Men of this class are to be found in New South Wales, and the work they thus do is all the more valuable that it is freely given and earnestly performed. Among men who have been social workers in this colony, Dr. Morgan is not the least, and when his life is known he cannot fail to win some honour from the reader.

W. Cosby Morgan, M.D., is one of the oldest medical practitioners settled in the Northern District of New South Wales. After passing his medical degrees, and becoming duly qualified to practise, he came first to Newcastle in 1860, where he set up as junior partner with Dr. R. R. S. Bowker, and remained there for three years. Dr. Bowker has since been raised to a seat in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, which is justly his due, as he has been for years intimately associated with all the political events of importance that have taken place in the colony. Whilst in partnership with Dr. Bowker, Dr. Morgan was Health Officer for the Port of Newcastle, Government Vaccinator, and Surgeon to the local Hospital, and also Surgeon to the Volunteer Corps. After three years' practice at Newcastle, he severed his connection with Dr. Bowker, and went to England in 1863. This visit, combining business and pleasure, extended into the following year, when at its close he returned to New South Wales. Not caring to return to his old district, he purchased a practice at Orange, where he remained for some time, and afterwards moved to Bathurst, where he was not long in becoming well and favourably known over a wide area, and where he quickly made a large and excellent practice. His worth was appreciated in the town.



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for during six years he was Surgeon to the Bathurst Hospital, and was Assistant Surgeon to the local Corps of Volunteer Rifles, being afterwards promoted to the Surgeoncy of the 3rd Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He was for several years President of the Bathurst School of Arts, as well as a member of the first Synod of the Diocese. In all these offices he proved himself to be an active worker, and brought to the performance of his duties an intelligent and educated mind. In all the various literary and social matters and movements of Bathurst Dr. Morgan was prominent, and in these his assistance was always much sought for and freely given. After several pleasant and prosperous years spent in the West, he moved to Sydney in 1874, and until 1878 he practised in that city. During that time he held various professional appointments with credit to himself and profit to all interested. In 1876 he was elected to the position of Surgeon in the Sydney Infirmary; and was also appointed by the Governor and Executive Council a member of the Medical Board of New South Wales. In 1877 he was elected a Trustee of the Australian Museum. Together with these positions, he was, during his stay in Sydney, one of the original members of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, and was also an active and hard-working member of the Medical Section of the Royal Society. After remaining in the capital for four years, Dr. Morgan returned to the field of his first colonial experience at Newcastle, and has remained there since 1878. He at present holds the position of Health Officer for the port of Newcastle, is Surgeon to the Newcastle Hospital, and is Resident Member of the Railway Medical Board. Together with these he is Lecturer and Instructor to the Railway Ambulance Corps. Filling these various offices, it is not surprising that Dr. Morgan is well and favourably known in Newcastle, and that he has become closely identified with the progress and development of the place. He has been also first President of the Newcastle Medical Society, and also of the Newcastle Sanitary Association, which organisations owe much of their vitality to his work. At the Jubilee Medical Congress held in Adelaide in 1887, he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress, and was also one of the Vice-Presidents at the second Intercolonial Congress held in Melbourne in January 1889. With this career as a medical man, it is plain that New South Wales has profited by having him as one of her citizens.

This brings us to the contemplation of his life as a citizen of this great community. Ever since his final settlement in Newcastle, in 1878, he has taken a lively interest in the progress of the town, and in 1880 was elected as one of the Aldermen of the borough. Re-elected in 1883, he reached the honourable position of Mayor in 1885, but in the following year retired from

the Council. In the busy life he has spent in his profession he has been able to find time to devote to the interests of his fellow-citizens. For twenty-five years he has been an active Magistrate, and has been a member of the Licensing Court ever since the Licensing Act came into operation. A matter that clearly shows the confidence placed in him by the people among whom he lives is, that he has been frequently asked to adjudicate as umpire in mining and other disputes, and it is worthy of note that his decisions have been received with favour by all parties as being most just and equitable. So it is that worth comes to be honoured ; for how can men be more honoured than by being entrusted with the determination of his neighbours' affairs. In all that relates to sanitary science and hygiene generally, Dr. Morgan has done much, and in its cause he has lectured and written much and well. He has won a good reputation as a lecturer on public health and ambulance work, and speaks fluently, while his writings are marked with force and vigour. He is never afraid to express his well-matured opinions, and thus sets an example to be followed by all those who have the public weal at heart. He is in every way a valuable citizen.



John L. Lee.

John Leonard Lee, Esquire.

MAITLAND.



Men who have made their fortunes, and who have occupied positions of credit and honour among their fellow-citizens, are worthy of being held up as examples for the imitation of their successors. In Australia many have done this, and the difficulty often presents itself of selecting out the most noticeable examples. In the present case the difficulty is lessened in that the subject of our sketch is an Australian born, who has made his way upwards in his own country, and is one who has done good work for his fellow-citizens. This combination of qualities and deeds is one to recommend its possessor to the world as one who can take his place in any age, state, or society. A work of this kind—a chronicle of good men—would be incomplete without the life of Mr. John Leonard Lee.

John Leonard Lee is a native of this colony, having been born at Parramatta, near Sydney, in the year 1833. At that time the colony showed little of the greatness to which she has attained, being but the depot for the reception of the convicts of the United Kingdom. In 1833 two matters of interest happened which were of importance to the colony. The first was a public meeting held in Sydney to adopt a petition to the Governor-in-Council against the appropriation of any portion of the revenue to the payment of the salaries and pensions granted for services not performed in the colony. This was brought about in consequence of a pension of £750 being paid from the colonial revenue, which pension had been granted to Mr. Macleay by the Imperial Government for services rendered in England, and also for that a further sum of £555 per annum was paid to Mr. Busby, who had been appointed by the Home Government to look after the interests of the inhabitants of New Zealand, particularly as regarded the rights of the natives of that island. Those pensions, the petitioners declared, were in direct contravention of the laws, and were equally opposed to those principles of equity upon which the law was founded. The other event noticeable in that year was that the

port of Sydney was declared a free port by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Under this privilege vessels of foreign nations were allowed to land and warehouse cargoes. These matters show a disposition to make Sydney and New South Wales take a definite position among the countries of the world. The father of Mr. Lee was Benjamin Lee, who was an inhabitant of fifty years' standing in the town of Parramatta. He was a man well known, and widely and universally respected, possessed of independent means, which he spent judiciously and with profit. John L. Lee was educated at various schools, but showing a disposition for business, he did not pursue his studies for long. At the early age of thirteen years he went into business as a draper's assistant in the firm of D. and J. Dickson. For five years he served them faithfully, and became familiar with all the points of the trade, by which he was enabled in after life to make his business a great success. At the end of the five years he came to Sydney, where for some time he conducted the shipping business of the firm. Such was the esteem in which he was held, that before he was twenty years of age he held the responsible position mentioned above. During all this time he was laying up a store of knowledge with the view of independent action, and, in 1858, he set up in business with his brother, Mr. Benjamin Lee, as general drapers, in West Maitland. Here he succeeded in establishing a large and flourishing business, which he still conducts most profitably.

Like all broad-minded successful men, Mr. Lee was not content to find his duty in attending solely to his own private business. Unlike many who grow narrowly selfish, and see no compulsion to help their fellows, Mr. Lee acknowledged the relation of himself to his fellows. At an early period of his stay in Maitland his best efforts were given to having a School of Arts in that town. Considering that such an institution was of the first importance in the welfare of the citizens, he spared no effort to accomplish his views. If one but keeps on at a thing with steadiness and method, never giving way to difficulties or discouragement, but ever with a bold face—no matter how low the heart—fighting the battle to the end, success must and does follow. Mr. Lee found it so in his case, as he succeeded in establishing the School of Arts. Nor did his work in connection with it stop here. He became an active worker in it, and held the various offices of Secretary, Committeeman, and President. To him the institution may attribute most of the success which has been its attendant since its inauguration. Another matter which he took up warmly, and carried to a successful issue, was the incorporation of West Maitland. At first he and those associated with him in the effort were met by frequent rebuffs and

failures. Obstacles, great and many, showed themselves, and had to be overcome, and opposition had to be fought. Going steadily and firmly to work, Mr. Lee and his friends went on their way, now up, now down, and at length succeeded in their endeavour. Maitland was incorporated, and Mr. Lee's efforts were soon rewarded by public recognition. He was at once elected Alderman, and soon filled the position of Mayor, which dignity was his on three occasions. In his aldermanic seat he was never defeated, which position he held for fifteen years, when he retired of his own will. It was during the term of his mayoralty that the adjoining area was attached to the municipality, and it was also during that period that the flood-gates, which save a wide extent of land from being flooded, were constructed. Mr. Lee, in conjunction with other good workers, carried out this grand work successfully, and conferred a blessing upon many who were liable to lose so much from inundations of the Hunter River. Mr. Lee was Mayor when the Duke of Edinburgh visited Maitland, and gave the distinguished visitor a magnificent reception. Such was the position taken by Mr. Lee in the town, and such was the confidence in which he was held, that he has been repeatedly urged to permit himself to be proposed for Parliament. Owing to his various business engagements occupying his time, he has been compelled to refuse the honour. There is little doubt but that he would be returned without much difficulty were he to put himself in nomination. During his long residence in Maitland, extending over fifty years, he has given his best energies to the development of the place. Its welfare has been his, and he has been instrumental in the moral, mental, social, and intellectual improvement of the people among whom he has cast his lot. Mr. Lee has been twice married, having a family of seven sons and three daughters, with numerous grandchildren.

John Russell, Esquire.



THE name of the gentleman whose memoir follows is one that awakens in us the memory of a large and flourishing industry. Beginning in a small way, and by unknown men, gradually, as the years went, there grew, like the rolling snowball, the great firm of P. N. Russell and Co., whose operations have been so extensive and whose works gave employment to so many. A local industry, it was born and grew beneath the influence of Free-trade, and did not require the aid of Protection to nurse it at the expense of other industries, and with the wages of the workmen employed. Such a successful business is sufficient answer to all the protectionist arguments that can be brought against the policy of Free-trade being the best for New South Wales.

John Russell, late of the firm of P. N. Russell and Co., was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, in the month of February 1818. All his life was devoted to the business of the firm, and an account of its rise and progress is the best memorial of the man who was so long its managing spirit. Never inclined to public affairs, Mr. Russell was a quiet, unassuming citizen ; one who filled a useful place in the world, and one who did his work therein honestly and with all his might.

The firm of P. N. Russell and Co., engineers and ironfounders, existed on a very small scale in 1841, the first of the family having come from Hobart Town in the year 1838 (to Sydney) in search of employment, when he was engaged by Messrs. Dawson and Co., and was some time in their employ. Business, from the time of the Russell first landing in Sydney, to the discovery of gold in 1857, was in a very bad state. In that year, however, things changed for the better, and the firm opened a branch of their business in Melbourne, where for years they carried on a very large and extensive business with the goldfields. In fact at one time they supplied by far the greater quantity of the machinery used for quartz-crushing, &c.; in addition to which they did a considerable business in importing ironwork of all descriptions, both from England and New South Wales, till the year 1864, when competition



J. RUSSELL.

became so keen in Melbourne, and profits so small, that they closed that branch and concentrated their energies on their business in Sydney and Brisbane. The foundry was carried on for many years where Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s carpet warehouse now stands, and visitors to the Royal Hotel in those days will remember the old foundry belching forth flames and smoke till a late hour at night, much to their consternation. For several years, up to the end of 1859, the engineering works were carried on at what was called Russell's Wharf, at Darling Harbour. In that year the firm purchased a piece of land in Darling Harbour, to which they transferred both the foundry and the engineering establishment, where they carried on operations until the closing of their works in 1876. In the year 1860 business was so unsatisfactory that the operations for that year resulted in a heavy loss, to cover which a general reduction of 10 per cent. was made in the wages of the employes. This resulted in a strike, which lasted for over ten months, during which an order was sent home to their agent in London, to send out a number of mechanics under an agreement with the firm, to serve until their passage-money and other advances made to them in England were refunded; but the men on their arrival in the colony, and before they left the ship in which they came out, refused to ratify their agreements, and joined the men on strike. A second batch of men was sent for, and on their arrival in the colony they followed suit with their predecessors, and also joined the men on strike. During three months the works were carried on by the foremen, of whom there were twelve, and some apprentices. The firm then engaged a large number of apprentices in addition to those already at work, determined to carry on without the aid of their old employes. Seeing this, the whole of the old hands came back in a body, and for eight years the firm enjoyed peace and quietness; the men had constant employment at good wages, and the firm, having confidence in the men, launched out into large contracts of various descriptions beyond their ordinary business, one contract being for making the railway between Wargello and Goulburn, a distance of twenty-six miles, the contract price being £310,000. Their other business fell off considerably at this time, and the firm, in order to keep their large establishment in full operation, suggested for the first time to the Government that they should have the railway rolling stock manufactured in the colony instead of sending to England for it. This was looked upon with so much disfavour by the Government that they refused to entertain the idea. Nothing daunted, they set to work, and at their own cost made a first-class carriage of comparatively unseasoned timber, under the supervision of the Government officers. This created such a revolution in the tactics of the Government that they were prevailed upon by the firm to

call for tenders for the supply of the rolling stock for a period of five years. Tenders were called, open to England and all the colonies, and the firm became the successful tenderers, and continued to supply the rolling stock, to the entire satisfaction of the Government, until the close of their works in 1876.

During these sixteen years they constructed several dredges for the Victorian, Adelaide, Queensland, and New South Wales Governments, and two gunboats for the New Zealand Government, with which to prosecute the Maori war. The business was more advanced, and comprised the branches of importers, engineers, and blacksmiths, copper and tinsmiths, iron and brass founders, flour-mill manufacturers, quartz-crushing and pumping machinery; and when the Australia Paper Company at Liverpool came to grief, having over £10,000 in the company, they sent home to London and engaged two competent paper manufacturers, and carried on at their own expense the mills for a period of two years, until, finding that the profits attached to this industry were so small and precarious that they were far from commensurate with the trouble and anxiety which it entailed, they abandoned the business as unremunerative. They were also the first to manufacture ice on a large scale in Sydney, in conjunction with Mr. James Harrison, of Geelong (some time editor of the *Age*). In addition to the above-mentioned industries, they also leased the Dry Dock from the late Mr. T. S. Mort for a number of years, but owing to Mr. Mort's disinclination to join in the movement to resist the extraordinary demands of the men, and his desire to allow them to have it all their own way, the firm were very much disappointed, and as they could see nothing but ruin in the future if the business was to be conducted on such principles, they determined to finish their contracts, of which they had over £100,000 worth in the works at the time, discharge all their men, and close their establishment once and for all. This they did at a sacrifice of £50,000. They employed at the time over 850 men and boys, and a capital of £250,000.

From this it will be seen of how large a business Mr. Russell had the conduct, and when we view its success, it is not too much to attribute a large share of it to the energy and business capacity of that gentleman. Such successes as that of P. N. Russell and Co. show with undeniable strength that Free-trade is not the enemy to manufacturers as people wish to show. Mr. John Russell made a fortune in Free-trade New South Wales, in spite of foreign trade and free ports. Having left the colony on a visit to England, Mr. Russell died at Teddington-on-the-Thames, on the 1st December 1879. One of Mr. Russell's daughters is married to Mr. L. C. Russell-Jones, of the well-known firm of Russell-Jones Brothers, Bent-street, Sydney.



John Williams

John Williams, Esquire, J.P.



THE Order of the Free and Accepted Masons is one of the oldest the world knows, and it has flourished in all lands and in all times, through fair weather and foul. Its working must necessarily be unknown to the great body of the public, so that its members cannot be estimated as of the craft. But when a man has taken and held for years the position of leader among his brethren, and is the recognised head of this old, powerful, and widespread order, he must become known in the community in which he lives. Such has been the position taken in Sydney by the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch, and whether as a citizen or as a Freemason, he ranks high in the estimation of his fellows. His is a name that deserves to be placed among those who are termed Australian "Men of Mark."

John Williams, late Grand Worshipful Master of Freemasons in New South Wales, is a native of England, where he was born over sixty years ago. Most men who have had to work their way in life have had many ups and downs, and of these vicissitudes of life Mr. Williams has had his full share during his chequered career. It is only to those that go out into the world that adventures fall, and few who have left their homes have not in one way or another found events to happen that help to form their characters and give a colour to their lives. At the early age of eighteen years Mr. Williams was wrecked on the west coast of Africa, and then fell into the hands of the natives, by whom he was kept in captivity for several years. The chief of the tribe who captured him was his master, and he took the greatest care that young Williams should not escape. But this did not suit our hero, who had no ambition to remain for his life among his savage captors. His captivity grew irksome in the extreme, and he cast about how to escape. Night and day he watched, but all chance of escape seemed cut off. He was beginning to despair, and Hope had almost closed her wings, when the opportunity long-looked for came. He escaped from the servitude to which he had feared he was condemned for life, and after much privation, and many dangers, he once more reached a

European settlement. The events that occurred to him during his escape sound like those of a fairy tale, and did space permit, this memoir could be made of the greatest interest by a narration of those incidents. The romantic elements of this part of his life will never be forgotten by Mr. Williams. It was in the year 1843 that he arrived in New South Wales, and before long he opened in business as a cooper in Lower George-street, Sydney, where he remained for forty years. Here he worked steadily at his trade, and avoiding public life, he spent his days as a diligent, self-contented citizen. A life spent thus cannot necessarily be full of incident, nor can it be one of very great immediate influence upon the people of the community in which it is lived. Mr. Williams, however, became well known in Sydney and in New South Wales for the position he took and holds in the Masonic world.

While in the old country he became a member of the Craft, and from the first he was an active member of the body. Its principles and practices found in him one who adopted them wholly, and it had no more devoted nor earnest brother than John Williams. When he came to Australia, in 1843, there were only twelve Lodges of the Craft, and it was not in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Williams at once gave himself heart and soul to advance Freemasonry, and to him must be attributed the distinguished honour of being one of the founders of Masonry in Australia. Indeed, there has not been a warmer advocate of its progress south of the line, and the Craft owes much to his labour, begun in the early days and carried down to the present time. Among the brethren his labours became soon appreciated, and it was not long before he was elected Grand Worshipful Master in Sydney. During his term in this high office he has spread the Craft over the colony, and has done much to further the Order in towns and cities. From his first election as Grand Worshipful Master in the early years of the 'fifties, Mr. Williams held the office until 1887, with one short break of his tenure. A great man, now no more, was elected to the office in place of Mr. Williams, but it was only for a short time that the continuity of his holding of office was broken. When he again was elected he set himself again to work, and pressed on the interests of the Order with his old vigour. It is a noticeable fact that during the short interregnum there was not a single branch of the Order added to the list, which showed that the then holder of the office did not possess the energy of Mr. Williams. Up to 1887 Mr. Williams remained Grand Worshipful Master of Freemasons, when he resigned, and Lord Carrington was elected in his place. This fact shows the high importance attached to the office, and speaks well of it, founded as it was by Mr. Williams forty years before. When Mr. Williams' resignation was accepted His Royal Highness the

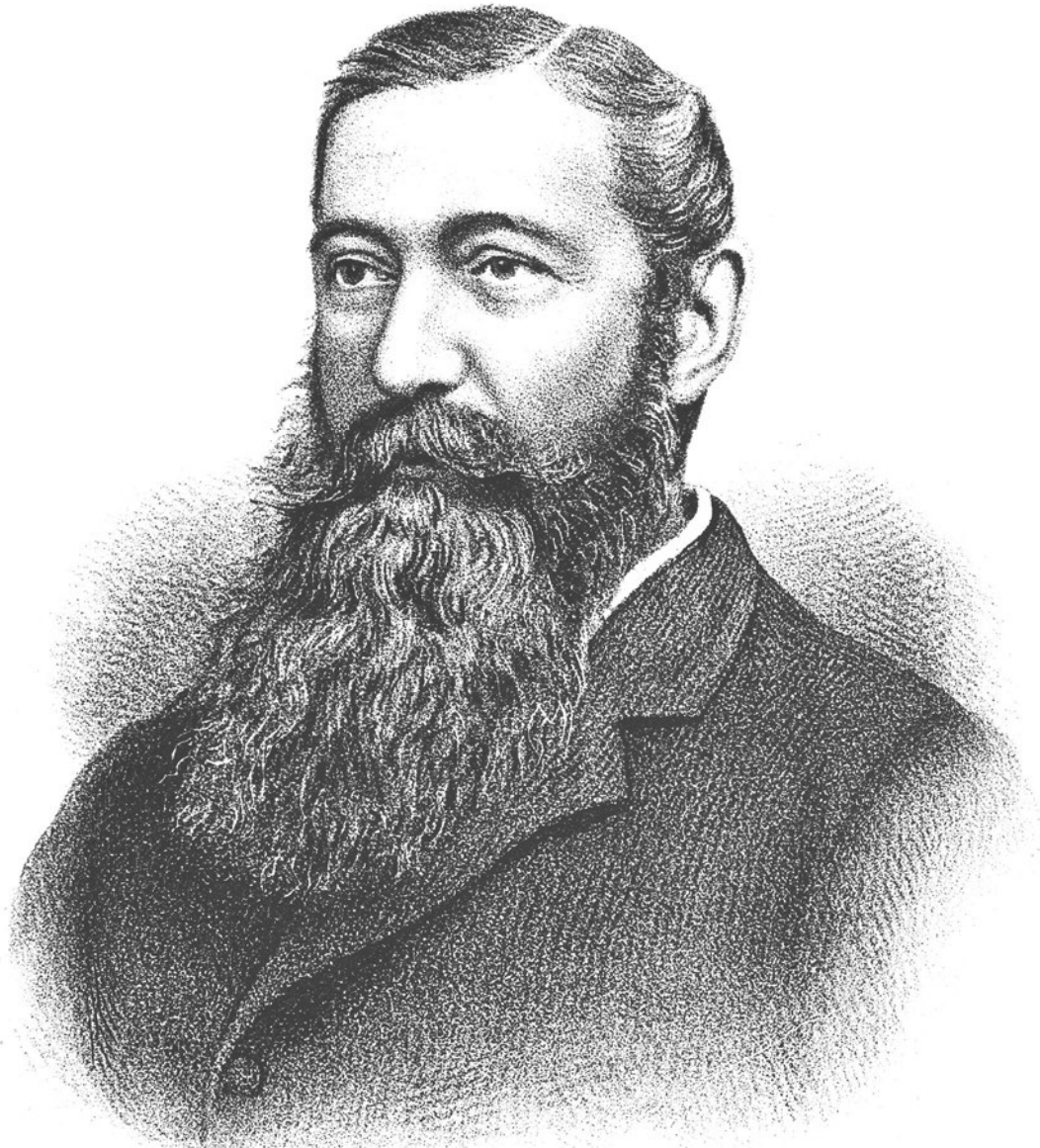
Prince of Wales expressed his regret that so old and valued a servant of the high and ancient Order should have felt it necessary to resign a position so distinguished. He also thanked him for the zeal and success attending his life-long efforts in the cause of Freemasonry in Australia. This acknowledgment, coming from the distinguished Grand Master of the English Freemasons, is a flattering testimony to Mr. Williams' worth. During his tenure of office as G.W.M. he opened over 300 lodges, and visited England to have carried out certain beneficial reforms. In these efforts he was successful, and while in the mother country he had the honour of being entertained by the G.W.M., the Earl of Zetland. Ardent in the cause of all that is good and elevating, he returned to Australia keener than ever in the desire to advance the Craft. His work has marked him out as one of the most praiseworthy brethren in the Southern Hemisphere. To him more than to anybody else in Australia is the present high position of Freemasonry in the Australian colonies due, and were it not for him the Order would not be so widespread as it is at present. Ever untiring and dauntless in his progress to success, he has carried the business of the Craft into regions hitherto unknown in history. His motto has ever been "Advance Freemasonry," and the stimulus to urge him onwards has been "Never say die." The services rendered to his beloved Order will not be recognised to their full extent for many years, and a whole generation must come and go ere his life-work will meet with its due reward. Unselfish and untiring in the cause of Masonry, his works among the brethren will live long. When the time comes for their proper recognition his work will be seen to have placed him in the position of not only the father of Freemasonry in Australia, but in the honourable one of one of her noblest sons. To those who are not brethren of the Order, his works will remain unknown, and it is only in his useful life outside the Craft that they can learn to estimate the man at his true value. But behind the veil he is known to stand as a leader and a teacher whom it is a pleasure to honour and an honour to know.

Robert G. Vallack, Esquire.



OR those who came to Australia in the early days, with the intention of steadily working and making money, the chances of success were greater than at present. Competition was not so keen, and profits were greater, so that the business man, once started, found no great difficulty in making the fortune for which he was ambitious. But then, as now, luck was not all, but diligence, attention, and skill were necessary to enable a man to make his way. With these every effect can be brought about, but it takes longer now for the consummation to be reached than it did thirty years ago. We have amongst us men who have succeeded by the exercise of these qualities, and by the co-operation of the necessary circumstances. Among them some stand out more prominently than others, not so much as characters in the public life of the country, but as successful winners of the wealth which has attracted so many to these shores.

Robert G. Vallack was born in England in the year 1830, and after receiving a sound education he entered the drapery business, and going through every grade learned all that related to the soft-goods business. Being ambitious of making a fortune, and setting all his attention upon that object, he soon saw that for a man circumstanced as he was that this fortune was not to be won in England. Other fields for the display of his energy and ability had to be sought, and he looked round the world to see where and how he could touch the magic spot upon which were to spring up the riches that he so much desired. Various influences affect us in the determination of our efforts, and Mr. Vallack was induced to look towards Australia in 1855 by the accounts that reached the old world of the discovery of gold in that distant colony. Where gold could be dug up there was the chance and opportunity of making money. Not alone might the digger happen upon the solid metal in the very earth itself, but the tradesman and the business man would be sure to find in such a country a field for their particular powers. To its shores must come a crowd of immigrants from the over-populated countries of the old world, attracted by the vision of wealth which was there open to all. A rapidly-increasing population would be sure to create



R. VALLACK.

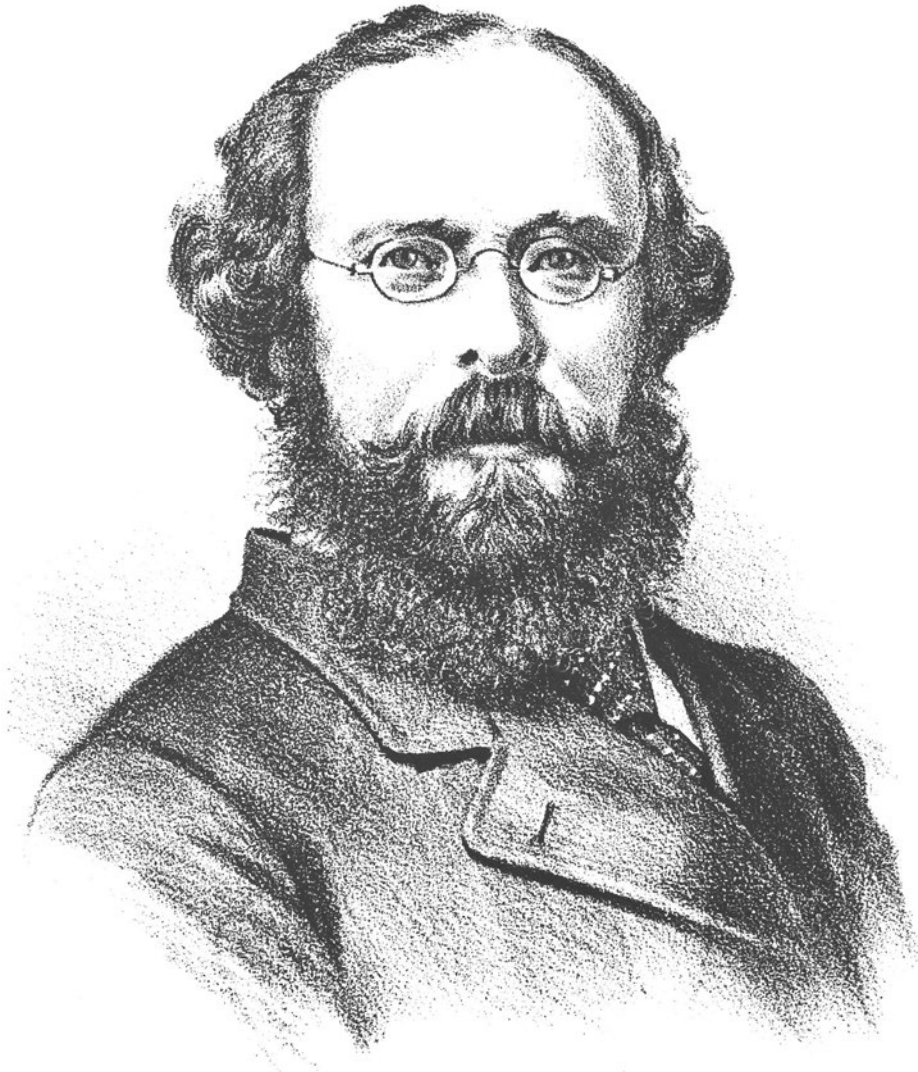
a market for the commodities of the old world, and so would afford the opportunity to the intelligent man of establishing a good business, each in his own particular line.

Acting upon this reasoning, Mr. Vallack left England, and landed in Sydney, in 1855, to begin in a new land a new life, and to seek the fortune which came to him in the end. The picture of wealth which he set before himself he ever looked upon, and the intentions and the expectations formed in his early manhood he lived to find satisfied. Shortly after landing he took up the business which he had learned in his youth, and accepted the management of Mr. Giles' extensive drapery establishment at a salary of £700 per annum. This was an income of a considerable amount in those days, and with such a beginning he was able to make a good start on the road to the golden goal which he had so long set up for himself to coin. In Mr. Giles' employ he remained until the year 1863, at which time he became a partner in the large wholesale firm of soft-goods warehousemen, Gardiner and Co., of George-street, Sydney. When Mr. Vallack joined the firm competition in his line was not very great, and profits being large it was not difficult for a diligent and capable man to make a fortune in a short time. Australia was then truly a land of gold, not alone to be dug up from the bosom of mother Earth, but to be won in heaps in honest and active business. Among those who made money in this latter fashion, Mr. Vallack may be counted. Not by any chance circumstances, not by being lucky, did he win his way, but it was by close attention to business, and by care in all matters connected with his business, that his success was so great as it has been. Diligence, care, and patience will in the end place those who practise them within the reach of all that they desire on the earth. This has been illustrated in very many cases, but none more clearly than in that of Mr. Vallack's. With the one object in view—to win a large fortune ; to reach to the feet of the Golden Goddess—he ever worked hard and with steadiness, and these qualities, aided by his natural ability, placed him in the position he now holds of being one of the wealthiest merchants in Sydney.

The firm of Gardiner and Co. was not long before it took a high position among the importing houses in the colony, and this position it has held for many years. Much of its success has been owing to the great business tact and ability displayed by Mr. Vallack since his joining it as partner. With the success of the firm as the principal object in his life, it is not to be wondered at that it has taken the leading place among the other houses of its kind in Sydney. A man is best judged by the men among whom his business takes him, and a man's work is a fair criterion of his capacity. Both these tests may be applied

to Mr. Vallack. The splendid business which the colony now sees is mainly of his doing, and the success of Gardiner and Co. is generally admitted by all commercial men to be owing to Mr. Vallack. He is considered to be the life and soul of the business. To anyone who has seen the warehouse of Messrs. Gardiner and Co. it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that it is the largest house of its kind in Sydney. Quite lately the new premises opened in York-street, and to which the business has been transferred from George-street, show the world the magnificent proportions of the trade done by the firm. Complete in every respect, it is one of the finest architectural ornaments the city possesses.

Devoted all his life to his business, and so keeping away from the turmoil of public life, Mr. Vallack is unknown in municipal and Parliamentary affairs. He has chosen to live in a private station, and to be known only to the circle of his immediate friends. The Legislative Assembly offers no inducement to him to enter it, but he is satisfied to fulfil the duties of his life as a private, upright, and hardworking citizen.



E^{DW.} IRBY.

Edward Irby, Esquire.



IT is a long step from the scientific study of the military profession to sheep-farming in Australia, and in the subject of this memoir it has been one that was of benefit to himself and to the country of his adoption. True, the glory which falls to the lot of a soldier does not come in the way of a squatter, but more substantial and useful rewards fall to his share. If he does not gain medals and a place in the records of brave men and deeds, he accumulates a fortune, and takes his place among those men whose works will give a new nation to the world. His position in the world is as useful—or it may be made useful—and its influence in the works of peace are of more value than the fame of a hero of battles and carnage. The destroyer is second to the creator—the latter develops the higher qualities.

Edward Irby was born in Hampshire, England, in 1821, and was the fourth sort of the Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, of Cottisbrook. He was brought up with the intention of becoming a soldier, and with that view he entered the Military Academy, Woolwich, in order to prepare himself for his future career. But the original intention could not be carried out, as, whilst pursuing his studies, he was struck down by a severe illness, which necessitated immediate cessation of his work, and he was compelled to leave the Academy. His health was so much affected that he found it necessary to seek a change of climate, and, on the advice of his friends, he came out to Australia in 1842. Landing in Sydney, he looked about for something to do, and after staying in town for twelve months he made up his mind to engage in pastoral pursuits. In order to learn all that was necessary to enable him to conduct a station he visited Mr. Windeyer's station, and stayed there for some years, during which time he learned the mysteries of sheep and cattle breeding, and obtained much information that was useful to him in after life. Before leaving this, his first place in Australia, he had become manager for Mr. Windeyer, and in many ways had been of considerable service to that gentleman. After leaving he bought the large and extensive run of "Bolivia," from Sir Charles Roberts, and

carried it on in a most successful manner. This station consists of 100,000 acres of land, and carries a large number of sheep and cattle. Mr. Irby is still interested in the place, and works it in an intelligent and admirable way. The estate is managed by his son, Mr. Irby, jun., and Mr. Thomas Keating, while Mr. Edward Irby resides at Tenterfield in a private manner. He has acquired a good fortune, and is now enjoying the repose he so well deserves. "Bolivia" is still the main source of his wealth, and from year to year it is improving in value from the manner in which it has been developed by intelligent work. It is by constant attention to the soil that a run can be made to pay, and by a judicious choice of stock is pastoral work profitable. The advance of this country has been mainly due to the wool which has been exported to all parts of the world, and to the squatters must be given the credit of mainly pushing this advance. Notwithstanding the enormous mineral wealth of Australia, the country has been made by the squatters, and their product—wool—will for years to come be the principal source of the riches of this glorious southern land. Though it is now altogether exported, the time will not be long coming when our own products will be manufactured in Australia, and in the future great development of the wool industry many other rich and profitable industries will have to be undertaken. And so upon our sheep will we have to depend for our success and greatness in the world of commerce.

Mr. Irby has never been an active man in the political world, as he has found that his time was fully occupied by his own private business. He did not at any time feel justified in turning to politics, as the duties imposed upon him by being the father of a family were the first and most important to be performed. However, he has always been a zealous churchman, and in all ecclesiastical matters he has been found taking a lively interest. Desirous of seeing the service of the Church of England carried out strictly according to the old ritual, he has always been the enemy of innovation in the church service, and when, during the episcopate of the late Bishop Barker, there appeared to be a tendency to introduce Ritualism into the Protestant Church, Mr. Irby was one of those who interviewed the Bishop on the matter. He protested strongly against the innovation, and his words had much influence upon the subsequent action of the Bishop. This bold stand taken by Mr. Irby and his colleagues showed clearly that the Protestants of New South Wales were not inert or heedless on the subject of their church. Although in Australia the private interests of individuals absorb their attention to the sacrifice of many other duties, it has always been found that religion is still a matter in which they

will move actively when the occasion for action arises. Mr. Irby married a daughter of Mr. Archibald Windeyer, of Maitland, and has a family of six sons and two daughters. His sons are engaged in various professions, and all are proving worthy sons of a worthy father. The policy held by Mr. Irby, as being of the greatest benefit to Australia, is Free-trade between the various colonies, and Protection against the outside world. This is is not the place to discuss this question, but there can be no doubt that the opinion held by Mr. Irby, whether the best or worst, has been honestly arrived at, and is conscientiously held.

Captain W. Cracknell,

HUNTER RIVER LIGHT HORSE.



RIDICULE has been heaped upon our volunteer soldiers by outsiders who know nothing of the difficulty that attends the maintenance of unpaid troops in this country. That a man will give up time and spend money upon the preparation of himself for an event which is not likely to happen is not to be expected from every man who at first offers his services. Moreover, as no material benefit accrues from donning a uniform and shouldering a gun, when the first glamour wears off, there follows a great and rapid falling away from the ranks. This is and may be checked by the tact and skill of the commanding officer, and it is to the captains of companies that credit is due for the continuance of corps of volunteer soldiers. A commanding officer who devotes himself to his troops or his company must be ready to suffer much personal inconvenience, and a not small expenditure of money in order to keep his men up to even a moderate standard. This being given, when great proficiency is shown it may be concluded that the captain has been hardworking and skilful in his profession. It is in our officers that we fail, and were a better body of leaders to be found there is small doubt but that in New South Wales there would be established a large and reliable body of well-drilled defence troops. Were all our officers like Captain Cracknell, the ridicule that is at present so freely bestowed would be turned into praise, and more credit would be given to those who devote such attention to the development of a healthy military spirit among us.

Men of active minds always have pet subjects of interest, on which they bestow more than the ordinary amount of attention. Mr. Cracknell is not without his, which takes the shape of draught horses. For this he deserves the greatest credit, as the breeding and rearing of such must be of the greatest use to the district and to the country generally. In such a pursuit as the breeding of useful horses, if conducted with skill and care, money is not wasted, nor is energy expended to no purpose. A definite tangible result is obtained,



CAPT. CRACKNELL.

advantageous both to him who is satisfying a personal desire and to the nation generally. Good work is done by the individual which may be looked upon with pride, and the country obtains improved means of developing its resources. The manner in which Mr. Cracknell has pursued his design has been productive of the best consequences. Among the buyers of draught stock his name has become well and widely known, and in the markets of West Maitland his stock commands the highest prices. Not alone does he buy and sell horses, but he also has several teams constantly engaged in work. As a carrier, he is prompt and quick, and has won the confidence of the public. He has been engaged in large carrying works since he began business, the principal one being the conveyance of the stores and plant in connection with the Maitland water works. This was a large undertaking, there being 2000 tons of material to be removed. The work was accomplished with great satisfaction to all concerned, and Mr. Cracknell was highly complimented upon the manner in which he performed the work, special commendation being given to the enterprise shown by him in attempting such an undertaking—being his first experience in work of that nature. Together with the bakery and carrying businesses, he has a large produce store, and has been for many years contractor for various articles to the gaol at Maitland, which contracts he at present holds.

William Cracknell is the son of Mr. Richard Cracknell, one of the late proprietors of the *Maitland Mercury*, and was born at West Maitland on 8th May 1857. He was educated in the High School, West Maitland, where he went through the usual course of study, and on leaving he at once obtained employment in the store and mill of Messrs. Solomon, Vindin and Co., of his native town. Here he learned regular habits, and became familiar with the conduct of business, so that before long he was able to leave that employment and take upon himself the management of his father's bakery business. This he did with satisfaction to his father for a considerable time, and showed such enterprise, steadiness, and ability that he in the end obtained for himself the whole business when his father retired. Ever since that event he has carried on the bakery, enlarging its scheme of operations, and by his energy making it and his name well-known in the north. Like most of the men who have got on in Australia, he did not confine himself to one branch of business only, but in 1877 purchased the mill of Messrs. Nott, Ward and Co. Here he carried on the manufacture of flour for ten years, until 1877, when he was offered a large sum for the premises by the Maitland Brewery Company, who were desirous of obtaining them for the purpose of a brewery. The mill changed hands, and Mr. Cracknell purchased his present place of business in Elgin-street from Mr. W.

Relton, produce merchant. Here he erected a large and commodious bakehouse suitable for the requirements of his growing business, and in other ways considerably improved the property. His active spirit always urged him to keep advancing with the times, and he was ever striving to keep in the front rank. Such men are sure to be recognised sooner or later by their fellow-citizens, and later on we shall see that Mr. Cracknell was not passed over by those who knew him. The local distinctions that were possible to him fell to his share, and his action has always justified the confidence placed in him by his fellows.

For twelve years he has been churchwarden of St. Paul's, West Maitland, in which he has always taken the greatest interest, and by his attention to his voluntary duties he has gained the esteem of his pastor and his fellow-parishioners. He is also a member of the parochial council of the same church. During ten years he has occupied the position of Secretary to the Maitland District Council, where his business qualities have been highly appreciated. He has been for many years on the committee of the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association ; and in 1884 he was elected Alderman of the borough, which position he still occupies. When, in 1885, owing to the war scare that affected these colonies, there was a general rush to arms, and on all sides men were offering their services as artillery, cavalry, and infantry, the Hunter River Light Horse was formed. In a district where men were in plenty, and the best horses in the colony were bred, it is not to be wondered at that this troop became one of the most efficient in New South Wales. Joining the Light Horse as a trooper, Mr. Cracknell rose through every grade, corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant, when, on the resignation of the captain, Mr. Trenchard, he was promoted to the honourable position of Captain, which he still holds. Having the interest of the troop at heart, and being highly popular with the men, Mr. Cracknell has been able to make the Light Horse one of the most successful bodies of volunteer soldiers in New South Wales.



APPENDIX.

INTRODUCTION.



BIOGRAPHICAL work must of necessity be of great value when it is properly constructed, and when it embraces the lives of many men whose work has been of importance in the formation of the life of a country. The vast number of sketches collected and arranged in this work of "AUSTRALIAN MEN OF MARK" enables the reader to perceive how, in every walk of life, men have been busy in building up this Australian nation; and to the future historian this record will be of immense value, in providing him with materials for the chronicles of this great Southern land. A particular interest must necessarily be attached to the lives of many over and above the majority of those here given, and it is hoped that these biographies have been made as perfect as it was possible, by using the best matter that was obtainable.

Some of the lives that are chronicled in the portion of the work that follows cannot claim the same interest as those of well-known men whose names have become household words. Though they are the lives of private individuals only, they have, in their way, an appreciable value, in that they form a record of those who have been instrumental in forming the character of the colony, and in aiding its advance. From a review of them there can be gleaned a complete history of the growth and development of the mother colony, shown in the work of the individuals that compose her people. Each of these lives, though possessing an interest confined to but local limits, tells the tale of toil and work, danger met bravely and safely escaped, obstacles overcome and rewards won. There, too, can be traced the efforts of men who, without help, persevered with unflagging courage in their fight with the world, and who found in the end that these efforts were rewarded. Each of these men shows in himself a

characteristic phase of the advancement of the colony. They have, each of them, been instrumental in giving a colour to the life of New South Wales, and are important factors in the citizenship of the mother colony. Although the incidents of their lives may be to us of no very great importance—although they may not appear to be of any great influence in affecting the life of the country—yet, in time to come, the facts of their lives will be treasured as of incalculable price, in that they show what was the country's life in her early years, and how her personality and character were formed by her pioneers. This future value is what makes such a record of so much importance.

The Publishers, in presenting the "AUSTRALIAN MEN OF MARK" to their subscribers, do so in the confidence that it will be received with appreciation. The labour and expense entailed by this great publication have been willingly borne, knowing that it will be of such value to this great colony. They have no doubt as to the credit which this work will reflect upon the Australian colonies, for in excellence of production, skill in treatment, and perfection of detail, no such volumes have ever before been published in Australia. Their thanks are tendered to all who have aided in the production of this work—to those gentlemen whose biographies appear, for the information so willingly and freely given; to the writer and artist who have done such good work; and to the printer and binder who have given the subscribers such a handsome addition to their libraries.

With no further introduction, the Publishers present this portion of "AUSTRALIAN MEN OF MARK" to their subscribers, knowing that their efforts will be acknowledged, that the work will fulfil all expectations, and will be received with full satisfaction.

Sydney, March 1889.

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A P P E N D I X .

Norton, **The Hon. James**, was born in Sydney in 1824, and was educated at the school of Mr. W. Cape. His father was a leading solicitor in the city, and to him he was articled in 1843. Admitted in 1848, he became partner with his father until the death of the latter in 1862, when he joined the late Mr. W. Barker. At present he is head of the firm of Norton, Smith and Westgarth, in which are six partners. In 1869 he was elected a fellow of St. Paul's College in the University of Sydney, and he has been an alderman of Double Bay ward for several years. He is also trustee of various public institutions, and in 1879 he was appointed chairman of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Real Property Acts. The results and recommendations of the Commission were approved of, but owing to different causes, Parliament never gave them any consideration. In the same year he was called to the Legislative Council, and in 1884 accepted office as Postmaster-General in the ministry of Sir A. Stuart. He is a director of various important companies. Mr. Norton was married twice—first in 1830 to Miss Walker, of Tasmania; and again in 1862 to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. W. Stephens, of Sevens Church, Milnethorpe, Westmoreland, England. He resides at Ecclesburne, Ocean-street, Double Bay, Sydney.

Hixson, Francis, was born at Swanage, England, on 12th January 1833. He was educated at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and was appointed master's assistant to H.M.S. *Havannah* in 1847. After serving in New Zealand and the Islands, he was paid off in 1852, after which he was chosen as one of the surveying staff in the exploration of New Caledonia. The *Herald* and *Torch* proceeded to the island under the command of Capt. H. M. Denham, but found the French in possession. However, a good deal of useful surveying work was done, and after the *Torch* was sold, the *Herald* returned to England in 1861, and those engaged in the expedition received the thanks of the Admiralty. In 1858 Mr. Hixson was awarded the Humane Society's medal for saving the life of Mr. Ross in Shark Bay, Western Australia. After the *Herald* was paid off, Mr. Hixson passed for master in the Royal Navy. With Captain Sidney he surveyed the coast of New South Wales, and leaving the Royal Navy, he accepted the appointment of inspector of lighthouses and harbours in that colony in January 1863. After some time he was commissioned to form the Naval Brigade, which he did successfully, and of which ever since he has held the command. In 1871 Captain Hixson was appointed president of the Marine Board, in which capacity he has worked hard. Lately in the year 1888 he was appointed captain, commanding the naval forces of the colony. He married in 1861 the second daughter of the Hon. Francis Lord, by whom he has a family of four sons and three daughters. His residence is at Dawe's Point, Sydney, overlooking the harbour of Port Jackson.

Garrard, Jacob, J.P., M.L.A., was born at Harwich, Essex, England, in 1846. He arrived in this colony with his brother from New Zealand in 1860, where he was apprenticed later on to the engineering trade. In 1867 he settled in Sydney, and for a number of years fulfilled engagements with the leading engineering firms—Mort's Dock Engineering Co., Messrs. P. N. Russel and Co., and the A.S.N. Company. Mr. Garrard, while thus employed, took a very prominent part in the adaptation of the eight hours system of labour to his profession, and he has many times acted as an arbitrator in labour disputes. In 1879 he was elected an alderman of the south-east ward of Balmain, and in 1880 he was returned to Parliament as the first and only representative of that suburb. At the next general elections he was elected as senior member; he was elected again at the head of three members in 1885, and having accepted the Public Works portfolio in Sir John Robertson's ministry, he was returned unopposed by his constituency, and finally in 1886 he was returned to Parliament at the head of the poll. Mr. Garrard has carried through Parliament several important labour laws, is at present Deputy-Chairman of Committees, is a member of the Elections and Qualifications Committee, and holds other responsible offices, besides being a magistrate of the colony. He is at present engaged in business as an auctioneer and estate agent, and in 1870 married Miss Cavill.

Farnell, **The Late Hon. James Squire**, of Hill View, Boulevard, Petersham, was born in Pitt-street, Sydney, in 1825. After leaving school he carried on horticultural pursuits for many years at Ryde, and entered Parliament for the first time in 1860 as the representative of St. Leonards. He has represented several other constituencies, and was appointed Minister of Justice in the Dibbs Government, but resigned next day on account of an offensive letter from the Minister for Lands. Mr. Farnell has been in three ministries, and was once Prime Minister. He was nominated a member of the Legislative Council in 1884. He last sat as member for Redfern. His son, Mr. Frank Farnell, is member for Central Cumberland. Mr. Farnell was P.G.M. of the N.S.W. Constitution, Masonic Lodge. Mr. Farnell died in 1888.

De Courcy Browne, **Thomas Frederick**, M.L.A., was born in Malta, and belongs to an old Irish family, originally from Devonshire, the first of the family who settled in Ireland being John Browne, the first Protestant Archbishop of Dublin in 1546. Mr. De Courcy Browne was educated in Ireland, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, and arrived in Victoria in 1853. He has ever since been connected with the mining industry, and has been a chairman of various mining courts and boards in the Eastern colonies. He established a code of mining laws in British Columbia, and is the author of several handy books on the mining laws of this colony. Mr. De Courcy Browne formerly represented Mudgee in the Legislative Assembly, and is at present member for Wentworth. He is Grand Inspector of Masonic lodges in this colony, and is editor of the *Freemason*.

Tunks, William, born in 1816 on the Nepean. He was a short time in the building trade, and afterwards was a contractor for the telegraph line between Sydney and Albury. In 1864 he came to North Shore, Sydney, where he took great interest in the progress of the place. He was elected the first Mayor of St. Leonards, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining the fine reserve for the people. He was the principal promoter of the "Penny Bank" and the School of Arts. Mr. Tunks was married and left a family of five children. He was a good cricketer, and had been captain of the New South Wales team that played against Victoria. He, for some time, represented North Shore in the Legislative Assembly, and died in 1883.

Trickett, **The Hon. William Joseph**, was born at Gibraltar on 2nd September 1844, and came to New South Wales with his father in 1852. His father was in the Royal Engineers, and started the Mint in Sydney. Mr. Trickett was educated at St. Phillip's Grammar School, and at the Sydney Grammar School, where he distinguished himself, and which he left for the law, into which profession he was admitted as a solicitor at the age of twenty-two. He served his articles with Messrs. Holdsworth and Garrick, and afterwards joined Mr. Piggott, with whom he conducted a large practice. He has been mayor of the borough of Woollahra, and for eight years represented Paddington in the Legislative Assembly. In 1888 he was raised to the Upper House. In 1883 he was Postmaster-General under Sir Alex. Stuart, and in 1884 became Minister for Public Instruction. Mr. Trickett has also been chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker in the Assembly, and has during his public career taken an active part in all debates. He is also a justice of the peace, and has acted on many boards and trusts, and has been instrumental in having stipendiary magistrates appointed. He is an ardent supporter of all branches of sport, and by travel has increased the advantages that he derives from the possession of many good qualities. He resides at Fairlight, Woollahra, Sydney, where his hospitality is well known.

Billyard, William Whaley, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, on 8th March 1815, and was educated at Ollerton and at Doncaster. In 1842 he was articled to Messrs. Niel and Bigsby, solicitors, of East Retford, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1837. After some time spent in the chambers of T. Tarman, Esq., B.L., he returned home, and entered into partnership with P. R. Faulkner, Esq., of Newark, in 1839. In 1845 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone, who then represented Newark, chairman of Quarter Sessions, and civil and criminal judge in the new colony of North

Queensland. In the September of that year, Mr. Billyard, in company with Colonel Barney, the new Governor, arrived in Sydney, on their way north, and in January 1846 they sailed for Port Curtis (now Gladstone) which had been selected as the capital of the new colony. On 26th January their vessel struck a reef at the entrance to Port Curtis, and the passengers had to live in tents for four months on Facing Island. When the second vessel with colonists arrived, she also brought the news that the formation of the new colony was abandoned, owing to a change in the English Government, and the whole party returned to Sydney. In 1851, Sir Chas. Fitzroy, Governor of New South Wales, appointed Mr. Billyard Crown Solicitor for the colony, with the right to private practice. Mr. Billyard soon made a good connection, but retired from the office when it was reorganised. In 1888, he took Mr. Andrews into partnership, and the financial department is under the management of Mr. W. P. Manning. The offices of the firm are in Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Colquhoun, George, was born at Woolwich, Kent, England, on the 23rd April 1830. His father had been a solicitor in Woolwich for many years, and was local solicitor to the Board of Ordnance. Mr. G. Colquhoun was educated for seven years at the Rev. Dr. Smithers' school, Greenwich and was admitted an attorney of the Courts of Westminster in 1851. After practising for a time in Woolwich he came out to this colony in 1853, and was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, where he has been practising ever since. Mr. Colquhoun is now a member of the firm of Allen and Allen, Phillip-street—established in 1824. It may be mentioned that the subject of this notice was admitted at the Queen's Bench, England, on the 5th May 1851, and that he was made a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery on the following day.

Faithful, **Henry Montague**, was born at Springfield, near Goulburn, in 1847, and was educated in Sydney by the Rev. W. H. Savigny, and afterwards at King's school. He took his B.A. and M.A. degrees at the Sydney University, and two years later was articled to the late Mr. Thomas Icton, solicitor. He was admitted in 1873, and then joined Mr. George C. T. Icton, elder brother of his present partner, and upon Mr. George Icton's death Mr. Thomas Henry Icton joined the firm of which Mr. Faithful is now senior partner, and manages the conveyancing department.

Fisher, Donnelly, is a native of Sydney, and there received his education. He is now the head of the firm for which he signed articles. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1875. The firm of Fisher, Ralfe and Salway is one of the oldest in the city. The grandfather and uncle of Mr. Fisher were the two first barristers in New South Wales. He is notary public and also commissioner for South Australia. The firm to which Mr. Fisher belongs are solicitors for the Joint Stock Bank, and the Federal and Mutual Life Association.

Williamson, John, was born in the north of Ireland, and arrived in the colony when only two years old, in 1840. He was educated at Lyndhurst College, and took a first prize there, and then went on the staff of the *People's Advocate*, a paper which expounded Dr. Lang's political views. He then served articles to Mr. T. E. Robberds, and was admitted as an attorney and solicitor in 1866. Mr. Williamson is one of the oldest members of the Law Institute. He is a general practitioner, and also takes a keen interest in politics and in public schools. Of a charitable disposition, he ever seeks the welfare of the poorer classes, and he has a magnificent collection of fine art works. Mr. Williamson is one of the Commissioners of the Melbourne Exhibition.

Brady, Arthur Joseph, was born in Sydney, and was educated at Lyndhurst College. He was then articled to Mr. R. B. Smith, was admitted as a solicitor in 1877, and appointed managing law clerk to Messrs. Allen and Allen for three years. In 1880 he started alone at 89 Elizabeth-street as a solicitor, and he is a general practitioner.

Want, Sydney Alfred, was born in Sydney in 1844. He served his articles with Mr. Randolph John Want, his father, and was admitted a solicitor in 1867 on the motion of the Solicitor-General. He is a notary public and a commissioner for all the colonies, and the firm are solicitors for the Commercial Bank, Sydney, the Union Bank of Australasia, the Bank of New Zealand, Commercial Bank of Victoria, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Oriental Bank, Australasian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company, and various insurance companies.

Shepherd, John, solicitor, 1177 Pitt-street, Sydney, was born in Victoria, but served his articles and was admitted as a solicitor in New South Wales. He has since been practising in Sydney, and also takes a great interest in political matters, having been twice a member of Parliament—once for the district of Wellington and once for the electorate of East Macquarie. He is a commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand and Fiji, and is a justice of the peace for the colony of New South Wales.

Rofe, Alfred, was born in Sydney in 1841, and served articles to Mr. George Evans, of Messrs. Holdsworth and Evans. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1879, and then practised for a few months with Mr. Gibbes. Since then Mr. Rofe has been alone, and carries on the practice of his profession at 132 Elizabeth-street. His son, a Master of Arts of the Sydney University, is with him in his office, and will shortly become a partner. Mr. Rofe does an all-round practice, but chiefly conveyancing. He has always taken a great interest in Freemasonry, and is a member of the committee for preparing the amalgamation of the Masonic lodges. He is now District Grand Treasurer, and has been District Grand Master.

Shand, Robert, is managing partner of the new reservoir water works at Prospect for the Sydney water supply, and was born in Glasgow in 1853. He arrived in Australia in 1854, and at fifteen years of age was appointed to a clerkship in the National Fire Insurance Company. After three years he became accountant in various offices, and was next, chief accountant of the Ballarat and Creswick railway. He was also on the Ballarat water works, then on the construction of the Goulburn Valley railway, and on crossing to New South Wales was engaged on various railway lines. Finally, he was manager for Mr. M'Guigan, contractor for the Prospect water works, and that gentleman dying, Mr. Shand, who was executor, sold the contract, and retained the position of manager.

Kemp, William Edmund, was born in this colony in 1831. On finishing his education he was articled to the late Mr. Edmund Blacket. In 1854 he entered the Government service as foreman of works to the Colonial Architect. In 1857 he left the service and practised privately at his profession in the city until 1872, when he re-entered the Government Service as clerk of works to the Colonial Architect. In June 1880 he was appointed to his present position of Architect for Public Schools. This position incurs the responsibility of taking charge of all the public school buildings of the colony, and to design and construct new buildings. During the first three years of the passing of the present Public School Instruction Act, the amount of work necessitated the employment of a staff of twenty-seven. The number has since been reduced to eighteen. Mr. Kemp is a married man, and owns property both in Sydney and Newcastle.

Lewis, William Arthur, of the firm of Miller and Lewis, licensed surveyors, of 126 Pitt-street, was born in this colony in 1861, and is the eldest and only son of Mr. S. H. Lewis, manager of the Sydney and Suburban Building Association. Mr. W. A. Lewis was educated in Sydney at Fort-street, and passed his examination as a cadet for the purpose of becoming a draughtsman and a surveyor, and he was further examined for the post of field assistant; and after three years' experience in the field he underwent a further examination, when he passed as a licensed surveyor. That was in 1883, and he immediately got an appointment under the Government, with whom he remained for two years as a temporary staff surveyor. He then went into private practice with Mr. Miller, a son of Mr. T. Miller, manager of the Equitable Building Society; and the firm have conducted the practice of their profession since that time at 126 Pitt-street.

Stephen, Arthur Winbourne, J.P., licensed surveyor, is the eldest son of the late Canon Stephen, who was the eldest son of Sir Alfred Stephen. Mr. Stephen was educated in this colony at the school of the Rev. John Pendrill, Glebe Point, and after completing his scholastic education was articled to Mr. A. C. Betts, district surveyor of Monaro. He commenced the practice of his profession in Pitt-street, Sydney, in 1878, and later on removed to Fitzzevan chambers, Castlereagh-street, where he is at present established. Mr. Stephen was appointed a licensed surveyor in Sydney in 1882, and in the following year was licensed under the Real Property Act. He was made a licensed surveyor of Victoria in October 1887, and in November of the same year was appointed under the Transfer of Land Act. Mr. Stephen is a magistrate of this colony, and formerly held a similar appointment in Victoria, but resigned in 1888.

Marshall, Thomas, is a native of Sydney, New South Wales. He served articles to Mr. George Evans, of Holdsworth and Evans. About the year 1873 he was admitted as a solicitor, and started practice alone in Pitt-street, which he is still carrying on. Mr. Marshall has the management of many estates. He was the first vice-commandore of the Sydney Amateur Sailing Club, and is still vice-president of the same club. The Mayor's Cup was won by Mr. Marshall in 1887 on his yacht the *Asteroid*.

Cowdery, Charles, C.E., Fitzzevan chambers, is a native of Kent, England, and was born in 1845. He was educated in England, and was for some years connected with the well-known railway contracting firm—Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, as well as with other firms of a like nature. From these circumstances Mr. Cowdery came to the colony in 1867 with a wider and more thorough knowledge of engineering than most others in his profession. On his arrival in New South Wales he was engaged on the Northern railway line, and next for some time at the large

Hill End mines in conjunction with his brother, Mr. George Cowdery, the present Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines. He also published a trigonometrical survey of the district, and then proceeded to England to acquaint himself with sanitary works. Having gained the requisite information by close study and observation he returned, and established himself in Fitzzevan chambers, where he is now carrying on the practice of his profession. Since his arrival in 1886 Mr. Cowdery constructed and completed the Rosehill railway line running to the Racecourse.

Cowdery, Edward H., licensed surveyor, Fitzzevan chambers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, is a native of the colony, and was born in 1864. He is the third son of Mr. George Cowdery, Engineer for Existing Railways, and after leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr. Mountain, M.I.C.E., City Surveyor of Sydney. At the completion of his apprenticeship Mr. Cowdery began the practice of his profession, and he has already by his ability and assiduity gained the confidence of a number of business people. With keen foresight he has already secured some valuable property at Strathfield, where is erecting a private residence.

Reuss, Ferdinand Hamilton, is a native of London, and was born in 1821. He became a civil engineer in England under the firm of Robert Stevenson, and he then went to New York as resident engineer on the New York-Eirie railway. Mr. Reuss landed in Melbourne in 1851, and later on came to Sydney, setting up for himself as architect and surveyor. He has been most successful, and is now residing at 72 Pymont Bridge-road on his own property. In 1878 he married a daughter of Dr. Coham, of Hobart.

Thompson, Herbert Samuel, was born in Sydney in 1855, and after his school days was articled to Mr. Reuss, senior, architect. In March 1878, Mr. Thompson commenced the practice of his profession, and has designed and carried out many important buildings, including eleven Congregational churches. He was second in a competition for the erection of a large Wesleyan church in Brisbane out of thirty-three designs submitted. He is a prominent Freemason, and is master of the Empress of India, Masonic lodge, as well as holding high offices in other lodges. Mr. Thompson has designed many large private residences in the suburbs.

Ross, David, is a native of Huntley, Aberdeenshire, where he was born in 1828. After leaving school, he was articled to Messrs. M'Kenzie and Mathews, architects, Elgin and Aberdeen. Then he went to Liverpool and Manchester, and obtained a complete knowledge of brick, cement, and iron constructions. He arrived in Melbourne in 1853, and for nine years followed his profession, and was one of the founders of the Victorian Institute of Architects. For many years following he resided in Dunedin, New Zealand, where his opinion was often called for in matters of architecture and building generally. Mr. Ross was a director of the Dunedin water-works, and soon after his arrival in Sydney in 1886, gained first prize for a design of the Newton town hall. He is now located in Victoria Arcade, Sydney. One of Mr. Ross' daughters has finished her artistic education at the South Kensington Museum, England.

Jaques, Alfred Edward, was born in Sydney, and was educated at the Sydney Grammar School. He was in 1870 admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and at first practised by himself, and afterwards as a partner in the firm of Jaques and Jaques, now Stephen, Jaques and Stephen. Mr. Jaques is a commissioner for taking affidavits in New South Wales, and is a notary public.

Laurence, Charles Albert, was born in the United States in 1844, and was educated there, and at the Commercial Academy, Sydney. He was at first a teacher, and then having served his articles with Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, was admitted a solicitor in 1867. Till 1887 he was a partner in the firm of Stephen and Laurence, afterwards Stephen, Laurence and Jaques, and he then left and began practising by himself at 12 Spring-street, as a solicitor, notary public, and commissioner for affidavits. Mr. Laurence has a high reputation as a common law and commercial and shipping lawyer.

Holdsworth, R., is a native of Yorkshire, and arrived in New South Wales in 1836. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1849, after serving his articles with Mr. W. Carr. Till 1866 he was in partnership with Mr. Rowley, and on the latter's death he joined Mr. Brown, and they remained together for eleven years. Mr. Holdsworth and Mr. Evans then entered into partnership, and the firm is still in existence. Mr. Holdsworth's *forte* is conveyancing, and he is a commissioner for taking affidavits, and is a notary public. He was also for some time a member of the Woolahra municipality.

Evans, George, was born at Islington, London, England, and arrived in New South Wales in 1852. He served articles to Mr. James Husband, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1862. From that year until 1879 he practised as a solicitor by himself, and then joined Mr. Holdsworth, with whom he is at present in partnership. He is a commissioner for taking affidavits for

Queensland, is a member of the City Improvement Board, and is one of the Council of the Law Institute. He is engaged chiefly in the common law and bankruptcy practice.

Thornley, Ambrose, was born in 1844. His father was a builder in Sydney for thirty-eight years, and was one of the first aldermen elected for the Glebe, which position he held until his death, twenty-eight years after. He was several times offered the position of mayor. Mr. A. Thornley was taken from school at the age of fifteen on account of ill-health, and assisted his father chiefly in clerical work. By assiduous attention, however, to the practical work, and by hard study in his spare hours under good masters, he became, at the age of twenty, a master builder, and carried on business till the age of twenty-eight. He was then elected architect for the Industrial Provident Building Society, and now holds the position of architect for the Excelsior Building Company. Mr. Thornley has also a large private practice as an architect, and has erected many public and private buildings, including churches, hotels, &c., and is a large property owner.

Stephen, Alfred Consett, is junior partner in the well-known firm of solicitors, Stephen, Jaques and Stephen. He was born in Sydney in 1857, and is a son of the late Montague Consett Stephen, who founded the above firm. He was educated in Sydney and at Tunbridge Grammar School, Kent, England, and went from the latter establishment to New College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1879, with honours in jurisprudence. He was subsequently articled to his uncle, Mr. S. A. Stephens, and passed as a solicitor in 1882, and was admitted as a partner in the firm of which he is still a member. Mr. Stephen is on the committee of the Industrial Blind Institution, is vice-president of the University Boat Club, and is a trustee of the School of Industry.

Minter, Alexander Robert, was born in New South Wales in 1854, was educated in the colony, and served articles to Mr. Randolph Want, of the firm of Want and Johnson and Co., solicitors. He was admitted as a solicitor about the year 1881, and joined the firm in 1883. Mr. Minter manages the common law and equity departments of the firm.

Ashdown, Archibald, was born in Hunter-street, Sydney, and was educated in this city. He served articles to Mr. John Davison of Pitt-street, and was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the 21st December 1872. He shortly afterwards started practice for himself, and has always practised alone. He is now established at 100 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Merrivale, G. M., of Gibbs, Bright and Co., Sydney, Newcastle, - Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide. The Sydney house was established in 1875 as a branch of the Liverpool firm, and Mr. W. G. Murray was appointed manager, which position he held till his death in 1888. He was assisted latterly by Mr. G. M. Merrivale, who now manages the business in connection with Mr. A. W. Meeks, who came to this colony from Adelaide in 1883. The firm are agents for the Eastern and Australasian Steamship Company Limited, the Union Insurance Society of Canton, the Anglo-Australian Steamship Company, Straits Insurance Company, Scottish Amicable Company, Caledonian and Australian Mercantile and Agency Company Limited, and a number of others. All the Australasian establishments trading as Gibbs, Bright and Co. are branch houses of the firm of Antony Gibbs and Son, London.

Sahl, C. L., of Rabone, Feez and Co., general merchants and importers, fire and marine assurance agents, 42 Pitt-street. This firm was established in 1856, and represents the Board of Hamburg Underwriters, the German Lloyd Marine, General Marine of Dresden, Australian Meat Company, and numerous other societies and companies in Europe. Mr. C. L. Sahl, the senior partner, was for many years engaged in planting in Queensland, and became a partner in the above firm in 1869. Mr. A. Bauer joined the firm in 1872, and became a partner in 1876. Mr. Sahl is the German Consul in Sydney. The business of this well-known and enterprising firm is steadily increasing.

Bailey, M., junior, of Wickham and Bullock Island Coal Company. This company was established in June 1883, and is situate at Newcastle. The capital was originally £70,000, and is now £90,000. All the necessary plant is attached to the mine, which gives employment to 200 men and boys, the present output of coal being 20,000 tons per week. The mine is under the immediate direction of a manager, and is under the general supervision of directors—Messrs. Garrett, Mackenzie, Corden, Saywell, and Wood. The offices in Sydney are under the control of Mr. Bailey, junior, 19 Bridge-street.

Nettheim, C., managing partner of Farleigh, Nettheim and Co. This firm, which was established in 1876, is now the principal leather and grindery house in the colony. At the time of its inauguration the members were Messrs. John Farleigh, Cosmann Nettheim, and the Mel-

bourne firm, Messrs. Michaelis, Hallenstein and Co. The success of the firm, which has progressed with steady strides to such a foremost place in the community, may be attributed in a great measure to the business tact and genial disposition of the late Mr. John Farleigh, who died in July 1885. Since his decease, the remaining partners have carried on the business in which Mr. Farleigh was such an important factor. The present managing partner of the firm, Mr. C. Nettheim, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1851, and his parents, though not well provided with this world's goods, spared nothing in giving him and his brothers an excellent education, which they have since turned to good advantage. Mr. C. Nettheim left Germany when only fifteen years old, and was for nine years after his arrival in Australia in the employ of Messrs. Michaelis, Hallenstein and Co., who afterwards entrusted him and the late Mr. Farleigh with the task of opening the branch business in Sydney, whose success has been indicated above. A few years ago the firm established a tannery at Concord, where they now produce the best leather of its kind in New South Wales, and the skill and enterprise of the members of the firm is shown by the fact that in the London market the leather of this firm holds its own with the best brands sent from the Australian continent, in spite of the prejudice which has hitherto existed against New South Wales leather.

Saywell, Thomas, managing director of Saywell's Tobacco Company Limited. The factory in connection with this company was first founded by Mr. Thomas Saywell many years ago, but the business grew to such large proportions that it was deemed advisable to form it into a limited liability company, the capital being fixed at £16,000. The present directors are:—Mr. J. H. Kelly (chairman), and Messrs. W. H. Tulloch, Thomas Colishaw, A. W. Gilles, and James Scroggie; and the managing director is Mr. Thomas Saywell, the secretary and accountant being Mr. John L. Salier. Since the company has been formed it has been paying its shareholders the guaranteed dividend of 10 per cent., while large balances have been every year paid in to the credit of the company. The consumption of colonial tobacco has marvellously increased of late years, and the extensive and modern machinery of the company, and the many appliances and conveniences of the large establishments under notice are taxed to the uttermost to keep pace with the great demand which has sprung up in Australia for the excellent tobacco manufactured by this firm.

Watkins, William, was born at Pembroke, South Wales, in 1822. His father, who was a builder and contractor, died when the son was only fifteen years of age, but the latter showed early evidence of capacity, especially as a mason, and at twenty-one years of age he was superintendent of the whole of the masonry work at the Portsmouth dockyards, and also had the construction and completion of the Martello Towers. He then visited America and France, and arrived in Adelaide in 1851, and from thence went to New Zealand for a short time. Finally, Mr. Watkins settled in Sydney as a builder and contractor, and in 1862 combined railway contracting with his other business, and with very satisfactory results. Among the works of his hands may be mentioned Levy's buildings, Wynyard-square, Reform Club, Sir Daniel Cooper's residence, City Buildings, Haymarket, Nepean River Bridge, Little Zigzag Railway, and many miles of railway in different parts of the colony. In 1869 he visited England with his family, and returning, engaged in his old business until the time of his death in 1878. Mr. Watkins was a county magistrate for his native county, England. He married Miss Martha Dalley, of South Wales, and has left three sons—the eldest Richard, a civil engineer, and the two others architects, and four daughters.

Abbott, Robert Palmer, was born in Ireland, and having come to the colony when very young was educated here. He served articles to Mr. Parry Long, and by assignment to Mr. Unwin, and upon the death of the latter to Mr. A. Little. He was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1854, and has been practising ever since, chiefly in Sydney, but also in New England. Having been returned as member of Parliament for Tenterfield, Mr. Abbott removed his residence to Sydney, where he has been since that time. He was a member of the Upper House from 1883 to 1888, but lately resigned. Mr. Abbott was the first Minister for Mines upon the formation of the Mines Department in 1874-75. He is a commissioner for affidavits for Queensland, and is a justice of the peace for that colony.

Waldron, George Charles King, was born at Kiama, New South Wales, in 1853, and was educated at the Rev. John Pendrell's school, Glebe Point, Sydney. He served his articles to Mr. A. H. McCulloch, jun., and was admitted as a solicitor in 1880. Shortly afterwards he started practice on his own account, and he is now established at 100 Castlereagh-street, Sydney. Mr. Waldron is a commissioner for taking affidavits for New South Wales, and is a Master of Arts of the Sydney University. For many years he played football with the University football team, being on the

committee of the club. Mr. Waldron takes a keen interest in sporting matters, and is at present master of the Sydney Hunt Club. He is the grandson of the late Captain Charles Waldron, of H.M. 39th regiment of foot, who served in the Peninsular war, and is honourably mentioned in Napier's history; and he is the son of the late Mr. G. K. Waldron, well known in connection with racing matters in this colony.

M'Kinnon, Gordon, was born in Scotland in 1856, and came out to Otago, New Zealand, in 1865. He was educated in Otago and in Melbourne, and was sent home to Scotland to learn the profession of an architect. In 1878 he returned to New Zealand, and then crossed to New South Wales and settled in Parramatta, where he has now been practising for six years. Mr. M'Kinnon has designed the principal architectural works in the township, amongst which may be mentioned the monument to Lady Fitzroy. His father and uncle were formerly large coal merchants in New Zealand, and the former is now shipping master of Port Chalmers. Mr. Gordon M'Kinnon is a property owner, being the possessor of four or five houses. He is a married man, and has three children.

Rigney, The Right Reverend Monsignor, was born in Ireland in 1814. He studied for the priesthood, was ordained in 1837, and with seven other young priests arrived in the colony in 1838. All save one of his afterwards distinguished companions have gone to their well-earned rest, but Archdeacon Rigney still labours unwearingly in his noble calling. On his arrival in the colony Dr. Polding and five priests divided the work of the Australian continent, and to-day there are three archbishops, fourteen bishops, and five hundred priests. Father Rigney's first charge was that of the Illawarra district, and in 1845 he was appointed to the penal settlement at Norfolk Island. While *en route* thither he was recalled on account of the abolition of the penal settlement at the island, and was then appointed to the pastoral charge of the whole of the New England and Liverpool Plains district. Thence he came to Patrick Plains in 1848, and in 1857 he was appointed to the important mission of Moreton Bay, as Dean of Brisbane. In 1862 he came to Camden, and in 1868 was appointed Archdeacon of the Archdiocese. While in charge of the Balmain district he was entreated by his aged mother to visit her in Ireland, and he was by the generosity of his fellow labourers enabled to comply with the wish of her declining days. He also visited Rome, was presented to Pius IX. on the day on which that Pontiff had been twenty-five years on the pontifical throne, and in 1872 returned to Sydney. Since 1874 the Archdeacon has been in charge of the Parramatta district, and is honoured and beloved by his own people, and by all who have during his long and arduous pilgrimage been brought in contact with him. He is president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Association, Parramatta, and is connected with most of the benevolent societies of the town.

Moore, William Little, was born at Rockcorry, county Monaghan, Ireland, and arrived in this colony in 1862 when very young. He was educated here, served articles to Mr. J. F. Fitzhardinge, of Pitt-street, and was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court in 1863. On his admission he started the practice of his profession in conjunction with Mr. Spain, and since that gentleman's death Mr. Moore has carried on the business of the firm above, but still under the title of Spain and Moore, at the Exchange-buildings, Bridge-street. Mr. Moore is a notary public and commissioner for affidavits, and he is a graduate of the Sydney University, having taken his M.A. degree in 1880. He is also captain of the Campbelltown Reserve Volunteer Infantry.

West, William John, was born at Canterbury, near Sydney, New South Wales, and was educated in this colony. He served his articles to Mr. John Williamson, of King-street, and was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in September 1881. In January 1882 Mr. West started the practice of his profession by himself. His office is at No. 53 Hunter-street, and he has a good all-round practice.

Dodds, Alexander James, was born in Maitland, and served articles to the late Mr. S. C. Brown, of Sydney, a leading solicitor, and a member of the firm of Holdsworth and Brown. Mr. Dodds was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1877, and after managing Mr. Brown's office for some time he went to England for two years. On his return he became manager for Messrs. Morton and Smith, but at the end of two years he began the practice of his profession on his own account, and in 1883 he joined Mr. R. P. Abbott, the firm bearing the name of Abbott and Dodds. Their offices are at 48 Castlereagh-street. Mr. Dodds is a commissioner for affidavits for Queensland. He holds a commission as captain of the New South Wales Cavalry Reserves, of which Lord Carrington is the honorary colonel.

Thompson, John Malbon, was born and educated in Sydney. He was admitted in 1854, and practised in Sydney for a short time, and then went to Queensland and for about twenty-five years practised in Ipswich. Next

he went to Brisbane and was admitted to the bar there, and got struck off the rolls as attorney in order to become barrister. He was a member of Parliament in Queensland, and in 1869 was elected for Ipswich. In 1881 he returned to Sydney and has practised there as a solicitor ever since. Whilst in Queensland, he was Minister for Lands in the Palmer Government, and was commissioner for affidavits for Queensland. In 1879 he was Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. Mr. Thompson was also offered a judgeship in Queensland, but refused this offer. He also received an offer from Mr. Griffiths, late Premier, to be judge of the northern district court, and he also received another offer of a district court judgeship, with a promise of a Supreme Court judgeship.

Deane, William, with his brother Henry Deane and his son William Smith Deane, form the firm known as Deane and Deane of 50 Elizabeth-street. Mr. William Deane and his brother were born in Tasmania. They both served articles in Sydney. Mr. W. Deane was admitted in 1864, and was then joined by his brother. He is a notary public, and his brother is commissioner for affidavits for all the Australian colonies, except Fiji. Mr. W. Deane takes conveyancing, and Mr. Henry Deane common law and equity.

Simpson, Edward Percy, was born and educated in Sydney. In 1881 he was admitted as a solicitor, and joined the firm of Want, Johnson and Co. In 1883 Mr. Simpson was made commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales only, and he is now a member of the firm of Want, Johnson and Co.

Ralfe, Henry, was born at Port Macquarie, and received his education in Tasmania, and was there admitted as a solicitor in 1878. When he arrived in New South Wales in 1879 he was admitted there also as a solicitor. He was a member of the present firm of Fisher, Ralfe and Salway. Mr. Ralfe is a notary public and commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales and Queensland.

Blackmore, Samuel Fry, is a native of Devonport, England. He signed articles and served his apprenticeship in that country, and in 1853 arrived in New South Wales, where he at once started practice. After practising at Goulburn and Albury for some time he came to Sydney in 1884, where he now resides. He is commissioner for affidavits for this colony. Mr. Blackmore was twice mayor of Albury, and was very popular there.

Mackinlay, Adam, solicitor, 122 Elizabeth-street, was born in Scotland, and arrived in the colony in 1854. He served his articles to Messrs Deane and Deane, Sydney, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1870. He has always practised by himself as a solicitor, and is an all-round practitioner. Mr. Mackinlay is captain in the No. 3 Battery of New South Wales Volunteer Artillery, and has been a member of the corps for nearly twenty years.

Macnamara, Milbourne John, was born in Sydney, and was educated at Melbourne, at which University he took his B.A. degree. He served his articles in Melbourne, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1876, and in Sydney in 1877. For six years he practised in Deniliquin, and he then removed to Sydney. His present partner is Mr. Norton. He is a commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and is solicitor for the Australian Jockey Club, and a steward of the Rosehill Race Club. The firm are specially engaged in conducting actions in regard to land, and test actions against the Government. They also are solicitors for many of the banks and other financial institutions.

Amess, William, was born in Sydney, and served his articles in that city to Mr. Davis, who admitted him into partnership when he became a solicitor. His office is at Temple court, King-street, and his practice is chiefly conveyancing. Mr. Amess graduated at the Sydney University, and is now a Bachelor of Arts. He takes a great interest in sports, and is particularly well-known in football circles.

Munro, Alexander, is a native of Campbelltown, where he was born in 1847. He was educated at Balmain and at St. Andrew's College. From an early age he was engaged, in company with his father, at farming pursuits. The father of Mr. Munro possessed 500 acres in the district, which the son now holds. In 1882 he was elected alderman and mayor of Campbelltown, and also holds the position of town clerk. Mr. Munro married Miss Dawson, of Windsor.

Butcher, Robert, M.P., was a native of Liverpool, England, where he was born in 1834. On leaving school he entered the office of Gibbs, Bright and Co., where he remained for three years. In 1852 he sailed for Australia, and on his arrival he went to the gold-diggings, where he was not very fortunate. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and came to Sydney, where he started as a wine and spirit merchant. For five years in succession he was mayor of Woolahra, and was twice M.P. for Paddington. Mr. Butcher was also alderman for the City Council and a director of the Sydney Infirmary. His death took place on the 14th October 1888.

Jones, Charles Smith, of the firm of Jones and Jones, solicitors, 77 Pitt-street, Sydney, was articled to his present partner, his brother, Mr. John Booth Jones, and by assignment to the late Hon. S. C. Brown, M.L.C. He was admitted as a solicitor later on, and continued with Mr. Brown for a time, till he started in practice for himself. In 1882 his brother joined him. Mr. John Booth Jones is the senior partner of the firm, and was also articled to Mr. Brown. On his admission he practised in Mudgee, and then in Sydney, where he was appointed Examiner of Titles under the Real Property Act, resigning in 1882 to join his brother. Mr. C. S. Jones attends to the common law department, and his brother to the real property matters.

Woodgate, Edward W., assayer and metallurgist, of 321 George-street, Sydney, was born in New South Wales, and studied his profession under Professor Watt, late Government Analyst. On the completion of his study he went to Tasmania, where he practised for a short time as public analyst. For about four years afterwards he held an appointment for the Mount Bischoff Tin-mining and Smelting Company. After leaving Tasmania he practised in Sydney as public assayer for eighteen months, and was for two years mineralogist and assayer for the Sunny Corner Mining Company. Being compelled to resign, on account of his ill-health, he went to Sydney, and carries on his profession as mentioned above, Mr. Woodgate has had much experience in connection with many large mining and reduction companies, and has gained much scientific knowledge with regard to the treatment of metals, and he holds very good testimonials, which bear witness of his value as an assayer and metallurgist. He is a landowner, and lives on his own property at Annandale.

Withers, Joseph William, J.P., was born in New South Wales in 1844, and also received his education there. His brother is Mr. G. Withers, M.P., and he is also a brother of the late Mr. F. Withers. The subject of this notice is a magistrate of the colony, and represented the municipality of the inland town of Parramatta, and he is a resident of that town, in which he takes a great interest. The business of Messrs. J. W. and F. Withers, of 480 George-street, has been established for fifteen years, and the name is so well known in city circles for their enterprise that no mention is necessary here, and they showed their zeal for the advancement in city improvements by building the Royal Arcade. Mr. George Withers has been an alderman for Sydney for the last fifteen years.

Tayt, Albert Arthur, is a native of New South Wales, where he was born in 1859, being the fourth son of Captain Wm. Tayt, a commodore in the merchant service, and one of the earliest arrivals in the colony. Mr. A. A. Tayt was educated at North Shore and the Sydney Grammar-school, and qualified for an architect under Mr. Reuss and other leading architects of the city. He at once began business for himself, and has been engaged in many works of importance, among which are St. Mary's Sunday-school, Waverley; a church at Blackheath, besides works at Newcastle and at Campbelltown, and other places. Mr. Tayt has his offices in King-street, Sydney, where he carries on a good and high-class business. He has been a Fellow of the N.S.W. Institute of Architects for five years.

Backhouse, Robert Clarence, was born in Victoria in 1860, and was educated at the King's School, Parramatta, under Rev. G. F. MacArthur. On leaving school he served articles with his father, and completed his architectural studies in London. On his return to the colonies he started practice in Sydney in 1883, and in his capacity as an architect has planned many important public buildings as well as private residences. Mr. Backhouse carries on his profession at 317 George-street, Sydney. He is a member of the Institute of Architects, New South Wales.

Ryan, James Tobias, is a native of the Nepean River, New South Wales, where he was born in 1818. He received his education in the colony, and after leaving school he engaged in farming and grazing pursuits at Emu Plains. When Mr. Ryan bought his property at Emu Plains it had been cut up by the Government, having been up to that time the site of a penal settlement. His residence is known by the name of Emu Hall, in which he has lived for thirty years. Mr. Ryan then took up land on the Macquarie and Castlereagh Rivers, and became a squatter. He has traversed most of New South Wales and the adjoining colonies, and has also done a great deal to discover the resources of the country. Being a man of clear thought and speedy action, he entered Parliament as member for Nepean. During his parliamentary career he was a great friend of Dr. Lang. In 1838 Mr. Ryan married Miss M. Dempsey, and has a family of eight sons. He is now residing at Darlinghurst.

Garrett, Thomas William, was born at Wollongong, New South Wales, in 1858, and was educated at Newington College, Sydney, and also at the Sydney University. From 1876 to 1881 he served articles in the Supreme Court, in which he has always served. He is now registrar of probates under Government, and prior to this was in the common law and equity branches.

Nathan, Alfred Woodward, was born in Sydney in 1864, and finished his education at the Sydney Grammar School. When only sixteen years of age he matriculated at the Sydney University in 1880. In 1881 he served articles to the Hon. S. A. Stephen, then senior partner of the firm Stephen, Lawrence and Jaques. In February 1886 he was admitted a solicitor in Sydney, and was admitted as partner in the firm Stephen, Jaques and Stephen. Mr. Nathan now practises principally common law, in O'Connell-street. He is the youngest son of the late Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S.

Rogers, Francis Edward, was born in Sydney, and educated at the Sydney University, where he took the degree of B.A., M.A., and LL.D. In 1864 he was called to the bar in Sydney, and from 1870 until 1880 was Crown Prosecutor. In 1887 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel. He is one of the oldest barristers practising in Sydney. Mr. Rogers carries on his practice at 105 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Newell, Edward Thomas, was born in Newtown, Sydney, and received his education in Sydney. He served articles to the late Mr. William Teale, of King-street, of the firm of Teale and Garrett, and was admitted as a solicitor. For some time he was managing clerk in Mr. Teale's office, and on the death of Mr. Teale he commenced practice for himself, and is now practising at 458 George-street, Sydney. Mr. Newell has an all-round practice, and is alone. He has a fine residence at Chatswood, Lance Cove district.

Pennington, William George, was born in Clapham, London, in 1815, and received his education at the University College, London. He served articles in London, and was admitted as a solicitor in London in 1842. In 1849 he came to Sydney, and was admitted in October of the same year. From 1858 until 1861 he was a member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales. For twenty-seven years he held the position of secretary to the Court of Claims. Mr. Pennington is a commissioner for taking affidavits for New South Wales and Queensland, and he practises in Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

O'Connor, The Hon. Richard Edward, M.L.C., was born at Glebe Point, Sydney, in 1851. He was educated at Lyndhurst College, and at the Sydney Grammar School, and took the degree of M.A. at the Sydney University. In June 1876 he was called to the bar, and at once began practice in Sydney. In 1878 he was appointed Crown Prosecutor. He resigned in 1883, and since then has been practising in Sydney. In 1887 he was appointed to the Upper House.

Barton, The Hon. Edmund, is a native of New South Wales, having been born at the Glebe in 1849. Educated at the Grammar School and the University of Sydney, he showed great ability in all he undertook. In 1871 he was called to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Barton was elected member for the University in Parliament until it was disfranchised in 1880. He then became member for East Sydney, and on the death of Sir W. Allen, in 1883, he succeeded that gentleman as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. While a member he was active in the Land Acts Amendment Bill, and took a firm stand in support of the Education Act of 1880. As Speaker he has shown himself equal to any of his able predecessors, and his firmness in dealing with difficult questions is beyond doubt. On more than one occasion he has defended the constitution most ably and learnedly. As a young Australian he is looked to with eagerness by those who wish their country's good. In 1887, on the accession of Sir H. Parkes to office, Mr. Barton retired from the Speaker's chair, and was soon afterwards elevated to the Legislative Council. In 1889 he accepted office as Attorney-General under Mr. Dibbs as a declared protectionist.

Simpson, Hon. George Bowen, Q.C., M.L.C., was born near Parramatta, and educated at the King's College, Parramatta, under the Rev. Robert Forest, M.A. He finished at the Sydney University, and was called to the bar on the 8th November 1858. He was Attorney-General in Sir John Robertson's Administration in 1886, and was summoned by the Governor to a seat in the Upper House in December 1886. He held the office of Attorney-General until that Ministry resigned. On the 10th of February 1888 he was appointed to the same office in Sir Henry Parkes' Administration.

Roberts, James, was born in Sydney in the year 1844, and was educated at Wooll's School, Parramatta, and at other schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Queensland with Mr. John Lackey, and helped to form new stations where the foot of white man had never trod. After selling out, and suffering much from fever and ague, he came to Sydney and joined the public service. Taking up telegraphy he worked at Deniliquin, Yass, and Goulburn, and then entered the Lands Office in Sydney. After being here for four years he accepted the position of chief clerk in the tramway department, and was eventually made superintendent of traffic. In this onerous position he has shown much capacity, and a large and intricate business has been successfully carried on.

Smith, Clive, is a stock and share broker of 32 Hunter-street, Sydney. The firm is known by the name of Clive, Smith and Matheson. The object of the firm is to promote the mining industry by helping miners, as well as those who are interested in the minerals of the country. They also devote their attention to the formation of mining companies, and to the investment of English capital and colonial investments, more particularly in city and suburban properties.

Muller, Clemens, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1854. After the completion of his education, and having graduated at the High School, Aix-la-Chapelle, he left Germany and came out to the colony in 1882. He was employed as a draughtsman in Sydney in the firm of Blachman and Parkes, and was engaged in many important works of architecture, amongst them being the Australian Joint Stock Bank of Sydney, the Sydney Land Society, and the National Permanent Freehold Society, besides other buildings. Mr. Muller has now established himself as an architect at 286 George-street, Sydney, and is preparing designs for a music hall and school combined for the Melbourne International Exhibition, and also plans for town hall at West Maitland. He is also an adept at illuminated writing.

Samper, S., the manager of the Australasian Mining Exchange Company, Sydney, is well-known as a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the mining industry of the colonies. In 1888 he saw that, owing to the large transactions in the mining world, there was an immediate call for an open exchange, where buyer and seller of mining stock could be brought together. At once he opened such an exchange in George-street, which, such was its success, a company took over a month after its formation, and put it on the market in 100,000 shares of £1 each. To show the success of the venture, it has paid 50 per cent, on the paid-up capital, and its work is widely and favourably known in the mining world.

Levien, Robert Henry, was born at Singleton, New South Wales, and was educated at the High School, under the Rev. Andrew Armstrong. He served articles to Mr. J. Robey, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1871. Since 1880 he has been practising in Sydney, Maitland and Tamworth. His all-round practice is chiefly criminal practice. Mr. Levien is a member of Parliament for the Tamworth electorate, and has been senior member there since the new Electoral Act.

Colyer, Henry Cox, was born in Sydney in 1841, and was educated at the Sydney Grammar School and at the University, where he took his degree of M.A. He served articles to Mr. Robert Johnson, of the firm of Johnson and Johnson, and was admitted in June 1866. Shortly afterwards he started practice in Forbes, remaining there for two years. Then he came to Sydney, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Colyer practises chiefly conveyancing and ecclesiastical work; he takes an interest in ecclesiastical matters. His chambers are in Elizabeth-street, Sydney. The father of this gentleman was a well-known and respected colonist. Mr. Colyer, senior, came out as the surgeon of a ship containing partly convicts and partly emigrants.

Flynn, Joseph Alban, was born in New South Wales, and received his education at Lyndhurst College, and at the Sydney University, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He served articles to Mr. J. Williamson, of King-street, and was admitted in September 1882. Soon afterwards he started practice for himself, and carries on an all-round practice at 67 Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Mr. Flynn is commissioner for taking affidavits for New South Wales.

Sweetland, Benjamin Dorell, was born at Tenterfield, New South Wales. He received his education at the Newcastle Grammar School, and matriculated at the Sydney University in 1879. From 1880 he served articles in Sydney, and in March 1885 was admitted as a solicitor. In 1888 he started practice alone, in the Post-office Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, and carries on all-round practice. The father of this gentleman was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, where his father was stipendiary magistrate, and he is now manager of the Commercial Bank, Newcastle, New South Wales.

Long, Alfred Parry, was born in Sydney in 1848. After leaving school he spent some time in the office of his uncle (an estate agent), but was afterwards articled to Deane and Deane, solicitors; and in September 1870 he was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court. He remained as managing clerk to Deane and Deane for some years, and afterwards for many years was managing clerk to Holdsworth and Brown, and Holdsworth and Evans, solicitors, Sydney. Subsequently, in July 1886, Mr. Long was, on the recommendation of the leading solicitors in Sydney, appointed an examiner of titles, which position he holds at present. Mr. Long was married in 1885. He is a property-holder in the suburbs of Sydney.

Curtis, James M., was born in 1850, and educated in Sydney. He served articles to the late Mr. W. C. Curtis, and was admitted on the 12th July 1873. For some time he practised at Cooma, and then entered the firm of Gannon and Curtis in Goulburn. When he dissolved partnership he went to Albury and had a large practice there. When his brother, Mr. W. C. Curtis died, he came to Sydney, and has practised alone ever since. Mr. Curtis is commissioner for taking affidavits for New South Wales and Victoria, and is an authority on bankruptcy practice. He intends soon to enter politics, and give some of his time to the service of his native land.

Coonan, Walter Thomas, was born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1854, and was educated at Lyndhurst College, Glebe, Sydney. He served articles to Mr. John Williamson, of King-street, and was admitted in Sydney in 1874. For eighteen months he was practising in Forbes, and was returned as a member for the Bogan electorate in 1877. Then he came to Sydney, where he started practice, and has carried it on ever since. Mr. Coonan was in Parliament for eight years, first for the Bogan and then for Forbes.

Palmer, Linton C., is a native of Sydney, where he was born in 1862 and received his education at the Fort-street National School and at the Singleton Grammar School. On finishing his education he was articled to Mr. Percy Dove, of Sydney, and served two years with him. Next he served with a trigonometrical surveyor, and took the field with some of the best surveyors in the colony. Having passed his examination successfully he was appointed field assistant in the Metropolitan Survey office, under Mr. W. M. Gordon, and was selected to assist in carrying out the relief works at South Botany. He had 600 men under his directions, and was eventually placed in the sole charge of 1400 men at Beecroft in the "Field of Mars." This great work was conducted by Mr. Palmer with great ability, and was brought by him to a successful issue. After this he resumed his duties as a field assistant, and was engaged in carrying out large surveys. At last he retired from the Government service, and in 1888 started on his own account as a licensed surveyor at the Mutual Fire Chambers, Pitt and King streets. Mr. Linton Palmer is the eldest son of Mr. Charles M. Palmer, the present manager of the head office of the Bank of New South Wales.

Manby, Edward, was a native of Norfolk, England. In 1846 he was admitted as a solicitor in London, and practised for five years there. In 1854 he came out to Victoria, and practised for two years in Geelong; from there he went to Melbourne. In 1860 he was admitted in New South Wales, and practised at Twofold Bay, now known as Eden, and for a long time practised there. From 1869 to 1872 he practised in Sydney, and then went to Eden for twelve years. Mr. Manby died very suddenly on 8th October 1888.

Naghten, J. F., of the firm of Petsch, Doehling and Co., merchants, importers and agents, 32 Kent-street. The business was founded in London in 1878, and in Sydney in 1882, and it was also established in Melbourne, where one partner is at present manager, the two other partners residing in London. The Sydney branch is conducted by Mr. J. F. Naghten, who devotes himself to all matters connected with the business in this colony. The firm obtain all their supplies from the home manufacturers, who are superintended by the resident members of the firm in London. The principal class of goods imported by this firm are pianos, cement, wines and spirits, cigars, and gunpowder and cartridges. The London offices are at 64 Aldermanbury, London, E.C., and the colonial offices are at 7 William-street, Melbourne, and at Kent-street, Sydney. The firm are also agents for the Hydroline Sanitary Soap Powder, which is manufactured by Messrs. Harrison and Co., Leicester.

Roberts, J., manager of the Assets Realisation and General Finance Company Limited, which was formed in December 1887, to act as agents for the disposal of bankrupt estates, to acquire residuary estates and reversionary interests, and to deal with and manage the estates of deceased persons and mortgaged estates; also, to undertake liabilities, to dispose of profits, to hold shares, to raise and lend money, and to do all other things in furtherance of the above objects. The company has a capital of £200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each; and the subscribers to the memorandum and articles of association are fifteen of the leading merchants and financial agents of Sydney.

Iceton, Thomas Henry, was born in Sydney, and served articles to his father, who has since died. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1873, and remained in the firm of Iceton and Son for some time, after which he went up the country and practised at Bombala. On his brother's death Mr. Iceton returned to Sydney, and joined Mr. Faithfull. Mr. Iceton conducts the common law practice of the firm, whose offices are at 88 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Withers, Robert Alexander, journalist, and proprietor of the *Granville Express*, is a native of London, where he was born in 1848, and arrived in Victoria in 1853. He passed his young days with his parents at Great

Western, and his literary talents coming under the notice of Mr. N. Walter Swan, he became assistant editor to that gentleman. Since then Mr. Withers has been a journalist at Ararat, Pleasant Creek, and Stawell, and he was also engaged by the *Evening News* proprietary as parliamentary reporter, and later as special reporter to accompany Sir Henry Parkes in his tour round the world. Mr. Withers has a wide reputation as a humourist and tale writer, and among the products of his pen may be mentioned "Round the World in 1882," "Anglo-Saxon Capitals," and "Practical Nihilism." He is now sole proprietor and editor of the *Granville Express*. He is also District Chief Ruler of the Independent Order of Rechabites in New South Wales.

Dawson, John, was born in Lincolnshire in 1819, and at twelve years of age took the position of office clerk with Mr. John Acton, of Grimsley. After three and a-half years he came to Sydney with his family in 1835, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1847, when he went into partnership with Mr. Robb. Leaving him in 1863 he started on his own account next door, and it is worthy of remark that Mr. Dawson has been on this spot for the long period of fifty-one years. Within the last few years his son has joined him in the business. He is a notary public and a commissioner for taking affidavits for the different colonies, and he has also been twice offered a seat in the Upper House. He was for ten years captain of the South Sydney volunteers, but has now retired.

Macarthur, Leslie W. A., C.P.S. and J.P., was born at Heidelberg, Victoria, in 1856. His father was the late James Macarthur, one of the earliest explorers, who accompanied Leichhardt, and was for many years in public life in New South Wales. In 1839 Mr. James Macarthur, on a trip to Tasmania, was impressed by the Victorian coast. With Count Strezlecki, he explored the Gippsland district, and ascended the mountain now known as Mount Kosciusko. He died at Goulburn in 1862, and left his MSS. notes to the subject of this sketch. Mr. Leslie W. A. Macarthur was educated in England and France, and entered the Civil Service of the colony, and worked up to his present position. He was the youngest J.P. in the service, and held the position of C.P.S. in Kiama, Bega, Goulburn, and Nowra.

Sparkes, G. H., J.P., was born in Dublin in 1843, and served an apprenticeship as engineer and fitter, after which he joined the Imperial army, and served throughout the New Zealand war. He was in most of the engagements, and was wounded. Mr. Sparkes then retired, and coming to Sydney in 1870, engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he is still occupied. In 1879 he was elected an alderman for the borough of Camperdown. He has twice occupied the mayoral chair, and is a trustee of the Victoria Park and the Camperdown Park. He is also captain of the Newtown volunteer infantry, and in 1870 married in Auckland.

Boyd, J. T., of the firm Boyd and King, real estate agents and auctioneers, Pitt-street, Sydney. This firm, which was established in 1860, was first under the style of Gilchrist, Stubbs and Weston, then under that of Stubbs and Co. till 1881. The present members of the firm are Messrs. J. T. Boyd, Fitz A. Boyd, and G. K. King. Mr. Fitz Boyd arrived from New York in 1880, and at once devoted his attention to selling large properties. He is now starting a stock and station agency, and is erecting large stock yards at Liverpool. He takes a great interest in political matters, is a married man, and resides at Guildford. Mr. King has handled several very large estates, notably the Gosford Model Farm, the Moorbank farms, and church property at Liverpool. Mr. J. T. Boyd and Mr. King are both old colonists, having been here for the past twenty-five years.

Miller, Thomas, is a native of Hampshire, and came to Sydney in 1859. For two and a-half years he was engaged by Messrs. T. and A. Brown, Newcastle, and in 1864 he settled down to business for himself. His first connection with building societies was in 1870, with the Star Bowkett Building Society, No. 2, and he next joined the No. 4 Star Bowkett. He originated the Equitable Society, in Pitt-street, fourteen years ago, and still holds the management of that society. By Mr. Miller's foresight the land on which the present buildings stand was secured, and £10,000 has been since offered the directors, who at first demurred to the purchase of the land, for their bargain. Mr. Miller is a deacon of the Congregational Church, and has been attached to the Petersham church for a number of years. His son is a well-known surveyor in Sydney.

Sutton, Arthur William, Mayor of Five Dock, is a native of Manchester, where he was born in 1839, arriving in New South Wales in 1842. His father, the late Mr. John Sutton, was for many years an alderman of the city of Sydney, and in 1866 held the mayoral office. The subject of the sketch is a tobacconist, having taken the business of the late Mr. T. M. Leigh. For many years Mr. Sutton has been a magistrate of the colony, and after being chairman of the Five Dock School Board till the abolition of those institutions, he was elected first mayor of the municipality, and during the

sixteen years of the incorporation of the borough he has at many times held the same honourable position. Mr. Sutton is also a great supporter of all manly sports, and was for a long time a member of the Warwick Cricket Club, and was also treasurer for the Albert Cricket Ground Company.

Middleton, A. D., P.M., of Burrowa, was born in 1841, at Morpeth, N.S.W., and is the sixth son of the late Rev. G. A. Middleton, M.A., first incumbent of Christ Church, Newcastle, New South Wales. Educated at Newcastle, he spent some time in a merchant's office, but eventually engaged in a farming life. He formed the well-known station "Tarella," North-West of Wilcannia, and also formed, and was part owner of the "Mara Murteo" station. Mr. Middleton is well-known in the sporting world, is a justice of the peace, a member of the Stock Board, and a licensing magistrate. He also was the discoverer of the Wilcannia copper mines, which turned out a failure. Mr. Middleton at present owns the Kalanzan estate in the district of Burrowa. This property has an extent of about 8000 acres of good rich land for both agricultural and grazing purposes, and supports at present about 12,000 merino sheep and 50 head of cattle. The Kalanzan wheat has a high reputation, and the flour manufactured from it commands top prices in the Sydney market, and the wool from the estate, being most suitable for working in with the American wools, is much sought after by buyers from across the sea. The run is fenced and subdivided into many paddocks, and is intersected by two creeks. From an extensive quarry on the estate stone is sent to various parts of the country, and is especially valued for flagging purposes. Gold and many other minerals have also been found on the property, which is one of the show places of the district. When the Dibbs Ministry took office in 1889, Mr. Middleton was appointed stipendiary magistrate at Burrowa by the Minister of Justice, the Hon. T. M. Slattery.

Read, Doctor George, L.R.C.S.I., L.M.R.H.D., J.P., was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1856, and comes of an old family. His father, the late William Read, solicitor, was president of the Incorporated Society of Solicitors, Ireland. Dr. Read studied at the Royal University, Dublin, and at the Royal College of Surgeons. He came to Townsville, Queensland, in 1880, as surgeon-superintendent of the Government Immigration Department, and afterwards practised his profession in New England, Gunnedah, and Scone. At the two latter places he held the appointments of medical officer to the hospitals, and Government medical officer and vaccinator. He practised for a short time in Sydney, and now follows his profession in the Kogarah district. Besides being medical officer for the district, Dr. Read is a councillor and justice of the peace. His first wife was a daughter of Charles Baldwin, Esquire, of Durham Court, Manilla, and his second wife is the second daughter of Mr. T. Saywell, of Sydney.

Griffiths, G. Neville, is a native of Sydney. His father came out to the colony in 1839 as inspector of the Bank of Australasia, in which employ he stayed until 1843, when he joined Mr. Fanning, and carried on business with him as general merchants. Mr. G. N. Griffiths was educated on the continent and at Cambridge, and returned to the colony in 1861. For ten years he was engaged in pastoral pursuits in Queensland and in New South Wales, and in 1873 he joined Mr. Weaver as stock and station agents in Sydney. For eight years he was a director of the A.J.S. Bank, and from 1882 to 1885 he represented East Sydney in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Griffiths married, in 1874, Miss Scott, of Queensland, and has been instrumental in reforming the conduct of the wool sales in London.

Dawson, Henry, M.P., was born at Cooma, New South Wales, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1871. He then started practising in the above town, where his father was head magistrate for more than forty years. In 1885, having been elected as a member of the House of Assembly for Monaro, Mr. Dawson removed to Sydney, where he now practises as well as retaining his office in Cooma. He is a justice of the peace, a commissioner for affidavits, a commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition, secretary and handicapper of the Monaro Jockey Club, and also secretary of the Pastoral Association. He takes great interest in the district, and is an intelligent and active member of Parliament.

Chisholm, Edward, of the firm of Brown and Co., general merchants, Spring-street. This firm was established in 1827 by Mr. Thomas Brown in a small office in Bridge-street. A property was ultimately purchased in Spring-street, and a large edifice erected with Pymont stone. The present partners—Mr. Brown, senior, having retired in 1875—are Mr. T. Brown, junior, who resides in London, Mr. G. J. Lewis, and Mr. Edward Chisholm. The firm have always been largely interested in the wool enterprise, and are large shippers. They import immense quantities of sugar from the Mauritius, as well as trading with China and the Indies in tea, cigars, &c. Their speciality is the wine and spirit trade, and they have agencies in Europe and in all the colonies.

Lucas, Edgar, was born at Camperdown, New South Wales, and received his education at the Sydney Grammar School. On completing his studies he served articles to Mr. Charles Bull, of Barrister's court, and was admitted as a solicitor in September 1882. Shortly afterwards he started practising at 42 Castlereagh-street, and engages in all-round practice.

M'Carthy, Francis Joseph, was born in New South Wales, and educated at St. Mary's College, Lyndhurst, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at the Sydney University. In 1876 he was admitted, on the motion of the Hon. W. B. Dalley, and was specially recommended by the examiners. For some time he was in partnership with Mr. Leary, but afterwards started on his own account. Mr. Leary was Minister of Justice during the Farnell Ministry, and for some years was a member of Parliament. Mr. M'Carthy carries on his practice in Stephen court, Elizabeth-street; he principally practises on common law.

Fitzhardinge, Maurice Arthur Hyde, was born at Balmain in December 1849, and was educated at the Sydney Grammar-school. He served articles to his father, W. G. A. Fitzhardinge, of Sydney, and was admitted in December 1872. For some time he was in the office with his father, and when the latter retired he was for a short time with Mr. J. H. Fitzhardinge. In January 1880 he started practice alone in Pitt-street. Mr. Fitzhardinge is chiefly engaged in all-round practice.

Levy, Lewis, was born at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, in 1860. When very young he left England for Auckland, New Zealand, and remained there for fourteen years. When he had completed his education at the Auckland Grammar School he served articles to Mr. J. Read. In May 1883 he was admitted, and started practice by himself in July 1883, in Castlereagh-street. In August 1883 he was appointed commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand. Mr. Levy still carries on all-round practice in Castlereagh-street.

De Lissa, Alfred, was born in London in 1837, and on the completion of his education was articled to the late R. J. Want, of Sydney. In June 1866 he was admitted, and on the occasion of admission he received special mention from the examiners. Mr. De Lissa has since practised in Sydney, and has taken considerable interest in matter relating to the legal profession, and has also been a frequent contributor of articles and letters on legal subjects to various Sydney journals, principally on the law of shipping, insolvency-reform, trade mark and patent legislation. In 1881 he wrote a series of articles in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on insolvency reform, advocating ministration on a basis similar to that subsequently embodied in Mr. Chamberlain's bill, and afterwards he published such articles, with revisions, in pamphlets circulated largely in England. Mr. De Lissa combines with his present business that of a patent agent, having a special department in his office for some agencies in most foreign countries. He possesses the finest patent library in Australia; the library comprising a complete set of all indices, abridgements, and illustrated journals published by the patent offices of England and the United States. The library also includes old English publications which are out of print and scarcely obtainable. For some time Mr. De Lissa has been solicitor for the protection of trade marks, and has devoted special attention to mining and companies' laws. Recently he was selected to visit England on an appeal case, and has taken an active part in the formation of the Law Institute. Ten years ago he endeavoured to organise an institution upon a suitable basis. Several public meetings were set going by him, of which the late Sir G. W. Allen was president. In 1884 he took the lead in getting up another meeting, and undertook the whole work of forming an incorporated law institute under the Companies' Act. For twelve months Mr. De Lissa acted as hon. secretary, and succeeded in accomplishing his wish by forming the present very flourishing Incorporated Law Institute.

Sheppard, Edmund Haselwood, was born at Sydney, and educated at the King's school, Parramatta, and also at the Sydney University, where he graduated and gained the degree of B.A. He was then articled to Stephen and Laurence. In 1886 he was admitted, and in May 1888 started practice for himself in the Post-office chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney. Mr. Sheppard has all-round practice, but chiefly conveyancing. Mr. Edmund Sheppard, father of the above gentleman, was a judge in the Supreme Court in Queensland from about 1874 until his death in 1882, which occurred in England. Previously he practised in New South Wales from about 1859. In 1868 he went to Queensland as a district court judge.

Schrader, Charles William, was born at Walcha, New South Wales, and was educated at the Newcastle Grammar School, and also at the Armidale Grammar School, where he matriculated, and then served articles to Mr. G. T. Chambers, of East Maitland, afterwards by assignment to Mr. W. C. Proctor, of Sydney. In June 1887 he was admitted, and for some time practised in partnership with Mr. Proctor. Then he practised alone, and is still carrying on all-round practice in the Post-office chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Clayton, John H., was born in Sydney, and received his education at the Sydney Grammar School. He served articles to Mr. Richard Driver, and was admitted in March 1879. Until the death of Mr. Driver he was manager for him, but shortly after Mr. Driver's death he took over the business, which he still carries on at 136 Pitt-street, Sydney. Mr. Clayton is engaged in all-round practice and general work. His father, Mr. Joseph R. Clayton, was a native of Sydney, where he was born in 1824, and the family is one of the oldest in the colony. Mr. Clayton, senior, was City Treasurer for five years preceding his death, which occurred in 1885.

Pope, Alfred John, is a native of London, England. He received his education at the Sydney Grammar School, and at Hutchins' Grammar School, Hobart. Mr. Pope served articles in Sydney, was admitted in November 1882, and started practice almost immediately. In July 1886 he started practice alone in the Mercantile Mutual chambers, 118 Pitt-street, Sydney, where he carries on a general practice.

Smith, Charles R. A., was born at Cassilis, New South Wales, and received his education at the Sydney Grammar School, and also at the University. He served articles to Mr. R. B. Smith, of King-street, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1882. Mr. Smith has been practising ever since, his first practice being at Kempsey. Mr. R. A. Smith and R. B. Smith are in partnership. Mr. R. Smith is commissioner for affidavits for Victoria, and is engaged in all-round practice.

Stephen, Ernest Farish, was born in Sydney in 1847, and is the eighth son of Sir Alfred Stephen. At first he received his education at the Surveyors' School, New South Wales, and at Mr. M'Arthur's, where he was head boy. When at the University he took two first prizes and Dr. Smith's special prize for chemistry. In 1872 he was admitted as a solicitor, and has practised alone for about fourteen years. Mr. Stephen takes great interest in musical matters, and is himself a good amateur. He is commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales.

Ickerson, E. F., was born and educated in New South Wales; he served articles to Mr. E. F. Stephen, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1885, when he at once joined Mr. Stephen as partner. Mr. Ickerson has good all-round practice, and has taken several prizes for law.

Pitt, Charles Brian, was born and educated in the colony of New South Wales. He served articles to Curtis and Gannon, was admitted as a solicitor in September 1876, and started practice at once. The extensive business lately carried on by Stenhouse and Hardy was taken by Mr. Pitt, who has always practised alone at 79 Pitt-street, Sydney, principally at conveyancing and common law. He is also solicitor for the borough of East St. Leonards.

Plunkett, William Patrick, was born and educated in Sydney, and served articles to Mr. H. Ellis, of Elizabeth-street. In May 1883 he was admitted as a solicitor in Sydney, and joined the firm of Ellis and Mackinson in 1885. Mr. Plunkett is commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales.

Smith, Ernest Augustus, was born in London in 1851. After receiving his education in that city he was articled to Mr. Edward Bannister. In 1872 he was admitted as a solicitor in London, and arrived in Australia in 1878. For some time he was with Mr. Slade, and when the latter went home, Mr. Smith managed for Allen and Allen for two years. In 1885 he started practice alone in O'Connell-street, and engages in all-round practice. At the examination of the Incorporated Law Society of London, Mr. Smith was the winner of Clifford's June Prize of 1872, and also took the gold medal for conveyancing in the same year.

Westgarth, George Charles, is a native of Liverpool, England. In 1853 he arrived in New South Wales, and served articles to the late Mr. John Want. In 1870 he was admitted in Sydney, and was for eight years in partnership with Mr. Cape. For some time afterwards he practised alone, and in 1883 joined the present firm of Norton, Smith and Westgarth. Mr. Westgarth is notary public and commissioner for affidavits for most of the colonies, and has also good all-round practice. He is also the director of several public companies.

O'Connor, Charles John, was born at Glebe Point, Sydney. After being educated at Lyndhurst College and the Grammar School, he served articles to Ellis and Mackinson, of Elizabeth-street. In March 1879 he was admitted, and for twelve months practised at Bega. He also practised at Gundagai, and was in partnership with Mr. J. P. Abbott at Narrabri, which partnership was afterwards dissolved, Mr. O'Connor then practising alone. In 1887 he came to Sydney, and started practice in Philip-street, where he has good all-round practice. His father was for years clerk of Parliament, and his brother is Mr. R. E. O'Connor, barrister.

Shaw, Alfred, was born in Ashfield, New South Wales, in 1861, and received his education at a private school in Sydney and at the University. On the completion of his education he was articled to Mr. J. C. Murdoch of Philip-street, Sydney. In September 1883 he was admitted as a solicitor,

and shortly after his admission was appointed notary public. Outside his professional duties he is principally interested in musical and literary matters. Mr. Shaw is also solicitor for the borough of Newtown, where he has lived for many years. He chiefly engages in all-round practice.

Gray, Thomas Thornton, was born and educated in London. In April 1868 he came out to Australia and went to Brisbane, where he entered into mercantile pursuits. When he came to Sydney he served articles to Deane and Deane, of Elizabeth-street, and in 1876 was admitted as a solicitor in Sydney. While a student, and for some years afterwards, he was a prominent member of St. Paul's Debating Society, Redfern, and of that of the Mechanic School of Arts, of which latter he was vice-president. He was also connected with the foundation of the "Sydney Quarterly Magazine." Mr. Gray is commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales and Queensland. His private business prevents him going into public life, for which he is eminently fitted. His practice is considerable.

Crossman, Edward Herbert, was born in Gloucestershire, England, and educated at Shrewsbury, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. For some time he was travelling abroad, and was then articled to Messrs. Crossman and Lloyd at Thornbury, in Gloucestershire. In 1883 he was admitted as a solicitor in London in all the courts. In 1883 he came out to New South Wales as clerk to Macnamara and Ochiltree. At the beginning of 1887 he started practice alone at 40 Hunter-street, where he engages in all-round practice. Previous to this Mr. Crossman was clerk to Heron Smith. When at college, in 1876, Mr. Crossman was Beaufort exhibitor at Oriel College.

Asher, Richard Benjamin, was born and educated in Sydney, New South Wales. He served articles up the country and also to Mr. John Shepherd, of Pitt-street, Sydney. In March 1878 he was admitted as a solicitor and for some time was in partnership with Mr. John Shepherd. Latterly he was in partnership with Messrs. Shorter and Fitzgerald. For about four years Mr. Asher has been practising alone, and has a good all-round practice.

Urquhart, John, is a native of Nairn, Scotland. When very young he arrived in New South Wales, and was educated in Sydney, at Christ Church Denominational school. He served articles to Mr. Richard Holdsworth, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1885. In January 1867 he joined the firm of Holdsworth and Evans, with whom he remained until his admission. Twelve months afterwards he started practice alone, at Fitz-Evan chambers, Castlereagh-street. Mr. Urquhart is an attorney and solicitor-proctor, and engages chiefly in all-round practice and conveyancing.

Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby, is a native of Sydney, and was educated at the Sydney Grammar School, and in 1884 took the degree of M.A. at the University. He served articles to Mr. John Dawson, was admitted as a solicitor in Sydney in 1885, and started practice at once. Mr. Wilkinson has always practised alone at 75 Castlereagh-street, Sydney. His father is Judge Wilkinson, and his brother, Dr. W. C. Wilkinson, M.L.A. Mr. F. Wilkinson is commissioner for New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

Broad, Ernest, was born at Hitchin, Herts, and received his education in England. He served articles to Mr. Edward Jennings, and was admitted as a solicitor in the Michaelmas Term, 1868. Until 1881 he practised in London, and then came out to New South Wales. In November 1882, he was admitted in Sydney, and from May 1882 until August 1888 was managing clerk for Mr. Ferguson, whom he afterwards joined as a partner. Mr. Broad carries on all-round practice in Castlereagh-street and is commissioner for affidavits in London.

Morgan, William, was born and educated at Kelso, near Bathurst, New South Wales. He served articles to the firm of M'Intosh, Pinnock and Price, of Bathurst. In June 1867 he was admitted as a solicitor, being only eighteen years of age. Shortly afterwards, he started practice in Bathurst, and after five years, practised in partnership with Mr. West, who afterwards retired. Mr. Morgan then entered into partnership with Mr. Hellyer, which partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Morgan came to Sydney and has since practised alone. He has good all-round practice. Up the country he was returning officer for the electoral district of East Macquarie, and he succeeded Major Bowler when that gentleman died. Mr. Morgan held that position until his departure for Sydney.

Burns, Charles James, entered the Government service in 1872 as a clerk in the Supreme Court. He was admitted a solicitor in 1877, and left the position of second clerk in 1885. After an engagement with Messrs. Stephen, Laurence and Jacques, he started practice on his own account in 1888, and took in his brother as a partner, the firm being under the title of Burns and Burns. Mr. C. J. Burns is a commissioner for affidavits for all the Australian colonies and for New Zealand and Fiji. The firm have an all-round practice, but their specialty is nautical matters.

Dunn, George Murray, is a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He served articles in Dublin, and was admitted as a solicitor there in November 1862. For four years he practised in Dublin, and then he practised in Londonderry. In 1869 he went out to Auckland, New Zealand, and in 1870 was called to the bar there. He practised at Lowfields for some time, and then proceeded to Sydney, where he entered the office of Want, Johnson and Co. In 1872 he left and went to Mudgee, and from there to the Geelong goldfields. In 1877 Mr. Dunn returned to Sydney, and carries on an all-round practice in Pomeroy chambers, Castlereagh-street.

Thorn, James Campbell, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated in that country until twelve years of age. He then in 1875 came to this colony, and later on served articles to Dr. G. J. Sly, of York-street, Sydney. Mr. Thorn was admitted as a solicitor of the New South Wales Supreme Court in 1887, and has since been practising his profession in Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

M'Coy, Richard Watson Walker, was born in Sydney in 1863, and was educated at the Sydney Grammar School. In 1881 he matriculated at the Sydney University, and he served articles to Messrs. Pigott and Trickett, of Castlereagh-street. Mr. M'Coy was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court in August 1887, and since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Beresford chambers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Thompson, James Ambrose, was born at Illawarra on the 10th August 1859. He was educated in Sydney at school and at the University, and he took his B.A. degree in 1880 and his M.A. degree in 1882. After serving articles to Mr. James Norton he was admitted as a solicitor in 1884, and remained with Messrs. Norton, Smith and Co. until 1886. He then visited England for a year, and having returned started practice immediately at Norwich chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney, where he is at present.

Rich, Hamor Charles Ellison, is a native of Braidwood, New South Wales. He served articles with Mr. John Dawson, and was admitted in 1881. For a short time after his admission he was the manager of the common law department for John Dawson and Son. He left their office to join Mr. Laurence. The firm are solicitors for some of the municipalities and boroughs. Mr. Rich is commissioner for Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand, and Western Australia, and he also holds a special commission in the court of New Zealand for the taking of acknowledgments of married women.

Laurence, George Massett, was born in New York, America. He served articles in Sydney with Mr. Burdett Smith, and in 1872 was admitted as a solicitor. For a few years he managed the business of the late Mr. Barker. On the death of that gentleman he joined Mr. Holden, a very old practitioner. Mr. Holden died in 1881, and in 1882 Mr. Rich joined the firm. Mr. Laurence is commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales and Queensland, and he is also a notary public.

Burns, Charles James, is the eldest son of the Hon. John Fitzgerald Burns, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales. He signed articles in the Supreme Court, and was admitted in 1887. In May 1884 Mr. Burns left the court and started practice for himself. He is commissioner of affidavits for all the Australian colonies, including New Zealand and Fiji.

Burns, Ayrault, brother of the above, was born in Maitland, and served his articles with Mr. Frederick Curtiss. He joined his brother after he was admitted, and is at present a member of the firm.

Elliot, John, is a native of Torquay, England. He arrived in Queensland in 1862 with his father. He was admitted to the bar in Queensland in 1875, and in 1879 was admitted to the Supreme Court in New South Wales. While in Singleton, where he first practised, he was engaged in the celebrated Browne will case, and proceeded to England to represent the executors on appeal to the Privy Council. He returned to the colony and commenced to practise in Sydney. He was made a notary public in 1880, and is also commissioner for affidavits for the court of Queensland.

Allen and Allen, solicitors, Phillip and Elizabeth streets, Sydney. Mr. George Allen, the grandfather of the present members of the firm, arrived in the colony in 1816, and was the first solicitor in Sydney, as well as being the second mayor of the city. His son, the late Sir George Wigram Allen, was articled to his father in 1841, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1847, and then joined the firm. Sir Wigram was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1875 to 1883, and had been before that a member of one of the ministries. He was also a member of the Upper House, and he died in 1885 much lamented by not only his immediate relations and friends, but by the public of the whole colony, whom he had earnestly and faithfully served in high positions for such a number of years. His sons, Messrs. Reginald Charles and Arthur W. Allen, now carry on the business of the firm under the name of Allen and Allen. They

are commissioners for taking affidavits for the various colonies, and they are also notaries public. Mr. R. C. Allen was admitted in 1882 and Mr. Arthur William Allen in 1886.

Hawken, Nicholas, M.L.A., was born at St. Austell, Cornwall, in 1836. He came to Sydney, via Melbourne, in 1856. After four and a-half years' experience in the bush, Mr. Hawken settled in Sydney, married Miss Vance, of Kiama, and commencing business as a storeman, soon went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Vance, in the produce and commission agency business. In 1880, Mr. Hawken was elected an alderman of the Darlington borough, and at present occupies the mayoral chair, which office he has held on three occasions. Mainly by his determined action and perseverance the borough has been brought to its present state of perfection. Mr. Hawken was elected to the House of Assembly as senior member for Newtown in 1887.

Bonney, Ernest Augustus, is a native of Adelaide, South Australia, where he was born in 1855. The father of this gentleman, Mr. Charles Bonney, was Commissioner for Crown Lands in South Australia, and was amongst the first who journeyed overland to South Australia from Victoria. About the year 1836 he arrived in New South Wales, and settled in South Australia about 1838. He was widely known and much respected there, holding several important positions. Mr. Bonney gave his children a good education, and his third son, Mr. Ernest Augustus Bonney, was educated in the colony, and after leaving school was articled in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works. For about eight years, he served in this office, and was appointed to the overland surveys between Adelaide and Melbourne. In 1878 he came to New South Wales, and passed his examination as licensed surveyor. For some time he was in the office of the engineer-in-chief of this city, and made both the trial and permanent surveys of the railway line from Narandera to Hay. Mr. E. A. Bonney also surveyed a part of the Illawarra railway. Wishing to become his own master he set up a private practice in Sydney, and has been carrying on business for about seven years, meeting with fairly good success. Mr. Bonney owns property on the Lane Cove River, on which his own private residence is situated. In 1882 he married Miss Ickerson.

Hind, Harry C., architect, Post-office chambers, Pitt-street, is a native of London, where he was born in 1859. He came to Auckland, N.Z., in 1863 with his parents, and was educated and learned his profession there. He next worked with his father, a builder and contractor in Sydney, and after leaving him he started in business in his profession in Pitt-street. Since he has begun practice he has designed and supervised the erection of a large number of suburban residences with much satisfaction to himself and to those by whom he was employed. Mr. Hind's private residence is at Wellesley-street, Summer Hill. He married in 1883 Miss M'Minn, a native of the colony.

Peacock, Bertram, was born in Manchester, England, in 1857. He served his time in the Manchester gas works, and remained for three years in their employ. On his arrival in Sydney, in 1883, he was engaged by the Australian Gaslight Company as assistant engineer, and in 1886 he was appointed resident engineer at the Mortlake gas works, which are the most extensive in the southern hemisphere. Mr. Peacock has under his direction 300 workmen, and he is a property owner and a churchwarden.

Kelly, Thomas, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1842. He arrived in Victoria in 1868, where he set up in business as an architect. Several churches have been erected by him in Geelong, Echuca, and other places, as well as the Jesuit College at Kew. In 1882 he came to Sydney, where he is now practising his profession in Young, Chamber, Pitt, and Park streets. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Royal Institute of Architects, and enjoyed a good reputation in the old country, where he erected the Royal Marine Hotel, Kingstown, overlooking that harbour.

M'Mahon, Patrick, is a native of Victoria, and the third son of John M'Mahon, who is one of the oldest agricultural farmers in Victoria. Patrick M'Mahon was educated at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and on completing his studies he started in business for himself at the early age of seventeen years. For some time he remained in a country store, but afterwards went to join his father and brother in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. For a few years he remained with them as a manager, and then started on his own account as a stock and station agent, which business he successfully carried on for seven or eight years. He then met with misfortune in his career and became a ruined man. Having, however, a resolute mind, and inspired with courage and perseverance, he came to New South Wales, and obtained an appointment as inspector of agents for the Mutual Life Assurance Society of Victoria in the branch office in New South Wales. This position was held successfully by Mr. M'Mahon for six years. In 1885 he once more started in business for himself as a stock and station agent, and is now carrying on a fairly successful business.

Gilchrist, John, was born in New South Wales in 1847, but in 1853 he went to England. In 1867 he returned to the colony, and is now carrying on the business of a general merchant. For some time Mr. Gilchrist carried on business at 2 O'Connell-street, Sydney, but afterwards he found it necessary to remove to a larger and more spacious office in the building newly erected at 12 O'Connell-street by the Hon. S. A. Stephen, M.L.C. Formerly Mr. John Gilchrist was a partner in the firm Gilchrist, Watt and Co., which firm was established many years ago. The father of Mr. John Gilchrist was one of the earliest arrivals in the colony of New South Wales, and was senior member of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt and Co. Mr. John Gilchrist resides on his own property, Ercildoune, Elizabeth Bay.

Herring, Gerard Edgar, was born in England in 1833, and received his education at Tunbridge Grammar School. In 1852 he arrived in this colony, and proceeded to a station at Colley Creek. In the year 1856 he was made clerk in the Mines office, and in 1861 was appointed chief clerk in the Mines department, which position he holds at the present time. At one period of his life Mr. Herring occupied the position of alderman and mayor for Ryde. He is a married man, and resides on his own property at Gladesville.

Gallagher, A. A., and Co., is one of the largest mining agencies in the colonies. It consists of Mr. A. A. Gallagher and Mr. W. H. Chapman, and has its offices in Post-office chambers, Pitt-street. Being centrally situated, and possessing a large staff of clerks guided by skilful and experienced principals, its reputation is a good one. The firm are agents for sixteen mines, and the best information upon all matters relating to mines and miners is obtainable on application. The business done is sound and reliable, and the firm deserves to meet with every success.

Rennie, Edward Alexander, is a native of England, where he was born in the year 1820. In 1840 he arrived in New South Wales, and in 1846 was employed in the office of the auditor-general. In 1856 he was appointed chief clerk, and held the second position in the office until 1883, when he was appointed auditor-general of the colony. Mr. Rennie still retains this position.

Burton, Edmund, is a native of London, where he was born in the year 1823. On his arrival in this colony in 1841, he held the appointment of judge's associate, which appointment he held for six months. Next he was in the position of articled clerk in Carr, Rogers and Owen's office, remaining with them eight years. For eighteen months he practised in Goulburn, and then took a trip to Madras. In 1852 he returned to Sydney, and commenced practice there. In 1868 he was appointed to his present position of Examiner of Titles. Mr. Burton was appointed Commissioner of the Court of Claims in August 1888. He has been a member of the Church of England Synod for about six years.

Nott, Phillip Sydney, was born in Sydney in 1859, and received his education at the Sydney Grammar School. After passing the civil service and junior public examinations he was articled to Mr. F. H. Reuss, junior, of Pitt-street, Sydney, and remained with him for four years. When he had passed his final examination he obtained an appointment in the Government, and went to the field as an assistant. Shortly afterwards he joined his late employer, and carried on business with him for five years. When he dissolved partnership with him he joined Mr. Busby, and carries on the business of a licensed surveyor in the firm—Nott and Busby—at Victoria chambers. Amongst the various surveyings done by Mr. Busby may be mentioned the following:—Surveyed and prepared places of levels for drainage Randwick part of North Shore and Waterloo. Mr. Nott is the second son of Mr. Randolph Nott, a well-known London architect, who has resided in the colony for forty years. Mr. Nott senior was the first to originate the building societies.

Barclay, Archibald Henry, was born in Victoria in 1862. He was educated as a civil engineer, having been articled to Mr. Griffin, one of our civil engineers. He is the second son of Mr. Hugh Ross Barclay, superintendent of police, Victoria. As legal manager of several mines, Mr. Barclay is best known, among them being Home's Flat G. M. Company, Costigan Consols S. M. Company, Mount Costigan South S. M. Company, Monk's G. M. Company, and Cordillera Extended S. M. Company, together with being secretary to the New South Wales Land Company Limited, and the Bulli Coke Company Limited. Mr. Barclay has won the confidence of the public by close attention to his duties.

Morley, Frank R., was born in 1865, and received his education at Winham College, South Australia. He first started business as a bank clerk in Adelaide, and in 1886 came to Sydney, where he became acquainted with the secretary of the Old Sydney Park Driving Club, Mr. Skinner, and acted as clerk to that gentleman. When Mr. Skinner retired, Mr. Morley became the manager, and shortly afterwards formed the club into a limited liability company.

Ramsden, Richard James, is a native of Tasmania, where he was born in 1848. He received his education at Hutchins school and at St. Mary's seminary. After leaving school he was employed by the Government as assistant clerk to the Legislative Council. In 1872 he went to Melbourne and joined the Bank of New South Wales. In 1874 he proceeded to Sydney, where he obtained an appointment in the Roads Department. In 1875 he was transferred to the railway, and in 1887 was appointed pay clerk, which position he retains at the present time. Mr. Richard James Ramsden is the only son of Richard Ramsden, Lieutenant in the Navy. Mr. Ramsden, senior, then gave up this service, entered the merchant service, and was for many years a captain trading to all the colonies. He was well-known and much respected, both in the navy and in the mercantile service. Mr. Ramsden senior belonged to one of the best families in England.

Bryant, John Thomas, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1839. The father of this gentleman emigrated to this colony in the ship *Westminster*, and arrived after a passage of ninety days, which in those times was considered a short voyage. Mr. Bryant senior settled in Sydney, and engaged in farming pursuits, and all his children received a good commercial education. After leaving school Mr. John J. Bryant entered the civil service, and was employed in the railway department. At first he held a low position in the booking office at Redfern, but gradually rose to a higher position, and became master at Burwood in 1864. In 1865 he entered the accountant's office, and in 1867 became cashier and paymaster. On the 1st January 1883, the offices of cashier and paymaster became distinct from each other, and Mr. Bryant became, in 1887, chief paymaster, which position he holds at the present time.

Hall, Frederick, was born in London in 1833, and arrived in this colony in 1853. On his arrival he became a storekeeper in the Illawarra and Ulladulla districts. In 1855 he settled at Kiama, but in 1860 went with many others and settled at Milton in the Ulladulla district, Milton was then thick bush, with a few dwellings scattered here and there. Mr. Hall built a store there and carried on the business of a general storekeeper. Milton was fast improving at the time, and so Mr. Hall built the Commercial Bank there, afterwards selling it to the bank for £2000, and he was also the principal mover in establishing the School of Arts in Milton, and was president of that institution. In 1876 he left the district, and just before leaving was presented, in the School of Arts, with a handsome illuminated address. When he came to Sydney he entered into land speculations and mercantile pursuits. He bought large tracts of land, cut it up to suit the working men, and sold the land by public auction. The principal reason why Mr. Hall came to Sydney was to give his family a good education. One of his sons is in the London Hospital and has taken honours, and two of his daughters are principals of Riviere College, Woollahra. Mr. Hall owns considerable property in the suburbs.

Gibbs, John, manager of the New South Wales Protective Institute, carries on business at Temple court, King-street. This business was founded by Bretnall Bros, in 1878, but is now owned wholly by Mr. Gibbs. A branch of the establishment was opened at Newcastle in 1887 under the management of Mr. James Leonard. Its objects are to afford information to and for the protection of bankers, merchants, and traders generally, so that anyone dispensing credit may distinguish between a safe and unsafe transaction. A weekly trade report is also issued, in which is given information on insolvent estates, bills of sale, mortgages, and all matters relating to business. The business also embraces a department for the recovery of debts, the proving of debts, and searches in the Real Property office. The charges are moderate, and the work is satisfactory.

Norris, Major Charles George, is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1838. He joined H.M. 80th regiment in 1851, and in 1858 went to India, where he served through the mutiny, receiving the medal. He also served in the Bhotan campaign of 1865, for which he was awarded the clasp, and he then sold his commission and came out to Australia in 1870. For five years he was a grazier, but relinquishing that occupation, he joined the colonial military service in 1878, and served with the Soudan Contingent in 1885. Major Norris was with the advance in Tamai, and was mentioned in the despatches. He holds for those services a medal and clasp, and also the Egyptian star, and he now fills the position of major and adjutant of the 2nd regiment of the New South Wales Infantry.

Thompson, Lindsay G., Secretary of the Fishery Commission and Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the colony, was born in New South Wales in 1836. His father, captain of a large vessel trading between here and London, retired from a seafaring life in 1834, and died in 1839. Mr. L. G. Thompson was educated at Mr. Cape's school, Darlinghurst, and in youth received an appointment in the Government service. He was removed

to the Department of Lands, and while there had control of a great part of the business, consequent upon the rush for land in 1872. He performed his duties so efficiently that he received a handsome recognition at the hands of the Sydney merchants and others. Mr. Thompson next turned his attention to the oyster culture, and his efforts resulted in the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the subject, and on the passing of the Fisheries Act of 1881, vesting the control of the fisheries in the body of commissioners, he was appointed secretary. Mr. Thompson has held that position ever since, and he also has received the post of Chief Inspector of Fisheries for New South Wales.

Cowdery, George, engineer for existing railways, is a native of England, and was born in 1830. Previous to his arrival in the colony in 1856, he was on the engineering staff of Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, the great railway contractors, for eleven years. On coming to Australia he was for a short time on the survey staff in Victoria, and he next undertook private work in the construction of roads and railways. In 1862 he was appointed district engineer by the New South Wales Government, and he has carried out many important works, notably the railway from Picton to Bong Bong River, the Lithgow Valley Zigzag works, and the adjoining contract works. Mr. Cowdery has held the position of engineer for existing lines for eight years, and in that capacity he has completed many important works and surveys. Amongst the inventions which have brought Mr. Cowdery into prominence may be mentioned the hydraheaded permanent way and the automatic couplings for rolling stock, and the workshops at Eveleigh were designed and carried out by him. He married in the colony an English lady, and has six sons and two daughters, two of his sons being engineers and one a surveyor.

Sanders, George, chief clerk in the Railway department, was born in New South Wales in 1838, his father and mother being also natives of the colony. He was educated by the Rev. John Vincent at Castlereagh, and by the Rev. John Troughton, at Milgon; and he then joined the firm of Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, the great railway contractors. He was engaged in the construction of the line between Blacktown and Penrith, and having later on joined the Government service he has remained in it ever since. Mr. Sanders married in the colony, and has eight children. His duties at present are in connection with the whole of the clerical work of the existing Railway department, which has control over 2000 miles of lines, as also over the whole of the tram lines.

Wolfe, James E., J.P., of the firm of Wolfe and Gorrick, West Maitland, and of the firm of Brunker and Wolfe, stock and station agents, woolbrokers, land agents, and cattle salesmen, was born in Sydney in 1830. His father was an early arrival in the colony, and was an architect and builder, many of the old Government buildings in Maitland having been erected by him. Mr. J. E. Wolfe, after leaving school, was assistant in various establishments, and afterwards manager of Mr. Austin's stores for some years. He then, in conjunction with Mr. Gorrick, bought out Mr. Austin, and worked up a very large business in West Maitland, the name of Wolfe and Gorrick being now known far and wide in all the northern districts, and indeed through all the colony. In the year 1872 Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Brunker entered into partnership, and they have made the cattle and sheep business a very great success, having established branches of their firm in Newcastle and Sydney. Mr. Wolfe was formerly returning officer for West Maitland, and he was appointed a magistrate of this colony in 1852, and a magistrate for Queensland in 1872.

Vale, Stephen S., mineralogist and assayer, 42 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, is a native of England, and was born in 1837. He was sent to this colony in 1872 by the English and Australian Copper Company, and remained in their employ for thirteen years, in fact till copper came so low in price that industry was at a standstill. As a mining inspector, Mr. Vale has visited many parts of New South Wales, Queensland, New Caledonia, and the New Hebrides, and he is of opinion that the mineral wealth of many places he has seen is inexhaustible. Since he has settled in business as an assay master the number of assays of minerals of all descriptions which he has successfully made, fully entitles him to rank as an authority in mining matters and minerals. The collection of samples in his possession is an exceptionally large one, embracing minerals of all kinds and from all parts of the colonies. Mr. Vale is a member of the Mining Institute of Cornwall, England.

Cosgrove, William Irving, is the sixth son of the late Mr. Thomas Cosgrove, of Wollongong, and was born in this colony. Mr. Cosgrove senr. was one of the earliest arrivals in the colony, having landed in 1825 in charge of a convict ship. He then returned to England, served and was badly wounded in the Burmese campaign, and having been pensioned off returned to New South Wales and settled in the Illawarra district. After the completion of his education, Mr. W. I. Cosgrove was for some years on his father's estate; but he relinquished grazing pursuits to devote himself

to the mining industry. He is one of the foremost of our mining experts, and has given vast help to the development of mining interests in the colony; and for the purpose of furnishing all kinds of information on mining matters, and to undertake any business in connection with mining generally, he has opened offices in the Post-office Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Oldershaw, William James Norman, is a native of Victoria, and is the only son of Mr. William Oldershaw, builder and contractor, Melbourne, who is now, after a life of toil, enjoying a well-earned repose in Victoria. It was that gentleman's first intention to send his son to St. Andrew's University, Scotland, where many of his ancestors had taken their degrees, but that was also relinquished in order that young Oldershaw might join his father in business. For some years he was a partner with his father, and he then became a produce merchant, and opened a branch establishment in Sydney in 1882. The premises are large and spacious, and fitted on the most modern principles; and Mr. Oldershaw has also in one block six stores in Sussex-street. He has lately retired from the actual management of the produce business, and is devoting his energy to the land and financial business, and especially to the profitable investment of English capital. His offices are at Post-office Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Williams, Charles Henry, mining expert, of 311 George-street, is a native of London, and arrived in the colony in 1857. Since coming to the colony he has been connected with the mining industry, and he is at present associated with the North-East Mount Morgan Gold Mine and with the Hill End Tunnell Company, Hawkin's Hill, the former being contiguous to the world-famed Mount Morgan mine, and the latter company intend to further develop the vast resources of the celebrated Hawkin's Hill Mine at Hill End. Mr. Williams is of opinion that the country now being opened up in the Cobar district, between the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers, will prove one of the richest lode-bearing districts in New South Wales, and this is founded on his long experience as an expert in mining matters, together with a study of the valuable specimens of gold-bearing stone from that part of the country, and which are now in his possession.

Friele, John, was born in Ireland in 1850, and arrived in this colony in 1882. Mr. Friele is a member of the firm of Friele, Catterall and Co. Mr. Catterall is a native of Australia. Both members of the firm were employes of Howard, Smith and Co. The latter gentleman was in this company for fourteen years. In March 1888 they started the above firm, and transact general importing business in all kinds of merchandise. Mr. Friele was well known to home manufacturers, and the knowledge he has gained since his arrival in Australia enables this firm to afford special facilities for the conducting of their business. This firm is extensively associated with the other colonies, they having representatives in all the various centres. They devote part of their time to articles of colonial production.

Harris, P., and Co., late M'Gregor, Harris and Co. This business was established in 1852, and was long known by the name of W. Foy. Its offices are at 266 George-street, Sydney, and its storehouses cover a large area behind. In its workshops all sorts of metal work is made. It employs 100 men, and the best machinery is used. It makes a specialty of enamelling, and turns out name plates, canisters, &c., handsomely painted by hand. The products of this establishment compare favourably with anything the manufactories of England can produce. A business like this shows the progress of the city.

Gamgee, George, is a native of Essex, England, born in 1838. In 1857 he came out to Australia and spent part of the time in roving about there. He was employed in 1875 in the New South Wales Railway department, and was soon afterwards transferred to the Tramway department. In 1880 he was appointed traffic foreman at the Bridge-street terminus. Mr. Gamgee advocates free-trade and is a member of the Scotch Constitution of Freemasons. In 1863 he married Miss Winton.

Byrne, Charles J., manager Mount Pleasant Coal and Iron Mining Company. This mine, which is situated at Mount Pleasant, Wollongong, was originally started by Messrs. James and William Byrne and P. Lahiff. When the mine was first opened all the appliances were of the most primitive kind, and the coal was drawn by horses on a small tram line to the ships. Improved appliances have been added from time to time, and locomotive traction has replaced the horses, and the loading is now done with the greatest despatch. The Mount Pleasant coal is much sought after from the absence of sulphur in its composition, and is especially suitable for steaming purposes. The output at the present time is from 10,000 to 12,000 tons per month, and the company contemplate at no distant date the manufacture of iron and steel, and the results from tests have been very satisfactory. The mine is under the management of Mr. Charles J. Byrne, and the offices of the secretary, Mr. Speer, are at the Sydney Exchange.

Perry, James, is a native of Sydney. On leaving school he worked as an engineer with his father. After eight years he started in business for himself as an agent for squatters and selectors under the Lands Act. In 1879 Mr. Perry was appointed secretary of Tattersall's Club in Sydney. Shortly after his appointment at Tattersall's he was made the first private secretary of the Association Cricket ground, which office, however, he was obliged to resign in two years, as his present position requires his undivided attention. Mr. Perry is also honorary secretary for the New South Wales Coursing Club. In his political views he is a free-trader. He is also a freeholder.

Smyth, Frank, of the firm of Smyth and Lepastrier, is a native of Sydney, where he was born in 1862. His father has always held a respectable position in the colony. This gentleman gave his son a good education. On leaving school Mr. Smyth was placed in the firm of Dalgety and Co., where he soon acquired sufficient business knowledge, to start on his own account as a shipping agent. His partner, Mr. Claude Lepastrier, is a native of Victoria, and is the son of an old officer in the Customs department, Melbourne. Mr. Lepastrier was the manager of the first aquarium in Australia, and was also accountant of the Australian Widows' Fund Insurance Company.

Fesq, George, founded the firm of Fesq and Co., wine merchants, George-street, Sydney. The opening of the trade with this firm was with a foreign house on the continent. Fesq and Co. are agents for Vignerons' wines, Irroy champagne, Dulary brandy, and G. whisky. Mr. George Fesq retired in 1887, and the business is now being carried on by his son William, who is the sole proprietor. Although he has retired, Mr. George Fesq looks after the interests of the house in London and Bordeaux. He is connoisseur of wine and spirits in this colony.

Squier, John Euston, was born at Dover in 1846. In 1861 he joined the Submarine Telegraph Company, and in 1868 entered the service of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and he helped to form the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company. He next joined the British Indian Telegraph Company, and was in Suez when through communication was established. In 1871 he was employed by the British-Australia Cable Company and visited Australia. In 1874 he was invalided home, then acted as superintendent and general manager of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, and he is now the sole representative in New South Wales and Queensland of the company.

Bloxsome, Edward Reginald Stirling, J.P., was born at Ranger's Valley, New England, in 1853, and went to England in 1859. He was educated at Leamington and Eton College, where he held the position of captain of the boats. Having returned to the colony in 1873 he spent two and a-half years on his grandfather's station, and then made another trip to England. On his coming back to the colony he was, in 1879, on the recommendation of Sir Hercules Robinson, appointed private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, and subsequently held a similar position under Lord Augustus Loftus, which he resigned in 1883. He then engaged again in pastoral pursuits, after which he acted as special agent in Sydney for the Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York, and relinquishing this post he was subsequently appointed secretary to the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage on its formation in 1888.

Fowler, Robert, J.P., was born in Sydney in 1840, and was educated at Christ Church. His father was a native of Ireland, and established a pottery business in Parramatta-street, to which his son assiduously devoted himself, and in his spare time acquired a knowledge of history, natural philosophy, and political economy. He married in 1867 Miss Seale, and two years later was elected alderman for the municipality of Cook, and soon became its mayor. He then was appointed mayor of the combined boroughs of Cook and Camperdown, and in 1872 he was elected alderman for Denison ward, and was put on the Commission of the Peace. He has since been re-elected three times for that ward, and in 1880 was elected to the high office of mayor of Sydney at the age of forty years. His official career was most successful, and he gained the respect and admiration of all the citizens of the city. His industry, modesty, and enlightened ideas on general subjects are worthy to be imitated by the youth of Australia, and show that the conscientious discharge of duty may lead to the highest and most honourable positions in the state.

Caraher, Michael J., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Owen Joseph Caraher, who came to the colony in 1841, and for many years carried on the Australia Soap and Candle Works at Camperdown with his brother. He died in 1879, leaving the property to his family. He was a promoter of the Holy Catholic Guild, and a director of many companies, and was also an alderman for Gipps ward, and a territorial magistrate, besides being a prominent supporter of all social and charitable objects. Mr. Michael Caraher was educated at Lyndhurst College, and devotes his whole attention to managing his late father's estate.

Wilkinson, Thomas B., is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1855. He received his education at a commercial school. On leaving school he served his time as an apprentice to a Huddersfield firm, and left England to represent their firm in Australia. He is the representative of several Yorkshire firms. The abilities of Mr. Wilkinson are greatly valued and esteemed by the different firms which he represents, and which conjointly guarantee him a salary of £2000 per annum.

Parry, Hugh, was born in Leeds, England, in 1861, and was apprenticed at the age of nineteen to J. H. Adams and Co., chemists, Stoke-on-Kent. He came to Sydney in 1876, was some time with Mr. Hamilton, of Regent-street, and then went to Burwood, afterwards to Braidwood, and finally settled in Stephen-street, Balmain.

Vicars, John, and Co., woollen manufacturers, Sydney. The works were originally carried on by Mr. Thomas Barker, for whom Mr. Vicars was afterwards manager. Finally he became proprietor, and the firm now employs 250 hands in their complete and extensive establishment. Mr. Vicars gained his experience in the south of Scotland, was extremely successful at exhibitions, and came to the colony in 1864, arriving in Queensland. He removed to New South Wales in 1871, and since he has owned the mills has produced tweeds of every description and of a most superior quality. He has taken first prize medals in exhibitions all over the world, and has ever been watchful and earnest in the advancement of colonial industries. His sons, John and William, have lately taken over the active management of the business.

Nathan, Alfred, of the firm of Cooper, Nathan, and Co., wine and spirit merchants, Hay and Sussex streets, Sydney, was born in Bristol, England, and arrived in the colony in 1841 with his parents, his brother Charles being doctor to the ship. One of his sisters was married to Mr. Vernour, solicitor, and another to Dr. Foulis. The firm was founded by Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Nathan joined it and ultimately became sole proprietor after the death of Mr. Cooper, in 1881. Mr. Nathan married in the colony. One son is with him in business, two are studying for the law, one music in London, and Mr. Nathan's daughter was married to Mr. F. W. Gibson, barrister-at-law.

Proctor, Seaforth, was born in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1844, and when five years of age was brought to New South Wales by his parents. For some years after his apprenticeship to a chemist he was engaged in the grocery, and wine and spirit business, but for the last fifteen years he has been an auctioneer and commission agent. He has been elected an alderman of the Camperdown council, of which he is at present treasurer. He married in 1873, and his family is much respected.

Fisher, Henry Allan, of the firm of Fisher and Co., homoeopathic chemists, was born in London in 1849. He was educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and came to Australia in 1872. He entered into partnership with Mr. Martin, chemist, in Melbourne, and in 1876 took charge of Mr. Martin's Sydney branch, which he now carries on on his own account. This homoeopathic pharmacy is the oldest registered one in New South Wales, and it has branches in the other colonies. The premises of the firm are situated at 19 Hunter-street, Sydney.

Mitchell, Leslie, manager China Traders' Insurance Company. This company is of over twenty years' standing, and has agencies and branches all over the globe. The offices are at the corner of Hamilton and Hunter streets, Sydney, and the resident manager is Mr. Leslie Mitchell. The company returns large amounts in bonuses every year to its contributors, and has an immense capital and reserve fund. Mr. Mitchell was born in 1854, and entered the service of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company in 1874, and in 1886 the China Traders' Company appointed him their Sydney manager.

Harden, Henry Scott, managing director and solicitor United Mercantile Society of Australia, was born in Kent, England, in 1861, was educated in New South Wales, articulated to Messrs. Want, Johnson and Co., solicitors, and remained with them for three years as managing clerk. He resigned that position in 1887 for the purpose of forming the above society, whose chief objects are the recovery of debts without commission, the giving of free legal advice, the issue of daily, weekly, and monthly reports of all bills of sale, mortgages, liens on stock, judgments, and other valuable information. The society gives great security to subscribers against fraudulent or defaulting creditors, provides information as to the financial position of persons throughout the colonies, and acts generally in all mercantile matters. The subscription is £4 4s. per annum, and the society is now well known and appreciated.

Scott, E. H., stock and share broker, 77 Pitt-street, was born in England, and was for two years connected with the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. He came to Australia in 1884, landed in Adelaide, and crossed thence via Victoria to New South Wales, in whose chief city he decided to settle. For some time he was chief clerk in the Colonial Mutual

Assurance Society, and he then started for himself as a financial broker, and eventually went into the stock and share business, and has been most successful in mining ventures. He and Mr. Sydney Want were chiefly instrumental in bringing the New England diamond fields into prominent notice. Mr. Scott takes great interest in all sports, and has been umpire of the Sydney Lawn Tennis Club.

James, Benjamin, was born in Sydney in 1845, and was educated in Sydney and Tasmania, and at nineteen years of age entered the firm of Messrs. Barker and Co., and remained there for ten years, after which he established the firm of Barker and James, tea merchants and wholesale grocers. At the end of 1887 Mr. James was offered and accepted the management of the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Limited, of 24 Hunter-street, Sydney, of which he had long been a director. The nominal capital of the firm is £500,000, with a paid-up capital of £90,000, and £55,000 reserves. It receives money on interest. Interest is allowed on daily accounts at current rates, and the company's funds are invested in city and suburban property. Mr. James is the son of Mr. Benjamin James, who was for many years well known in political circles. Mr. James is a married man, and resides at Newtown.

Murnin, George F., secretary of the Australian Widows' Fund Assurance Society, was born in Sydney and was educated at the King's School. He was for some years with Messrs. Towns and Co., next with the National Mutual and Mutual Life Association, and was then appointed inspector to the Australian Widows' Fund Society under the late secretary, upon whose resignation in 1884 he was appointed to the management. He is the son of Mr. M. E. Murnin, one of the oldest residents of Sydney, and a promoter and director of many leading commercial societies in the colony. The A. W. F. Assurance Company was established in 1871 on the mutual principle, and has branches all over the colonies, the principal office, an elegant and imposing building, being situated in George-street, Sydney. The accumulated funds amount to £500,000, and the annual income to £140,000; and while the number of policies issued during the first four years of the society's existence was 1726, amounting to £379,989, the number from 1884 to 1887 inclusive was 19,981, amounting to the immense total of £4,564,692. The special features of the society are low premiums, large reserves, and absolute security, and the phenomenal success of this institution, as shown by the above figures, may be attributed in great measure to the able management of Mr. Murnin.

Haege, Hermann, of 93 and 95 Pitt-street, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1825. On his arrival in Australia he established himself as a general merchant and importer, and was the first to introduce German goods into the colony. Mr. Prell, the other member of the firm, managed a branch establishment in Melbourne. Mr. Haege soon after went to England, and on his return in 1866 the firm of Haege, Prell and Co. was dissolved, and Mr. Haege took the business in Sydney on his own account, having Mr. Fisher as confidential manager, and ultimately as partner. Mr. Haege was instrumental with the late Mr. T. S. Mort in introducing to the colony a number of German immigrants, and in many ways he has been an exemplary and enterprising colonist.

Murray, The Rev. James Daniel, was born in Nova Scotia, and was educated at Durham, Picton, and Truro. He graduated at the University of Dalhousie, and then entered the Presbyterian Theological College, Halifax. He was principal of the Wallace and Durham Grammar-schools successively, and afterwards succeeded Mr. John Geddie in the New Hebrides mission. For some time he was associated with the South Pacific Islands, and did useful work there, but his wife's health failing he came to New South Wales, and accepted the charge of St. Andrew's Church, Parramatta, twelve years ago. There he is held in high estimation by his people. The church was founded fifty-one years ago.

Barnett, Thomas James, governor of Parramatta gaol, was born in Parramatta in 1848. His father, the late Mr. T. Barnett, was connected with the 17th regiment. Mr. T. J. Barnett at nineteen years of age was appointed a clerk in the Parramatta gaol, and was chief clerk at Darlinghurst gaol for ten years, and was removed thence to his present position. He is first lieutenant in the local volunteer force, with which he has been associated for twenty-two years. His father was a daring pioneer and enterprising colonist, and belonged to the mounted police. He died in his eightieth year.

Hamilton, John, is the second son of W. R. Hamilton, Esq., M.D. He was born in Upper Canada in 1833, and was educated in Ireland by private tutors, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He studied medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons, came out to Sydney in 1856, and for a short time entered into partnership with his uncle, the late Dr. Jenkins. He then purchased the business, and carries it on at 137 Regent-street. It has grown to large proportions, and is now one of the finest in the city. Mr. Hamilton served his apprenticeship to the late Dr. Johnston, Sligo, Ireland,

Parsons, Frederick William, was born in 1851, and at sixteen years of age went into the employ of Messrs. Keep and Parsons, warehousemen, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1880 he started on his own account as land and estate agent, and he is now in the Victoria Chambers, Castlereagh-street. He has been very fortunate in his business transactions, is the owner of landed property, and has been for some time auditor to the Strathfield council. In 1882 he married Miss Alice Mary Fuller, granddaughter of Mr. Andrew Gunther Fuller, of Wolverhampton, England.

Pierce, Thomas, was born in Sydney in 1853, and for the past thirty years he has resided in Newtown, where for the past six years he has held a seat in the municipal council, having been for the previous six years an auditor. Up to the year 1883 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then took the management of the Richmond River Sugar Company. In 1886 he was elected to the management of the Star Bowkett Building Society, Pitt-street, and still holds this office. Mr. Pierce was for some years Grand Scribe of the No. 1 Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. He married in 1885 Miss Jane Palmer.

Williams, Llewellyn Preston, is a native of Wrexham, Wales. He distinguished himself at school, and after passing the College of Preceptors was presented publicly with a certificate by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. During his apprenticeship to a druggist at Wrexham, Mr. Williams studied for some time at the South London School of Pharmacy. Since the expiry of his apprenticeship he has been an extensive traveller, having visited the East Indies and other places, and he finally settled in Sydney in 1881. His was the first chemist's and druggist's business established at Waterloo, and in addition to this, Mr. Williams has devoted most of his spare time to the furtherance of the interests of the ratepayers, and holds the position of alderman in the Waterloo council. He now occupies commodious premises at 51 Botany-road.

Hungerford, The Rev. Septimus, is a native of Cork, Ireland, and is the seventh son of Captain Emanuel Hungerford, of the Hunter River. He came out to the colony in 1828, but completed his studies in the old country, and was ordained by Bishop Tyrrell, of Newcastle, in 1853. For twenty-one years he was incumbent of St. Peter's Church (now Cathedral), Armidale, and after temporarily taking the charge of various places, he was appointed, in 1879, incumbent of St. Thomas' Church, Enfield.

Elliott, E. C., of the firm of Elliott and Co., homoeopathic chemists, 305 George-street, Sydney. This business, one of the largest in Sydney, was opened by Mr. John Bell, and continued by Mr. F. N. Collins. In 1884 Mr. Elliott took over the business, and is patronised by a large section of the community, but through the lack of an association, the development of the trade in Sydney has not been so rapid as in the other colonies. Mr. Elliott studied under Messrs. Bell and Collins, his predecessors.

Taylor, John, J.P., was born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1831. He learned the building trade, and came to the colony in 1856 and took contracts from the Government. Among these may be mentioned the Berrima bridge, additions to Berrima gaol, and to Gladesville asylum, viaduct over South Creek, and other large works too numerous to give separately. He also joined Mr. P. N. Russell in completing several important contracts. Government work being slack, Mr. Taylor bought Mr. Booth's timber business in Balmain, and has carried it on to the present time, but since 1875 in Sussex-street, as the Balmain mills were burned in 1874. Mr. Taylor has been an alderman of the city council for twelve years, and for two years held the office of mayor of Balmain. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1874. Mr. Taylor is a director of several prominent companies, and is a large employer of labour. He was married in 1857 to Miss Read, of London.

Ritchie, John, shipping proprietor and commission agent, of the Caledonian Wharf, was born in the north of Ireland in 1833. He left his native country for New South Wales in 1850, and went to Wollongong, where he entered the employ of Mr. Henry Osborne. He accompanied Mr. Osborne's son to the Riverina district, and came back after a stay of four or five years. In 1858 he married, and took to dairy farming and general grazing, and came to Sydney with the intention of retiring on his profits. However, an active life suited Mr. Ritchie better, and he took the Caledonian Wharf, and engaged in a large coasting trade, which he still carries on. He did much towards opening up the Bellinger River, and berths several large steamers at his capacious wharf in Sydney. Mr. Ritchie resides on his own property at Manly Beach.

Flood, James, is a native of county Meath, Ireland, and came to the colony in 1830, when Sydney was a mere scattered town. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Flood went to Hurstville, and has been a resident of that district ever since. During his long sojourn there he has been engaged in agricul-

tural pursuits, and built the first house in the town. Mr. Flood was a commissioner of Crown lands under Sir John Robertson, and his descendants are well and honourably known throughout the colony.

Chisholm, Edwin, M.D., was born in Sydney in 1836, and is descended from a family who have been identified with the colony from a very early era. His father, the late Mr. James Chisholm, was originally attached to the 102nd regiment then stationed here, and afterwards held various other positions connected with mercantile life. Dr. Chisholm received his early education at the King's School, and then, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, he entered on a course of studies to fit himself for the medical profession. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1862, and received the degree of M.D. in 1877. Dr. Chisholm is at present residing in Victoria-street, Ashfield, and has also a charming country residence at Burradoo, near Bowral.

Portus, H. D., manager of the Newcastle Steamship Company Limited. This company was formed in 1875 to purchase the steamer *Kembla*, and to establish a daily passenger and cargo service between Newcastle and Sydney. This service was so ably and constantly maintained that the public support was gained, and in 1880 the company purchased the Hunter River branch of the trade of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, together with the steamers and various wharf properties, for £50,000. The capital of the Steam Navigation Company was then augmented by the issue of several thousand new shares, which were immediately subscribed for. The traffic then increased so largely that to afford better and speedier accommodation the *City of Brisbane*, renamed the *Sydney*, was completely refitted, and Mr. Portus, the company's manager went to Scotland and ordered the building of the magnificent *s.s. Newcastle*, which, constructed under the supervision of Captain Anderson, has ever since 1885 been such a favourite with the travelling public under the command of Captain Adams. The plucky operations of the company have been attended with every success, and notwithstanding the competition of the northern railway, an immense trade is still maintained.

Chalder, Thomas, a resident of St. Peter's, was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1813. After leaving school and being employed in various large drapery establishments for twelve years, Mr. Chalder emigrated to Sydney in the year 1842. For twelve months he was employed in the drapery business here, and then opened a store in Windsor, and at the end of five years had amassed a fortune of £7000. Part of this he lost in the Fitzroy iron mines, Mittagorrig, but has been more successful in later ventures. Mr. Chalder, besides his valuable house and grounds in St. Peter's, owns considerable property in Marrickville, which place he had the honour of naming. As a trustee of the Cook's River-road, he was instrumental in bringing it to its present state of perfection.

Watt, Walter C., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt and Co., of 1 Bent-street, shipping, stock and station agents, and general merchants, was born in Scotland in 1846. He arrived in the colony in 1863, was employed by R. Towns and Co. for two years, and then joined the firm of Gilchrist and Alexander (now Gilchrist, Watt and Co). This firm, which was founded in 1840, has always been largely connected with the shipping enterprise, besides being extensively associated with the pastoral industries of the colony. For five years they were connected with the Orient Company, of which they may be said to be the pioneers in this part of the world, and for many years they have been agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They are and have been agents also for many other large companies, and do an extensive import and export trade. No firm have been larger and more consistent supporters of the squatting industries, and the offices and premises which they built thirteen years ago, and occupy at the present time, are a credit to the city.

Parke, Samuel John, was born at Wollongong, N.S.W., in 1857. He was first apprenticed to Mr. J. W. Hosking, chemist, Wollongong, and was then employed successively by Mr. Senior, Mr. Sadler, Messrs. Hume and Co., and Mr. Long, chemists, of Sydney. Finding his health failing, Mr. Parke was recommended to take a change in the country, and after short sojourns in Albury and Bathurst he returned to Sydney, and managed Mr. Watts' establishment, in William-street. Thence he went to Mr. Abraham, and, having taken a trip to Melbourne, settled for a short time in Young, N.S.W. He finally established himself in business on his own account in 1886, at the corner of Devonshire and Elizabeth streets. Mr. Parke passed an excellent examination in pharmacy in 1883, and was at one time secretary to the Chemists' Assistants' Association.

Clay, William Rudolph, M.D., was born in Hampshire, England, in 1864. He was educated at the Sydney Grammar-school, and after matriculating at the Sydney University he proceeded to England, and finished his studies at the Middlesex Hospital, London. After four years' study there, he took the degrees of Member of the Royal College of

Surgeons of England, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He also obtained a certificate of honour in anatomy, surgery, materia medica, and chemistry, and came out to Sydney in 1886. For some time he held the position of resident medical officer at the Sydney Hospital, but since the beginning of this year (1888) he has been practising in Rockdale. Dr. Clay holds the position of district surgeon to the Sydney Hospital, and was for a short period city health officer of Sydney.

Sands, John, of the firm of Davy and Sands, engineers, &c., Harris-street, Pyrmont, was born in Sydney in the year 1853, and received his education at the King's-school. On leaving he was apprenticed to Mr. P. N. Russell, and when his time was finished Mr. Sands, in 1877, went into business at the works now known as the Albion Engineering Works, Pyrmont. He and his partner leased the premises, and from small beginnings the business gradually increased to a size sufficient to admit of the firm undertaking such important works as the erection of hydraulic machinery, of the desiccating machinery at Glebe Island, and of the lifts for the Public Works office and the Commercial Bank. At present the trade is suffering from the absence of a protective policy. The firm is principally engaged in marine works, and possesses a patent slip and deep water frontage. Mr. Davy retired from the business in 1880.

Bingle, John Rayden, was born at Scone, New South Wales. His father arrived in the colony in 1821, and began business as a general merchant, and afterwards went into grazing pursuits, and was instrumental in opening up the coal trade of Newcastle. Mr. J. R. Bingle was educated at Rugeley, Staffordshire, and on returning to the colony followed squatting pursuits, and has since been a merchant with a connection in Sydney and Newcastle. Mr. Bingle has held the important and honourable positions of Lloyd's agent, and consul for the Netherlands, Italy, and Portugal, and was created Knight of the Iron Crown of Italy. He is now largely interested in minerals, and is a mining agent.

Williams, John, was born in Samoa in the Navigator Islands in 1842, where his father was British consul. His grandfather, a missionary, was killed and eaten in 1839 by the natives of Eromanga, in the New Hebrides, and the present missionary ship *John Williams* is named after him. The present Mr. John Williams was educated at the schools of Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Cape, and after leaving school learned the general drapery business in the establishment of Messrs. Christopher, Newton and Co. On leaving this firm he established a trade with the islands, and has continued it ever since, and also acts as agent and broker for all kinds of island produce. Mr. Williams has agencies in the Solomon, Friendly, Navigator, and Society groups of islands.

Ikin, Henry, was born and educated in Tasmania. His grandfather, Obadiah Ikin, was one of the first arrivals in the colony, and came out as a non-commissioned officer of the 102nd regiment, and lived in those stirring times of the young colony when Governor Bligh was deposed, and when the convicts here were in a formidable majority. The regiment was disbanded in 1806, and in the general distribution of grants of land Mr. Ikin became possessed of a large strip on the Hawkesbury River. His youngest son, Mr. Henry Ikin's father, was apprenticed to the cabinet-making and building trade, and married the daughter of his master, Mr. Anson. The latter formerly lived where the No. 2 summer house now stands in the Botanical Gardens, and the family always believed they had a right to eight acres of ground in that locality. The bay, now Farm Cove, was long known by the name of Anson's Bay. Mr. Henry Ikin was engaged in the building and timber trade here and in Tasmania for many years, but since 1860 he has been employed in the Customs department, where he now holds the creditable position of first locker. He lives at and owns Florence Villa, Nelson-street, North Annandale.

Osmond, J. T., chemist and dentist, has only been in the colony for some seven years, but with American push and energy he has built up a business second to none in the city. He started business in this colony at 782 George-street in a very small way, but after four years he was able to move to the commodious premises at 798 George-street. In connection with the drug business Mr. Osmond has a large dentistry, and employs six surgical and mechanical assistants. He has also made a specialty of homoeopathy, and imports his drugs and medicine chests from the leading firms of America and Germany.

Wall, George, has been for more than thirty years connected with the shipping business at the Port of Sydney. He is a native of the colony, where he was born in 1843. At an early age he commenced business with the firm of Messrs. M. Metcalfe and Co., shipbrokers, and in the course of time became a partner in the firm with Mr. James Powell, who accepted the position of Collector of Customs. Mr. Wall still carries on the business, which has passed into his hands. He has been mayor of Randwick, and has taken a prominent part in municipal matters, particularly in the extension of the railway to the eastern suburbs.

Vale, James Horatio, is a native of Sydney, where he was born in 1847. His father was a master mariner, and died when Mr. J. H. Vale was but a youth. For seventeen years the latter was in the employ of Messrs. Willis, Merry and Co., and for part of the time was manager of a department. At the age of thirty-two he started business on his own account in Phillip-street, and the partners, Messrs. Maxwell and Vale, have been very successful as commission merchants and bonded warehouse keepers, in addition to which they do a large foreign trade. Mr. Vale is of opinion that the Government should resume the fore shores of the harbour and place them under a harbour trust.

Chard, William Henry, was born in Sydney in 1850, and when six years of age was sent to England to be educated on the French sailing ship *Admiral Baudin*. Returning to the colony he engaged in the wool trade with Messrs. Mort and Co. After seven years he commenced on his own account, and took three trips to Europe in connection with the wool business, and was instrumental in directing the attention of home manufacturers to the colonial markets, and in inducing manufacturers of woollen articles to send their goods to Australia. By his activity and energy Mr. Chard has been of great service to the colony in the matter of the wool trade of the colony. He has erected several large buildings in Macquarie-place and Macleay-street, and these investments have proved highly satisfactory. Mr. Chard took an active part in the International Exhibition of 1879.

Clinton, Peter Joseph, J.P., Nelligan, was born in Sydney in 1851. His father, the late James Leonidas Clinton, carried on a large shipping and carcase butchery and a salt provision trade in the early days. In his youth Mr. P. J. Clinton was engaged in the drapery business, and for some years after was a general storekeeper in the country. In 1877 he was appointed representative of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, and was created a justice of the peace in 1884. Mr. Clinton married in 1884.

Smith, Henry, was born in 1848, in England. He was educated at King's College, and after school became assistant to his father in the stationery business and leather goods manufacture. Arriving in Sydney in 1878 he has since been resident partner in the firm, and retains an interest in valuable property in Camberwell, England. He is a free-trader, and married, having three children.

Caldwell, J. T., stock and station agent, Pitt-street, Sydney, is a native of Sandhurst, Victoria, his father being one of the first settlers in that district. After trying the sugar plantations in Queensland, and staying in Melbourne for a short period, he set up in Sydney in his present business. He is agent for many large properties, and is secretary for the Royal Geographical Association of Australasia.

Jenkins, John, of the firm of Jenkins and Ray, stock and station agents, George-street, Sydney, is a native of New South Wales. His father was widely engaged in pastoral pursuits, and held station property in many parts of the colony. He is well-known in the Murrumbidgee district, and with his partner, Mr. Ray, has been a pioneer there many years ago. He is largely interested in the pastoral industry of the colony.

Sullivan, T., stock and station agent, George-street, Sydney, is a native of New South Wales, and has a large experience in cattle buying, and in the carcase butchering trade. He is well-known at the Homebush fat stock sales, and his son attends to the office work. His business is one of the oldest in the city, being established about thirty years.

Walsh, F., J.P., Wauchope, Port Macquarie, was born on the Hunter River in 1842. He has been a contractor, and also possesses a hotel on the Macleay, but at present he carries on extensive farming operations. Mr. Walsh is on the committee of the agricultural society, and takes a lively interest in any matters where the good of the district is concerned. He cultivates principally maize.

Finnigan, The Rev. Henry, Roman Catholic clergyman, Gundagai, was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1844, and after receiving his education at All Hallows College, Dublin, he was ordained for the foreign mission in 1866, and came to Australia in the following year. For some time he laboured in Sydney under the Venerable Archbishop Polding, and next officiated at various of the southern towns of the colony. He built churches, schools, and other buildings at these places, and has lately completed the very handsome church at Gundagai, and also a convent in the same block. Great public praise was given to the Rev. Father Finnigan in 1873, when he exposed the action of the Council of Education in refusing to give assistance to the denominational schools legally entitled to aid by the Public Schools Act of 1866. A series of vigorous articles from his pen were ordered to be printed by Parliament, roused public attention, and were the means of causing the resignation of the council, and of securing to many denominational schools of all creeds the aid which was their legal due.

Wood, Frederick George, is a native of New South Wales. After leaving school he went on his father's station of "Brundah," on the Lachlan river, where he stayed until 1878. He then was apprenticed to a chemist, and eventually became M.P.S., and went to Forbes, Condobolin, and Cudal, from which latter place he came to Leichardt, where he settled, and is at present carrying on a good business. He married in 1887 Miss Saywell. He is of opinion that the standard for the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society ought to be high.

M'Inerney, James, J.P., Gundagai, was born in Windsor, New South Wales, in 1844, and was educated at Campbelltown. After leaving school he joined his father in farming for a short time, and then tried his fortunes at gold-mining. He is now settled on a block of land which he took up at Gundagai, and gives exclusive attention to its cultivation, growing chiefly hay and wheat. In politics he takes an active part, and is a protectionist.

Ross-Auchinleck, The Rev. James, was born in Midlothian in 1855. He comes of a very ancient family on his father's side, and his mother was one of the last of the noble house of Stuart. Mr. Ross was educated at first privately, and afterwards at the Edinburgh University, and for a short time entered the British military service, following the traditions of his forefathers, who for generations have held high positions in the army. However, his strongest inclinations were towards the church, and he was ordained in England by the first bishop of Northern Queensland, and had the honour to be the first clergyman of the Church of England to set foot in that diocese under its first bishop. From that time Mr. Ross threw his energies into missionary work in the north of Queensland, when the country was in its virgin state, and when the scenes of his ministrations lay apart not "a Sabbath day's journey," but many days and weeks of arduous travel. From Queensland Mr. Ross came as curate to St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, Sydney, and was afterwards incumbent of Queenbeyan, and later on precentor of the Goulburn Cathedral. For the past three years he has resided at Cootamundra as incumbent of the Church of England. Besides his pastoral labours, Mr. Ross devotes much of his spare time to literary work, both as a writer on church matters and as a contributor to several English journals on matters of general Australian interest. His only surviving brother is at present a prominent clergyman in London, being vicar of Forest Gate.

Butler, The Very Rev. Richard, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1845, and was educated at St. Patrick's College, Thurles, and at Mount Melleray Seminary, Waterford, the latter being conducted by the Trappist Fathers. He was then, in 1873, at St. Patrick's College, Carlow, ordained a priest for the diocese of Goulburn, N.S.W., and arrived here in the same year. He soon afterwards was attached to the Albury mission, where he laboured under the Very Rev. Dr. M'Elroy for about four years, assisting that gentleman greatly in erecting churches in the outlying districts. He was then appointed assistant to the Rev. P. Dunn, Gundagai, and soon after to the Rev. Father Twomey, Tumut. While at the latter place Father Butler devoted his best energies to the completion of the splendid church, and also to the improving of the churches at Adelong and Tumberumba. He came to Cootamundra, as the first resident priest, in 1881, and since his stay there has built the Convent, Sacred Heart schools, and has made several additions to the Roman Catholic Church. The present admirable condition of the church property at Cootamundra may also be attributed to the unwearying efforts of Father Butler.

O'Donnell, Hugh Aloysius, Cootamundra, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1857. He came to Australia in the same year with his parents, and received his education at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst. On the expiration of his articles Mr. O'Donnell was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1882, and started practice in Cootamundra. From the time of the incorporation of the town Mr. O'Donnell was solicitor for the borough, but he resigned the office in 1887 in order to make himself eligible for the post of alderman, which he was so successful as to obtain. He conducted on behalf of the survivors all the necessary preliminary enquiries into the lamentable railway accident which occurred near Cootamundra in 1885. Mr. O'Donnell married, in 1866, Miss Eccleston, of Monaro.

Nagle, Valentine Flood, Albury, was born at Fortfield, county Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1843, and was educated in Dublin. He landed in Victoria in 1857, and followed mining pursuits for three years. He then took an appointment in the Registrar-General's office, Melbourne, and remained there for three years, after which Mr. Nagle studied law with Mr. L. Prendergast, and was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1870. He at first practised in Melbourne, and in 1875 came to Albury, where he has held the position of solicitor to the municipality up to the present time. Mr. Nagle is treasurer of the local hospital, and is also returning officer for the electoral district of Albury. He takes an active part in all matters affecting the welfare of the town and district.

Comans, Michael Corcoran, was born in 1856, at Combaning Station, which was owned by his father. Mr. Comans was educated at St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, was articled to Mr. L. F. Heydon, solicitor, Bathurst, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1881. For many years Mr. Comans practised in Hillston, but in 1887 he decided to remove to Cootamundra, where he is at present working up a considerable practice. He is secretary to the hospital committee, and takes an active interest in sporting and other matters connected with the welfare of the town.

O'Donnell, Patrick James, J.P., Cootamundra, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1840. He was educated by the Rev. D. Boyd, at Campbelltown, New South Wales. On leaving school he followed station life under his uncle, Mr. James Fitzpatrick—a survivor of the Hume and Hovell band of explorers—and afterwards became manager for his relative's various stations in New South Wales. Mr. O'Donnell then bought Bramlin station, and in 1856 married Miss Mary Hanly, of Mingary station. Through his marriage he became possessed of the last-named property, and he also bought Cucumbra station, adjoining Bramlin, this bringing his total area to the amount of 43,000 acres. Mr. O'Donnell gives considerable attention to the breeding of high-class stock, and has imported largely from the sheep herds of Tasmania, and from the draught stock of New Zealand, and has been extremely successful as an exhibitor. He has resided in the Cootamundra district for twenty-eight years, having been a stock director for the past twenty-five years. He also takes a warm interest in all outdoor sports, and was the first to present the Cootamundra Turf Club with a gold cup, valued at 100 guineas.

Hurley, John Byrne, J.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Hurley, of Campbelltown, and was born in that town in 1840. After his education at Lyndhurst College was completed, he spent many years on his father's station of Cootamundra, which was situated where the town of Cootamundra now stands. Mr. Hurley, junior, had the management of this immense run of nearly 200,000 acres up to the year 1883. When his father died, in 1882, the property was divided amongst his heirs, and Mr. J. B. Hurley came to reside in Cootamundra. He is still, however, engaged in squatting pursuits.

Barnes, John Frederick, M.P., J.P., Cootamundra, was born in London, England, in 1837. He came in infancy with his parents to Australia, and was educated at Burwood, after which he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. He then went into the employ of Alexander Moore and Co., and held the position of head salesman for four years. In 1862 Mr. Barnes settled in Cootamundra, where he has been ever since as hotelkeeper and general storekeeper, and he built the well-known Albion Hotel in that township. For a long time Mr. Barnes experienced much trouble from the Gardiner gang of bushrangers. They stuck up his place, and he narrowly escaped being shot, and his father, being so unfortunate as to fall in with some members of the gang, was shot dead by one of them. Mr. J. F. Barnes gave up the hotel business in 1876, and has since given his exclusive attention to general storekeeping in splendid brick premises erected by him near his old hotel. Mr. Barnes filled the position of first mayor in Cootamundra, and has been an alderman for several terms. Mr. Barnes has been elected for Gundagai, his opponent being Mr. John M'Laughlan, solicitor, of Sydney.

Antill, Edward Spencer, was born at Picton, New South Wales, in 1832, his father being Major Henry Colden Antill of the 73rd regiment, who named Picton after the famous general, Sir Thomas Picton, under whom he had served. Mr. E. A. Antill was educated at King's school, Parramatta, and in 1851 he went to his father's station, where for ten years he remained, gaining a knowledge of station management. He made several trips to the Victorian goldfields, and next, in 1861, joined an exploring expedition from Port Denison (Bowen) to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He selected a run on the Burdekin, which he stocked and occupied for some years, but in 1867 he returned to New South Wales, and took charge of Mr. Bradley's property at Goulburn. In 1874 he assumed the management of Mr. Rutledge's Gunningbar station, and since then he has divided that estate with Mr. Rutledge, and grazes about 30,000 sheep. Mr. Antill married, in 1857, at Burrowa, Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of Mr. Robert M. Campbell, of Wingells, and has eleven children.

Bishop, Lot, was born in Buckinghamshire, in 1832. He first learned the butchering business with his father, then the carpentering, and arrived in New South Wales in 1850. After working on a farm with his brother, he went to Lochinvar as a wheelwright, and thence to Queensland. In 1853 he married Miss Thorn, and shortly afterwards went to Raymond Terrace, and continued the same trade. He has been on the local board of education, and was one of the founders of the School of Arts. He has also musical talents, and has organised various concerts for charitable purposes. Mr. Bishop is a local preacher of the Wesleyan body, and he owns property to the value of £3500, having been twice elected alderman of the municipality.

Westbrook, Thomas Lempriere, was born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1861, and for two years in early life learnt the auctioneering profession. He then proceeded to Melbourne, and for twelve months was employed in the National Bank of Australasia. He resigned through illness, and on regaining his health joined the Australasian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, in 1885, and is now manager of the branch at Mount Victoria. The business is increasing rapidly, and Mr. Westbrook takes much interest in the advancement of the place, being a member of the progress committee.

Chapman, Richard, was born at St. Albans, New South Wales, in 1851, and learnt the drapery trade in Sydney. He was next in Tamworth, where for five years he was in business on his own account. After three years in West Tamworth he removed to Dubbo in 1884, and is now one of the leading merchants of that place. He purchases every class of grain, wool, and merchandise from the surrounding farmers. He married, in 1870, in Sydney, Miss Mary Ann Carruthers. Mr. Chapman is a member of the Dubbo P. and A. Association and of the Jockey Club.

Clarke, Francis William, was born in Sydney and educated at St. Paul's College. In 1884 he passed a University examination, and took the degree of B.A. He took Holy Orders in the Church of England, and was curate for a short time to the vicar-general at Kelso. He succeeded Archdeacon Black at Burke, and has a very large district, and also holds services at most of the stations in the district. In 1884 he married Miss Lewis, the daughter of an old resident. His wife died in 1886, leaving one son.

Sides, Richard, is a native of Queen's county, Ireland. At the age of three years he came out with his parents to Australia, and arrived in Melbourne in 1851, and was educated there. He received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, and was appointed senior house surgeon and physician of the Melbourne hospital. Mr. Sides is a member of the Masonic body, and also an Oddfellow. He also belongs to the Pastoral Society. He owns large property in the Northern Territory, and it is owing entirely to his own exertions that he has attained such a high position. In 1880 he married Miss Browne, and has one daughter living.

Warren, Henry Guy Seymour, J.P., was born in Orange in 1856, and is the second son of Henry Charles Warren, M.D., an old and respected resident of Orange. Dr. H. G. S. Warren was educated at the King's School, Parramatta, and in 1875 he proceeded to England for the purpose of studying medicine. He remained at home for five years, walked St. Bartholomew's Hospital, took a double qualification for the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1881 returned to Australia. He immediately started the practice of his profession at Dubbo, where he holds the appointments of surgeon to the hospital, visiting surgeon to the gaol, and public vaccinator. He is also surgeon to several friendly societies. He married, in 1882, a daughter of Mr. W. S. Caswell, P.M. Dr. Warren was made a Justice of the Peace in 1885, and he has at all times taken a general interest in matters tending to promote the prosperity of the district.

Bauer, Ferdinand, was born in Vienna, and arrived in this colony in 1876. He is now the proprietor of the well-known Imperial Hotel, which was established in the early days of the colony. Under the good management of Mr. Bauer the hotel is very flourishing, and is a favourite resort of visitors, who are much taken with the kind and genial manners of the proprietor.

Strange, Thomas J., was born in Sydney in 1843. He went to New Zealand at an early age, where he was educated. He is the son of Mr. Fred. Strange, an eminent botanist, naturalist, and explorer, who met his death at the hands of the natives of Percy Island. His name, however, will long remain on the annals of Australian history. Mr. T. J. Strange is well known as an eminent amateur oarsman, and was one of the founders of the Mercantile Rowing Club. He also took the first eight-oar crew to Melbourne, and was the umpire in the recent boat race for the championship of the world between Kemp and Hanlan. In 1885 he built the Palace Hotel at Watson's Bay, which is a great resort for sailing parties and holiday-makers.

Eastway, George Robert, one of the most successful and enthusiastic fishermen in New South Wales, was born at Clapham, England, in 1840, and came to the colony in 1851 with his parents. On their arrival his father and brother commenced business as wire workers, and removed in 1856 from the market to larger premises in George-street. These have since been demolished and replaced by the present elegant structure. Mr. Eastway has exported birds to the continent on a large scale, and has also imported a number of canaries. Mr. Eastway then joined the Nimrod Fishing Club, and has succeeded in appropriating a number of cups, medals, and other prizes for large catches of fish. Some time ago he retired from his business to become landlord of the Continental Hotel, which is now under his able management, the resort of most of the sporting and theatrical fraternity. Mr. Eastway is both captain and vice-president of the Nimrod Fishing Club, and he has been instrumental in saving life in Port Jackson on two occasions.

Cohen, Clement G., of Cohen's Exchange Hotel, Balmain, is a native of the colony, and was born in 1861. He was for some years in the soft-goods business, and then took the hotel he now occupies. It was built by his brother, and is of large dimensions and of palatial appearance, all the interior being comfortably and elegantly fitted. There is a billiard-room attached, also balconies, which overlook the harbour, and the hotel is well adapted for tourists. Mr. Cohen married, in 1884, the second daughter of Mr. J. James, of Sydney, and Mrs. Cohen devotes much care and attention to the comfort of her guests.

Thompson, Ralph H., proprietor of the Gladstone Hotel, Hunter's Hill, has had an adventurous career. He is a native of Lyneside, Newcastle, England, and arrived in New Zealand in 1874. After carrying on business in Auckland and Taranaki, the Maori trouble arose, and Mr. Thompson at once volunteered for active service. He rose to the rank of sergeant in the Taranaki Mounted Rifles, and on resigning in the year 1880 his late comrades evinced their high appreciation of his services and ability by presenting him with a testimonial. Mr. Thompson was also a councillor for the central ward, a trustee of the recreation grounds reserve, and a member of the Botanical Gardens board, and held other appointments. He returned to England for a few years, and then came out to New South Wales.

Rogers, William, is a native of Gloucestershire, England, and arriving in the colony in 1851 started business as a baker and produce dealer. He has been a resident of Canterbury for thirty-four years, and was formerly a partner of Mr. Hanson, M.L.A., for Canterbury. Mr. Rogers is at present proprietor of the Woolpack Hotel, where he has resided for the last seven years, and he possesses also a large amount of landed and house property in the Canterbury district.

Easy, William, was born in London, England, in 1829. Leaving school he went to sea and visited many parts of the world. About the year 1866 he settled in New South Wales and commenced business as a restaurant keeper, and conducted this avocation successfully for many years in different parts of the city. He afterwards opened a hotel in George-street, and carried on this business with great advantage to himself till the time of his death in 1880. Mr. Easy was widely known and respected, and was a Freemason and a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters. In 1863 he married Miss Lucy Rickman, and his widow now carries on "Easy's" Hotel, Oxford-street, having purchased the lease and goodwill of the premises.

O'Flaherty, Thomas, was born in county Kerry, Ireland, in 1856. When eighteen years of age he landed in New Zealand, and for six years worked as a road contractor. In 1881 he bought the Shamrock Hotel, Timaru, New Zealand, and then kept the Commercial Hotel, Wellington. In 1885 Mr. O'Flaherty left for Sydney and took the Duke of Manchester Hotel, in William-street. There he died in 1887, and Mrs. O'Flaherty then left William-street and took the Exchange Hotel in Oxford-street. Mr. O'Flaherty was an energetic business man and an ardent sportsman. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Rohan, of county Kerry, Ireland.

Hannan, Michael, was born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1844. He followed farming pursuits, and at seventeen years of age left Ireland for Australia. He landed in Melbourne, but soon wended his way across the seas to the Dunstan diggings, New Zealand, but met with little success. After a varied experience as a hotelkeeper and miner in the colonies and New Zealand he came to Gulgong and was very successful in his search for gold. In 1878 he settled in Sydney, and took the Governor Bourke Hotel, and after a roving life and more hotel-keeping and mining, he finally purchased the Oxford Hotel, Oxford-street, Sydney, where he is still established. In 1881 he married Miss Mary Blackshard, a native of England.

Barnard, George, was born in England in 1830, and came to New South Wales in 1858. He was gardener to the late Captain Masters, and he next worked at the Dam, now known as the Botany Waterworks. With one interval—when he visited the Snowy River diggings—he was a market gardener at Botany till 1886. He then retired, having by long years of steadiness and industry acquired a competency. Mr. Barnard is an active member of the Wesleyan Church, and a prominent total abstainer, being also a P.W.P. of the Captain Cook Lodge, Botany. He is possessed of property in Botany, and he is held in great esteem by all who know him.

O'Connor, George Henry, cordial manufacturer, George-street, Windsor, was born at Mudgee in 1865, and was educated at a Roman Catholic Denominational School. At the age of eleven he went into the employ of Mr. A. B. James, cordial manufacturer, with whom he remained for nine years. He gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and after an engagement with Messrs. Mullins and Co., Bathurst, he spent two years in Sydney in a brewery. He then went to Windsor, worked for ten months for Mr. Crowley, and finally purchased the entire business of his employer. He has a large factory and all the newest appliances.

Smeaton, Peter, is a native of Perth, Scotland, and was educated in his native town, after which he served for a period of four years as a boot manufacturer. In 1859 he came to Sydney, and was employed at Concord, New South Wales, where he remained for twelve months, and in 1860 came to Penrith, where he established his present business of a boot manufacturer. Mr. Smeaton is a married man with three daughters. He was one of the first elected Alderman, and holds a seat at the present time.

Hall, George Smith, was born in New South Wales in 1816. After the completion of his education, he superintended the management of his uncle's property in Pitt Town. Later on he took the Sir John Young Hotel, which he occupied for eight years, and afterwards was engaged as a squatter. Mr. Hall took a lively interest in sporting matters, and had some fine horses. His death took place in 1878. In 1852 he married Miss E. Smith, a native of Windsor.

Reay, David, was born in Clare, Ireland, in 1812. For many years he followed the occupation of a farmer, and was engaged as farm overseer to the late Mr. J. Cox. Mr. Reay now owns his present property at the corner of March-street and Hobartville-road. He married Miss C. Keogh, and has one son and one daughter.

Mortley, Frederick James, mayor of Windsor, is a native of London, England, and was born in 1841. He came to Sydney when very young, and after leaving school studied chemistry for three years, but at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the boot trade, to which he served articles for five years. At the end of that time he was appointed foreman, and after two years he purchased the business of his employer. Since then he has been uniformly successful, though in 1874 he suffered severely, losing £2000 in a fearful fire, by which forty families were rendered almost destitute. He has been elected alderman five times, and has been twice mayor.

Elliott, Anthony, was born in Gloucester, England, in 1810. In 1839 he came to Victoria and visited the principal diggings of the colony without much luck. In 1850 he came to New South Wales, and settled down in Central Cumberland, where he purchased some land. By energy and enterprise for some years he accumulated sufficient capital to retire upon; and he removed to Liverpool seven years ago, and built an elegant residence on the Campbelltown-road.

Whiteman, Stephen, was born in Sussex, England, and is a builder by trade, having served a seven years' apprenticeship to that business. He came to New South Wales in 1838, and settled in Liverpool, where he has been ever since. He has always followed his trade, and has been a large building contractor, having erected all the principal buildings in the town of Liverpool. He also carried out some large contracts in Goulburn, but for the past nine years he has been living a retired life. Mr. Whiteman is the owner of some of the choicest properties in Liverpool, and he has a magnificent residence.

Johnston, George, was born in Nottingham, England, and was a brewer by trade. He came to the colony when twenty years of age, and spent some years carrying with teams. He then built a shop in Macquarie-street, Liverpool, and has since carried on business in the general ironmongery, drapery, and grocery line. Mr. Johnston is also the proprietor of a hotel in Liverpool, and he is the owner of other property in that town.

Forsyth, Thomas, was born in Scotland in 1852, and having come to New South Wales at an early age was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade. After working as a journeyman for some years he opened a shop and ironfoundry in Parramatta, where he has now been established for nine years. He manufactures building materials to a great extent, and does large jobs for the Government railways, employing twelve men on an average. Amongst other works, Mr. Forsyth manufactured the large bell-tower, weighing 7 tons, for the Eveleigh ironworks. He owns the property on which his foundry is situated.

Miller, Robert, wholesale grocer and merchant, 72 Clarence-street, Sydney, arrived in the colony in 1841, and has been in business for twenty-five years. He is a native of Londonderry, north of Ireland, and commenced business in this colony in a very small way, but by a long and faithful study of the requirements of his trade, and by a careful attention to the various branches of the business to which he has devoted such a large portion of his life, he has by gradual stages arrived at a high position in the ranks of our merchants. His premises in Clarence-street are well adapted for the purposes of successfully carrying on his profession, and he has the support of a large number of constituents of all classes.

Noake, John, was born in London in 1841. In 1853 he arrived in this colony with his parents. On completing his education he served his apprenticeship under his father as a carpenter. After seven years he became a tobacconist, and entered into business on his own account, and by his own energetic efforts he met with great success. He has several large establishments in Sydney, and always procures the best class of goods. Mr. Noake is also a manufacturer of cigarettes.

Howes, Samuel, 63 Ada-terrace, Old Parramatta-road, is a native of Norfolk, England, and was born in 1817. He was brought up to a seafaring life, and remained at it till twenty-seven years of age. When nineteen years old he was captain of a ship. He came to Queensland in 1868 with the intention of growing cotton, but being disappointed in obtaining land he relinquished the idea. He then selected land about thirty-five miles from Brisbane, and after three years of patient toil in clearing it he sold the property and stock for £1000. Being requested by the neighbouring farmers to act as their agent in Brisbane, he took up his residence in that city, and after nine years succeeded in gaining a competency, on which he retired, leaving his three sons to carry on the business. Mr. Howes is now living a quiet life in Sydney, and is content in the knowledge that he has gained the reputation in business and in private life of an enterprising and upright citizen.

Tall, George, is a native of Bedford, England, where he was born in 1848. In 1854 he arrived with his parents in this colony. From his father he learned his trade. He is a maker of saws, locks, and all kinds of plasterers' tools, and has been at his business since the age of twelve years. He opened a shop in Pitt-street, and still finds his works increasing. Mr. Tall enjoys the patronage of the New South Wales Government, and also does all the railway work in the shape of making locks and fastenings for the carriage doors, &c. Mr. Tall was also an exhibitor at the Melbourne Exhibition, and has been awarded first prize at any exhibition held in this colony for all classes of goods made by him. He has received certificates from the master of the Mint in Sydney for proficiency of work. In 1864 he married Miss Gunter, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gunter, of West Maitland.

Tom, William, was born between Tasmania and Sydney in 1823. He lived with his father—"Parson" Tom—till 1851, and then started grazing pursuits on his own account. He has had the stations of Hunthawang, on the Lachlan, and Two-to-One, and now lives a retired life at Byng, near Guyong. He was the discoverer of gold in 1851, though Hargraves got the reward of £10,000 from the Government. He married in that year Miss Sarah Susanna Lister, and has four sons and four daughters. Three of the former are speculating and prospecting, and the other is grazing on the Canoblas.

Warby, Walter G., was born in Campbelltown in 1854. At thirteen years of age he entered the Custom-house, and was afterwards employed by many leading mercantile firms in Sydney, being for nine years manager for Messrs. W. Gardiner and Co. in the clothing department. In 1885 he established a business in Orange. Mr. Warby married, in 1880, Miss Hillier, and he is now in partnership with Mr. Buckham.

Croach, Henry A., was born in 1850 in London, and came to Sydney in 1854. At seventeen years of age he entered the Survey department, and two years later passed as licensed surveyor for Victoria and New South Wales. After some years in the field he was promoted to the position of district surveyor, and was at Young for three years, and at Bathurst for five years, and was appointed to the Orange district in 1882. He is a Senior Warden in the Masonic body at Bathurst, and was vice-president of the hospital, and on the committee of the Agricultural Society.

Small, John T., was born at Ryde, Parramatta, New South Wales, in 1854. After his school-days at Fort-street, he was for three years pupil teacher at Parramatta, and in 1874 he entered the Survey department, and he has been since 1885 in charge of the draughtsmen's room at Orange, where there are sixteen officers engaged. The district comprises eight land districts, viz., Bathurst, Mudgee, Rylestone, Wellington, Molong, Cowra, and Carcoar. Mr. Small is a Freemason of six years' standing, and has gone through all the chairs, having lately been installed as Worshipful Grand Master of the "Ophir" Lodge, Orange. He married, in 1881, Miss Wicks, a daughter of Mr. George Wicks, of Ryde, and has one son. Mr. Small is the owner of considerable property in the Ryde district.

Wade, John, J.P., was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1842, and is the second son of Mr. David Wade, cloth manufacturer of that place. He came to the colony in 1858, went to Maitland, and in 1866 removed to Dungog. In conjunction with Mr. Allison he established, in 1878, a corn flour industry, and the firm grinds about 20,000 bushels per annum. In 1882 Mr. Wade retired from storekeeping. He is a magistrate of the colony, a member of the Wesleyan Church, and president of the local School of Arts. In 1863 he married a daughter of Mr. R. Crawford, late of Her Majesty's service.

Buckham, Adam, was born in Scotland in 1851. He was apprenticed to a wholesale house in Edinburgh for four years, and in 1871 arrived in Queensland. He was four years in Brisbane, then went to England, came out to New Zealand for a short time, and next took employment with Messrs. Young and Lark, Sydney. In 1885 he and Mr. Warby purchased the business of Nelson Brothers, Orange, and they still carry on the trade of wholesale general merchants, employing thirty hands. Mr. Buckham married Miss Darbyshire, of Queensland.

Day, Sydney Bolden, was born in Port Macquarie in 1857. He is the youngest son of the late Edward Denny Day, of Tralee, Ireland, and late of H.M. 47th regiment, having received his commission as a present from the old Duke of Wellington. Mr. E. Denny Day was for many years police magistrate at Port Macquarie and Maitland. Mr. S. B. Day, after receiving his education, led a roving life for some time, and then entered the service of the Bank of New South Wales, and in 1886 was appointed manager of the Dungog branch. In 1880 he married the second daughter of Mr. A. J. Cobcroft, of Maitland, and has three children surviving.

Naylor, Alexander M'Conochie, is a son of the Rev. T. B. Naylor, late incumbent of St. Andrew's, Sydney. He was born in 1841, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and gained colonial experience in various parts of this colony. He is now in partnership with Mr. Coulson, Orange, as a stock and station agent, and does a good business. He is a member of the agricultural society and of the Orange Jockey Club, and he is devoted to sports of all kinds. He married a daughter of Mr. George Doust, of Parramatta. Mr. Naylor was formerly in the well-known firm of Harrison, Jones and Devlin.

Parker, Josiah, J.P., was born at Bathurst in 1841, and served an apprenticeship as a chemist to his father. He then came to Orange, and opened a chemist's and druggist's business thirty years ago. Mr. Parker was for many years secretary of the local hospital, and he is also an alderman of the municipality of Orange. In all matters tending to advance the best interests of the town, Mr. Parker has always taken an active interest, and he is a considerable house and land proprietor in Orange. In 1863 he married Miss Gand, daughter of the Rev. H. Gand, of Goulburn. Mr. Parker is a justice of the peace, and in 1887 was appointed first mayor of East Orange.

Codrington, John F., was born in Dorsetshire, in 1838. He was educated locally, and finished his studies and graduated at Guy's Hospital, London. He then came to Newcastle, New South Wales, and practised his profession, and for five years was resident surgeon at the great copper mine. In 1875 Dr. Codrington purchased the practice of Dr. Warren in Orange, but later on he sold out and travelled over the colonies. However, in March 1888 he returned to Orange, repurchased his former practice, which is the leading one in the district. For ten years he acted as honorary surgeon to the local hospital.

Bennett, Walter, journalist, and founder of *Moriya Times* was born in New Zealand in 1864, and after following his calling as a writer for the press in many parts of New Zealand, he came to Moruya in 1886. He married in 1884; he is secretary to the mechanics' institute, and is on the committee of the local agricultural society. His paper is devoted to the policy of protection.

Wallace, John, J.P., auctioneer, Braidwood, was born at "Nithsdale," near that town, in 1842. His father, the late Hon. Hugh Wallace, was engaged in pastoral pursuits from the earliest settlement of the district. Mr. Wallace's uncle, the late Dr. Wallace, was one of the most eminent medical men in Sydney, having started his practice in 1833, and his uncle, the late John Wallace, was head of the Colonial Treasury in 1831. The subject of this sketch was educated in Edinburgh for the medical profession, but relinquished it to adopt pastoral pursuits on the Monaro and Murrumbidgee. In 1879 he lost his wife, the only daughter of the late Robert Cassils, and removed to Braidwood, where he has established an extensive auctioneering business. He was captain of the Braidwood volunteers while that corps existed, and was created a justice of the peace in 1868.

Boot, Edward, surgeon, was born at Lincoln, England, in 1814, studied in Dublin, and took his diploma at the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He came to New South Wales, in 1841, as surgeon of the emigrant ship *United Kingdom*. Dr. Boot, after landing, went to Moruya, and settled in Yarragee the same year. He was the pioneer in his profession in that district, and has practised ever since, besides occupying himself a little in agricultural pursuits. He has been Government medical officer for thirty years.

Thompson, George Arthur, J.P., was born in Sydney in 1854, and was educated at Camden College. On leaving school he joined his father, a prominent member of the Sydney Stock Exchange, and followed mercantile pursuits for thirteen years, and then joined the well-known firm of T. H. Mate, of whose extensive business he is at present manager.

Chenery, John Charles, J.P., was born on his father's station, Delatite, Mansfield, Victoria, in 1855. He spent the early part of his life in squatting pursuits, and was educated at the Collegiate Grammar-school, Kyneton. He came to Albury in 1886, and embarked in the stock and station agency business, and now occupies a seat in the municipal council. He married in 1887. Mr. Chenery still holds an interest in the station at his native place.

Jones, William J., was born at Rookwood, county Galway, Ireland, in 1827, and in early life learned the trade of builder and architect. He left his home for America in 1847, and remained in the new world till 1854, when he sailed for Melbourne. Soon after his arrival he went north to Sydney, and thence to Goulburn. After two years he came to Albury to practise his profession, and erected Cambaroona House. He was later on appointed town surveyor, but resigned to contest the municipal elections, and being successful, he retained the position for eighteen years, during two of which he occupied the mayoral chair. In 1867 he went into general storekeeping, and retired in 1883, but he still takes an active part in public matters, and holds a seat in the municipal council. Mr. Jones married in America, and his sons all hold good positions in the colonies.

Jones, John Walker, J.P., was born in Wales in 1826, and was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Liverpool. He learned the profession of engineer with the celebrated firm of Sharpe, Roberts and Co., of Manchester, and for eight years followed this calling. He then set sail for Australia on account of ill-health, and entered the service of the Victorian Government in 1852 as assistant engineer of roads. Mr. Jones next joined the Bank of New South Wales, and was appointed their agent at Blackwood diggings. He afterwards opened the branch in Albury, in which he still holds the position of manager.

Dulhunty, Marcus, was born at Regentville, near Parramatta, in 1840. He is the son of the late R. V. Dulhunty, of Old Dubbo House, and grandson of the late Colonel Gibbs, collector of Customs, Sydney, and of John Dulhunty, first police magistrate of Sydney. His uncle, the late Sir T. A. Murray, was a member of the first Parliament, and was for many years Speaker and President of the two Houses respectively. Mr. Dulhunty has spent most of his life in squatting pursuits, and entered the Government service in 1882 as Crown lands agent at Walgett, and was transferred from that place to Albury, where he holds a similar position. He has several times held the office of acting police magistrate and licensing magistrate. He married, in 1870, at Tenterfield, Miss Graham, a daughter of Dr. Graham, city health officer of Sydney, and a niece of Sir John Robertson, of Clovelly. Mr. Dulhunty received his education at the King's-school, Parramatta, and partly under the late Mr. Troughton, at the Parsonage, Mulgoa.

Nickell, Harvey, physician, was born in Kent, England, in 1857, and graduated in medicine at the Edinburgh University in 1881, after which he received the appointment of surgeon to the Sheffield Infirmary. He was then appointed resident physician at St. Luke's Asylum, at Langhton Hall, and next came out to Australia and settled in Romsey, Victoria, where he practised his profession up to 1888. In that year he removed to Albury, where he is practising his profession in conjunction with Dr. Andrews.

Dunne, Very Rev. Patrick, V.G., Albury, was born near Philipstown, King's county, Ireland, in 1820, and was educated at Carlow College and Maynooth. In 1846 he was ordained a priest, and spent four years as a missionary priest in his native diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. He arrived in Melbourne in 1850, and was appointed to the charge of the Geelong mission, was chaplain of the Pentridge stockade for eighteen months, was the first Roman Catholic clergyman who officiated in Ballarat in 1851, was again appointed to Geelong, and returned to Ireland in 1857. After a residence of four years in Tullamore, where he was chaplain to the convent and president of St. Bridget's Classical Seminary, he initiated and carried out the "Irish emigration scheme" to the new colony of Queensland. For the following seven years he assisted the Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn, and his practical head and business talents proved of great assistance in the building of the new cathedral and the Catholic College at Goulburn. In 1875 Father Dunne was appointed to the new mission of Gundagai and Cootamundra, and in 1880 paid a visit to Europe. He returned in 1881, and took charge of the Corowa, Urana, and Jerilderie mission, and in 1882 was appointed vicar-general of the Goulburn diocese, and was sent to Wagga, where he remained for five years, during which time he built the beautiful new church at Wagga, and churches at Narrandera, Jonee Junction, Yerong Creek, and Bullenbong, and a very fine school at Wagga. On the appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne to be Bishop of Wilcannia, he was inducted by Dr. Lanigan to the important mission of Albury, where he now resides. The Bishop of Wilcannia was one of the Very Rev. Father Dunne's first pupils at Tullamore, and though bearing the same name is no relation. The Very Rev. Father has been a priest for forty-two years, and contemplates another trip to Europe, which will make seven in all should he complete it successfully.

Gibson, Thomas, J.P., of Burrumbuttock station, Albury, was born in Goulburn in 1830, and is the son of Dr. Gibson, one of the founders of Goulburn. He was educated by that widely-known schoolmaster, Mr. Cape, of Sydney, and entered into squatting pursuits at an early age. He gives some attention to breeding blood stock, but is chiefly occupied in sheep-raising, for which his part of the country is best adapted.

Wilkinson, John, M.P., was born at Sheerness, Kent, England, in 1854, and arrived in the colonies with his parents in 1856. His father was Dr. Wilkinson, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and young Wilkinson, after receiving his education, was articled to Mr. Joseph Dwyer, solicitor, Albury, and subsequently gained experience with the firms of Messrs. M'Carthy, Robertson and Fisher, and Messrs. Holden and Laurence, Sydney. He was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1880, and now follows his profession in Albury, where he has an extensive practice. He was admitted as a solicitor of Victoria in 1886. Mr. Wilkinson was elected for the Albury electorate at the general election, February 1889.

Smith, Alfred John, is the founder of the High School, Albury. Mr. Alfred John Smith was born in Melbourne in 1862, and was educated at King's College. He graduated at the Melbourne University, and was afterwards assistant master at the Church of England Grammar School, and later on at the Toorak College. While thus engaged Mr. Smith took up the study of photography, and gained a thorough knowledge of that interesting art. He came to Albury in 1887, where, with Mr. G. B. Wilson, he established the High School. Mr. G. B. Wilson, M.A., was born in Geelong in 1861, and was educated at Wesley College, Melbourne, where he gained the "Draper" scholarship in 1876. He then attended the Melbourne University, took his degree there, and was appointed assistant senior master at King's College. He next removed with Mr. Smith to Albury, where, as above mentioned, the two gentlemen founded the High School.

Long, St. Clair, Dr., Wagga Wagga, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1860, being a son of the late Commissary-General James Long, and grandson of the late Professor George Long, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Long was educated at the College of Surgeons and Physicians, Dublin, and was junior medallist in Anatomy for 1882, and senior medallist in the same subject in 1883, and medallist in Histology in the same year. He was also for three years Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and a member of the British Anatomical Association. Dr. Long came to Australia in 1888, and has settled in Wagga, where he practises.

Dawson, The Late James, of Glen Innes, was the son of Mr. William Dawson, the inventor of the Wharfedale printing machine, and came to this colony in 1860. He made a trial of the New Zealand diggings, and next started business in Sydney as a draper, and married a daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Dibbly. He sold out in 1865 and returned to England for five years. He was then in business at Murrumburrah, owned a sugar plantation in Queensland, then went to Cowra, and finally settled in Glen Innes, where, after working up a large business, he died, much lamented. His widow and sons, who were left well provided for, carry on the business.

Flett, Henry Winter, was born on the Taree estate in 1847. He is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Flett, one of the first settlers in the district. In youth Mr. H. W. Flett was in the A.J.S. Bank, and took the management of the Taree estate, of 2500 acres, which was a Crown grant to one of his family. He has since purchased two other properties, and now carries on an auctioneering business in Taree. He married in 1874, and was the first mayor of Taree, when it was incorporated in 1884.

Else, Arthur Thomas, was born in Kent in 1815. He left for New South Wales when twenty years of age, and married on his arrival a daughter of Dr. Street, after which he entered into pastoral and agricultural pursuits between Scone and Murrurundi. He then sold out at a great sacrifice, and purchased a store in Maitland and carried it on for ten years. He next settled in the Manning district at Tinonee, and finally became a journalist at Wingham, where he is the proprietor of the *Hastings and Manning River Advocate*, the first established and leading paper in Wingham.

Simpson, William Henry, J.P., Ninderra, Moruya, was born at Parramatta in 1844. He farmed for some time at his native place, and afterwards on the Queensland border. In 1870 he came to Moruya, and has made his orchard at Ninderra the largest in the district. Created a justice of the peace in 1874, he has been a member of the licensing court on three occasions. He married, in 1875, a daughter of Abraham Ermott, merchant, of Moruya.

Woodward, James, was born at Bangalore, in the East Indies, in 1837. In early life he was a teacher for Bishop Selwyn in New Zealand, and was afterwards for nineteen years in the Education department of the Government service in this colony. He now owns a large farm near Dubbo, which he uses for dairying purposes. He has 500 head of cattle. Mr. Woodward married Miss Ellen Brown, of the Orange district.

Searle, George, was born in Montreal in 1864, and arrived in Melbourne in 1870. He was for four years in the drapery business, then in a shipping office, and was next engaged in general storekeeping. Crossing to New South Wales he became a storekeeper successively at Bathurst, Orange, and Lithgow, and finally settled at Blackheath, where he does a fair business, his premises being situated close to the railway station.

Maclean, John, proprietor of the *Shoalhaven Telegraph*. This journal was established in 1879 by Mr. Weston, who sent Mr. Maclean to edit it. The latter purchased the paper in 1880, and has conducted it ever since. He is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and came to the colony when young. He owes much of his scholastic education to the Rev. Robert Wilson, now of Ulladulla. Mr. Maclean has taken a leading part in public matters in the Shoalhaven district, and the *Telegraph* has been foremost among the papers in agitating for a railway. Mr. Maclean was married in 1887.

Lessell, James, was born in Kinross, Scotland, in 1850. He came to Australia in childhood, and learned the printing trade in Orange, and assisted in printing the first local paper, the *Western Examiner*. He and his father then started as booksellers and stationers, and the stock originally valued at £60 is now worth £2300. His father retired from the firm in 1885. Mr. Lessell married, in Orange, in 1874, a daughter of Mr. John Herrick of that town. He is a member of the O.J.C., of the Agricultural Society, and of the local cricket club.

Wilson, John, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1841, and in 1853 came to New South Wales with his parents. For many years he was with Mr. Andrew Brown, and next for ten years with his father at Marrangaroo, after which he married and started farming on his own account at Piper's Flat. He then became a storekeeper in the Hartley district, and he has been residing at Mount Victoria for four years. He is a member of the Progress Committee, and was chairman for twelve months.

Lawler, James, was born near Dublin in 1821, and worked as a labourer for some years. He landed in Sydney in 1847, and thence went to Maitland and Merriwa, where he was engaged by Mr. Blaxland for eleven years. He was then employed by Mr. M'Kay, and he ultimately selected 320 acres, which he has since increased to 6000 acres. His station is called Tara Hall, and he runs 5000 sheep, the whole property being worth £10,000. In 1887 he and his wife took a trip to Ireland and England.

Gregory, Charles W., was born at Lutin, Bedfordshire, England, in 1858. He was educated at Turnham-green College, and was then apprenticed for five years to a chemist and grocer. For eight years subsequently he was employed in large retail grocery houses in London, and having arrived in Adelaide in 1879, he was for two years engaged by Messrs. Marshall and Co. at Wimbleton. He was next in the Northern Territory, then at Border Town, and in 1887 opened a large general store in Talbagar-street, Dubbo, in conjunction with Mr. J. G. Brown. He has carried on that business successfully up to the present day in extensive and very complete buildings, doing a large family trade in grocery, crockery, drapery, &c.

Douglas, James, was born at Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in 1837. He served his time with a carpenter and joiner for six years, and came to the colonies in 1854. After visiting some of the Victorian diggings he came to Sydney, and alternately worked at his trade on the different goldfields for a number of years. He finally opened business as a contractor in Orange and Bathurst, and he has built the principal railway stations on the western line, and also a number of other public buildings, churches, and private edifices. He is now building the court-house and gaol at Dubbo, and he employs, on an average, about forty or fifty men. Mr. Douglas owns property in Orange, and resides at "Blair Athol," Summer-street.

Smith, John, was born in Parramatta in 1844, and in early life he assisted his father in the Blayney district, after which he visited the diggings in this colony and Queensland. In 1880 he returned to Blayney, and purchased from his father the old-established Tattersall's Hotel. He is an alderman of the town, and was mayor in 1887—the Centennial year. He is the proprietor of house and landed property, and in 1866 married Miss Catherine Roach, a native of Ireland, his eldest son being in the Traffic department.

M'Laughlin, William, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1823, and came to New South Wales in 1842. For some years he was engaged on various stations, during which period he married, and he then farmed on his own account. He was next a hotelkeeper, and after that a large road contractor. Mr. M'Laughlin is one of the promoters of the Upper Manning Agricultural Society, is vice-president of the Wingham School of Arts, has been five times churchwarden, and is now treasurer of the Parochial Council.

Upjohn, Oliver Robert, jeweller, Tamworth, was born in 1848, at Exeter, Devonshire, England. His father was a member of the firm of Upjohn and Bright, watchmakers to the Royal family, London, and there Mr. O. R. Upjohn learnt the trade. He came to the colony in 1858 with his father, who started a business in Singleton, and Mr. Upjohn first opened on his own account in Murrurundi. In 1876 he removed to Tamworth. He has been an alderman twice, is a magistrate, and is also director of several large companies.

Ling, Alfred, of Moruya, was born in 1838 in Suffolk, England, and arrived in New South Wales in 1842 with his parents. He spent several years in farming at Appin, and afterwards turned to mining, visiting most of the goldfields of the colonies. He has been residing at Moruya for thirty-two years, and is secretary to the Agricultural Society, and also to the hospital. He has been Acting-Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Sexby, Benjamin J. A., was born in Hereford, England, in 1862. He was articled for some time to a firm of civil engineers, and in 1881 sailed for Australia. He, after his arrival, studied chemistry with his brother at Tamworth, and after four years obtained his diploma. He established himself first in Oxford-street, Sydney, and then in Orange, and after travelling over the colonies settled, in 1887, at Dubbo. Mr. Sexby has a good knowledge of agricultural matters, and in 1887 married Miss Rush, of Sydney. He is chairman of the Dubbo Silver Mining Company.

Wilson, Noble, J.P., grazier, Ferndale station, Caloola, was born in the north of Ireland in 1842, and when a year old was brought to the colony by his father, Mr. Wilson, of Oberon. Mr. Noble Wilson, in 1864, selected 150 acres, and leased an additional 1000 acres at Caloola, and he has now 3000 acres of freehold and 2000 of leasehold land, which is stocked with some 5000 sheep, besides cattle and horses. The property comprises excellent grazing country, with plenty of water, and Mr. Wilson's breed of merino sheep is a high-classed one. He has also been successful in breeding race-horses, the well-known "Saunterer" having won seventeen out of the eighteen races for which he started; and "Caloola" is another who has established a wide reputation. Mr. Wilson's homestead is beautifully situated on a hill near the Bathurst and Trunkie road. He married Miss Margaret Larnock in 1864, and has three sons and one daughter. Mr. Noble takes a lively interest in politics, and is well-known for his hospitality.

Platt, William Hampden, J.P., was born at Newcastle, New South Wales, in 1831, and was educated at the King's-school, Parramatta. When a young man he was appointed sub-gold-commissioner in the Mudgee district, and then went into the Customs service at Newcastle and Grafton. Thence he passed into the Treasury department, Sydney, where he eventually became first clerk in the pay branch. After eleven years Mr. Platt retired on his pension in 1874, and settled on the Goongirwarie estate, which he purchased in the Carcoar district, and on which he grazes and breeds sheep and cattle. He is a member of the Carcoar District Land Board, and is a justice of the peace. Mr. Platt married, in 1860, in Newcastle, Miss Mary Eliza Brooks. His father and mother were old residents of the colony, and the former had been an officer in the Royal Navy.

Glasson, Henry, was born at Breage, county Cornwall, England, in 1826. For many years he worked on a farm of his father's, at first for the latter, and after his death on his own account. In 1861 he came to New South Wales, and continued the occupation of a farmer in the Blayney district, where, in 1864, he leased the Stanfield estate of 1000 acres freehold and 4000 acres leasehold. There he grazes about 6000 sheep, and he has taken many prizes for sheep, wool, horses, and cattle, winning Messrs. Mort and Co.'s cup, and Messrs. Andrew Rowan and Co.'s cup for sheep, of which he keeps first-class breeds. Mr. Glasson is a well-known and valued authority on sheep and wool, and is a judge at the Bathurst and Orange shows. He married, in 1853, Miss Annie Paul, of Breage, and his sons are, except one (a surveyor), sheep graziers.

Kiley, Patrick, J.P., was born at Gundagai in 1842, and was engaged with his father in pastoral pursuits for some years, until the death of the latter, when he continued the business in conjunction with his brother. The property consists of 10,000 acres freehold and 40,000 acres of leasehold land, with 25,000 sheep and 500 horned cattle. He is a magistrate of the colony, and is married, with a family of seven children. He believes in reciprocity of tariffs between the colonies.

Barlow, Reginald, architect, Moruya, was born in London in 1830, and was educated at King's College. Obtaining his profession, he came to Port Phillip in 1853, and went to the goldfields at Ballarat and Bendigo during the time of the Eureka riots. His grandfather was the first to introduce gas into London in 1809, and his son, Mr. T. Barlow, founded the Journal of Gas-lighting, of which the present Mr. Reginald Barlow is part proprietor.

Matthews, Samuel, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1824, and spent his youth in London. After his arrival in the colony, in 1853, he spent some time in mercantile pursuits in the southern coastal towns, and in 1864 removed to Cambewarra. He continued in business till 1887, when he retired. He may be called the father of the district, having always been an earnest worker in the advancement of local interests. For many years he was postmaster, and he has been twice married. His sons carry on a large business in Cootamundra, and he has a son a justice of the peace at Boat Harbour.

Russell, Thomas, J.P., was born in Sydney in 1840, and in his early youth was apprenticed to a shoemaker. After some trouble with his master, he returned home and assisted his father in his store, and carried on the business when the latter went to the Turon diggings. On the death of his brother in 1859, he tried the coasting trade, but did not succeed in that business until he entered the shingle trade at Lake Macquarie, and built a schooner in 1864. In 1867 he opened a store at Cooranbong, and left the sea. From 1868 to 1878 he engaged in pastoral pursuits, and was very active in forwarding the interests of the district. He also sold his coasters, and ran an excursion steamer on Lake Macquarie for some time in 1876. In 1883 he was appointed justice of the peace and one of the trustees of the Cooranbong cemetery, and he at present resides at Cooranbong, where he is one of the leading residents.

Davis, William Walter, M.P., was born at Bathurst in 1840. He had been a drover in early life, and has also been engaged in station work. In 1873 he formed the "Kerribee" station, in which he holds a large share and acts as manager. This station is very extensive, and is carried on in a very perfect manner. He is a justice of the peace, a Freemason, and a protectionist. He is also a life member of the Bourke Hospital. Mr. Davis was elected as one of the members for Bourke at the general election, February 1889.

Mullins, C. F., proprietor of the Great Western Brewery, is a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and in early life was for six years in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He came to Sydney in 1856, and went to the Bathurst district, where, after a trip to Queensland, he took the Horse and Jockey Hotel. He next purchased his present brewery with Mr. M'Kinney, and has since bought his partner out.

Ranken, James A., was born at Bathurst in 1825, and was educated in Scotland and Germany. He remained with his father until 1862, when he went to Cowra, where he remained until 1882. He moved to his present place near Bathurst in 1883, and still resides there. He married, in 1863, Miss Emma C. M'Arthur.

Holmkrist, Herman Harold, chemist, Moruya, was born in Sweden in 1857. After travelling a considerable time he came to New South Wales in 1882, and spent three years with E. Prosser and Co., after which he came to Moruya in 1886. He married in 1886, and he has the largest drug business in the district.

Cree, William, was born in county Down, Ireland, and after his school days sailed all over the world. For some time he settled at the California diggings, and there married. Coming to Sydney, he removed thence to the Greenhills, and farmed 100 acres of land, which he has since increased to 1600 acres. He also rented 1000 acres from the Macarthur estate. He took many prizes for stock, particularly for the stallion "Dreadnaught," and interested himself greatly in local matters. Mr. Cree was unfortunate enough to lose his life by being thrown from a horse.

Walker, John, is a native of Ireland. He was born in 1826, and came to Australia with his father and mother. Here he helped his father, who worked at Mr. M'Quoid's station, near Queanbeyan, and afterwards assisted him on his own farm. Mr. John Walker then, having saved money, bought 640 acres, and at his father's death came into possession of the latter's estate as well. He has a very large area of ground.

Thompson, Thomas John, J.P., was born near St. Albans, on the Macdonald River, in 1843. When twenty years old he bought the *Allice* schooner, and traded from the Macdonald to Sydney, and after ten years he sold the vessel and opened a store at St. Albans. He has carried on the business of storekeeper up to the present time, and was at first postmaster, and then post and telegraph master for St. Albans, which position he still holds. He is district registrar, and is a justice of the peace for the colony, and fills all these offices with credit to himself and the community.

Smith, William John, was born in Kent, England, in 1824. He was apprenticed to his grandfather, a builder and shipjoiner, and then went as ship's carpenter on a whaling expedition to the South Seas. He left the ship at Sydney and went to the Turon gold rush, and then for six years he worked at his trade in Sydney. Selling out he removed to the Manning, where he has completed some very large contracts, having built most of the places of note in the Manning and surrounding districts. He is a considerable property-holder, and has been most successful in his business career.

Mugridge, Philip, was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in 1830, and learned the carpentering and joinery trade in London, where he worked for some years. In 1857 he came to Sydney, and on the night of his arrival the *Catherine Adamson* was wrecked at the Sydney Heads. Mr. Mugridge walked to Bathurst, and for some years was engaged as foreman there on various contracts. In 1857 he joined his brother William as a builder and contractor, and in 1881 retired from the firm of Mugridge Brothers in favour of his son Henry. He then took a trip to England, and returning settled down to a quiet retired life in Bathurst. In 1856 he married, in Exeter, Miss Isabella Kingwell.

Chandler, George, was born in the Ovens district, Victoria, in 1846. He was formerly engaged in the office of Evans and Co., Wangaratta, and in 1874 went to Port Darwin. After a year he returned to Victoria, and in 1878 made Deniliquin his home. There he has remained ever since, engaged as a general merchant. Mr. Chandler conducts an ironmongery, grocery, drapery, general provision and wine business. He has been an alderman for four years, and in 1887 was elected mayor.

Hodge, Sebastian, is a native of Barnstaple, England, where he was born in 1829. He was educated at the Blue Coat School, Barnstaple. For four years he served an apprenticeship to the pastrycook business, and after working as journeyman learned the carpentering and joinery trade, his father having been a carpenter before him. He came to Sydney in 1854, and after a roving life on the diggings, settled at Bathurst, and soon started a carpentering and joinery business. In 1882 it had become an immense affair, with saw mills, timber yard, &c., and Mr. Hodge sold to Hudson Brothers for £5000. He married Miss Emma Eliza Mills, in Bathurst, in 1857. He is a Freemason, and a large property-holder.

Walker, Joseph, J.P., was born on the Upper Macdonald in 1840. He worked for some time as a contractor and farmer, and then went to Lambing Flat diggings at the time of the riots, where he afterwards met with some rough treatment. He also visited many other diggings. Mr. Walker at length came back to Central Macdonald and leased a farm. He has been made a trustee of various wards and commons, and was appointed postmaster of the Central Macdonald in 1880, and was made a justice of the peace in 1878.

Crago, Francis, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1848. Followed agricultural pursuits, and then emigrated to Australia in 1865. For many years he was employed by a miller at Yass in all the different departments of the business, and then for three years carried on a mill at Branxton, Hunter River. For the following six years he was at Singleton, and in 1882 he settled in Bathurst, having purchased the very old-established Hibernian Flour Mills. Mr. Crago has spent upwards of £5000 in improving the property, especially the machinery department. Mr. Crago is an alderman, and married, in 1877, Miss Mary Colvin, of Yass.

Gilmour, John Newel, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1822. He came to Sydney in 1832, with letters of introduction to the late Sir George Allen, and was employed as a clerk for two years. He was next in a store at Bathurst, and then took up land on the Bogan, afterwards buying the Boothampton estate of 7000 acres. In 1860 he left the Bogan and joined the Hon. A. T. Kerr in squatting pursuits 400 miles from Bourke, taking up 1026 square miles of country, which the partners stocked with 800 head of cattle and 300 horses. The sons of the above-named gentleman now manage this immense property. Mr. Gilmour has also a fine estate, named "Blackdown," near Bathurst, and is a considerable property-owner in and about that town. In 1857 he married a daughter of Mr. Richard Glasson, J.P.

Ferguson, David, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated in this colony. He then became a pupil-teacher, and in 1877 passed 2 A at the training school, and 1 A in 1884. He was then assistant-master at Parramatta, next at Bathurst, Grenfell, Grafton, and Goulburn, and eventually he was appointed to the charge of the Bathurst public school. The average attendance at the school is nearly 800. There are six assistants and ten pupil teachers. Mr. Ferguson married, in 1884, a daughter of Mr. Vaughan, member for Grenfell.

Webb, Edmund Tom, J.P., was born in Bathurst in 1855. He first joined his father after his school days, and in 1874 took a business trip to England. On his return he entered into partnership with his father, and ultimately became head of the large firm, in which 100 hands are employed. The firm was established in 1863, and has since grown enormously, being a market for carpets, ironmongery, grocery, furniture, boots and shoes, and every other manufactured commodity. Mr. Webb has been several times alderman, and twice mayor of the city of Bathurst and he is also a justice of the peace. He married, in 1877, Miss Fanny Edgeworth Byrnes, daughter of the late Hon. James Byrnes, of Parramatta, and has six children. The shops and store-rooms of the firm, in which Mr. W. H. Webb is also a partner, are of great extent and convenience.

Horsley, Richard Frederick, of Yabtree station, Gundagai, was born in London, England, in 1826. He came to Australia in 1842, and after keeping a store for some time at Gundagai, took up land for grazing and farming purposes, and was the first to grow wheat in the district. Later on he purchased the station on which he now resides. It had formerly an area of 45,000 acres, but this has been reduced considerably by free selection. Mr. Horsley is noted for his pure Bayley breed of sheep, and he also gives some attention to the breeding of heavy draught horses, and has been a successful exhibitor, having gained many prizes at the agricultural shows.

Holland, Edward S., the present town clerk of the city of Newcastle, was born in Jamaica. He is the son of the Rev. Henry Holland, of Dubbo, and received a liberal education from his father. He has occupied his present position for the last twelve years, and enjoys the esteem and respect of the aldermen. He is a Freemason, and has also always taken an interest in politics.

White, John Charles, was born in Colchester, Essex, England, in 1813. He was apprenticed to a baker, and was then house-steward at an asylum. He landed in South Australia in 1837, where the emigrants had to build huts to shelter themselves. He was then employed in a bank, and resigned to build a Wesleyan Church. After trying the bakery business he came to this colony, and became a school-master at Bathurst and Kelso. For a very great number of years he was connected with the *Bathurst Free Press* newspaper, and his sons now carry it on. Mr. White has also visited the principal gold mines in New South Wales and Victoria, and has been an alderman of the Bathurst Council, besides being intimately connected with every charitable and social institution.

Lindley, Thomas, Gundagai, was born in his present place of residence in 1856, and was educated at the Camden College and the Sydney Grammar-school. Leaving school he turned to squatting pursuits in Northern Queensland, and purchased 580 square miles of country at Louter's Creek, and he and his brother carried on the station for twelve years. He then sold out his interest, and bought his brother's share in his father's estate at Rosevale, Gundagai, where he is now settled. The estate is situated on the Murrumbidgee River, and is rich in auriferous deposits, which Mr. Lindley is prospecting with excellent results.

Molineaux, Arthur W., was born in Sydney in 1857. He is the third son of Boulton Molineaux, Esq., J.P., Chief Commissioner of Customs, Sydney. Educated by Mr. Stephens (now Professor Stephens, of the Sydney University), Mr. A. Molineaux took up the profession of a surveyor, but after four years relinquished this calling to look after his father's interest on his property, known as the Victoria Hill, at Adelong, comprising the "Prouse and Woodward," "Our Own," "Adelong," "Little Victoria," and "Middle Reef" claims. These are now amalgamated and worked under the name of the "Perseverance." On the former "Little Victoria" claim is erected one of the most complete batteries in the colonies, and all the claims above enumerated are connected with this battery by tramways. The area of the "Perseverance" is 66 acres, and the output from three of the component claims has been 28,086 ozs. of gold, of the value of £108,833. Mr. Molineaux has numerous other claims under his supervision, notably the "Great Victoria," "Williams," "North Williams," "Flagstaff," and "Research." Gold was found on the first-named at depths of 800 feet and 1000 feet, and these finds were rewarded with the Government bonuses of £1000 and £500 which were given to the first discoverers of payable gold at these depths. Mr. Molineaux is superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, Adelong, and honorary secretary to the local literary institute.

Taggart, John, Captain, was born in Scotland in 1784. For thirty years he traded to Australia. In 1826 he married Miss Gerard and has three children surviving. He died in 1850, and left behind valuable house property in Woolloomooloo. On one voyage during his trade between Tasmania and Melbourne he had 200 ticket-of-leave men on board, during a gale that lasted three weeks, and had to lie under Wilson's Promontory, subsisting on the flour that formed the cargo.

Wilton, Charles Henry, was born in Tasmania in 1833, and having made a little money trading, he came to New South Wales in 1863, and opened a general business in York-street. He was next a storekeeper at Bega for some years, but having met with very severe reverses, had to relinquish everything. After a time he established several businesses at Gundagai, but again became involved, and finally he started once more in Sydney in a small way. He is now a large importer of goods from Europe, and has attained an independent position by courage and perseverance.

Yates, Arthur, seed merchant, of 237 Sussex-street, Sydney, was born in Manchester, England, and is the third son of the well-known Samuel Yates, of Manchester, the largest seed merchant in England. Mr. A. Yates founded a seed business in Auckland in 1876 in connection with the English establishment, and he removed later on to New South Wales. The firm supplies storekeepers in almost every town in the whole of the colonies, and the seeds supplied are absolutely fresh and reliable. They are done up in packets of different prices, and all old dead seeds are annually destroyed by Mr. Yates.

O'Hara, Peter, ironmonger and general warehouseman, George-street, Windsor, is a native of county Wexford, Ireland. He was educated at a private school, and having come to New South Wales in 1860, paid a visit to the principal diggings, and had a fair share of good fortune. He next went to Parramatta, where for three years he followed the avocation of a general dealer, and then, having removed to Windsor, he opened a large general hardware store. The shop is his own, and he also possesses property in other parts of Windsor.

Julian, Joseph, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1822. In 1849 he came out to New South Wales, and for a number of years was engaged in farming pursuits. In 1864 he purchased the Newton Tannery, and has carried it on successfully ever since.

Harford, Thomas, was born in Dublin in 1822. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a tanner, with whom he remained for seven years. He then, in 1841, came to New South Wales, and set up for himself at Penrith, where he still is. At that time the country was unoccupied, and Mr. Harford built a hut upon ground owned by Sir Maurice O'Connell. He rapidly increased his business, and though his work was uphill, he has made such a business that he employs 100 men. He prepares 200 hides and makes 1500 pairs of boots per week, which he disposes of in the Sydney markets. His place is situated on a freehold at St. Mary's. He married, in 1841, Miss Ellen Cane.

Ryan, Charles H., was born in Sydney in 1849, and was educated chiefly at Lyndhurst College and the Sydney Grammar-school, his father, Mr. Thomas Ryan, having formerly been a city councillor. Mr. Ryan has been residing in Parramatta for the past nineteen years, and is a staunch protectionist. He is a member of the local School of Arts, and manifests much interest in that institution.

Ferris, William John, is a native of Parramatta, and was born in 1855. At the age of nineteen he went into business with his brother in the general grocery and wine and spirit trade. After three years he was appointed to the mastership of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Parramatta, and then returned to the old firm, which trades under the name of Wilson, Ferris and Co., although the business belongs solely to the Ferris brothers. Mr. Ferris has been for many years alderman of the Forest ward, and has been a member of the local volunteer force since 1872, being now captain, and major by qualification. He takes the deepest interest in social and local sporting matters, and is at present captain of the rowing club. He married Miss Eleanor Jamieson, and has two children. Mr. Ferris has, in connection with his retail business, large wholesale stores.

Kelly, J. E., was born in King's county, Ireland, and came to the colonies about twenty-five years ago, and after following various pursuits settled down in Parramatta as successor to his deceased brother John. He does an immense trade—about £26,000 yearly—and supplies the principal Government institutions of Parramatta, besides many of the leading residents of the town and surrounding districts.

Lynch, William, was born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1841. He spent sixteen years in America as a stonemason, and then came to Sydney in 1879. For eight years he resided in Burwood, but having purchased land there, he erected his present commodious premises, where he carries on the business of general storekeeper. Mr. Lynch is an alderman for the borough of Concord, and is the proprietor of a large amount of property.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas, was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1814, and was educated for the priesthood. He arrived in Melbourne in 1841, and took to pastoral pursuits, having charge of a station in Colac, Victoria. He next entered into partnership with his brother in Bathurst, New South Wales, and was the discoverer of gold on the Turon River. Mr. Fitzpatrick was killed, in 1852, in a coach accident.

Sheahan, John Michael, was born on the Murrumbidgee in 1848. After finishing his education in Ireland he intended practising law, but being of a roving disposition, he came back to the colonies, where he took charge of a station belonging to his father. Eight years later he entered the Government service, and after some time was appointed to the post of clerk of petty sessions in Armidale. In 1877 he married Miss Hilton.

Gordon, Lambert Skene, was born at Manar, near Braidwood, New South Wales, in 1855. After completing his education he entered the surveying department as a draughtsman in 1878. In 1880 he was appointed to Armidale as land agent and district registrar. In 1882 he married Miss Hungerford, and has two children. Mr. Gordon is also an extensive freeholder.

Emblin, John White, was born in St. George's Park, Gloucester, England, in 1825. After leaving school he travelled on the Continent, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852, when he started for the Bendigo diggings, but was not very successful. In 1862 he was appointed postmaster in Armidale, which position he holds at present. In 1865 he married Miss Frewin.

Drew, William, was born in New South Wales in 1841. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the saddle and harness business in Maitland, but after some years he eventually settled down in Armidale, where he has a flourishing business and employs six men. He married Miss Morpeth, and has ten children. Mr. Drew is a considerable property-holder, and has been an alderman for twelve years.

Barsby, Charles H., is a native of St. Kilda, Victoria. He arrived in Sydney in 1879, and five years later opened a large drapery establishment in "The Colonnade," Forest-road, Hurstville, and is able to supply his constituents at Sydney prices. Mr. Barsby is one of the auditors to the Municipal Council, Hurstville.

Geldard, H. J., was born in Yorkshire in 1829. After leaving school he went to the Victorian gold-diggings and met with success. For many years he visited various diggings, and eventually came to Armidale in 1855, where he now carries on a flourishing business as a tailor. Mr. Geldard is a member of the Oddfellows, and has been twice elected as alderman.

Stanger, Joseph Carey, J.P., was born in Surrey, England. In 1841 he came out to New South Wales, and was employed in the ironmongery business. After some time he proceeded to King's Plains and purchased 40 acres of land. Eventually he came to Bathurst, and was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and was manager of the business of Syer Brothers. He then started the same business on his own account, and was very successful. Three years after, he took a trip home to England. On his return to Bathurst he started general storekeeping, and afterwards sold out. Mr. Stanger has now retired from business, having amassed enough money to live comfortably for the rest of his life. He built the mill at Bathurst, and helped to build the School of Arts there. In 1870 he was appointed magistrate of the district, and five years later was appointed coroner. He was also second mayor of Bathurst.

Millington, Robert Samuel, was born in Sydney in 1833. For some years after leaving school he was engaged in various occupations, and then entered the photographic business in Sydney, and travelled with one partner throughout the colony. He gained some knowledge of chemistry, and studied it at every opportunity. In 1870 he established himself as a chemist and druggist at Inverell. In 1876 he was accepted as member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

May, John, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1848. After finishing his education, he followed farming pursuits for some time, and in 1870 he left England for New South Wales. He then engaged in gold-digging, and four years later proceeded to the New England district. After being engaged in various occupations, he finally settled in Inverell as a storekeeper. He is a property-holder, and favours protection. Mr. May is a member of the Masonic body.

Arkanstall, George Henry, is a native of the Hawkesbury River, where he was born in 1859. After leaving school he served his apprenticeship at the cabinetmaking business, and after five years commenced travelling through New South Wales. Ten years ago he established his present flourishing business at Inverell. Mr. Arkanstall is a property-holder in Inverell and Parramatta.

Brown, The Reverend John King, was born at Parramatta, New South Wales, in 1855, and was educated at Christ Church day-school, and at St. Silas' day-school, and also by a private tutor. He was first appointed catechist at Windsor, then at St. Albans, and was ordained deacon at St. Mary's Church, West Maitland, in 1884, and priest at St. Paul's Church in 1885, by the Right Rev. Dr. Pearson, Bishop of Newcastle. In the latter year Mr. Brown was appointed to the parish of Macdonald, which embraces St. Albans, Wiseman's Ferry, Lower, Central, and Upper Macdonalds, Woolimbin, Baileyville, and Mangrove Creek, at all of which places he conducts Divine service. Mr. Brown lives at St. Albans with his wife and family.

King, Dr. Henry K., M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., was born in London in 1845, his father being a well-known medical man for forty years. Dr. King came to New South Wales in 1877, he having visited it previously, having been surgeon on the emigrant ship *Salisbury*. For some years he practised at Moruya, after which he visited England, and returning he, in 1887, settled in Nowra. He is a J.P., and is married. Previous to coming to the colony he practised in Herefordshire.

Alexander, Adolph, J.P., was born at Nakel, Prussia, in 1845, and was first in a merchant's office, and then in a draper's shop. In 1864 he came to Sydney; for five years was a hawker, at the end of which time he purchased the business of Mr. George Blackett, of Warren, in 1870. He has now one of the largest trades in the district, and has been most successful, being a prominent man in the community. Mr. Alexander takes a lively interest in political matters in connection with the Goulbourn electorate, and takes an active and intelligent part in matters pertaining to the welfare of the district and colony. He was the first magistrate appointed in the township of Warren, and married in 1883, in Sydney, Miss Aurelia Moses, of Sydney.

Pearce, William, of Birmingham, was born in that town in 1836. He was taught the trade of japanning, and proceeded to London, where he worked for fourteen years. In 1873 he arrived in Sydney, and established his industry in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, where he employs three hands in his work. He is a house proprietor at Ashfield.

Harnett, Rev. Timothy, Roman Catholic priest of St. Michael's, Nowra. He was born, in 1854, in Kerry, Ireland, and received his education at All Hallows' College, Dublin, and came to the colony in 1879. For some years he was at St. Francis', Sydney, and afterwards went to Cooma and Araluen. He arrived in Nowra in 1884, where he has since erected a beautiful presbytery and convent. He is a most zealous priest.

Finlay, William, M.D., is the eldest son of the well-known Glasgow merchant, Mr. Arthur Finlay, of Finlay and Paton. He was born at Glasgow in 1855, and was educated for the medical profession, principally at Anderson's Medical College, Glasgow, and subsequently at the Glasgow University. He came to Melbourne in 1883, and for a time joined Dr. Morton at Footscray. He then took a trip to San Francisco, studied there, and took his M.D. degree at the Cooper College in 1885. He again started a practice in Melbourne, but on account of ill-health had to remove to Bathurst, where he has been since 1886. Dr. Finlay took honours at Glasgow University, and has first-class testimonials.

Durack, Thomas, J.P., was born at Meadow Lea, near Bathurst, in 1848, and has travelled with stock all over the western districts. In 1874 he purchased the Marthaguy Station, in the Bligh district, and sold out just before the drought of 1876-77. He then purchased a general store at Mutton's Falls, near Bathurst, and carried it on for ten years, and in 1886 Mr. Durack opened a business as general auctioneer and stock and station agent in Bathurst, carrying it on with very satisfactory results. He is a Freemason, and in 1876 married Miss Mary Webb, of Mutton's Falls.

Marks, Solomon, was born in Hobart in 1849, where he first obtained employment in Peak's jam factory. Going to Melbourne, he became manager of Knight's jam factory, and afterwards proceeded to Queensland, and built a schooner to trade to New Guinea. This project fell through, and he returned to Melbourne, where he obtained work in his own line. He afterwards came to Sydney, when he established the Anglo-American Preserving Factory in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Here he has a large preserving plant, and has acquired fame for his jams and jellies. He married, in 1885, Miss Minnie Bowman.

Clarke, Matthew, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1819. He adopted his father's business of horsedealer. During the Crimean war he was asked to look after the horses at the seat of war, but refused. He came to Australia in 1855, and at once opened a livery stable in connection with his horsedealing, which he has kept since. He married in 1857, and has four children. By his own work and honesty he has done well, and has made a good reputation for himself in his business.

Eaton, J. W., is a native of England, and is a builder and contractor at North Shore. He, in 1884, engaged largely in the timber trade, and supplied the furniture and fittings for the Government schools. His sawmill is fitted with the most modern appliances, and employs fifty hands. He is a Mason of ten years' standing, and is director of the local Building Society, of which he was one of the promoters.

Stehr, G., born in Prussia in 1841, was apprenticed to the coach-building trade while a youth. He came to Australia in 1862, and after working hard for six years saved some money, and started in business in Petersham, where he has since lived and prospered. He has seen the growth of that district, and he is now a property-holder in Leichhardt. Like all such men in this country, he has thriven through industry and hard work.

Howe, James Peter, M.L.A., was born at Redfern, Sydney, in 1854, and in early life was apprenticed to the leather trade. He then started on his own account, and for the last twenty years he has been managing for Messrs. Alderson and Sons, as well as conducting his own boot and shoe business at Waterloo. He is mayor of Waterloo, and has contested a Parliamentary election in the interests of protection, being defeated by 200 votes, but at the last elections, he was returned as member for Redfern by a large majority. Mr. Howe is also a Grand Senior Warden in the Masonic body. Mr. Howe has been elected a second time for Redfern.

Goddard, Henry, is a native of New South Wales, and for twenty-eight years has been engaged as a produce merchant at the corner of Wharf and Sussex streets. He imports largely from Warrnambool and Melbourne, and does quite a large and increasing business throughout the colony. Mr. Goddard is an extensive property-holder in the suburbs.

Harper, E. A., was born at Strawberry Hills, New South Wales. His father—one of the band of early Wesleyan missionaries—arrived here about sixty years ago, and became a partner in the firm of Moore and Harper, ironmongers, George-street, Sydney. Mr. Harper's (junior) mother was one of the first white women born in the colony, at the beginning of this century, and on her being married to Mr. Harper (senior) the Government placed a large grant of land at Middle Harbour at his disposal. Mr. E. A. Harper first began business as an ironmonger in Redfern about ten years ago.

O'Sullivan, Peter, was born in Tasmania in 1845, and on leaving school was put to the ship-carpentering trade, and then went to sea. He was for some years in New Zealand, then in Gippsland, next in Tasmania, and came to this colony in 1872. In 1876 he joined Mr. Donnelly at Glebe Point, and the partners turned out some of the best boats in Australia. Since 1885 Mr. O'Sullivan has been in business by himself at Blue's Point, chiefly as a designer and builder of waker boats, which he has constructed for the leading oarsmen—Hanlan, Trickett, Kemp, and many others. He has now in hand the boats in which Kemp intends to row Teemer. He also builds sailing boats. His brother, Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, is member for Queanbeyan.

Collings, Arthur Harrison, manager of the Gore Hill Brick Works, was born in Geelong, Victoria, in 1861. He was for some years in Hoffman's works, and then was appointed manager of the Gore Hill works by the Land Company of Australasia. He is a director, and receives as salary a percentage on results. The land is of large extent, and about 40,000 bricks per day are turned out. The machinery is most complete, and the company are erecting a large kiln on the Hoffman principle. They are engaged in several very large contracts at the present time, and are laying down a tramway to connect the works with the main road, and it is expected that no less than 100 men, with their wives and families, will be quartered on the estate.

Blackwood, Ludovic, is the junior partner in the firm of Blackwood and Son, engineers, ironmongers, and ship-chandlers, of 45 Sussex-street, Sydney. Mr. Blackwood was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1862. He arrived in Sydney a few years after his father, who was in the employ of the A.S.N. Company for many years, and who superintended the construction of the steamships *Wotonga*, *Yarralla*, and *Elamang*, and subsequently of ten other steamers for the company. During his father's prolonged absence in England the business of the firm was carried on most successfully by Mr. Blackwood, junior. The senior partner, on his return to Sydney in 1884, brought with him many new patented inventions. The firm are the manufacturers of the Albany lubricating compound and Albany cylinder engine oils, for which they hold the patents for the Australian colonies. They have also large bulk warehouses with water frontages in Pyrmont, and are the representatives of Messrs. Ross and Duncan, engineers, &c., Glasgow.

Kitt, Francis, is a native of England, and was born in London in 1852. After leaving school he was in succession a chemist, a draper, a mercantile clerk, and a bank clerk. At present he is a house and land agent at Petersham, where he is doing a thriving business. He married, in 1880, Miss Edwards, and has four children. Mr. Kitt is too busy with his own affairs to meddle with public matters, but holds that this country with a larger population will be the first in the world.

Hooper, Alfred, was born in Gloucestershire in 1825, and in early life worked for eleven years on the Leeds and Bradford railway. In 1852 he sailed for Sydney, and on his arrival became a market gardener in Newtown. After three years he removed to Botany, purchased 8 acres of land, and erected the present premises. In 1884 he let the land, and now lives retired. Mr. Hooper was a trustee of the Road Board for twenty years, and has been a member of the M.U.O. for thirty-six years. He married, in Staffordshire, Miss Stanley, of that country, and has several children. His eldest son is now proprietor of the local line of omnibuses, and his second son is gardening on his own account. Mr. Hooper is an extensive property-owner, and in 1887 took a trip to England, and visited his native place.

Pinchen, Arthur J., was born in England in 1856, and in youth worked for a few years with his father as a carpenter and builder. He then gave his attention to drafting, passed his examination, and was sent by the Government to Bermuda and Gibraltar, where he superintended the building of forts and docks for four years. On returning to England he passed as Clerk of Works with high honours, and he then brought out a patent for iron and glass roof covering. In 1886 he left England for Australia, on account of his wife's health, and erected the Bank of New South Wales, Queen-street, and has been building ever since in different parts of Sydney.

Moore, P. J., is a native of Kogarah, and throughout his lifetime he has been a liberal patron to sports of all kind. Within the past few years he has undertaken a gigantic speculation on his grounds at Kogarah. He has laid out a beautiful racecourse, which will shortly be completed. The course, which is seven furlongs in length, is pear-shaped, and has an average width of one chain. There is also attached to it a very substantial grandstand, capable of accommodating 500 persons. Mr. Moore estimates the cost of the stand, course, committee-rooms, &c., at £5000. A beautiful private residence is situated on the grounds, and is occupied by Mr. Moore's mother and sisters.

Davis, George, ironmonger, Petersham, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1835, and after twenty-eight years spent in his trade he came to New South Wales in 1886, and founded the above business in Petersham. His warehouse comprises all the branches of the trade. Mr. Davis is a zealous supporter of temperance, and has been an abstainer for many years.

Norris, W. T., of the firm of Norris Brothers, 41 Catherine-street. This firm, which was established about ten years ago, is one of three of its kind in New South Wales. It formerly bore the name of W. J. Norris and Sons, but the senior partner retired from the business within the last two years. As vinegar brewers and condiment manufacturers the firm export largely to the other colonies, besides supplying the Sydney trade. They employ more than forty hands, and intend erecting new and large premises. Mr. W. J. Norris is a native of Rumford, England, where he is highly connected.

M'Kinnon, Hugh, 244 Sussex-street, Sydney, produce merchant, was born at Dunmore, on the Hunter River, in 1855. After his scholastic education was completed he was appointed, in 1874, teacher at the Redbank public school, and gained high positions in his examinations. He has since been a successful produce merchant, and is a fluent public speaker, having taken the only first-class certificate awarded at the Technical College for elocution. He intends going into Parliament. At the general election, February 1889, Mr. M'Kinnon contested the Hastings and Manning. He lost the election by a few votes, and has lodged a petition against the return of Mr. J. H. Young, the Speaker, and Mr. C. J. Roberts.

Heaton, David Haddon, of the firm of Heaton and Co., produce merchants, 161 York-street, was born in Campbelltown in 1860, his father having come to the colony in 1846. Mr. D. H. Heaton was in early life in the Railway department, and then travelled through all the colonies, gaining much experience. In 1885 he settled down in business at his present premises as agent for the farmers in many of the districts which he visited.

Ellis, Thomas, The Sydney Stock and Produce Market. This business, owned and conducted by Messrs. Ellis and Co., auctioneers, 791 George-street, has been established for upwards of twenty-one years. The yards, which are most convenient and extensive, abut on the railway line, where there are all facilities for the reception of live stock, and the arrangements for watering and feeding are on the most complete and humane principles. Both producer and buyer meet with fair treatment by the ready and businesslike conduct of the establishment. Mr. Ellis himself supervises the business, the incomings and outgoings of which amount to upwards of £200,000 annually, and the firm provide their constituents weekly with all details in respect of sales and the prices ruling in the market. Sales of stock are held regularly at Camperdown and Homebush, and sales of produce thrice a-week at the Darling Harbour Railway Terminus.

Groth, Herman Henry, was born in 1831 at Elmshorn, in the Duchy of Holstein, Germany. He arrived in Sydney in 1853, and commenced business as a painter and decorator, in which occupation he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Groth belongs to the Masonic craft, and was one of the first to found a German lodge in the colony. In 1860 he married Miss Rachel Banbrigge.

Maitland, Duncan Mearns, was born in London in 1844, and was partly educated at home and partly in the colony. In 1855 he arrived in this colony with his father, who was Government surveyor in the Hunter district for many years. In 1886 Mr. Maitland entered the service of the Government, and was then made land surveyor in the Shoalhaven district, and also in the district of Tumut. When he came to Sydney he held the duties of a general staff surveyor, and held several positions. On several occasions he acted as a district surveyor. In May 1887 he was appointed to his present position. Previous to his joining the Government service he was engaged in important work in connection with the Little Zigzag on the Western line, being employed by the contractors as civil engineer. Mr. Maitland owns land in several suburbs, and is president of the Survey Club, and is also a member of the Band of Examiners of Surveyors. Mr. Maitland married the daughter of the late Captain Dalgetty, and has a family of four children. One of his sons is a medical student at the Sydney University.

Blizzard, Alfred Henry, was born in Plymouth, England, in the year 1840. On his arrival in this colony in 1879 he started the business of a land and estate agent at 75 Sydney Arcade, and has been so far successful. Many estates have been placed in his hands, amongst which are a large number of city and suburban properties. In all his transactions Mr. Blizzard has given the greatest satisfaction in his method of business. He has disposed of various properties at North Shore and Lane Cove. Mr. Blizzard asserts that ever since he has lived in Australia he has had every reason for being satisfied with the country of his adoption.

Magney, Herman Augustine, was born near Singleton, a son of one of the earliest settlers in the district. His father was the first contractor for the mail between Newcastle and Maitland, and at his hotel in Newcastle the Miner's Union was founded thirty years ago. This gentleman built the first theatre in Newcastle, being the master of eight different languages. He was appointed Government interpreter there. Appreciating the advantages of learning, he gave his sons a good education. One of them is secretary for a Sydney brewery, while the subject of this sketch is engaged as a land agent and hotelbroker in the Equitable Chambers, Pitt and Park streets. He is also agent for two large English firms engaged in hop exportation.

Drake, David, who is a native of Scotland, was apprenticed in his youth to the firm of Adamson, Alloway and Co., shipbuilders. Arriving in Sydney in 1858, Mr. Drake obtained employment with several of our large firms, and ultimately started business on his own account. For eight years he occupied John Russell's old shipbuilding yard, and is now a leaseholder of Cripps' wharf, Pyrmont, where he does an extensive trade. Mr. Drake has been a most prolific shipbuilder, and has built more vessels than any other firm in Sydney.

Duncan, George, was born in Scotland in the year 1820. He made several voyages to and from Australia in the ship *Phoenician*, of the White Star line, and was first employed in Sydney as a shipwright with Mr. George Marsden. In conjunction with Mr. Scorrie he built several large bridges over the inland rivers, and since then has been established as a shipbuilder with the same gentleman at the Bald Face Rock, Balmain. Many well-known vessels have been launched from their yard, particularly those employed in the Bald Rock ferry service. Mr. Duncan is a considerable landowner, and his life in Australia has been a successful one.

Reid, Henry, is a member of the firm of Reid and Hughes, tin and iron plate workers and shipsmiths, King-street, Sydney. He was born in Devonshire, England, and after leaving school in Sydney was apprenticed, and subsequently got employment as a shipsmith with the A.S.N. Company, where he remained for ten years. In 1886 he and Mr. Hughes started business on their own account, and do extensive work for the shipping of this port. Mr. Hughes is a native of the colony, and the son of a well-known shipbuilder.

Buckler, John, was born in Devonshire, England. After serving his apprenticeship he left for Sydney in the *Pericles*, sailing ship, bearing with him first-class references. He arrived here in 1883, and was engaged as foreman for several years in two or three large painting and decorating establishments. Mr. Buckler then started business as general painter and house decorator at Rockdale on his own account, and by his own individual exertions has become the owner of the premises which he occupies. He is a member of the Druids' Lodge, Rose of Rockdale.

Hart, William Thomas, was born at Surrey Hills, Sydney, in 1849. He is a builder and contractor, and learned his trade under his father, and also qualified himself by attending night classes at the School of Arts. For some years he was in business by himself, and then joined his brother. He afterwards went into partnership with his brother, but since 1884 has been associated with Mr. Crisps. Many beautiful buildings have been erected by Mr. Hart, amongst which may be mentioned St. James' Catholic Chapel, Forest Lodge, Corn Exchange buildings, Haymarket, Anthony Hordern's stores, and the Sydney Skating Rink.

Phillips, W. H., is a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born in 1836. He served his time at the engineering trade, and came to New South Wales in 1857, and worked at the diggings. He was employed at Adelong for seven years, and returning to Sydney kept the Picton Arms Hotel, Haymarket, and opened his present premises at the corner of Pitt and Campbell streets. Mr. Phillips is a large property owner in and about the city, and has several children, some of whom are working at their father's business. He has several times been asked to stand as an alderman in the suburbs, and also for Cook's ward in the city.

Goby, Arthur, was born in France in the year 1830. After a short stay in London Mr. Goby came out to Melbourne, and worked there as a coppersmith for twenty years. He became a British subject in 1869, and is now established in Sussex-street, Sydney, where he does a wide business in fancy and general coppersmithing. He has had the honour of manufacturing for Lady Carrington, and does extensive work for the various banks and Government offices.

Ebsworth, George, was born in Sydney in 1856. He is the junior partner in the firm of Barker and Ebsworth, livery stable keepers, of Bligh-street, Sydney, and Brown-street, Woolloomooloo. This firm has a fashionable connection, and is under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Carrington. Mr. Ebsworth was educated at the Sydney Grammar School, and gained his experience as manager of various stations in New South Wales and Queensland. He was also manager of Tattersall's Horse Bazaar.

Wilson, P. J., draper, of Devonshire and Buckingham streets, is a native of New South Wales, and after leaving school went into the employ of Messrs. Emanuel and Son, Goulburn. He then came to Sydney, left Sydney for a long sojourn in Yass, and next made a stay of twelve months in Goulburn. For two years he was with Mr. Walter Long, and left him to take employment with Messrs. Young and Lack, where he remained for five years. Mr. Wilson established his present business about seven years ago in conjunction with his two sisters. He has always practised the cash system, and hence most of his success, and besides this, his business embraces nearly everything—clothing, outfitting, drapery, carpets, &c.

Walz, Joseph, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827. For twelve years after leaving school he worked in the masonry trade, and was a private in the Wurtemberg regiment for six years. In 1849 he took part in the revolution, which resulted in a decided victory for the aristocratic party, and in 1854 he emigrated to Sydney, arriving here in 1855. After two years' work at his trade in Shoalhaven, he started business in Rockdale, and continued as a mason in that suburb up to the year 1886, when he retired from the business. His sons still carry on the old firm of Walz Brothers. Mr. Walz is a property owner in Rockdale.

Taylor, Frank, is a native of Aberdeenshire, where he was born in 1862. He was early apprenticed to the general storekeeping business, and in 1879 sailed for Sydney in the *Northern Monarch*. He and his brother had introductions to the Australian Agricultural Company, but the brother's ill health prevented Mr. Taylor from remaining for more than six months with these employers, and he took an engagement with Messrs. Morgan and Robertson. After short visits to Gosford and Moree, Mr. Taylor, in 1886, in conjunction with his brother Alexander, opened a general store at Kogarah, and the partners have carried the business on successfully up to the present time. The large and handsome premises they occupy in the Railway Parade belong to the firm of Taylor Brothers.

Moon, Thomas, was born at Chippendale, New South Wales, in 1847. He was educated at a private school, and had eight years' training as a baker and pastrycook with his father. His first venture on his own account was in Main-road, Botany, where he remained for two years, and then for twelve years he carried on business in George-street, Sydney. Removing to Picton he still continued business as a baker, &c., but after two years returned to the neighbourhood of Sydney, and was the first to open as a baker and confectioner in Kogarah. His premises are situated in Montgomery-street. He is a member of the I.O.F.U. Oddfellows.

Thomas, Frederick, of the firm of Thomas and Christie, coachbuilders, Pyrmont Bridge-road, Glebe, was born in Armidale, New England, in 1858. His partner, Edward Christie, is a native of Glasgow. Mr. Thomas served his time with Mr. Stephen Glasson, Harris-street. In 1882 Messrs. Thomas and Christie entered into partnership, and do a special trade in cabs, buggies, and light carts, and give great satisfaction, but they complain of the burden imposed on them by the duties on articles required for the trade, which they think should receive consideration.

Stevens, George, was born in Mill-street, Pyrmont, in 1856. His father, who came to the colony in 1838, worked for many years as a boatbuilder, chiefly with Mr. Chowne. On the father's retirement, Mr. George Stevens took up the same business, and is carrying it on in Mill-street, Pyrmont. Both he and his father have done considerable work for the New South Wales Government and for the late Australian Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Stevens is a property-owner, and is married. He considers that the industry is not sufficiently fostered by the Government, and that timber should be imported in bulk and treated here.

South, John Abraham, was born in Middlesex, England, in 1832. Till sixteen years of age he worked at various occupations, and then for some years was employed in smelting works. He came to Western Australia in 1853, had a short period of kangarooing with his brother, and next worked as a coal shipper. For a considerable time after his arrival in Sydney, Mr. South worked as a general merchant and storekeeper, and later on as a market gardener. He ultimately settled in business as a storekeeper and baker, but on the death of his wife in 1881 he retired from business in favour of his sons. Mr. South owns house and landed property in the South division of Station Park, Kogarah. He married in 1857, Miss Esther Emberson, but, as mentioned above, this lady died in 1881.

Martins, William George, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1854. After leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr. Weightman, Boston, for four years, and was then employed by several leading firms as assistant grocer. He arrived in Sydney in January 1884, and took employment with R. S. Tighe, Haymarket, for two years, after which he opened as general storekeeper and baker at Kogarah. He still carries on this business, and owns the premises which he occupies. His wife, whom he married in 1885, was formerly Miss Rose Amy Smith, of Newcastle.

Grant, William, was born in Scotland in 1830, and after serving his apprenticeship to the engineering and boilermaking trade came to the colony in 1854, and worked for ten years as a journeyman. Mr. Grant next worked as foreman with Mr. Mathews, Bathurst-street, for four years. During this period he constructed a double ladder dredge for the use of the Government, and several other important works. In 1869, having saved some money, he started business in conjunction with Mr. Halliday, the latter attending to the engineering and Mr. Grant to the boilermaking department. At present Mr. Grant holds a long lease of the first-class premises to which he has removed in Jones' Bay, Pyrmont, and he employs from twenty to thirty men, but is rather handicapped by the present fiscal policy. He has several sons, some of whom assist him in his trade.

Wallis, Algernon, is the senior member of the firm of Wallis and Sons, Pyrmont Cedar Saw-mills, Miller-street. He was born in 1829, and arrived here from England in 1852. For many years he worked as engineer for Mr. P. N. Russell, and next devoted himself to the timber industry, and started a mill in Woolloomooloo in 1873. During this time Mr. Wallis chartered several vessels and drew large quantities of timber from the northern rivers. In 1886 he took a lease of his present premises, and admitted his two sons into partnership.

Dingle, John, baker, Oxford-street, Paddington, was born in London in 1836. After serving his apprenticeship in England, he emigrated to Melbourne in 1858, and came thence to Sydney, where he joined his brother for some months. He then started business in several towns in this colony, and also followed his trade in Ipswich, Queensland, and rejoined his brother in 1859. He next made a short sojourn in Parramatta, and for nine years afterwards conducted his brother's business in William-street. In 1870 Mr. Dingle erected his present commodious premises. Mr. Dingle has been a member of the Order of Foresters since 1861. He is married, and his eldest son is engaged with him in business.

Dacey, John R., was born at Bandon, Ireland, in 1855. At the age of seven he was left an orphan, and was adopted and educated by Dr. S. Smith, of Kyneton, Victoria. After his school days young Dacey learned the management of agricultural machines, and worked in various farming districts of Victoria, and in 1879 purchased the business of an iron foundry in the Wimmera district. Early in 1884 Mr. Dacey removed to Sydney, and purchasing land in Botany-road, erected his present works. The business is that of general wheelwright and coachbuilder. Mr. Dacey is the inventor and patentee of "Dacey's Rock and Stump Extractor," and has exhibited his patent at various exhibitions. He is now mayor of Alexandria, and has just been appointed Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Redfern.

Alderdice, James Gordon, was born in Sydney in 1856, and was educated at the Fort-street public school. After this he was apprenticed to the ironmongery business with Mr. Henry Evans. After the termination of his articles he was employed by the same firm as salesman, and within the last few years has risen to the responsible position of confidential manager for Mr. Evans. In 1888 he purchased the old-established business of his employer in Oxford-street, and is now conducting it with every success. He has an extensive trade, principally in furnishing and builders' ironmongery.

Snelling, James E., comes from Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1867. He was apprenticed to the watchmaking trade for five years, and in 1886 he and his brother came out to Sydney and went into the employ of Mr. Boston, Newtown, for eighteen months. In 1887 Mr. Snelling opened for himself as wholesale and retail manufacturing jeweller at 119½ Oxford-street, and has ever since carried it on with excellent results. He works in conjunction with his brother, who has a branch establishment at Waverley.

Kelly, Joseph, is a native of New South Wales, having been born in Dubbo in 1862. He was educated at St. Stanislaus College, Bathurst, and in 1878 was apprenticed to the watchmaking trade. He served his time for six years, then worked as a journeyman, and finally started business in partnership with Mr. John Cochran as a jeweller and watchmaker. Here the firm are still established, and do a good trade, as they have secured a steady and respectable connection. Mr. Kelly is a property-holder in the city and suburbs.

Bryant, George Charles, is a native of Surrey, England, where he was born in 1860. For three years he was employed as entering clerk in J. and A. Yorke's general warehouse, London, and then paid a short visit to India. He returned to London, and sailed for the colonies in 1878, and was employed in a store at Bombala, and afterwards at Delegate. He then managed a store in Penrith, and was later on with Messrs. Farmer and Co., Sydney, and in 1881 opened in Oxford-street as gentlemen's mercer and outfitter. He imports first-class goods direct from London, and has an extremely respectable connection. Mr. Bryant married Miss Sophie Richardson, a daughter of John Richardson, squatter, New England.

White, John, of the firm of White and Coghill, general building contractors. John White is a native of Cornwall, England. At eleven years of age he sailed to Auckland, N.Z., with his parents, and when fourteen years old joined his uncle, a contractor in Sydney. After a period of apprenticeship and employment as a journeyman, Mr. White commenced business in Edgecliff-road in conjunction with Mr. Johns. This connection lasted for twelve months, when the present partnership of White and Coghill was formed in 1882. They have undertaken and completed many large contracts, amongst them being the Darlinghurst public school, Gunsler's Cafe, colonnade in George-street, Soul and Sons' establishment, and very many other important works. He was formerly an alderman for Paddington, and is senior warden of a Masonic Lodge.

Clarkson, David W., was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1815. At a nail manufactory in Leeds he was employed for four months, and was then apprenticed to the tailoring trade. After engagements in that business in England for some years, Mr. Clarkson sailed from Liverpool for Sydney. On landing in this city he worked first as a journeyman, and then opened a shop in George-street, where he remained for nearly twenty years. In 1861 he entered into partnership with a draper for four years, at the end of which time he bought his partner out, and conducted the business by himself for the next three years. He was established in Market-street for three years then next to Punch's Hotel for four years, after which he retired from business. Since his arrival, forty-seven years ago, Mr. Clarkson has seen many changes, he having erected the seventh house in Woolloomooloo.

Long, William, was born at Norwich in 1815, and was left an orphan at the early age of four, and, with his sister, had a hard tussle with the world in his youth. He first worked at a silk-mill, and then learned the wool combing trade, at which he was employed for twenty years. Mr. Long sailed for Sydney in 1856, and was engaged for some time in various capacities, after which he was employed in wool-washing at the Waterloo mills. He then took up land, and conducted a dairy for four years; next was lessee of a toll-bar, and from that time till 1880 he engaged in cartage contracts on a large scale. He has now retired from business, and devotes his time to land speculation, and is a considerable freeholder. In 1840 he married Miss Ball, of Norwich, and has several sons, who are now in business. He was able, in 1879, after his long years of toil, to take a pleasure trip to England and revisit his native town.

Henderson, R. S. and C. B., Camda Grove Nursery. Mr. R. S. Henderson was born in 1838, and at twenty years of age took over the nursery, and conducted it on his own account for two years, when he was joined by his brother, Mr. C. B. Henderson, and they have continued to carry on the business ever since. Mr. Henderson, senior, commenced the business in 1838, and died about twenty years ago. The specialty of the nursery is the cultivation of roses and dahlias, and last year the firm had 874 different varieties of the former. They have exhibited at all the principal shows, and have never been beaten in roses. The nursery is five and a-half acres in extent, and is freehold property; and the Henderson road was gazetted and proclaimed in 1878 mainly by the exertions of the Messrs. Henderson. Both the brothers have been aldermen of the Newtown and Macdonaldtown councils respectively, and Mr. C. B. Henderson was mayor at different times of Macdonaldtown and Alexandria. They have now retired from public life, but while they exerted themselves in matters connected with the welfare of the districts in which they resided their assistance was highly thought of and oftentimes sought.

Guy, Francis, J.P., saw-mill proprietor, Bateman's Bay, was born in Sydney in 1837. His father, the late Mr. Francis Guy, followed mercantile pursuits in Sydney in those days. The subject of this sketch served his apprenticeship to the blacksmithing trade in Sydney, and in 1863 started the timber trade in Bateman's Bay. Mr. Guy was the pioneer of the trade in that district, and has erected several saw-mills, worked by both steam and water power. He has built upwards of six vessels, and has a timber yard in Sydney. In 1873 Mr. Guy purchased and floated successfully the Moruya silver mines. He has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and was married in 1858. Mr. George Guy, J.P., is his eldest son.

Harden, John, stonemason, No. 108 Botany-road, was born on the Isle of Perbic, Dorsetshire, in 1831. In early life he worked as a stonemason on the Isle of Wight and at the forts at Portsmouth. When he reached Sydney he worked for Mr. Hopkins, and afterwards for Mr. Sugden and for Mr. Dean. Since then he has been in business on his own account. He is an alderman of the Alexandria council, having been first elected five years ago. For twenty-seven years he has been a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mr. Harden is living on his own property in Botany-road, and holds a considerable extent of land and houses elsewhere.

M'Cauley, Percy, born in Sydney in 1866. He is the son of one of the oldest pioneers of the colony, and after being educated at Lyndhurst College, he became a commercial traveller. He resides at Enmore-road, Newtown.

Hobbs, Henry Thomas, was born in Sydney in 1846, and when quite a boy started for himself as general dealer. He then took employment at Barker's flour-mill, but meeting with an accident, became a dealer again. For the succeeding years he followed various avocations, and was very successful while with Messrs. Lukre and Dare, flour brokers. After this, and until the year 1882, he and Mr. Walter Lukre carried on business as millers in Bourke-street, Surrey Hills. Mr. Hobbs has been established in Cleveland-street since 1883, and his business is increasing. He is a member of the I.O. of Foresters, and has held the position of Worthy Chief for seven years.

Jugger, John, was born in London in 1851, and came to Sydney when an infant with his parents. At sixteen years of age he went into the employ of his father, who was a builder and contractor. Mr. Jugger remained with his father for six years, and for a greater part of the time had the management of the whole business. In 1874 he set up for himself in Balmain, and since that time has undertaken and completed many large contracts. Among these may be mentioned the Waverley Reservoir and a number of private residences at Ashfield. He also erected Mort's immense wool stores, and was occupied in this work for two years. The floor space covers 3 acres, and the rooms have storage capacity for 20,000 bales, and the scaffolding alone had an area of 65,000 feet. This contract, on which 200 men were employed, was carried out to the entire satisfaction of everyone concerned. The offices attached to the store were a separate contract, which was also completed by Mr. Jugger. He has been engaged on other large works too numerous to mention, and his disbursements in wages alone were £10,000 per annum. He is now completing the large Medical Hall attached to the University. In 1888 Mr. Jugger removed from Balmain to his present residence on the Zetland estate, Waterloo.

Mulcahy, Joseph, was born at Redfern in 1855. At seventeen years of age he joined his father, and in conjunction with his brother commenced business on his own account in 1878, and carried it on till 1886. The business was then taken over by a trading company, and in the middle of the year 1887 the Messrs. Mulcahy leased land in Bourke-street, Waterloo, and erected commodious premises with every appliance for conducting the trade of soap manufacturers. They trade under the title of the "Orient" Company, and the plant consists of a soap pan of twenty tons capacity, and a steam soap press, the first of its kind ever imported to the colonies. Mr. J. Mulcahy is a very old colonist, and has now retired from the business. The firm have been prize-takers at all the principal exhibitions, and can compete with the home market.

Setchell, William Samuel, builder, Wyndham-street, Alexandria, is a native of Monaro, where he was born in 1860. At eight years of age he was employed as a printer's boy, and after a period of hard work joined his father, Mr. William Setchell, in the building trade. He learned the masonry branch of the business, and at seventeen years of age started for himself, and in 1879 took Mr. Grant into partnership. After this he had rough times on the Broken Bay lighthouse, and later on worked at the Genge's River bridge. He has been twice married, and is a member of the Cambrian Lodge, 656, and also of the Royal Foresters' Society.

Setchell, William, builder, Raglan-street, Nos. 24 and 26, is a native of England. For five years he served his time with a mason, and then worked as a journeyman in London till 1853. He came out to Sydney under engagement to Mr. Randall, went thence to Melbourne, returned to Sydney, and for the next thirteen years worked at Monaro as master builder. Mr. Setchell then was employed on various large buildings in Sydney, and set up for himself again in 1884. Besides owning his residence, he is the proprietor of a large terrace of houses in Raglan-street, and other property. For the last four years he has been an alderman of the borough of Alexandria, and he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 1081, and is one of the best known and most respected residents of the Alexandria district.

Gribben, Andrew, of the firm of Gribben and Co., farriers, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. This firm was established in 1849 by Mr. Andrew Gribben, and by the energy of his son, Mr. John Gribben, the enterprise has largely increased, and is now considered to be the leading establishment in Sydney. The firm does the best kind of work, and is employed by the nobility and gentry of Sydney, having been under the patronage of the various Governors of the colony. This establishment was the first in Sydney to shoe on the principle laid down by Mr. Fleming, the Government veterinary surgeon, London. Mr. Scott, M.R.C.V.S., is attached to the firm as veterinary surgeon. Mr. Andrew Pitt Gribben, grandson of the founder, and his uncle, Mr. Thomas Alcock, now carry on the business.

Murphy, J., was born in Manchester in 1853. Having come to Sydney in boyhood he adopted the trade of a stone carver, and after carrying on business on his own account joined his father, who is a marble and granite merchant of thirty-three years' standing.

Steenbohm, Abraham N. J., was born in Sydney in 1862, and after leaving school travelled with his father as a hawker. After a short time he was apprenticed to Keary Bros., coachbuilders, and after working for different employers he set up in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, on his own account. His business is a growing one, and he owes his present position to his own exertions. The No. 1 Day Spring Lodge, Sons of Temperance, claims him as a member.

Carson, W., Glebe, was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1823, and came to New South Wales in 1850. After visiting New Zealand he returned to the Turon and Bendigo goldfields, was successful, and then started as a carrier in Sydney. After thirty years of a prosperous career he retired, but still takes an interest in all local, and especially church matters. He is one of the trustees of the Glebe Wesleyan Church.

Williams, John, St. Leonards, was born in Scotland in 1855, and went to England when a boy. He there learned carpentering, and when twenty-two years of age came to Queensland, and from there to Sydney. After two years as a journeyman he established himself as a contractor, and built the town-hall, Balmain, as well as a number of other houses. Mr. Williams is a considerable property-holder.

Keating, M. J., of the firm of Keating and Co., is a native of New South Wales. The firm was established by Mr. Keating's father in 1853, and they are engine, pump, and lamp manufacturers, as well as being sanitary engineers. Mr. Keating has been devoted for many years to a military life. He holds the rank of major in the volunteer forces, and he was a lieutenant in the Soudan contingent.

M'Carty, E., and Co., manufacturing, livery, and letting-out stables. Mr. M'Carty began business fourteen years ago in the premises opened by his father thirty-five years since. The establishment, which is situated in Pitt and Castlereagh streets, may be said to be the largest of its kind in New South Wales. Messrs. E. and J. M'Carty employ forty hands, and their weekly expenses are £250. Both members of the firm are married.

Pearson, James, comes from Manchester, England, where he was born in 1843. He learned the cabinetmaking trade in this colony, and has worked since for many firms in Sydney, having been foreman for Mr. Alexander for fourteen years. In 1882 he took over the business of his employer in Pitt and Park streets, and conducts it at present. He is a member of several important societies.

Muir, John Paton, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1859. He entered into mercantile pursuits, and after nine years came to Melbourne in 1885. There he was a stock and station agent for twelve months, after which he came to Sydney, and opened in the Royal Arcade under the style of Charlemont and Co., and in the Sydney Arcade as Crielman and Co. He has a very select business, and employs on an average twenty-four assistants.

Campbell, William Webb, was born at Balmain in 1860. At the age of fourteen he entered his father's warehouse, and gained a thorough knowledge of the furnishing trade, and on his father's retirement, he and his brothers carried on the business for three years. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. W. W. Campbell took over the bedding and upholstering factory at Woolloomooloo. His business increasing he removed, at the end of a year, to his present premises at 211 and 213 Castlereagh-street, where he manufactures every class of furniture.

Hinton, John, was born at Cambridge in 1833. He was for many years a cab-maker in London, and arrived in Sydney in 1855. Here he became a general builder and contractor, and was then a foreman for Mr. Jamieson during four years. He again started on his own account, and with good success, having since his establishment, twenty-six years ago, erected an immense number of important and elegant buildings. He owns landed property, and married in 1854.

Golding, William Henry, was born in the colony in 1861, and after leaving school was apprenticed to the boatbuilding trade. He then worked as a journeyman for a few years, at the end of which he purchased a piece of land at Fig Tree Point, Iron Cove, and having built a workshop and sheds, established himself as a boatbuilder. He has also a very large sailmaker's loft, where all sails are made by Mr. James Somerville. The building yards are beautifully situated, and the spot is admirably adapted for boating and tourist parties, and Mr. Golding has built some of the best boats in Sydney.

Hamilton, William, is a native of the colony, and was born at Miller's Point in 1846. His father was one of the nineteen survivors from the immigrant barque *India* which was burnt at sea in 1841, and on his landing here settled down as a boat and ship builder. Mr. W. Hamilton, after serving his apprenticeship worked as a journeyman, and finally purchased a property at Balmain in 1882, where he has constructed a number of boats of all descriptions. The yard is opposite Cockatoo Island, and is beautifully and conveniently situated. Mr. Hamilton, in 1873, married Miss Evans, of Redfern.

Graham, John, merchant tailor, 543 George-street, was born in Sydney in 1849, and educated there. He learned his trade in a leading establishment, and in 1877 opened business at the above address, having previously been in Pitt, King, and Barrack streets. Mr. Graham has been most successful, and has gained much experience in Europe. He on one occasion successfully carried through an equity suit lasting for three days after the barristers had retired. He has a branch business in Oxford-street, was married thirteen years ago, and is an extensive property-holder.

Ellis, George, boat and ship builder, Waterview Bay, Balmain, was born in Sydney in 1846, and after he had served a term to the shipbuilding trade on the Manning River he came to Sydney, and undertook and completed the construction of several large bridges. He was next a launch builder for the Government, and finally settled down as a boat and ship builder on his own account at Waterview Bay. He has constructed several yachts and pearl-fishing vessels, which have given great satisfaction to the owners. The *Harpy*, *La Belle*, *Doris*, and *Era* are from his yard.

Gardiner, Henry Thomas, of Gardiner Brothers, William-street, Balmain, was born in Sydney in 1840. He learned the boatbuilding trade under his father, and then established a similar business in 1852. His father, who built numerous craft of all sorts, died in 1879, and Mr. H. T. Gardiner then assumed the old business in conjunction with his brothers, and they have been very successful. The shipbuilding yard is situated at Peacock's Point, Darling Harbour, on deep water frontage, and the brothers and mother have a private residence overlooking the works.

Tollis, William, was born at Ashfield in 1848, and educated at Glebe and at Redfern. He began his trade under the direction of his father, and after three years was apprenticed to his brother Edwin for six years altogether—the last part of the time as journeyman. On rejoining his father he married Miss Ellen Cumming, and worked successively for his father, for Mr. Griffiths, and for Mr. Ellison. After another short stay with Mr. Griffiths he went into partnership with his brothers, boot manufacturers, Botany-street, where he is at present. He is a property owner, and is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Schroeder, Frederick, was born in Cologne in 1850, and at an early age went to sea. At eighteen years of age he joined the 9th Hussars, and served in the Franco-Prussian war. Between 1871 and 1876 he served with the Cape Mounted Rifles and received promotion. After leaving this profession he travelled over Europe, and came out to Melbourne in 1876. He is now established in Sydney as a livery stable keeper, and has accommodation for twenty-four horses. Mr. Schroeder was one of the first members, and is now nearly the oldest member, of the corps of Sydney Lancers.

Lawson, James, was born in Scotland in 1832, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to the engineering trade. He then learnt the cabinet-making business, and came out to Sydney in 1855. On his arrival he established himself in George-street, Sydney, and after twenty-four years in the old place removed to his present premises. The business embraces the cabinetmaking in all its branches, and upholstering, and a large percentage of the goods sold are manufactured by the firm at their Newtown factory, which is a splendid building, containing all the modern appliances for the trade. Mr. Lawson was a free-trader till his trip to England in 1882, but he now believes in a protective policy. He married in Sydney Miss Glen, daughter of Mr. Robert Glen, engineer to the Hunter River Company, and has several children, the eldest son being a member of the firm of Lawson and Broughton, and the second son being engaged with his father. Mr. Lawson had a very narrow escape from death in the notorious Peats' Ferry railway accident. He is a Freemason of three years' standing.

Tollis, Edwin, of Henderson-road, is a native of Chippendale, where he was born in 1843. He was educated in Sydney, and served his time with his father at bootmaking. After five years he married, and worked as a journeyman with Mr. Johnson, of Parramatta-street, for three or four years. He then went for twelve months with Mr. Rofe, of Brickfield Hill, and continued at his trade with Mr. Rothwell, and with Messrs. Callaghan and Son. After a short engagement with Mr. Ellison, of Waterloo, he joined his brothers in a manufactory at Botany-street, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Tollis is a member of the Oddfellows, Manchester Unity. He owns four houses and some land in Alexandria.

Patrick, Hugh, is a native of Sydney, and is forty-three years of age. His father was one of the earliest mechanics in the colony, and Mr. Patrick has been a contractor and also a grocer. He is now retired, and has purchased a lovely residence at Hurstville. In connection with Mr. Patrick's popularity, we may mention that he was second in the voting at the foundation of the municipality, and he at present occupies the position of alderman. He is a Freemason, and possesses many tokens of the regard in which he is held by his brother Masons.

Tollis, Thomas, is a native of the colony, and was born in 1837. Until the age of sixteen he worked with his father as a bootmaker, and then as journeyman worked with Mr. Jason Johnson for nineteen years. After this he joined his brothers, and opened a manufactory at Botany-street with only three hands. Now they employ thirty-five besides themselves, and turn out 700 or 800 pairs of boots per week. With the exception of trips down the harbour Mr. Tollis has never been further away from his birthplace (Haymarket) than Cleveland-street and Henderson-road. He has seen Alexandria and Waterloo grow, as it were, before his eyes, having bathed thirty-eight years ago at the end of the street where he now lives. Mr. Tollis, senior, who was also a native, died in 1885, aged seventy-two, and left about seventy grandchildren. Mr. Tollis has accumulated a fair amount of property in the above-mentioned suburbs.

Smithson, James Edward, is a contractor and builder. He was born in Yorkshire, and came to New South Wales in 1851 with his parents. His father settled in the Hurstville district, is one of the few surviving pioneers of that part, and for many years continued the tobacco-manufacturing industry. He was also trustee for the roads. Mr. J. E. Smithson has been in the building and contracting business for twenty years, and has erected many of the principal edifices in the Hurstville district. He is a member of the Church of England, and was married in 1867.

Pearce, John Joseph, grazier, "Eastbourne," Seven Hills, Parramatta, was born in 1854. His father, the late William Thomas Pearce, was a colonist of many years' standing, and was one of the first pioneers of the Seven Hills district. Mr. J. J. Pearce is the fourth son of the last-mentioned gentleman, and received his education at Newington College. He is now living in retirement at Eastbourne, and possesses an orchard extending over 170 acres. Mr. Pearce takes a great interest in sporting matters.

Boake, B. C., is the son of Mr. Walter Boake, of Dublin, came to Melbourne in 1860, and carried on business there for five years as a photographic artist. On removing to Sydney he opened in George-street, but was unfortunate enough to be burnt out. He made another start, however, and now leases the whole top flat of the Victoria Arcade. His studio is one of the best in Sydney, and his connection as large as any other photographer's in Australia. Mr. Boake has been a captain in the volunteer artillery for upwards of eight years, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and of the Australian Economic Association.

Prescott, Henry, was born in Kent, England, in 1805. From 1830 to 1835 he was in India, and returning to England in the latter year, sailed soon after to Australia. He was chief officer of the first steamer to Moreton Bay and the Clarence River northwards, and of the first steamer to Wollongong and Kiama southwards. He was shipwrecked in the *King William*, and then gave up the sea, since which period (1840) he was engaged with two shipping companies for some time. Finally Mr. Prescott established a commission agency business in Sussex-street, which he still carries on.

Pogonowski, Louis A., musical instrument maker and vendor, 705 George-street, was born in London in 1857, and arrived in the colony in 1863. His father established the present business in a most unpretentious way, and carried it on till 1879, when he died. The subject of this sketch then took it, and removed from his father's old place to the present premises, where he makes and imports every variety of musical instruments, and he keeps the largest stock of violins in Sydney, all by excellent makers.

Denmead, Owen, 649 George-street, Sydney, is a native of Limerick, Ireland, and was brought to the colony as an infant. He became a confectioner, and bought a very old business in 1878. Mr. Denmead has effected considerable improvements, and on the burning down of the old factory built a new one in Hay-street, in which he has erected most effective, improved, and expensive machinery. The business which he conducts was founded sixty years ago.

Hogg, John, is the eldest son of Mr. James Hogg, who arrived in the colony in 1834. Mr. James Hogg was a schoolmaster, and afterwards for many years a lime-kiln proprietor in Sydney, and died in 1886. His son John followed the father's business, and turns out nearly 300 tons of lime per week, the works being the largest in the colony, as many as 200 men being employed. All business is done at the office at 261 Sussex-street. The firm undertakes the largest contracts in the colony for large companies and for the Government. Mr. John Hogg was born in Sydney in 1854.

Larkin, Thomas, was born in Camperdown in 1849, and was educated at Lyndhurst College. He has ever since been engaged in the business of a produce merchant. He married in 1879, and takes an active interest in local and political matters, having been elected mayor of the Camperdown council in 1885. He was also councillor of the A. H. C. Guild, and is very popular in his district.

Richardson, C. A., of the Cullen Bullen Lime and Marble Works Company, 347 and 349 Sussex-street and Piper Flat, Cullen Bullen. This enterprise was started in 1883 for the purposes of producing limestone, lime, marble, and Portland cement, and the venture has been most successful. The works are situated near the railway line to Mudgee, and are connected with the railway by a tramway, and nine lime kilns are situated near the quarries. Every modern improvement is used in connection with this important industry, which is under skilful management, while the general business is ably conducted by Mr. C. A. Richardson. The directors are Messrs. Raffan, Currie, Elphinstone, and Mackenzie.

Field, Charles, of Field and Sons, 139 Sussex-street. This firm was originally established by Mr. Charles Field, sen., who is a native of England, and arrived in the colony in 1837. He was for some time in the Hunter River district, and in 1860 started the produce agency business in Sydney, where he has an extensive connection with the farmers of the Hunter. In 1887 he took a trip to Europe, and he has been both an alderman of the city of Sydney and mayor of the Glebe. His sons, Henry, Charles, and Thomas, now carry on the business in which their father attained such a high position.

Blow, Thomas, of the firm of Blow and Melliday, was born in the colony in 1846, and Mr. Melliday is also a native. The firm was established in 1880, and they make butter a specialty, and have greatly benefited the southern dairy farmers in assisting them in getting their supplies to market. Mr. Blow was originally a large farmer in the Illawarra district, and so was Mr. Melliday. The firm have business connections with all the other colonies.

Mitchell, Thomas, produce merchant, 166 Sussex-street, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1846, and arrived in this colony in 1866. He first worked for his uncle, then married Mrs. Kennedy, who kept a store in Milton, which business they carried on till 1876. While Mr. Mitchell was in Milton he was a promoter of all worthy objects, and was a material factor in bringing the town to its present prosperous condition. In 1881 he bought his uncle's farm at Ulladulla, and in 1885, after a trip to New Zealand, he took his present premises in Sussex-street. Mr. Mitchell has been a most successful business man, and is a large land and house proprietor.

Wise Brothers, flour millers and grain buyers, Jerilderie and Narandera. This firm was founded in Jerilderie in 1884 at the request of the residents of the districts, and as the country is specially qualified for the production of all kinds of cereals, the enterprising action of the Messrs. Wise is meeting with every success. Mr. Thomas Wise has the local management of the mill, and Mr. Henry George Wise has charge of the depot in Sydney, at 253 Sussex-street. The venture of the firm has turned a desert into a smiling harvest land.

Craven, Thomas Wilson, general commission merchant, Sussex-street, Sydney, was born at Manchester, England, in 1841. He was educated at the local Grammar-school and College of Music. For many of the succeeding years he followed mercantile pursuits in the leading city of the United Kingdom. He then came to the colony, had experience in the bush in Queensland, and a further rough time in Sydney, till he went into the employ of Mr. Dalton. Mr. Craven was next with Mr. Samuel Priestly, and in 1868 commenced business in Sussex-street. He is one of the best amateur organists in Sydney, and resides at Manly Beach, Sydney.

Brown, William, of Brown and Cunningham, coal and wood merchants and general carriers, Double Bay, is a native of Newcastle, New South Wales, where he was born in 1842. His father founded the Wallsend and many other coal mining companies in that district, and was also a large Government railway contractor and shipping proprietor. The late Mr. Brown was engaged in many other important commercial operations, and held many high and responsible positions. He visited the late Emperor Napoleon with regard to immigration to New Caledonia, and his life was full of energy and enterprise. Mr. William Brown began life as an overlander, then became a squatter, then a glass manufacturer, at which he was most successful, and then went up the country again. In 1875 he returned to Sydney, and in 1880 was elected an alderman for the borough of Paddington, of which place he ultimately became mayor. He has been many times requested to stand for a seat in Parliament, but has declined.

Murphy, John Moses, J.P., was born in Hull, England, in 1825. When quite an infant he was brought to Sydney by his father, surgeon to the 17th regiment. He was educated at Dr. Lang's school and at the Parramatta Academy, and for some time was engaged on his father's stations in the northern district. Mr. Murphy married in 1846, and started squatting on his own account at Wollongong, and was afterwards engaged in that district as an auctioneer and commission agent. In 1876 he came to reside in Sydney, where he still carries on the same business.

Elliott, William, of the firm of Elliott and Clarke, produce merchants, 6 King-street, Sydney, was born in Ireland in 1843, and arrived in the colony in 1863. He was first engaged on a dairy farm, and was then employed for six years by Messrs. Graham, Mulholland and Co., Sydney, as storeman and bookkeeper. He was next engaged for five years by Messrs. Blow and Walsh in a similar capacity, and then established his present business in 1874, having worked up a good connection in the Illawarra and Shoalhaven districts. The firm then opened up a trade with the northern rivers, and they have always paid special attention to the butter industry. From the Bowral and Robertson districts, too, Messrs. Clarke and Elliott get large supplies, especially of potatoes. In fact they have dealings with nearly every district in the colony, and their town store-rooms and offices give every facility for the well carrying out of their extensive trade.

Dykes, John, is a native of Victoria, where he was born in 1845. He visited all the Victorian goldfields in his youth; came from there to Lambing Flat in 1864, and thence to Sydney in 1866, where he established a produce business after making convenient arrangements with the farmers in the principal agricultural districts. Mr. Dykes is now carrying on an immense and very profitable business at 146, 148, and 150 Sussex-street, in cheese and bacon chiefly, and he makes the latter article a specialty. Besides this business Mr. Dykes gives some little attention to racing matters, and has won several races with "Caro," "Goldfinder," "Faugh-a-ballagh," and "Murrarundi." He is also a shareholder in and a director of the Carrington Athletic grounds, and takes a keen interest in all sporting matters.

Waine, J. C., contractor, arrived in the colony from Surrey, England, in 1874, and since then he has been engaged in several large works. He is at present engaged on the large undertaking of the completion of the Lands Office in Sydney. Before beginning this he entered into partnership with Mr. Baldwin, and the firm now employs 250 men. The firm of Waine and Baldwin is most enterprising, as shown by the large contracts it is at present engaged in.

Nelson, A. L., J.P., was born in Germany in 1838, and when three years old was taken by his parents to Texas, U.S. In 1850 they removed to New York, and thence to San Francisco. He came out to New South Wales in 1859, and engaged in business in the western districts of the colony, and then took a trip through many of the States of America. He was engaged in the new world for some time, but returning to this colony, established himself in Wellington. Since 1873 Mr. Nelson has been conducting a business as produce merchant and auctioneer in Sussex-street, Sydney, in conjunction with Mr. Hewlett. He owns landed property in the colony, is a prominent member of the Jewish congregation, and was appointed a commissioner of the Melbourne Exhibition in 1888.

Favell, William Walter, was born at Tempe in 1843. In his early life he followed many pursuits, and was for some years a resident of Marrickville. He has been a bus proprietor in various parts of the colony, and at present owns the line of 'busses running between Burwood and Mortlake.

Ingram, J. A., St. Leonards, is a native of Africa, and was born in 1861. He learned the cabinetmaking trade, and came to the colony in 1874. For three years he worked as a journeyman in Sydney, and from there he went to Orange, but returning, established himself as a builder and contractor at St. Leonards. He next took a partner, Mr. Taylor, and the firm is styled Taylor and Ingram. They have erected many of the principal buildings in St. Leonards, and the work is increasing.

M'Mahon, James, was born in 1838, county Clare, Ireland. He arrived in New South Wales in 1853, and took various situations till 1861, when he started business on his own account as a drayman and carrier. He undertook some very large contracts, chiefly for the Government, and in 1866 he and Mr. Fox entered into partnership. He was then a contracting carrier with Messrs. Fox and Adair till 1870, and next joined Messrs. Wright, Heaton and Co. till 1878, when he retired. Commencing business again, he took Mr. Coyle into partnership, and the firm of M'Mahon and Co. was so composed till 1871, when Mr. James M'Mahon, jun., joined it. The firm employs 176 horses and 42 waggons, and the extensive plant is valued at £19,000. Mr. M'Mahon has been Government contractor for twenty-seven years.

Stedman, James, was born in Parramatta, New South Wales, in 1840. He was first in a butcher's shop, was next employed by Mr. Kates, confectioner, and Mr. Stedman was manager for the same firm (known as Wright and Smith) till 1875, when he took over the whole of the business, which at present Mr. Stedman would not sell for £25,000. He has a large and well-appointed factory in Kent-street, and employs from forty to fifty hands. He imports his essences, and his colouring matters are purely vegetable. Mr. Stedman married, in 1868, Miss Margaret Noble, and two of his sons assist him in the business.

Hickey, William J., is a native of Ireland, and arrived in the colony about the year 1884. In 1867 he entered into the boot and shoe trade, and now belongs to the firm of William J. Hickey, 576 George-street, Sydney. This firm is now in a flourishing condition, chiefly owing to the superior class of goods which it imports and the care and attention bestowed upon Mr. Hickey's customers.

Woodward, William Samuel, was born at Birmingham, England, in 1835. By trade he is a gunmaker. When he arrived in this colony in 1872 he worked at his trade in a private part of the city, but finding he could better his position he took a shop in George-street, where he successfully carries on his trade. Mr. Woodward is connected with various sporting clubs in Sydney, being himself a good sportsman. He is also contractor for the supply of pigeons for the New South Wales Gun Club, and pays a great deal of attention to poultry. He is the owner of a large farm at Botany.

M'Donnell, W., and Co. This firm was founded in 1845 by Mr. Brush. The late Mr. W. M'Donnell joined Mr. Brush in 1850, and the firm then became Brush and M'Donnell. In 1867 the partnership was dissolved. Since the death of Mr. M'Donnell in 1883 the business has been carried on by his sons, Messrs. William, John, and Samuel M'Donnell. Mr. John Rodick is managing partner. For the first twenty years the firm was engaged in watchmaking and jewellery, but when Mr. M'Donnell died the business was changed to that of importing scientific, surveying, and nautical instruments.

Hanks, J. G., founded and established the firm of J. G. Hanks and Co., George-street, Sydney. Mr. Charles Pearce is the managing partner of the business. The other partners are Mr. Frederick Hanks and Mr. John Ellis, who is the confidential clerk. In 1877 Mr. J. G. Hanks retired with a full competence for life. Mr. Charles Pearce joined this firm in 1874, and took in the two other partners, Hanks and Lloyd. This firm afterwards became Metcalf and Lloyd. When Mr. Lloyd retired, Mr. Foss joined the firm, which was carried on under the name of Metcalf and Foss, and the old business of Hanks and Lloyd became distinct from that of Mr. J. G. Hanks, and Mr. John J. Hanks, the son of Mr. Hanks, of Hanks and Lloyd, was the founder of the present business.

Bennett, S., and Co., of 476 George-street, Sydney. This firm was established by Walter Beames in 1835, and since then has been conducted by various gentlemen, Mr. Frank Beames being now sole proprietor. He carries on a large business in the city and suburbs, employing sixteen hands and several carts and drays. Mr. Frank Beames was born at Bath in 1840, and came out to Australia with his father in 1851. Mr. Beames, senior, after being salesman and traveller for some years, established the well-known business of S. Bennett and Co., which is so well-known in Sydney, and it is owing to the energy of Mr. Beames that it has been so successful.

Smith, Benjamin, was born in London, England, in 1817. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the tinsmith trade. When he arrived in New South Wales he worked as a journeyman for three years; he opened a shop in Church-street, Parramatta, where he carried on his business most successfully during a period of fifty-two years. Some years ago he retired.

Sainty, Philip, was a native of England. On his arrival in New South Wales he was engaged in the ironmongery trade in Sydney. Afterwards he started business for himself, and for fourteen years successfully carried on this business. Mr. Sainty took an active part in church matters, and was local preacher in the Wesleyan Church. In 1868 he was accidentally killed through falling from his horse, which had been frightened by a dog, and the business is now being carried on by Mr. Perry.

Nicholson, Thomas John, is a native of Parramatta. He was educated at the Denominational School, Mudgee, and on completing his studies he was engaged in various occupations. In 1874 he entered the service of the New South Wales Government Railway Department, and in 1882 was appointed stationmaster at Summer Hill. He now superintends Hurstville station. Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Masonic body.

King, William, is a native of Newcastle, New South Wales. At an early age he was employed in various pursuits, and became proficient in growing wines, pruning, and winemaking. Later on he was employed in a brick-yard, and subsequently came to Sydney and started large brickworks, which he has managed very successfully. Mr. King was amongst the first who consented to give his men eight hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Mulqueeny, Thomas, was born in Ireland in 1839. After leaving school he worked as a farmer, and when twenty-three years of age he came to New South Wales. On arriving he purchased busses and carried on this business until within the last six years, when he retired, having made sufficient money to enable him to live comfortably. Mr. Mulqueeny is a landed proprietor.

M'Lachlan, John, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1840. He finished his education on the continent, and was a good linguist. He was employed as interpreter in the shipping trade at Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. In 1866 he came to Melbourne and proceeded to the Bendigo diggings, where he was successful, but owing to speculation he lost nearly all his hard-earned wealth. After spending several years in roaming about Victoria he came to New South Wales, and went to the Gulgong diggings, where, however, he enjoyed no success. In 1876 he was appointed secretary of the Botanical Gardens in Sydney. Mr. M'Lachlan is the Grand Senior Warden of the Masonic body.

Bundy, Francis Charles, is a native of the colony, and was born in 1859. After completing his education, he was for three years head teacher at St. Paul's, Redfern, and he is now head teacher at St. Mark's-school, at Darling Point. He has two assistant and two pupil teachers under him. Mr. Bundy married the eldest daughter of Mr. John Horn, of Redfern, in 1886. Mr. Bundy's father came from Bedfordshire.

Matchett, Abraham, is a native of Glasgow, in Scotland, where he was born in 1820. Having completed his education he was apprenticed to a hatter. When the term of his apprenticeship had expired, he entered into his business on his own account. In 1853 he came out to New South Wales and spent four years at his trade. At the end of this time, he was employed in the Postal department, and kept that position for twenty-six years. In 1884 he retired, and enjoys fair competence.

M'Evoy, John, boot and shoe merchant and importer, 514 George-street, arrived in Victoria with his parents in 1842, and for the succeeding twenty years remained in Melbourne. He then crossed to New Zealand, and for two years travelled through the islands as a mining speculator. Coming to Sydney in 1864, he started his present business, which, under his able management and unremitting attention, has grown to large proportions. His three sons assist him in meeting the large demands made upon the establishment. Mr. M'Evoy is the owner of a large amount of city property.

Horn, John, 17 Regent-street, was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1828, and arrived in the colony in 1856. For ten years he was with Messrs. John Fraser and Co., and then having saved money he started business in the ironmongery and crockery trade, in a small old-fashioned building in Regent-street, Redfern. By long years of perseverance and strict attention to business Mr. Horn's business greatly increased, and he then erected new and commodious premises, which give every facility for the carrying on of the business, the stores being three in number. His eldest son assists him in the conduct of the establishment.

Ellis, Albert F., is chief clerk in the coaching superintendent's office, New South Wales railway service. He was born in London, and was educated at Hackney College, Brighton, and was then a midshipman in Green's merchant service. Afterwards he gained considerable experience on the Indian railways, where he remained for ten years. He then came to New South Wales in 1882, and after filling various minor offices was appointed chief clerk to Mr. Superintendent Richardson in 1883.

Cooke, The late Richard, was a boot and shoe manufacturer, and founded his business in 1850. He was well known as the producer of a superior class of boots, and he was largely supported by the best class of people in the colony. It was always his study to supply nothing but first-class goods, and he thus enjoyed a distinguished patronage. In private life he was much esteemed. He died in 1869, and since then the business has been successfully conducted in the old-established premises, Bridge-street, by his widow and son.

Cunningham, Francis, printer, 146 Pitt-street. This business was established in 1848, when printing was in its infancy as far as this colony was concerned, and he was the first to employ steam in the execution of job printing. The old establishment was in Kay-street, but in 1860 Mr. Cunningham bought the present premises, and in 1864 Mr. Mellin, the present sole representative, joined the firm. They do commercial job and book printing, and have done many of the most important printed works produced in the colony. The firm employs a number of hands, and the enterprise of Mr. Cunningham is bearing good results. He died at Glebe Point in 1884 in his seventieth year.

Tighe, Robert S., wholesale and retail grocer, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1836. He arrived in the colony in 1859, and after working with his brother for several years he started on his own account in George-street, Brickfield Hill, in 1864. Mr. Tighe has been in a good position to note the great progress of the city of Sydney, and has seen the streets thronged with bullock teams to take away supplies into the country. The premises he now occupies are large and commodious. Mr. Tighe married in the colony the second daughter of Mr. J. Kidd, formerly overseer of the Sydney Botanical Gardens.

Cavanough, Robert Joseph, is a grandson of Mr. Owen Cavanough, the first white man to enter Sydney Heads. He was born on the Hawkesbury River in 1849, and after school days worked in his father's tannery, and then in 1872 entered the service of the Railway department. He climbed the ladder step by step, and at last gained the position he now holds, that of stationmaster at Lewisham.

Wellington, William A., grocer, of 537 George-street, was born in London in 1840, and arrived in the colony in 1857. He was employed as export clerk of the Hunter River, New S.S. Company, and he was then for twenty-six years with the gas company. At the end of that period he and Mr. M'Alpine entered into partnership, which was dissolved after two years and a-half. Mr. Wellington then bought his present business from Mr. Page, and devotes all his attention to business.

Woodward, Henry, of 85 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, is a native of London, and was born in 1825. After coming to Australia in 1850 he worked for some time as a stonemason, and relinquished that calling to undertake the fish business. He has also largely developed the oyster culture, and he now owns one-fourth of the fishing in the colony; and his enterprise has been the means of bringing this industry to its present extensive proportions. He first devoted himself to the oyster culture and trade in 1863.

Lawless, Thomas, jun., is a native of Dublin, and landed in this colony with his father in 1850. He almost immediately went into the fruit trade, and on the discovery and development of the goldfields, he established agencies in the other colonies, and later on opened a fruit trade with San Francisco. The firm made great efforts to establish a Chinese and Indian trade, and also a connection with the London market, but their enterprise was not attended with success, and the Messrs. Lawless suffered considerable loss. They also shipped horses to the other colonies, but relinquished this business to attend to the fruit trade. The Messrs. Lawless' long, untiring exertions have been chiefly instrumental in developing the fruit trade of the colony, and to them the public owe a debt of gratitude. Mr. Lawless, jun., is now in business by himself, and ships fruit to all the colonies.

Scholes, Oswald, is a native of Lancashire, England, and was born in 1849. Mr. Scholes came to the colony in 1856, but his father had preceded him at the time the gold fever was at its height. Mr. Scholes, sen., after a life of ups and downs in the colonies, has lately retired to his residence at Double Bay. Mr. Oswald Scholes is also a grazier, and now holds a large run at Alston Park, where he carries on a pig and poultry farm to a great extent. His wife was a descendant of the elder branches of the Sutor family, and her grandmother had the Governor Bourke Hotel built at Camperdown. Mr. Scholes is a member of the Church of England.

Ayton, William, house decorator, 491 George-street, was born in London in 1828, and came to the colony with his wife and child in 1855. He was engaged by Mr. Fairfax in decorating some large houses in Macquarie-street, and he opened in business as a paper-hanger and decorator in Hunter-street. He removed to Pitt-street, and remained there for twenty-three years, and then went to his present place of business ten years ago. During his residence in the colony Mr. Ayton has undertaken and completed various contracts with satisfaction to all concerned, as his work has always been done faithfully and skilfully. Since starting in George-street Mr. Ayton has kept artists' materials, and he also provides all oil and other articles used in his trade. He has now by his long years of successful energy and devotion to his profession acquired a competency, and it is his intention, shortly to retire from the business, in which event his brother, Mr. Thomas Herbert Ayton, will succeed him.

Price, Thomas, of the firm of Price and Co., merchant tailors, importers, and manufacturers of woollens, hats, shirts, &c., 114 and 116 King-street, Sydney. This firm consists of Thomas A. Price and R. Atkinson Price. They are descended from an old Kerry family, Ireland, whose members for many generations occupied positions as clergymen in the Episcopal Church, and their granduncle, the late Richard Atkinson, was thrice Lord Mayor of Dublin. Both brothers were educated by private tutors, and went in for mercantile pursuits, although Mr. R. A. Price was originally intended for the church. On arriving in the colony they first opened in George-street, and next in King-street, in 1880. Mr. T. A. Price is an alderman of Roedale, and has taken an active part in many public movements, and his brother also has been intimately connected with various beneficial reforms, *egs.* as hon. secretary of the Kenny Hill water scheme and of the committee of leading citizens formed to further the amendment of the law of libel and contempt of court. Mr. R. Atkinson Price has been ever foremost in encouraging sport of all kinds, and has been presented with several valuable and elaborate testimonials. He was requested to stand for Gloucester as parliamentary representative in 1887, but declined.

Cornish, John C., glass bender, 153 George-street west and Illawarra-road, Marrickville, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1855, and arrived in the colony in 1871. He first settled in Newton, and thence removed to Marrickville, where he established large glass bending works. He introduced this business into the colony, and for a long time enjoyed a monopoly, and he manufactures bent glass and fancy show cases, and does glass bevelling, the whole business having proved very profitable.

Cowles, Charles, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1838, and, coming to the colony in 1864, started the business of gun and rifle maker. From Market-street, where he first settled, he removed to 407 George-street, where he has ever since remained. His fame in the matter of firearms has spread through all the colonies, and his name is known to every one who has ever handled a gun in the country as well as to many that have not. In 1882 Mr. Cowles took Mr. Dunn into partnership, and they are the agents for leading English gunmaking firms. Mr. Cowles learned his trade in Suffolk, England, and holds high credentials.

Clift, **Joseph**, late of Thornbury, Baulkham Hills, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1812, and comes of an old English family. He came to New South Wales in 1848, and settled at Parramatta, and devoted his time to teaching, and later on was engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits in Church-street, Parramatta. For many years, too, he was a preacher of the Baptist Church, and in 1868 settled at Baulkham Hills, where he spent the remainder of his life in quiet retirement, dying in 1878. He is interred in the Baptist Cemetery, Parramatta, and leaves a widow, who still resides at Thornbury.

Bell, **Moses**, was born in England in 1828, and came to Sydney with his parents in 1836. On leaving school he was engaged for many years with Mr. Dight on the Hunter River, but left suddenly through some misunderstanding with his mistress. After wandering to the Richmond River, his whereabouts were discovered by his brother, with whom he was then employed for a considerable time. Mr. Bell next worked on the Turon and Tambaroora goldfields, and after twenty years of arduous toil was enabled to retire to Sydney, with a competence. He then purchased his present beautiful home at Blues Point for £2500, and in other buildings and purchases has spent about £12,000.

Mountford, **Joseph William**, builder, of Walker-street, was born in England in 1850, and arrived in the colony in 1854 with his father and mother. After leaving school, he worked with his father. In the year 1881 he started business for himself in Walker-street, North Shore, in a small way. He built a fine terrace of houses in Upper William-street, Darlinghurst, and many large stores, private houses, and public places. The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, North Shore, is a monument to his skill, and Mr. Mountford takes a pleasure in the beautifying of his lovely suburb, which he considers to be the "Garden of Sydney." His own charming residence is situated on one of the finest sites in North Shore.

Younger, **Henry**, was born in George-street, Sydney, in the year 1838. His father was one of the earliest arrivals in the colony, and to the day of his death was a partner in the firm of Levick and Younger, wholesale ironmongers. Mr. Henry Younger went to school at Sydney College, and was then apprenticed to the boatbuilding trade. He made a start for himself in Neutral Bay, and built boats for the Government, for the navy and boat clubs, and built also a private boat for Sir Hercules Robinson. After fourteen years he removed to Lavender Bay, where he still follows his profession, and lets out boats for hire. He has made a study of whaleboat building, and has given the greatest satisfaction to his customers.

Kimball, **L. A.**, manager for the firm of Parke and Lacy, San Francisco, first commenced operations as mining engineers in Sydney in 1885, at 189 Clarence-street. After a short stay in the colony they saw the need of a large quartz-crushing and concentrating establishment, and on their preliminary trials proving a success, they erected permanent works at Black Wattle Bay, Pyrmont. Here the ore is treated by being crushed to powder in a rock-breaker and in a centrifugal roller mill and amalgamator, and then passed over copper plates, which catch the free gold. The "Free Vanners" save the pyrites or other valuable metals, so all that is of value in the stone is saved. The capacity of the whole plant is from sixty to seventy tons per week. The firm are sole agents for the Ingersoll Rock Drill Company and for the Westinghouse Machine Company.

Power, **Edward**, fruitgrower, Baulkham Hills, was born at Seven Hills, Parramatta, in 1852. He is descended from an old Australian family, his father, the late Mr. Morgan Power, having been a native of the colony, as was also his mother. His father was chiefly engaged in the fruit-growing industry, and died at the ripe age of seventy-eight. Mr. Power is still engaged in the same occupation to a very large extent. The Power family originally came from Ireland.

Goodwin, H., vehicle and dray manufacturer, succeeded his father about ten years ago. The business was first started in 1835, and is a very large one, an average of fifty men being employed. At one time as many as 250 were in Mr. Goodwin's employ, and he has succeeded in gaining medals in every exhibition at which he has shown the products of his skill. His father and uncle were instrumental in bringing out Sir Henry Parkes, and Mr. Goodwin has been himself requested to stand for Parliament. He is an extensive property-holder, owning the Turon Hotel and houses in Kent, Elizabeth, Liverpool, and Princes streets, and also in George-street west, besides 1000 acres at the Fish River Caves. Mr. Goodwin is a native, and his trade is the largest and oldest in the colony.

M'Mahon, Terence, was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1835. In his youth he was apprenticed to the brushmaking trade, and was with Mr. Hastings, of Limerick, for about fifteen years. Then, in 1864, he came to Sydney, bringing out with him machinery for the brush manufactory, and set up in York-street. He was the first to start the industry in this colony, and though the manufacture includes all classes of brushware, it consists chiefly of the commoner classes of work. Mr. M'Mahon is at present established in Smith-street, Surrey Hills, and employs about fourteen hands. He was married about thirty-four years ago, and has six children surviving. Mr. M'Mahon is a protectionist, and considers that under that policy, he would employ three times as many hands as at present.

Gosbell, Albert H. V., was born in Geelong, Victoria, and at an early age came to New South Wales with his parents. He was educated at Christ Church School, Sydney, and then entered the Telegraph service. From the foot of his profession he has worked himself steadily up to his present honourable position—that of post and telegraph master at Kogarah. Mr. Gosbell is only twenty-four years of age, and during his whole career in the Government service he has never once been censured by his superior officers—a fact which speaks well for his ability and attention to his duties.

Luly, George Dolling, is a native of Devonshire, England, and is the descendant of an old French family. He arrived in Adelaide in March 1850, and afterwards visited the Bendigo diggings, meeting with fair success. For many subsequent years he followed the building trade, and was recently in the Civil Service. The account of Mr. Luly's interesting experiences as a pioneer has been already published. He settled in Sydney in 1861, is at present residing at Sutherland, and for many years has been a welcome contributor to various papers. Mr. Luly is also the proprietor of some magnificent property at Kogarah.

Millner, James, comes from Worcestershire, England, and arrived in Sydney in 1860. He has followed various occupations, and is at present, and has been for the past eighteen years, postmaster at Belmore, of which place he is a very old resident. Mr. Millner also owns the line of omnibuses running between Belmore and Sydney, and was the first to start a regular traffic between the two places.

Burrowes, Edward, was born in Balmain in 1848. His father, the late Major Burrowes, formerly of the 97th regiment, came to New South Wales in 1839, and was for some time Deputy Surveyor-General under Sir Thomas Mitchell. In 1854 Major Burrowes took the newly-created position of Deputy Surveyor-General of Queensland, and died in 1885 at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Edward Burrowes followed the profession of a surveyor, and for the greater part of his life has been in the west districts of Queensland. He is now at the National Park, and has held his present position for about two years, and has the supervision and direction of a large number of men.

Amess, John James, was born in Sydney in 1857. His father, Mr. John Bisset Amess, arrived in the colony in 1855, and gave all his sons a good education at the Sydney Grammar-school, one of them continuing his studies at the Sydney University, where he took his B.A. degree. He is now practising as a solicitor in Sydney. The members of the firm of John Amess and Sons are Messrs. John James Amess and Samuel Stewart Amess, the father having died in 1884. The firm carry on business as stevedores, ballast, and lightermen, at 93 Sussex-street, Sydney, and possess a complete and effective plant for the carrying on of their trade, being contractors to the Government for the lighterage of railway material. They have also a storage-yard at Greenwich, on the Parramatta River, with storage capacity for 2000 tons, and their operations are very extensive in the various departments of their trade.

Fallick, James, mayor of St. Peters, was born in the Isle of Wight, England, in 1853, and educated there. He was apprenticed to the building trade, and on arriving in New Zealand in 1874 followed his profession. From New Zealand he came to Sydney in 1876, and as a builder and contractor has been very successful. He took and completed the contract for building St. George's Hall, Newtown, in 1877, for £10,000. Mr. Fallick was elected an alderman of St. Peters in 1886, and was appointed mayor unopposed in 1888. He possesses landed property.

Leverrier, A., wine and spirit merchant, of Wynyard-square, 52 Margaret-street, Sydney, arrived in the colony in 1850. Mr. Leverrier has really retired from the business, but his son, Mr. W. Leverrier, carries it on under the old name. Since he began business in the colony Mr. Leverrier has been twice home to France, and on the last occasion resided there for some considerable time. He is sanguine that Australia will become in time, the largest wine-producing country in the world, and he has seen great and important changes in the wine manufacture since his first coming to the colony, when the industry was carried on in a very primitive style.

Walsh, M. C., Waverley, Sydney, was born in 1860, and in his youth was employed for two years in a stationer's shop. He was then apprenticed to Mr. Bowes, wholesale and retail grocer, Darling Point, for three years, and after the same length of time with another grocer, he was employed as assistant by Mr. M'Auley's, of Oxford-street, for ten years. On Mr. M'Auley's retirement in 1886, Mr. Walsh, in conjunction with his brother George, succeeded to the business, which is an old-established one.

Moore, Thomas, was born in London in 1830. He was brought up to the coachbuilding trade, and on the expiration of his time sailed for Sydney in 1851. Here he followed his trade till the Turon diggings were opened, and thence he went to Mt. Alexander and Bendigo. He then resumed his trade at Bourke, and has now a factory in Oxford-street, Sydney, where he employs at times as many as forty hands. The firm bears the name of Moore and Son, and took first and special prizes at the Sydney International Exhibition. Mr. Moore has been for thirty years superintendent of St. Michael's Sunday-school, Surrey Hills, and was for sixteen years in the New South Wales volunteer rifle force, and attained the rank of lieutenant.

Rolfe, James, is a farmer at Kogarah. He is a native of Woburn, Buckinghamshire, England, and came out to the colony in the ship *Neptune*. He has spent many years at sea, and was for a long time at Woonoona, near Bulli, engaged in dairy-farming. He retired on a competency in 1885, and came to Kogarah to live. He is a very old colonist, and in the course of his life has experienced many vicissitudes.

Brown, George, is a native of London. He came out to Sydney in 1883, and after gaining experience in the city he settled in Hurstville, where he combines the trade of a timber merchant with that of land and estate agent. Mr. Brown was elected one of the first auditors of the Hurstville municipal council, and was president of the local debating society. Besides being a churchwarden, Mr. Brown takes an interest in all matters tending to the social advancement of his neighbourhood.

Sproule, John, J.P., was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1841. He came out to New South Wales in 1862, and followed the timber trade extensively for eighteen years. On his retirement he spent several years at Canterbury, and when that district was incorporated he was elected mayor. He now resides at "Rostrove," Hurstville, is an alderman of the Hurstville council, is a justice of the peace, and is also an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

Gunsler, John Ferdinand, was born at Trieste, Austria, in 1836, and studied chemistry in Germany for three years. In 1863 he went to Vienna and thence to England, and then traded from Europe to China till 1869. He lost £39,000 during the Franco-Prussian war, and came out to Melbourne in 1871 and established the now well-known "Gunsler's" Cafe. He sold out in 1879 for £26,000, then left for Adelaide, and from there proceeded to Europe and America. Returning to the colonies in 1883 he established "Gunsler's" Cafe in Sydney, and finally took charge of the Compagnoni Catering Company, which is under his management, meeting with great success. Mr. Gunsler is the holder of several beautiful illuminated addresses.

Sullivan, Daniel, is proprietor of the Brisbane Cafe, George-street, Sydney, which has been built by him at a cost of £3500. The old house was known as the General Washington Hotel, and was one of the oldest publichouses in Sydney, but it had fallen behind the time when Mr. Sullivan bought its goodwill for £7000. Being in a central position, the cafe has proved a great success, and is much frequented by the leading merchants of the city. It is near the banks, the Government offices, and is also convenient to the shipping of the port. Mr. Sullivan, as he deserves, is reaping the reward that is due to energy, enterprise, and pluck.

Payten, Henry, is a native of Parramatta, New South Wales, where he was born in 1836, and completed his education at the King's School, Parramatta. He is now the proprietor of the George Hotel, situated at the corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney. The hotel is a fine one, containing thirty-two bedrooms, and is fitted up with every modern convenience. It is adjoining Her Majesty's Theatre, and is within three minutes' walk of the General Post-office, as well as within reach of the principal banks, &c. Mr. Payten is well-known in the sporting world, and at one time introduced a mechanical mode of starting horses at Randwick. For many years he was proprietor of the leading hotel in Goulburn.

Rickard, Thomas N., merchant, is the proprietor of the largest store in Hurstville. From his early youth he has followed mercantile pursuits, was for many years in Waverley, and is still a partner in the firm of Hooper and Rickard of that place. His business is extensive. Mr. Rickard is a member of the Church of England, and his father, the late Jonathan Rickard, was a well known shipbuilder in Sydney.

Carruthers, Henry, was born in the colony of New South Wales in 1845, and received his education at Cains School. After leaving school he remained for eighteen months with Mr. D. Lowe, wholesale grocer. In 1873 he entered the Civil Service as clerk in the railway stores branch. At this time the head of the store was Mr. A. Richardson, and when this gentleman received leave of absence in 1879, Mr. Carruthers was appointed to act temporarily in his place, and during this time he was congratulated by the Hon. J. Sutherland for the very able manner in which he fulfilled his duties. Owing to new lines being opened, the traffic rapidly increased, and branch stores were opened in Bathurst and Goulburn in 1882, and the tramway branch store opened in 1879. Viewing the large amount of stores that the Government railway service requires, amounting in one quarter to as much as £120,000, one can see the great work entailed upon Mr. Carruthers. The large works at Eveleigh, and the gas works at Redfern, Junee, and other places are also in the department of which Mr. Carruthers is head. Mr. Carruthers is a landed proprietor, and lives upon his own freehold at St. John's-road, Forest Lodge.

Tidswell, Frederick, is a native of England, but has resided in the colonies for over forty years. For the last twenty years he has been the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, Sydney. This is a very large, comfortable hotel. Mr. Tidswell is a married man, and his wife does everything to insure comfort to tourists and others who may visit the hotel. He is also a property-holder, and has a large estate and private residence at Randwick.

Cooper, David John, is the youngest son of Christopher Cooper, of the Hunter River, and was born and educated at Maitland. He graduated B.A. at the Sydney University in 1868, and M.A. in 1871. In 1869 he was appointed to the clerical staff of the Council of Education, where he has since remained, receiving promotion worthy of his proficiency in his duties. These are most important, as he is responsible for the efficient management of the inspection branch, comprising, with inspectors and teachers, upwards of 4000 persons. He owns property in Waverley, of which borough he has been alderman, and has ever proved himself an active member of the council.

Coleman, William, is a native of Sydney, where he was born in the year 1844. At the age of ten years he came to New South Wales with his father, whom he succeeded as a builder in 1868. Since then he has erected several of the most important buildings in Sydney, among them being—Sydney Arcade; the Anglo-Australian Investment Company's Building in Hunter-street; the Church of England, Enmore; Batt, Rodd and Purves' auction-rooms in Pitt-street; Newington College, Stanmore; and the Y.M.C.A. Hall in Pitt and Bathurst streets. His energy and activity are well-known, and he always has the interest of his fellow-citizens at heart. Mr. Coleman is a large property-holder, and lives in his private residence, Riley-street, Surry Hills. His business office is in the Sydney Arcade.

Groth, H., was born in Germany in 1861, and was educated privately. He became a decorator, and then travelled to South America, on his return joining the German army in 1881. He received his discharge as reserve sergeant after three years, and in the following year came to Sydney. He now carries on business at 31 Hunter-street as a painter and decorator.

Gibbens, Abel James, is stationmaster at Stanmore, and was born at Newtown in 1857. His father was a contractor at that place, and was at one time alderman. Mr. A. J. Gibbens was formerly connected with the Telegraph department, and afterwards went into the Railway service twelve years ago. He has mounted step by step to his present post, and married Miss Cuthell, of Werombi, in the Camden district. He is also a member of the M.U.O.F.

Hodgkinson, George Samuel, was born at the Shoalhaven River in 1852, and is the second son of Mr. Henry Hodgkinson, of that place. Mr. G. S. Hodgkinson received a finishing education at Newington College, and then for twelve years followed a station life. He then went into the Railway service in 1876, and by his integrity and abilities attained the position he now holds of stationmaster at Kogarah, to which position he was appointed in 1884. He is a Freemason, and officiates at the Carrington Lodge, Rockdale.

Dalton, Michael, was born at Crown-street, Surry Hills, in 1851. He was educated at Lyndhurst College, and was appointed, at the age of seventeen, a clerk in the Railway department. He was removed five years ago to the Harbours and Rivers department, and has remained there as a clerk ever since.

Salkild, Benjamin, stationmaster at Strathfield, was born in London in 1835, and came to Perth, Western Australia, in 1840, where he followed agricultural pursuits. Having removed to this colony in 1856, he entered the New South Wales Railway service in 1863, and has gradually worked himself up to the position he now holds, and which he has occupied for the past thirteen years.

Kennedy, M., was born at Morpeth in 1862, and after his school days obtained a position in the Railway department in 1882, and gradually rose till he obtained the charge of the Erskinville station. He is a member of the A.O.O.F., but from his official duties has been unable to undertake office. His father is Mr. David Kennedy, of Morpeth.

Scarlett, G. E., is a native of Ireland, and came out to this colony in 1880. In the old country he was inspector of the Junction, at Crawe, and held that position for twenty-four years. On his arrival in the colonies he obtained a position in the New South Wales Government Railway department as a booking clerk. On account of his ability and experience he was raised to his present position of stationmaster at Newtown.

Walsh, Joseph, the stationmaster at Eveleigh, is a native of Waterloo, where he was born in 1860, and is the second son of Mr. Peter Walsh, a colonist of forty years' standing, and who was the proprietor of the Sportsman's Arms Hotel, Botany-road. Mr. Joseph Walsh went into the Railway department in 1878, and after holding minor positions became stationmaster at Eveleigh. It may be interesting to notice that both himself and the other members of his family were all born in his father's old hotel, which they still own.

Ludford, Henry Nicholas, is the stationmaster at Summer Hill, near Sydney. He was born in London in 1842, and arrived in New South Wales in 1856, where he became a coach-driver. He was stuck-up on no less than six occasions by the Hall and Clark gangs of bushrangers, and in 1867 he entered the Railway service. He has been in his present position for the past six years.

Webb, William, proprietor of the Railway Hotel, was born in Kent, England, in 1835, and arrived in the colony with his parents in 1838. He lived on his father's farm at Mittagong till 1856, when he married Miss Beffin. He then became a carrier, and afterwards a contractor for the Government and the Goulburn municipality. In search of an easier life, he took a hotel in Goulburn, and while thus engaged found time to devote to building several important bridges. In 1876 Mr. Webb came to Sydney and took his present hotel, which he has greatly improved by adding thirty rooms and making other alterations. He is well patronised by country people, as the establishment is in a convenient position, and he is much liked as a landlord. Mr. Webb has not given up contracting work, and he has built all the bridges on the Mount Keira railway line. His ability as a mathematician and architect is extraordinary. His wife and son have been of the most material assistance to him in the conduct of the hotel.

Perry, Thomas B., of the firm of Dent and Perry, produce agents and auctioneers, of 727 George-street, Sydney. This firm was established in 1882, and was originally opened to give farmers greater facility for the disposing of their produce, and it has answered its purpose to the fullest extent, the firm giving every satisfaction to the producers and consumers and the returns are £10,000 a-year. The founding of the business was in 1876, and the farmers of the Western and Southern districts are the principal gainers. Mr. Perry established the forwarding agency of Perry, Dent and Co. on the Northern line thirteen years ago.

Dunn, William, was born in England in 1839, and arrived in Sydney in 1853 with his parents, his father being a boat and ship builder. For a number of years Mr. Dunn assisted his father, and in 1863 started on his own account, making a specialty of launch-building. He always worked from his own designs, and during fifteen years he has turned out no less than 200 steamers, besides sailing yachts and coasters. Mr. Dibbs' and Mr. Newton's steam yachts are from his yard, as also are the *Jolanthe*, *Genista*, *Charlotte Fenwick*, *Prince of Wales*, *Admiral*, and the *Speedy Centennial*. His shipbuilding yard is situated at Lavender Bay, and he has just started a branch establishment at Leichhardt, on Iron Cove. Mr. Dunn is at present building a yacht for Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, and also portable floating baths. Mr. Dunn's second daughter is head school-mistress at the Albury Public School.

Warby, David H., was born in Campbelltown, N.S.W., in 1852. He was brought up to the grocery trade, and followed it for twelve years in Sydney and the country. In 1879 he took the Liverpool Arms Hotel, in Pitt and King streets, and in 1883 he pulled down the old structure and erected a first-class hotel, containing forty rooms, the whole costing £9000. Mr. Warby has one of the largest bar trades in Sydney, and has been very successful in business, by means of which he has become the possessor of a valuable homestead at Macquarie Fields. He married Miss Bultitude, the daughter of an old and respected resident on the Clarence River.

Bonamy, George, stationmaster at Ashfield, was born at Hampshire, England, in 1818. He is the youngest and only surviving son of the late Mr. James Bonamy, and landed in the colony in 1855. He has been a stationmaster since 1862, is a Congregationalist, and married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Store, of the same county as himself. He has now retired on a pension.

Hodsdon, John, arrived in Sydney in 1860. He is a native of Surrey, and since his arrival in the colonies has been following agricultural pursuits, and is at present the proprietor of a farm in the Belmore district. He has been a resident of that place for the past twenty years, and is now about to take the management of the Rookwood nurseries for Messrs. Graham and Co., of George-street, Sydney.

Cantello, William, is a native of the Isle of Wight, where he was born in 1838. In 1877 he came to the colony, and took the position of bandmaster to the volunteer infantry, under Adjutant Bartlett, for two years. He then opened a butchering business in Newcastle, and also leased a hotel, and for the five years following he continued in these employments. After this Mr. Cantello assumed the proprietorship of the old-established New Brighton Hotel, at Manly, and became lessee of some shops at the Aquarium. He has since purchased the bakery carried on for so long by Mr. G. Darby, and has the leading connection in the district. Mr. Cantello is the owner of landed property at Manly and Fairfield, and his second son is in business as a produce and provision merchant.

Russell, George Albert Norton, was born in Sydney in 1842. He early engaged in mercantile occupations, and after travelling through the colonies became manager for Mr. John Young, contractor. He next took a couple of pleasure trips to Europe, and since his return has been living a retired life. He is a land and house owner, and possesses good vocal and instrumental talents, which he freely puts at the disposal of charitable institutions.

Cutter, John, merchant tailor, 311 Pitt-street, was born in Sydney in 1835. He learned his trade with Mr. Steeson, of George-street, and himself has been in business in Pitt-street for twenty years. He has a good connection, and makes nearly all the riding pants for jockeys and trainers. Mr. Cutter is also a Freemason, and a married man. He lives at Waverley.

Morland, Dennis, is a native of Lincoln, England, where he was born in 1846. He came to Australia in 1852, and learned yacht-building with Mr. D. Sheehy, of Woolloomooloo Bay. He then made several lengthy voyages as ship carpenter, and from 1871 was employed in this colony on various important and extensive contracts. He was foreman on the night work of the International Exhibition building, and finally settled down to yacht-building at Berry's Bay, North Shore, where he has all the facilities for the proper conduct of his trade. He has built some very fast and elegant boats. In 1873 he married Miss Myles.

Hunt, Thomas, was born in 1831, Wiltshire, England. He was educated there, and apprenticed for three years to Mr. Berryman, butcher. After meeting with but fair success as the proprietor of an oyster-saloon, London, Mr. Hunt sailed for Sydney, in 1857, in the American clipper *Light of the Age*. He essayed his fortunes on various goldfields, and was then employed as head steward on coasting vessels, and has finally settled down as proprietor of the Somer's Hotel, Surry Hills. He owns landed property, and is a member of the Morning Star, A.O.F.

Ludowici, John Charles, tanner and currier, of Milbell, was born in Holstein in 1836, and there he received his education. At the age of nineteen he went to London, where he worked as a tanner. In 1858 he went out to Australia, and on his arrival in Sydney he worked at his trade for the Messrs. Russell, at Balmain. Some time afterwards he took his present premises at Burn's Bay, purchasing fourteen acres, separated from his partner, and began business on his own account. Mr. Ludowici carries on his tannery at Burn's Bay. Mr. Ludowici is an alderman of the borough of North Willoughby, and has held that position for three years. This gentleman was one of the first to advocate the establishment of the borough, and carried his point in spite of great opposition. He also takes a great interest in schools, and is trustee for the local School of Arts.

Eaton, Andrew, was born at sea on board the *Gipsy Bride* off Cape Otway, in 1857, and landed in Sydney with his parents fourteen days afterwards. He received his education at the Public School in Fort-street. At the age of thirteen he learned the trade of a stonemason, and four years afterwards worked as improver for eighteen months, and not long afterwards he took a trip to Europe. On his return he went on with his business for three years, when it increased to such an extent that his elder brother took the management of the saw-mills and Mr. Eaton conducted the building, and has erected many important works, amongst them being St. John's Church, Milson's Point; the Oddfellows' Hall, Manly; Mercantile Bank, and others. He is a married man with one son, and is an alderman and property-holder.

South, John Samuel, was born in Waverley in 1858. At the age of fifteen he was taken into the employ of Graham, Vaughan and Marsden, drapers, Haymarket, and in eight years had attained to a thorough knowledge of the business. He next took the position of manager to Mr. Bryant, and in 1884 opened business himself in Rocky Point-road as general merchant and produce dealer, and is still in these premises. Mr. South married Miss Jenner, a daughter of the well-known coachbuilder, of Castlereagh-street. He is a member of the Carrington Lodge of Freemasons, of which he is also treasurer, and he is also a member of the Queen's Jubilee Lodge, Protestant Alliance.

Robinson, James, of Kimo station, Gundagai, was born at Fintone, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1834, and when five years of age arrived in Sydney with his parents. His family settled first in the Illawarra district, where Mr. Robinson received his education from a private tutor. His father soon after purchased the Copabella station, near the Upper Murray, and remained there till the time of his death in 1867. In 1872 Mr. James Robinson removed with his family to Kimo—a run of about 19,000 acres, situated on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River. Here he occupies himself with grazing pursuits, and has some of the purest breeds of sheep, cattle, and horses in the colony. The sheep are from the herds of the well-known breeder, Mr. Gibson, of Tasmania; and the horses and cattle are from the best imported stock. Mr. Robinson is an extremely successful exhibitor, having gained many prizes. His father was the first to discover gold on the Upper Murray, in 1852. Mr. Robinson is married, his wife being a daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Colstone, Upper Paterson.

Hourn, George, Gundagai, was born on Kimo station in 1854, and was educated privately, and soon afterwards entered the employment of Mr. James M'Evoy, of Tarrabandera station. Mr. Hourn has been on the run since boyhood, and is now manager of this splendid estate, which has an area of 13,000 acres, and is bounded by the Murrumbidgee and Tumut Rivers. It also carries some of the finest sheep in the colony, and produces a superior quality of wool. The homestead is a large brick building of cottage design, and water-raising appliances are constructed on the river bank. Mr. Hourn married, in 1876, Miss Foster, of Gundagai.

Wearne, John, was born in Sydney in 1854, and was educated at Fort-street School, Sydney, after which he learned the milling trade under his father, who carried on a business in Sydney. In 1879 Mr. Wearne leased a mill at Gunning, remained there for four years, and then leased another mill at Wallendbeen, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1887. In the meantime, however, Mr. Wearne had taken over the flour-mill at Cootamundra, and has carried on business there up to the present time, having introduced all the modern improvements, such as rollers, &c. On the rebuilding of the Wallendbeen mill he took the lease again, and now carries on both establishments in these adjacent towns.

Penny, H. S., Junee Junction, arrived in Junee from Sydney in the year 1884, and established himself as a chemist and druggist. He was in Sydney in business for a number of years, and since his arrival in Junee has met with a fair amount of success. Mr. Penny is an alderman of the Junee municipality.

Neely, Robert A., is a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and was born in 1822. He farmed on his father's estate, joined the police force, and then married and kept a store in Dublin. He relinquished this to undertake the management of a farm, and then came to Australia, and became a carrier between Sydney and the Queanbeyan district. His first start was the purchase of a small farm, but he afterwards bought a large section, and added to it at different times till he was the possessor of an estate of more than 3000 acres.

Mumford, Edward, was born at Hertford, England, in 1825, and was in early life occupied as a bricklayer. He arrived in the colonies in 1855, and his first undertaking was to build the Camden Court-house. In 1856 he built Mr. Nixon's mill and the Australian Hotel, in Wagga, and then returned to Camden. After two years' sojourn in that town he went back to Wagga and took the contracts for building the Church of England, the Hospital, and the Public School. For six years Mr. Mumford was an alderman, and only retired on account of the pressure of his private business. He has property in some of the principal parts of Wagga, and has had dealings with the notorious "Claimant."

Ermott, Abraham, merchant, of Moruya, was born in 1815 in Yorkshire, England. In Newcastle-on-Tyne he learned the drapery business, and came to New South Wales in 1856. He spent three years in the establishment of Christopher Newton Bros., and came to Moruya in 1859, where he established a store. His business grew, and is now the best in the town, well-known as J. and W. Ermott. The first store in Bodalla was founded by Mr. Ermott, and he built the first brick house in Moruya, in which he still resides. He married in England, is trustee of the Wesleyan Church, and is the proprietor of schooners trading on the coast.

Arthur, John, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831. As a youth he was employed by a merchant in that city as accountant. He came out to New South Wales in 1853, and for some time was engaged in the business of a wool-sorter, and then took to storekeeping, which he has carried on for twenty-seven years with signal success. For three years he was an alderman of the Wagga Municipal Council, but retired owing to the accumulation of his private business.

Spurr, J. E., came from England to Melbourne in 1853. He was born in England in 1827, and for many years after his arrival in the colonies carried on business a builder in the capital city of Victoria. He removed to Albury in 1857, and soon afterwards came to Germanton, where he established the Lincoln flour-mills. Mr. Spurr has a large connection in that locality, and sends his flour to almost every town and city in New South Wales.

Stone, Thomas H., Albury, is a native of Castlecomer, Ireland, where he was born in 1822. He is the third son of the Rev. William Stone, of that place. He was educated at Kilkenny College, and for a short time subsequently pursued the study of medicine. He then sailed for Australia with his parents, who, on their arrival, settled in Sydney. Mr. Stone joined the Government service in 1854, and is still in the service, holding at present the position of postmaster at Albury.

Ramsay, T. A., governor of H.M. gaol, Albury, is the second son of the late Major-General John Skardon Ramsay, of H.M. Indian forces, and nephew of the late Commissary-General Thomas Wharton Ramsay, of H.M. commissariat staff. Prior to emigrating to this colony in 1857, Mr. Ramsay held a commission in H.M. 20th regiment of foot, and shortly after his arrival here he joined the New South Wales mounted police force, and served as sergeant of the gold escort, and subsequently southern patrol under the late Gold-Commissioner R. Lynch and Captain Zouch, from 1858 to 1860, in charge of the Tumberumba and Meragle goldfields' districts. He then resigned voluntarily, and was for many years engaged in the Young and Yass districts in mercantile and pastoral pursuits, with varying success. In 1878 Mr. Ramsay joined the prison service as a warden in Darlinghurst gaol, was then appointed clerk at the Parramatta gaol, and in 1882 he and his wife were appointed gaoler and matron respectively at the Yass gaol. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay were promoted to the Albury gaol, which they superintend at the present date. Mr. Ramsay's advancement from the subordinate grades was on the recommendation of the gaolers under whom he served, Messrs. Read and Hussey.

Wyse, Henry, was born in Sydney in 1820. He learned the trade of shoemaking, and practised this business for eight years, when he came to Albury, and followed squatting pursuits, being one of the first who brought a mob of cattle from Queanbeyan to the Murray. He took up land on the flat known at the present time as Wodonga, and going to Spring Creek, built the first hotel at that place, which is now known as Beechworth. Mr. Wyse selected land some time ago at Hamburg, where he still resides.

M'Douall, J. C. S., J.P., was born in England in 1818, and came to New South Wales in 1841. He worked on a farm near Newcastle, and had on one occasion as his guest Leichhardt, the explorer. In 1844 he purchased the property where he now resides. He was appointed a magistrate in 1846, and has been returning-officer for the district of Patrick's Plains since responsible government was instituted in the colony. He farms largely, and purchased thirty-five years ago the property of "Castle Forbes." Mr. M'Douall has had a family of eleven children, the eldest of whom died aged thirty-four, and the others are well engaged in professions. He is a cousin of the Marquis of Bute, the late marquis being his godfather.

Mullany, Patrick, was born at Boyle, county Roscommon, Ireland, in 1852. He left Ireland for Australia in 1862. On his arrival in the colony he was for some time employed in Tattersall's Hotel, and he next served the P. O. Company. For several months subsequently he was on the goldfields in the Western district, and he was next with Mr. John Meagher, draper, for eight years. He has latterly been in business on his own account at Katoomba, and has been very successful, holding a large amount of house and landed property.

Rutledge, Thomas, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1818, and on his arrival in Australia, in 1841, lived at Parramatta with his brother, the late Mr. William Rutledge, of Warrnambool. He then took the management of his brother's property of 25,000 acres—Carwoola station, near Molango—and after eight years purchased it. He has since bought "Gidleigh," of the same acreage, from the late Admiral King, and he also holds Gunningbar station, twelve miles from Warren. Mr. Rutledge has also held stations in Queensland, and has been a successful squatter. He was for two years a member of the Legislative Assembly for Queanbeyan, and in 1883 visited England for the second time. In 1849 Mr. Rutledge married, at Kissing Point, Parramatta River, Miss Martha Foster, second daughter of Doctor Thomas Foster, formerly surgeon of the 17th Light Dragoons,

Benson, George Gordon, inspector of fisheries, Bateman's Bay, was born in Tasmania in 1846, and spent his youth in Tasmania, and travelling through most of the colonies saw many branches of colonial life. He entered the Government service in 1882, and was appointed inspector of fisheries at Bateman's Bay. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the district.

Barker, Herbert Llewellyn, was born in Sydney in 1864, and was educated at the Sydney Grammar School. He then went to the High School, Edinburgh, and next studied medicine for five years in that city at the Edinburgh University. Having taken his degree he came out to Melbourne as ship's doctor, and from Melbourne went, via Sydney, to Wellington, where he took charge of his brother's practice for some time. He afterwards removed to Dubbo, where he now has a large practice.

Harris, Richard, was born at Cornwall in 1845, and at four years of age came to Adelaide with his parents. At sixteen years of age he took to mining at the Burra Burra mines, assisting his father for over twenty years. In 1872 he went to Cobar, where he remained for many years, and then settled down as a storekeeper at Girilambone. In 1885 he removed to Nyngan, and erected a commodious store, which he entered, and has since conducted. He is now a leading merchant in the town, and is a trustee of roads and a director of the Carriers' Union.

Finch, Frederick Lindsay, was born in Molong, New South Wales, in 1859. At thirteen years of age he was employed as a carter, and then became a junior clerk in the local lands office; and then entered the service of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. He soon obtained the position of accountant, which office he held at Molong, Bourke, and Mudgee successively, after which he was appointed to be manager at Nyngan. He has worked up the business wonderfully against adverse circumstances. Mr. Finch is secretary to the Mechanics' Institute, and is a prominent member of the Gun Club.

Stevens, Hugh Shepherd, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1861. It was his first intention to study for the medical profession, but he gave up the idea to go into the corn trade, and after fifteen months he came to Sydney in 1879. He went up to Dubbo, and was employed for a long time as a hawker, drover, and contractor. He was next in the Bourke, and afterwards in the Paroo district, but returning to the former place in 1883, he joined Mr. Anderson, as stock and station agent. The firm now carry on business with good success, having a wide connection in the district. They are agents for many firms in the Australian capitals, and Mr. Stevens has valuable property in the North-Western towns.

Bloxham, Frank Edward, J.P., was born at Morago station, Edward River, in 1854. For some years he was a clerk and bookkeeper in Victoria, and he then, having had some years of station experience in this colony, was appointed stock inspector for the Bourke district. In 1883 he resigned, and opened a business as stock and station agent and general commission agent and auctioneer, and in 1887 he was joined by Mr. J. T. C. Ranken, the business being now carried on under the style of Ranken and Bloxham very successfully. Mr. Bloxham is an alderman and a member of the various local societies, and was created a justice of the peace in 1887. He is a capital athlete, and has many valuable trophies, and is a good cricketer. His wife was a Miss French, of Dublin.

Gray, David, J.P., was born in Scotland in 1844, and was for three years in the Union Bank of Scotland. He then went to Edinburgh and served five years in a law office, and in 1869 came out to Melbourne. He was then employed droving in different parts of the colonies for many years, after which, in 1882, he settled down at Bourke as a stationer and bookseller. He still carries on a fair business, and has twice been elected an alderman of the Middle Ward. Mr. Gray is a member of the Pastoral Association, and is a considerable property-holder. He is the leading news agent in Bourke, and is well known all over the district.

Quirk, Thomas, J.P., is a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born in 1835. At the age of fourteen he came out to Australia with his parents, but as the ship was wrecked in the Bay of Biscay the voyage was prolonged. After trying his hand at various occupations he was employed as manager of the Great Western Steam Flour-mills, which position he still holds. For three years he was mayor of Wellington, and is a member of the Pastoral Society and Race Club, and is also on the Hospital committee. Mr. Quirk also goes in for cattle and sheep breeding, and is a property-holder. He is a justice of the peace.

Barton, Charles, was born near Molong in 1848. On leaving school he entered the service of the A.J.S. Bank as a junior clerk, and was employed in other branches of this bank for some time. He was deputed to open the branch bank at Parkes, and was manager for six years, and then went on a pleasure trip to England. Mr. Barton is a member of the Wellington Agricultural and Pastoral Society, and also belongs to the Race Club. Mr. Barton is well known and respected throughout the Western district,

Quong Tart was born in China, and at an early age came to New South Wales. He was educated in the colony, and commenced business as a tea merchant in the Sydney Arcade, and he has now several branch establishments. Mr. Quong Tart has always shown a great interest in the welfare of his fellow-countrymen, and his business integrity has made him very popular both in commercial and private circles.

Rixon, J., was one of our pioneer squatters, and after many years of toil he succeeded in making his fortune, which he lost later on through speculations. On relinquishing his squatting pursuits he went to Twofold Bay and conducted the leading hotel there. His death took place at Bega at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Page was the second daughter of Mr. Rixon, and was married at Twofold Bay. Shortly after her husband's death she came to Sydney and opened the boarding-house which goes by the name of "Surbiton." This house is beautifully situated, close to the Botanical Gardens, and opposite Government House, and is in close proximity to the town. It contains twenty-five bedrooms, and is beautifully fitted up with all the modern conveniences.

Armstrong, R., proprietor of Pembroke House, 189 Macquarie-street north. This is a most select class of boarding-house, suitable for families and tourists. It is beautifully situated, and very healthy, being surrounded by the Domain and the Botanical Gardens, overlooking the harbour, and facing the House of Parliament. It is in close proximity to the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Post and Telegraph offices. The house itself is built of stone, containing fifteen spacious rooms, and fitted up with every modern convenience. The proprietor has carried it on most successfully for over six years.

Hamilton, M. C., was born in Scotland in 1838, and arrived in this colony with her parents in 1842, and was educated here. The father of this lady was one of our early pioneers and squatters, and had 6000 acres in the Hunter River district. Having acquired a competency he settled in Sydney, where he owned valuable property. In 1874 he died, leaving four sons and one daughter, all of whom inherited a small fortune. Early in life Mrs. Hamilton was married, but her husband died shortly after of consumption, leaving three children. His widow, being of an independent mind, opened the boarding establishment in Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, known as Ardrossan House. This house has been established for thirteen years, and is well situated, being close to all the leading Post and Telegraph offices in Sydney. It is well fitted up, and suitable for families and tourists.

Hinton, S. A., was born and educated in the colony of New South Wales. Mrs. Hinton has conducted a boarding-house in Wynyard-square, most successfully for the last fifteen years. Her boarding-house is situated at 46 Margaret-street, and contains forty rooms, well furnished, and the accommodation is suitable for tourists and families. It is well situated for business purposes, being close to the Post and Telegraph offices, Customs House, Exchange, and all the leading Sydney banks.

Funnell, William, butcher, Darling-street, Balmain, was born and educated at Brighton, Sussex. After leaving school he worked as a butcher until his arrival in the colonies, where he was engaged in bullock-driving. In 1877 he came to Sydney, and eight years ago established his present business at Balmain.

Reichardt, William, was born in Prussia in 1857, and on leaving school learnt the business of a baker. In 1883 he arrived in Sydney, and was engaged in his calling in various places. Eventually he settled in Oxford-street, Paddington, and his business is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Reichardt is a member of the A.O.F.

Biggs, Robert O'C., was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1859, and after completing his education led a seafaring life for some time. In 1886 he landed at Rockhampton, Queensland, and coming soon afterwards to Sydney, he opened his present business at Paddington as a hairdresser and tobacconist.

Tower, Thomas, was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1804, and came to the colony in 1842, when he at once obtained work as a stonemason on the military barracks at Paddington. He then became an overseer to the Sydney corporation, and soon after he filled a similar position in Paddington. Having made some money, which he invested well in Paddington, he retired into private life, and died in 1874. He was one of those who have made their way by their own good exertions.

Ferrance, John Anthony, was born at Windsor, 1815. He first worked on his father's farm, and getting married at the age of twenty-two years, he set up as a farmer. In 1852 he went to Bathurst, but returned to St. Albans, where he took a leading position in the community. His property consists of 112 acres of land, upon which he grows maize and fruit, from which he derives a good return.

Snelling, Charles W., was born in Devonshire, England, in 1868, and after leaving school learnt the trade of a watchmaker and jeweller, and is at present following his calling at Oxford-street, Paddington, where he resides. Mr. Snelling is a member of the M.U.O.O.F.

Hudson, Arthur J., was born in Sydney, N.S.W., and after leaving school served his apprenticeship as a chemist. He travelled for some time, and on his return to Sydney opened his present premises at Oxford street, Paddington, where he has an extensive business connection.

Andrews, Arthur H., was born in Devonshire, England, in 1866, and after leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and came out to Sydney, N.S.W., in 1885. After some time he entered into partnership with his brother, and is carrying on a large grocery establishment at Paddington, Sydney.

O'Malley, Patrick Joseph, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1860, and after leaving school was apprenticed to a wine and spirit merchant. On his arrival in New South Wales he worked at Paddington, and was able, after some time, to buy his employer's business. Mr. O'Malley is at present carrying on a grocery store at Paddington, Sydney.

Bayfield, Matthew, was born in London, England, in 1835, and after leaving school went to sea. On arriving in Australia he visited the gold-diggings, and while in Sydney worked on the wharves. After this Mr. Bayfield engaged in various occupations, and in 1873 he established his present grocery business at Paddington, Sydney.

Bowes, Timothy, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1834, and arrived in Sydney in 1857. He was engaged successfully in butchering, droving, &c., and led a roving life for twenty-five years. At present Mr. Bowes is carrying on a successful butchery establishment at Paddington, Sydney.

Lyon, George, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1842, and after leaving school learnt the business of a boot and shoe maker. On his arrival in New South Wales he followed his calling in various places, and eventually settled in Elizabeth-street, Sydney, where he at present resides.

M'Intyre, Dougall, was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1849, and came out to Australia in 1862. He spent some time in Queensland, where he was engaged in various occupation. In 1869 he arrived in Sydney, purchased land at Paddington, and has erected an extensive and commodious contractor's plant.

Henderson, Adam, was born at Roxburgh, Scotland, in 1816, and after leaving school learnt the business of a boot and shoe-maker. In 1844 he landed in Melbourne, and went to the diggings. After some years he came to Sydney, and in 1882 purchased land at Paddington, where he carries on business as a boot and shoe-maker.

Humphries, John E., was born at Watson's Bay, Sydney, in 1870. After completing his education he passed an examination as a pupil teacher, and has had charge of several public schools. In 1886 he was appointed to the Plunket-street school, where he is at present.

Andrews, Albert Edward, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1863, and on the completion of his studies learnt the business of a grocer. For some time he carried on business at Redfern, but now resides at Oxford-street, Sydney. Mr. Andrews was formerly a member of the M.U.O.O.F.

Hogan, Patrick, was born in county Clare, Ireland, in 1855, and on completing his education learnt the trade of a bootmaker. In 1875 he arrived in Australia, and for some time worked in Sydney as a journeyman. Eventually he settled at Surry Hills, where he is located at present. Mr. Hogan is a member of the H.A.C.B. Society.

Stanley, Matthew, was born at Surry Hills, Sydney, in 1863, and on completing his education was employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery manufactory. In 1887 Mr. Stanley started his present grocery business at Surry Hills, and is prospering fairly well. He has always taken an active interest in sporting matters, and was secretary of the Surry United Cricket Club.

Spring, Henry, was born at Waverley, Sydney, N.S.W., in 1865, and after leaving school was apprenticed to the trade of a watchmaker and jeweller. He is at present engaged in carrying on this business at Waverley, and has been very successful.

Collins, George, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1831, and emigrated to Australia about forty years ago. He was engaged in the business of a gardener at Botany for thirty-six years, and his death occurred on 26th June, 1882, leaving a widow and seven children well provided for.

Baird, James, was born at Hamilton, Scotland, in 1862, and after leaving school worked as a carrier. Later on he served his apprenticeship as a builder, and was engaged in several important works. On his arrival in Sydney he engaged in various occupations until he opened his present business at Surry Hills, where he carries on marble works. Mr. Baird is a member of the Masonic body.

Connolly, Patrick, was born in Bathurst, N.S.W., in 1837. He was engaged as a woodcutter, blacksmith, and later on was appointed master of the harbour steamer *Star*. In 1872 Mr. Connolly held the championship for waterman of New South Wales, and passed his examination in the same year as master before the Marine Board. He commanded several steamers, and five years ago obtained a good appointment as boatman in a pilot boat at Macleay River. After one year he resigned, and is at present carrying on business as a produce merchant and fruiterer.

Lowry, David, was born at Nundle in 1859, and after leaving school learned the trade of a farrier. He worked at Tamworth, Gunnedah, and Narrabri, after which he came to Sydney, where he is at present working at his trade. He is a protectionist, and is in favour of encouraging native industries.

Jessop, Edwin, is a native of Devonshire, where he was born in 1829. He was brought up as a baker, and worked in London for five years. He came to Melbourne in 1853, and proceeded to the diggings. After a trip to Europe he returned to Sydney in 1859, and has since remained there carrying on his trade. Mr. Jessop is a protectionist, and is a member of several friendly societies.

Corrigan, Thomas, is a native of Lancashire, where he was born in 1827. Brought up as a cotton spinner, he left England in 1837, and came to Sydney, where he was without employment for some time. He then worked at various things, and in 1873 opened a grocery store in Marshall-street. He is an Oddfellow, and is in favour of protection.

Deacon, Thomas, was born in England in 1858, and was brought up as a grocer. He travelled for a while in England for several firms, and came to Australia in 1885. At once he got employment, and again travelled for some time, after which he settled down in his present business, where he is doing a thriving trade.

House, William, was born in 1855 in Somersetshire, and was brought up as a butcher. He came to the colony at an early age, with his parents, and has continued in his trade ever since. He has been twice to Frisco, and has worked at Newcastle, and is now in business in Marshall-street. Mr. House is an Oddfellow, and is a staunch free-trader.

Davis, Thomas, was born in Bristol in 1838, and after leaving school was educated as a mercer. He came to New Zealand in 1859, but came on to Sydney. Trying various occupations, he experienced many ups and downs, and for sixteen years kept a store at Illawarra. In 1888 Mr. Davis opened a grocery store in Bourke-street, Sydney, where he is prospering. He is a protectionist.

Auronssen, Francis H., was born in Sydney in 1858, and was brought up as a baker. After several years spent in merchants' offices he started in business as a confectioner in 1889 at 471 Bourke-street. He is an energetic and pushing man, and is, in politics, a staunch protectionist. He is also a member of the Oddfellows' Lodge, and is successful in his business.

Goose, William, was born in Lincolnshire England, in 1848. After completing his education he learnt the business of a butcher, and came out to Australia in 1870. He tried his luck at the gold diggings, and then carried on business as a butcher in various places. He is at present established as a butcher at Surry Hills, and is a member of the Foresters' Lodge, and also of the Masonic Lodge.

Henricks, John Jacob, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1848, and on completing his education engaged in farming pursuits. At the age of twenty-one years he came out to Australia, and worked at Moreton Bay for three years on a sugar plantation. Next he tried gold-mining, hotel-keeping, &c., and on his arrival in Balmain set up business as a fruiterer and greengrocer, and has been fairly successful.

Farrelly, James, was born in Cavan, Ireland, in 1830, and on completing his education served his apprenticeship as a blacksmith. In 1856 he arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., and followed his calling in various localities. In 1864 Mr. Farrelly established his forge at Balmain, where he at present resides.

Brown, John, was born in Hampshire, England, in 1809, and learnt the trade of a baker. In 1837 he went to sea, and made fifteen voyages to India. On his arrival in Sydney, Mr. Brown settled in Balmain, where he conducted a bakery business. In 1876 he retired, and his son is at present carrying on the business.

Kellett, John, was born in Manchester, England, in 1847, and after leaving school he learnt the trade of a builder. In 1867 he arrived in Australia, and was engaged successfully in gold mining in New Zealand. On his arrival in Sydney he followed his calling of a builder, and built the Opera House, King-street. He is at present a resident of Glebe Point, and was for some years an inhabitant of Waterloo. Mr. Kellett is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, and was formerly Arch Druid,

Jennings, Hugh, was born near Braidwood, New South Wales, in 1863, and after completing his education learnt the trade of a saddler, and afterwards of a plasterer and tanner. For some time he led a roving life in the bush, and eventually he settled in Surry Hills, Sydney, where he carries on business as a butcher.

Llewellyn, George, was born in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W., in 1838, and after completing his education he served his apprenticeship as a tallow chandler. He experienced varied luck at the gold diggings, and after his marriage he settled to the trade of a slater and shingler. Mr. Llewellyn engages in this occupation at present in Balmain, where he resides. Mr. Llewellyn is a very old resident of that suburb, and has been a member of the I.O.O.M.U. for twenty-five years.

M'Sweeney, Robert, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1845, and after completing his education he learnt the trade of a bootmaker. In 1864 he left Ireland for Australia, and on his arrival engaged in bootmaking and hotelkeeping. Eventually he settled at Surry Hills, where he conducts an excellent hotel. Mr. M'Sweeney is the proprietor of several fine inns and hotels in Sydney.

Lacey, Matthew, was born at Surry Hills, Sydney, in 1856, and after completing his education entered the business of a grocer, which calling he has followed ever since. Mr. Lacey carries on business at Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and is doing well.

Steenbhom, Moses Aaron, was born in Poland in 1829, and on completing his education he left his native land for England in 1845. He worked first as a general storekeeper, and afterwards as a jeweller. In 1851 he arrived in Australia, where he worked on the gold diggings. At present Mr. Steenbhom is carrying on a grocery business at Surry Hills, Sydney.

Freeman, Alfred, was born in Hobart, Tasmania, in 1855, and came to Queensland at an early age. After completing his education he learnt the trade of a butcher, and worked at this calling in various places. At the present time he is engaged in carrying on business at Paddington, Sydney. Mr. Freeman is a member of the Oddfellows.

Reading, Thomas, was born in Sydney in 1858. On the completion of his education he served his apprenticeship as an upholsterer. For some years he worked as a journeyman, but finding trade very dull, he opened a grocery establishment at Paddington, where he at present resides.

Jones, William, was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1850, and on the completion of his education he learnt the trade of a joiner. In 1878 he arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., and was employed in a contracting firm. In 1886 he opened a grocery establishment at Paddington, where he is doing a good business.

Harrison, William, was born near Barnett, London, England, in 1823. After leaving school he learnt the business of a butcher. In 1847 he arrived in Sydney after an eight months' voyage, and worked at his calling in various places. He spent some time at the gold diggings, and was very successful. Mr. Harrison carries on a butcher's business at Surry Hills, Sydney, where he resides.

Kaufman, Maurice, was born in 1850 in Austria, and after leaving school was employed as a merchant. Mr. Kaufman spent some time in travelling and remained for a period in Calcutta, India. On his arrival in Australia he opened a grocery business in Dowling-street, Moore Park, where he at present resides.

Hinton, William, is a native of Portsmouth, where he was born in 1828. After completing his education he became a sailor, and during his seafaring life met with many adventures. On his arrival in Sydney he engaged in business successively as a butcher, fruiterer, and hotelkeeper. Mr. Hinton sold his last hotel for £3725, and is now living on the interest of that sum. He is a considerable property-holder.

Reylin, William, was born in South Australia in 1860, and went to Victoria when young. He learnt the trade of a butcher, and afterwards visited the gold diggings. In 1878 he arrived in Sydney, and worked as a journeyman, until he started his present flourishing business at Paddington, Sydney.

Holt, James, was born in Manchester, England, in 1840, and completed his education in his native town. In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, and worked successfully on the goldfields. Next he was engaged in various occupations, principally baking. After some years he settled at Balmain, where he conducts a flourishing grocery business.

Bishop, James, was born in Lancaster, England, in 1848. In 1853 he came out to Tasmania, where he completed his education. He served his apprenticeship as a chemist in Hobart, and worked at his profession in various places. On his arrival in Sydney he eventually settled at Balmain, where he at present carries on business. Mr. Bishop is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, Sydney.

Halliday, Thomas, was born at Pymont, Sydney, in 1858. After completing his education, he worked for some years with his father, and some time ago entered into partnership with his brother. They are engaged in the manufacture of manure in all its branches.

Hayes, Francis, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1825, and completed his education in his native town. In 1839 he came to Sydney, and learnt the business of a boatbuilder. In 1859 he settled at Balmain, where he at present resides. Mr. Hayes has built many boats, amongst them being the *Georgian Godfrey*, which made the fastest trip to China in 1874.

Ainsworth, W. R., was born at Richmond, New South Wales, in 1861, and after completing his education entered into business with various employers. In 1884 he established himself as a produce merchant in Balmain, and is doing well. Mr. Ainsworth takes a great interest in aquatic sports, and is a lover of rowing.

M'Connell, James, was born in 1838 at Waterford, Ireland. In 1840 he came out to the colony, and after completing his education, learned the trade of a butcher. Afterwards he engaged in gold digging, blacksmithing, and other occupations, and in 1874 settled in Balmain as a blacksmith. Mr. M'Connell is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and spends his leisure hours in boatbuilding.

Lucre, George, was born in Bath, England, in 1842. In 1851 he arrived in Sydney, when he completed his education. He spent his youth at Bathurst in various occupations, such as farming, bullock-driving, brick-making, and as a grocer. Eventually he came to Sydney, and is at present a resident of Balmain, where he conducts a grocery store.

Smith, Joseph, butcher, Morris-street, Balmain, was born in 1864, and after leaving school served his apprenticeship as a butcher. He carries on this occupation successfully in Balmain.

Beattie, Alexander, butcher, Beattie-street, Balmain, was born in that suburb in 1851. On leaving school he was engaged in various occupations in different parts of the country. Eventually he settled in Balmain, where he carries on business as mentioned above. Mr. Beattie was instrumental in bringing the Orange Lodge to Balmain in 1866. Mr. Beattie, senior, came to Australia in 1840, and carried on a butcher's establishment in Balmain. He was the first to explore the country between Rockhampton and New South Wales. In 1880 he died at Ashfield, Sydney.

Gearon, John, butcher, Darling-road, Balmain, was born in Sydney in 1847, and after leaving school he worked at his employment for fourteen years. In 1878 he started his present business in Balmain, and is doing well. Mr. Gearon is a member of the Royal Oak Lodge of Druids, and is a property-holder in Balmain.

O'Toole, A., was born in Balmain in 1862, and after the completion of his education served his apprenticeship as a printer. In 1884 he started his present business in Balmain, and is likely to have a flourishing connection before long.

Murray, John, draper, Darling-street, Balmain, was born in Hobart, Tasmania, in 1833, and after completing his education he served his time as a draper. In 1857 he came to Sydney, and after some time settled in Balmain, where he carries on a successful business.

Clymer, Charles, was born in 1840 at Worcester, England, and on the completion of his education was employed in the carpet manufactories at Bradford, Halifax, and elsewhere. Some time afterwards he went to Brisbane with his father, and then came on to Sydney. He entered into partnership with Mr. Williams, and is at present carrying on a successful business at Balmain, where he has done a large amount of contracting. Mr. Clymer is the treasurer of the Amalgamated Friendly Society, and is identified with the local Protection Society.

Tamsett, A. James, was born in England, and came out to this colony between forty and fifty years ago. He settled at Baukhal Hills, where he at present carries on the occupation of a fruit-grower. Mr. Tamsett owns an extensive orchard, and grows a great variety of fruit.

Shepherd, William, fruit-grower, Baukhal Hills, spent his early life as a miner, and experienced many reverses. In 1866 he turned his attention to fruit-growing, and has a great variety of stock. He carries on a store, and ships fruit to Wellington, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Murray, W., painter, Manly, was employed in his early life by G. Smith, painter, and after his marriage he went to live at Manly, Sydney, where he is at present engaged in carrying on his occupation. He has done all the principal painting in Manly, and has a good business connection.

Frost, Thomas, is a native of Camperdown, N.S.W., where he was born in 1860. In 1874 he started a livery and bait stable, and also acted as a mail contractor. His business gradually increased, and his livery stable is one of the most extensive in Manly, where he resides.

Sullivan, Stephen, J.P., general storekeeper, Manly Beach, was born near Coogee Bay, Sydney, in 1850. At an early age he went to Canonbar, in the far west, where he was manager of a store, and on the discovery of the Girilambome copper mines he carried on a successful business for three years, on his own account, as Sullivan, Willis and Co. Afterwards he sold out, and soon after came to Manly Beach, where he is at present carrying on his business of a storekeeper. In 1881 Mr. Sullivan was gazetted as a justice of the peace.

Smithers, J. B., came to Manly, Sydney, in 1859, and in 1887 was elected alderman of the city of Sydney. Since 1875 he has been a commissioner of the peace, and established a night-school and Sunday-school, and many of his former pupils now occupy high positions. Some time ago Mr. Smithers retired on account of ill-health.

On Lee, L., was born and educated in China. He studied and learnt the profession of a physician, and is a Mandarin of the 4th degree. He practised in his own country for eight or nine years, and then visited Europe, Victoria, and New South Wales, in which last place he settled, and is at present carrying on practice there at Carlton Terrace, Wynyard-square.

Scholtz, T. H., is a native of Germany, and is a well-known hairdresser in Sydney. His father established the business in Hunter-street in 1848, and flourished there in spite of opposition. The shop of Mr. Scholtz was celebrated for its barometer—a green frog that climbed up on the edge of his bottle in fine weather, and lay on the bottom in wet. He conducts one of the best businesses in the city, and is besides a most popular man among his customers. His shop is in Hamilton-street.

Mills, John Manning, was born at Windsor, N.S.W., in 1856, and on completing his education learnt the profession of chemist. He acted as assistant to Dr. Cortes, M.L.A., at Bathurst, and was managing dispenser at Melbourne for Mr. Bowen. In 1883 he passed the examinations of the Pharmacy Board, Victoria, and in 1885 established his present business at North Shore. In 1887 he was appointed chemist to Admiral Fairfax. Mr. Mills is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and registered pharmaceutical chemist of Victoria.

Burrill, Joseph, was born at Netherdale, Yorkshire, England, in 1855, and after the completion of his education served his apprenticeship as a cabinetmaker. He proceeded to Middlesborough, and there remained for some time, afterwards proceeding to Australia, where, in New South Wales, he has succeeded beyond his expectations, and has earned the respect of all who know him.

Brodie, William Alfred, was born in Sydney, N.S.W., in 1854, and was educated at St. Paul's College. In 1880 he entered business as an auctioneer and accountant, and in 1882 founded the Cumberland Building Society. Mr. Brodie takes an interest in sporting matters, and is secretary and treasurer of the Parramatta Cricket Club since 1870. In 1883 he was elected alderman of the Anderson ward, and now represents the Gore ward in the Parramatta Borough Council. Mr. Brodie recently stood for Central Cumberland as a candidate for Parliament, but was defeated.

Simcoe, Fitzmaurice James, was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1861, and received a good education in Sydney. After leaving school he entered the office of a stock and share broker, but some months later entered the employ of Win. Perry and Co., as clerk. After leaving this he became an apprentice at Mort's dock, and after serving his time he worked in the Government dock. In 1886 he was appointed engineer in charge of the electric light branch of the Telegraph department, and is still in that responsible position. Mr. Simcoe is a good amateur photographer, especially of water subjects.

Jones, John, was born in Windsor, N.S.W., in 1842, and was educated at a private school. He learnt the trade of a wheelwright, and afterwards worked for some time at farming and journey work. At present he is located at Windsor, where he carries on business as a wheelwright, and has a first-class workshop and yard.

Robertson, Donald, was born in 1835, at St. Davids, Canada. After leaving school he served his apprenticeship as a blacksmith, and at the age of nineteen he came out to New Zealand, where he worked as a journeyman. For the last thirty years he has carried on his business of a blacksmith at Windsor, in conjunction with a foundry, and is also a manufacturer of builders' materials.

Rosa, Francis, was born in Rome, Italy, in 1849, and was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter. In 1870 he came out to New South Wales, and on his arrival in Sydney engaged in business as a general dealer, and afterwards visited the principal diggings in New South Wales. Mr. Rosa is now carrying on business in Windsor as a storekeeper and produce-dealer. He has suffered considerable loss in business in consequence of a fire which occurred there some time ago.

Lane, John, was born in Sydney, N.S.W., in 1830, and after leaving school served a five years' apprenticeship as a boot and shoe maker. He worked as a journeyman for five years, and then opened his present business in Windsor, where he has a very flourishing business connection.

Robertson, George Anderson, builder and contractor, George-street, Windsor, N.S.W., is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1853. After leaving school he served a four years' apprenticeship as a mason, and on his arrival in Melbourne, in 1877, worked for a short time as journeyman. He then opened business at the above-mentioned place, and has been very successful.

Masters, Thomas, is a native of Windsor, where he was born in 1843. After the completion of his education he visited the diggings, and kept a grocery store in Richmond for some years. Mr. Masters now carries on a grocery store at Windsor, where he is a property-holder.

Johnston, William, was born and educated in county Cavan, Ireland. He was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, and came out to New South Wales in 1859. He worked at his calling in Gerringong and elsewhere, and eventually settled at Riverstone, where he is successfully carrying on his business. Mr. Johnston owns about eighteen town allotments in Riverstone.

Orchard, Samuel, storekeeper and general merchant, was born in London, England, in 1838. He was apprenticed to the trade of a plasterer, and on his arrival in New South Wales worked at his calling for six years. For some years he engaged in various occupations, as gold-mining and storekeeping. He then opened an establishment at Richmond, and owns some choice land in that township.

Pyke, John Thomas, is a native of Essex, England, where he was born in 1836. After completing his education he was apprenticed to the trade of a saddler, and after working for some time as a journeyman he opened his present premises at Richmond, N.S.W., and is carrying on a successful business. Mr. Pyke was one of the first aldermen for the incorporate town of Richmond.

Sullivan, William, is a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, where he was born in 1831. At an early age he came out to New South Wales, where he received his education. He served his apprenticeship to the trade of a bootmaker, and after being engaged in various occupations he took his present business premises at Windsor, where he works at his trade of a bootmaker. Mr. Sullivan was one of the first aldermen of Windsor.

Newman, Frederick, was born in Sydney, N.S.W., in 1846. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the trade of a saddler, and worked at his calling in various parts of the colony. Mr. Newman is at present carrying on business in Windsor, and has a large connection.

Stanford, Charles, was born at the Kurrajong, N.S.W., in 1829, and on leaving school he worked on a large orange farm. In 1888 he sold out and took a farm of 30 acres on the Hawkesbury. Mr. Stanford intends cultivating 20 acres with corn.

South, James, was born at the Hawkesbury River, N.S.W., in 1823, and after leaving school engaged in agricultural pursuits. For some time he engaged in gold digging and carrying, and then took his present farm, which comprises 77 acres, of which 37 acres are freehold. The whole of the land is under cultivation.

Cameron, Thomas, was born in Sydney, N.S.W., in 1843. For some time he engaged in various occupations, as farming, storekeeping, and coal-mining. He is at present engaged in carrying on a saw-mill at Como Creek, where he resides.

M'Glinn, Thomas, butcher, Evans-street, Balmain, was born in 1848 on the Hunter River. After leaving school he followed the avocation of a butcher, and, on his arrival in Sydney worked at his calling. Mr. M'Glinn eventually set up business in his present premises, and has a good connection in Balmain.

Dixon, William, was born in Victoria in 1865, and is self-taught. He was engaged in his boyhood in milking cows, bullock-droving, and other occupations. For some time he tried cultivating a piece of land which he had purchased, but was very unsuccessful. After experiencing many ups and downs, he finally triumphed over adversity, and is at present conducting a successful business at Balmain.

May, John Henry, was born in 1846 at Kew, Middlesex, and was educated at the Westminster Training College. After leaving school he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. Next he engaged in various occupations, came out to Sydney in 1883, and erected and fitted up several establishments in Sydney. At present he is carrying on business successfully as a produce merchant and poultryer.

Scotting, Eli, butcher, Mullen-street, Balmain, was born and educated at Maitland, and soon after leaving school followed his present calling of a butcher. He worked at his business in various places, and finally opened his present establishment in the above-mentioned suburb. At an earlier period of his life Mr. Scotting followed the various occupations of meat-preserving, milking, baking, wool-washing, and dairying.

M'Glinn, James, was born in 1843, at Newcastle, where he received his education. After leaving school he followed the calling of a butcher, and has been engaged in business as such ever since. At present he resides at Mullen-street, Balmain, where he has a good business connection.

James, Thomas, butcher, Darling-street, Balmain, was born and educated at Ballarat. After leaving school he engaged in business as a butcher, and followed his calling in various places, and eventually opened his present butcher's business in Balmain.

Buttel, Alfred, butcher, Darling-road, Balmain, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1859. After leaving school he became a jockey, and was afterwards engaged in importing stock. About the year 1880 he came to Sydney, where he started life as a butcher at Balmain, where he has since resided.

Buttel, Thomas, butcher, Darling-street west, Balmain, was born and educated in Sydney. After leaving school he worked as a drover, and some years afterwards established his present business at Balmain, where he now resides. Mr. T. Buttel is a son of Mr. William Buttel, butcher, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Hughes, William, butcher, Darling-road, Balmain, was born in London in 1862, and after completing his education followed the avocation of a fish salesman and butcher. On his arrival in the colonies he followed the latter occupation, and eventually settled in his present premises at Balmain.

Barbour, Daniel, butcher, Crescent-street, Balmain, was born in London, and after leaving school, served his apprenticeship as a butcher. In 1861 he came to Melbourne, and saw rough life at the diggings. Eventually he established his present business, and has a good connection

Brown, Matthew, butcher, Curtis-road, Balmain, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1860. After leaving school he worked first as a grocer, and afterwards attended a practical mining school. On his arrival in Sydney he engaged in various occupations, and eventually established himself as a butcher in the above-mentioned suburb.

Fillshire, Gilbert, was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1832. He engaged in farming, and in 1854 came out to Sydney as a stoker. On his arrival he worked on the gold-diggings, and then turned his attention to dairy-farming, which occupation he at present follows, and has been very successful.

Cunningham, Robert, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1858. In 1868 he arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., and after completing his education, worked at the trade of a boot and shoe maker. His present residence is in Oakley-street, where he conducts a successful business. Mr. Cunningham takes a lively interest in sports, and is the president of the Carlingford cricket club.

Collins, Michael, was born in Westport, Mayo, in 1840, and after the completion of his education, worked at the trade of a bootmaker. On his arrival in Sydney, N.S.W., he worked at his calling in various places, and eventually settled in his present premises in Balmain, where he carries on business as a bootmaker and draper.

Kensey, George, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1853, and came out to Sydney, N.S.W., at an early age. After the completion of his education, he worked at the trade of a bootmaker, and followed his calling in various places. Mr. Kensey is at present carrying on business at Balmain, and has succeeded in establishing a good connection.

Jung, Leopold J., was born in Prussia in 1817. After completing his studies, he learnt the business of a baker, and followed his calling in various towns throughout England. On his arrival in Sydney, N.S.W., he carried on business for eight years in Balmain. He then sold out, and lived for fifteen years in retirement, and then again entered into business. Since 1882 he has, however, been living a retired life.

Keating, Michael, was born in 1840, and is a native of Ireland. After completing his education, he worked as a bootmaker, and in 1861 sailed for Sydney, N.S.W. For some time he worked as a journeyman, and eventually settled in Balmain, where he carries on his business at the present time.

Sinfield, Thomas, was born at Newtown, Sydney, N.S.W., in 1857, and after completing his education commenced business as a grocer. At present he is engaged in carrying on business as a grocer in Balmain, and also as a builder and contractor.

Hatton, Edward, was born in Liverpool, New South Wales, in 1860, and served his apprenticeship as a grocer. In 1884 he went to Balmain, where he has established a grocery store, and has been very successful.

Louden, Luke, was born in Mayo, Ireland, in 1840, and after completing his education in his native town he learned the trade of a bootmaker. On his arrival in Sydney, New South Wales, he worked for some time as a journeyman, and in 1860 went to Balmain, where he is at present carrying on a successful business.

Joyner, William and James, were born in Galway, Ireland, in 1865, and after completing their education were engaged in various occupations both at home and in this colony. In 1886 the brothers entered into partnership, and are at present engaged in carrying on a successful grocery business at Balmain.

Reed, Arthur, was born in June 1857, in Sydney, New South Wales. After completing his education he worked at paper ruling, and four years later entered the employ of a wine and spirit merchant. Eventually he settled in Balmain, where he established a flourishing business as a bootmaker, and where he at present resides.

Croft, Alfred, was born at York, England, in 1854, and received his education in his native town. He followed his calling of a baker throughout various towns in England, and in 1884 arrived in Sydney, New South Wales. Two years later he opened his present business premises in Balmain, where he has been very successful.

Martin, Christopher, was born in 1862, and is a native of Donegal, Ireland. At the age of sixteen he engaged in business as a grocer, which occupation he still carries on.

Riddell, Robert Alexander, was born in 1860, and is a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He engaged in business as a grocer, and on his arrival in Sydney joined the police force for some years. Mr. Riddell at present carries on business as a builder, and has been very successful. He is a member of the Masonic body.

Morrissey, Richard, was born at Cashel in 1847, and there received his education. In 1878 he sailed for Sydney, and in 1883 opened his present business of a bootmaker at Balmain.

Rea, John Beatty, was born in Inniskillen, Ireland, in 1834, and after leaving school he was employed for ten years in the Inland Revenue department. In 1862 he arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., and was engaged as a teacher for four years. At present he is engaged in carrying on a successful business in Balmain.

Duke, Edmund A., was born at sea, on the voyage between America and England, in 1838. After completing his education in New York he went to Scotland, where he remained for some time, and then enlisted. In 1860 he sailed for Melbourne, and worked on the diggings. Next he took a trip home, and on his return engaged in various occupations, as digging, farming, gardening, &c. Eventually he settled in Balmain, where he is at present carrying on a successful business.

Grundy, Joseph, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1857, and after completing his education learned the trade of a bootmaker. On his arrival in Australia he worked as a journeyman, and then established his present flourishing business as a bootmaker.

Sidaway, William, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1840, and after completing his education he learnt the trade of a boot and shoe maker. On his arrival in New South Wales he at first worked as a journeyman, and afterwards succeeded in establishing his present flourishing business at Waverley. Mr. Sidaway is a member of the Local Option League and of the Good Templars' Lodge.

Thomas, Edward, came out to New South Wales when a child. At the age of thirty-five years he succeeded to his father's business, which was that of a grocer, and is now engaged in following his calling in Oxford-street.

Buckingham, Henry, was born in 1825, and is a native of London. He learnt the business of a butcher, and came out to the colonies in 1849. For the last five years he has been established in business at Burwood, and is assisted by his sons.

Mackay, James, was born in Scotland in 1815, and after completing his education, he served for four years in the British Secretary department, and passed the examination as a civil engineer. On his arrival in New South Wales he went to Balmain, where he was employed in a butcher's establishment. In 1879 he started business as a butcher on his own account at Croydon, where he at present resides.

Clarke, M. E., was born in London, and came out to Australia in 1852. He remained in Melbourne until 1865, when he came to New South Wales, and went to the diggings. His present business is a local and progressive one, and he is now seventy-three years of age, but looks much younger.

Woods, Robert, was born in England in 1853, and came to New South Wales at the age of fourteen years. For the past nine years he has been carrying on business as a grocer, and resides at Balmain, Sydney.

Wright, A. J., is a native of Victoria, and came to New South Wales about five years ago. After a lapse of two years he opened his present business in Pymont, and has a good connection. Mr. Wright was formerly "tip" driver on the Victorian railways.

O'Brien, John, was born in the county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1826, and after completing his education learned the business of a grocer. In 1885 he arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., and worked for some time as a journeyman. Shortly afterwards he opened his present business of a butcher at Waverley, where he is now residing.

Lyons, John, was born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1861, and after the completion of his education, learnt the business of a grocer. In 1884 he sailed for Australia, and on his arrival was engaged in various places. Eventually he entered into partnership with Mr. J. M'Allister, and is at present engaged in carrying on a grocery establishment at Waverley.

Gould, Alexander, was born in Scotland in 1830, and after leaving school engaged in the business of a butcher. At the age of eighteen he joined the 42nd Highlanders, and was wounded in the Crimean war. In 1855 he came to Sydney, and carried on his former employment at Clarence River, and next spent some time on the diggings. He then followed his early calling in various places, and eventually settled at Waverley, where he is at present doing an extensive business.

Hoffmann, Charles, was born in 1844, and is a native of Germany. He learnt the business of a baker, and came to New South Wales in 1850. Mr. Hoffmann carries on his business in Balmain, where he resides at the present time.

Cassidy, Joseph, was born at Emerald Hill, Victoria, and on his arrival in New South Wales he went to Pymont, where he is at present carrying on the business of a butcher. Mr. Cassidy has travelled through the greater part of Australia, and is of the opinion that the Northern Territory is the finest part of the colonies, which he hopes soon to see separated from England.

Anderson, John Albert, was born in Sweden in 1848, and learnt the trade of a cabinetmaker. In 1877 he came to New South Wales and worked at his calling for seven years. Mr. Anderson is at present engaged in carrying on the business of a furniture dealer and upholsterer, at 193 Beattie-street, Balmain.

Parker, William, J.P., was born at Clifton, near Bristol, England, in 1842, and came out to Australia in 1852. He was engaged for some time in various occupations, and eventually settled at Botany, where he is at present carrying on the business of a market gardener. In 1883 he was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1888 was elected alderman of Botany, and also justice of the peace.

Holland, Frederick Henry, was born at Salop, England, in 1842, and after completing his education followed the occupation of a farmer. On his arrival in Australia he settled on the Mowbray road, where he carries on business as a fruit-grower.

Mulley, Daniel, was born in 1841, in Suffolk, England. He learnt the business of a gardener, and came out to Queensland four years ago. At present he is engaged in carrying on a fruiterer's business at Hurstville, Sydney.

Sanders, M. G., fruiterer and greengrocer, 457 Harris-street, Ultimo, is a native of Birmingham, England, where he followed the calling of a glass-cutter, and came out to Australia in 1883. Mr. Sanders is at present carrying on a successful business at the above-mentioned premises.

Hilton, Hugh, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1820, and arrived in this colony in 1850. In 1860 he opened his present grocery business at Crown-street, where he now resides.

Bruce, William G., was born at Newburgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1825. After completing his education at Perthshire, he was apprenticed to the trade of a shipbuilder. In 1852 he sailed for Sydney, N.S.W., and was engaged in various occupations, amongst which were chiefly gold-digging and farming. Eventually he settled in Balmain, where he is carrying on a successful business as a shipwright, and for the past twenty years has been a member of the Shipwright Union.

Fild, William Farness, was born at Sheffield, England, in 1820, and after completing his education served his apprenticeship as a painter and glazier. On his arrival in Melbourne, he worked on the goldfields, and soon after came to Sydney, and followed his calling at Penrith. After this he was engaged in several occupations, chiefly gold digging. His death took place in 1872. His widow at present conducts a general store at Balmain.

Coss, William, was born in Goulburn, N.S.W., in 1848, and after the completion of his education he worked on the Ovens diggings, Victoria. In 1886 he established himself as a farrier and coachbuilder, in conjunction with Mr. Tapp, and this business is in a flourishing condition.

Tapp, Edward Watsford, was born at Parramatta, N.S.W., in 1845, and was educated at Surry Hills. He served a five years' apprenticeship as a wheelwright and coachbuilder. For some time he worked as a journeyman, and in 1886 started his present flourishing business, in conjunction with Mr. Coss, as a coachbuilder and farrier.

Burns, Richard, was born in Manchester, England, in 1847, and after leaving school engaged in business as a carver and gilder. In 1884 he came out to Sydney, and started his present avocation of a picture-frame maker. Mr. Burns carries on this business in Darling-street, and has been very successful.

Richardson, Joseph, was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1841, and completed his education in his native town. He first learnt the trade of a cabinetmaker, and was afterwards apprenticed to a shipwright. In 1872 he arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, where he followed his occupation. Mr. Richardson has been a resident of Balmain for ten years, is a property-holder, and has shares in the *Australian Star* Newspaper Company.

Hairs, George, lessee of the Government wharf at Botany, is a native of London, and came out to Queensland about twenty years ago. On his arrival in New South Wales he followed the occupation of a storekeeper, but has since retired. During his sojourn in Queensland he worked on the sugar plantations, and also gained some experience of station life.

Swinbourne, C., grocer and general storekeeper, Botany-road, Botany, is a native of New Zealand, and landed in Sydney twenty-two years ago. He served his apprenticeship as a wool-scourer, and followed this avocation for some time. Mr. Swinbourne then started his present business, and is doing well. He is vice-president of the Botany Progress Association, and takes a great interest in municipal and sporting matters.

Orton, Alfred, draper, Beattie-street, Balmain, was born in Warwickshire in 1862, and after completing his education worked as a farmer at various places. He then engaged in business as a draper, and established his present occupation at Balmain.

Dunkerly, John, hatter, Beattie-street, Balmain, was born at Stockport, England, and received his education in his native town. On his arrival in Tasmania, he engaged in business with his father as a hatter, and worked at his calling in various places. Eventually he settled at his present premises, and is doing well.

Sarina, A., draper, Mullens-street, Balmain, is a native of that suburb, and the widow of Pietro Sarina, late foreman of Mr. John Booth's sawmills. On the death of her husband Mrs. Sarina inherited some property, and being unable to let it, she established a draper's shop, which she is at present engaged in carrying on.

Gale, Claude, draper, Darling-road, Balmain, is a native of Sydney, N.S.W., where he received his education. For some years he engaged in the various occupations, of farming, droving, sugar-making, mining, tin-smithing, and storekeeping. Eventually he settled at the above-mentioned premises, and is doing a good business.

Ford, S. J., signwriter and decorator, 154 Elizabeth-street, was born in New South Wales, and served his apprenticeship in Sydney. Mr. Ford is doing a very good business, and was elected as one of a deputation to bring certain matters in connection with the railways before the notice of the Government.

Wenban, H. and E., house-painters, decorators, glaziers, paperhangers, &c., Oxford-street. This business was established thirty-three years ago, and is at present in a flourishing condition. Mr. Wenban, senr., retired from the business some years ago.

Mantel, H., is a native of Germany, and arrived in this colony in 1884. He is at present carrying on business at 57 King-street, Newtown, and did the extensive carving at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and at Goulburn Cathedral, besides other designing and superintending other works.

Dingwell, George, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1845, and after completing his education was apprenticed to the trade of a sailmaker. Mr. Dingwell is at present carrying on this occupation at Balmain, and has been very successful. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and of the Free Gardeners' Ivy Lodge.

Fraser, John B., was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1819, and after leaving school worked as a builder. In 1852 he arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., and worked on the diggings there. Next he entered into business as an ironmonger, and in 1881 opened his present premises at Balmain, where he now resides.

Hyndman and Craig, brass and zinc founders, and manufacturers of improved patent columns, King-street, Newtown. Both partners are natives of New South Wales, and have had practical experience in Sydney. Mr. Craig introduced a new patent chill casting bases and caps for pillars. This invention cost much time and trouble, but Mr. Craig is amply repaid for his trouble.

Crane, James, was born in London in 1863, and after completing his education worked as a gardener. In 1884 he sailed for Sydney, N.S.W., and shortly after his arrival he went to Balmain, where he at present resides, and carries on his former occupation. Mr. Crane is a member of the Masonic body, and also of the Order of Oddfellows.

Stewart, John H., of the firm of John and R. Stewart, general ironmongers, was born in Balmain in 1858. After the completion of his education he worked as a shiphandler, and then learnt the business of an ironmonger. He followed this calling in various places, and eventually opened his present business premises in Balmain, and has a flourishing connection.

Logan, James, was born in Scotland in 1836, and there received his education. After leaving school he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and arrived in Sydney in 1862. Here he followed his calling in various places, and in 1875 established himself in his present business of a blacksmith and ironmonger at Balmain.

Wiley, George John, saddler and harness maker, Old South Head-road, Waverley, has been engaged in his present occupation for the past twenty years. Mr. Wiley also carries on business as a house and land agent at the above-mentioned address.

Carr, William Robinson, was born in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1865, and there learnt the trade of a blacksmith. In 1885 he entered into partnership with Mr. Lewis as coachbuilder and blacksmith, and is engaged in carrying on business at Waverley.

Lewis, Edward Evan, was born at Newtown, Sydney, in 1857, and learnt the trade of a coachbuilder in New Zealand. Thirteen years ago he came to New South Wales, and is now carrying on business as a coachbuilder and general blacksmith, in partnership with Mr. Carr, at Waverley.

Moppett, Richard, was born in 1854 in Sussex, England, and learnt the trade of a plumber. About three years ago he came to New South Wales, and has since been engaged in carrying on business as a plumber at Edwin-street, Croydon, near Sydney.

Andrews, Thomas Joseph, was born at Rockdale, New South Wales, in 1866, and after completing his education engaged in the business of a draper. He has succeeded in establishing a flourishing business at Croydon, where he at present resides.

M'Farlan, Archibald, was born in 1829, and is a native of Scotland. In 1835 he came out to the colony, and carried on an ironfoundry and engineering business in Sydney. Mr. M'Farlan is at present living a retired life at Balmain.

Gentleman, John G., was born in 1853, and is a native of Scotland. He was brought up to the trade of a wheelwright and coachbuilder, and came out to New South Wales in 1879. Mr. Gentleman is now engaged in carrying on business in Balmain, where he at present resides.

Dodd, William, was born in Northampton, England, in 1837, and after completing his education worked in the coal mines. On his arrival in Australia in 1858 he spent many years on the principal diggings throughout the colonies. Eventually he came to Sydney, where he is carrying on business as a general storekeeper in Darling-street west.

Rorie, David, was born in 1854, and is a native of Scotland. He engaged in business as a wheelwright and blacksmith, and on his arrival in the colony settled in Balmain, where he at present resides and carries on his business.

Bastard, John, was born in 1847, and engaged in business as a coachbuilder and wheelwright. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in carrying on this business in Balmain.

Meeve, August, fruiterer and tobacconist, Harris-street, Ultimo, is a native of Altona, near Hamburg, Germany, and came out to the colonies in 1876. For some time he lived the life of a miner, and on his arrival in New South Wales opened his present successful business. Mr. Meeve is a property-holder at Mount Druitt.

Cunningham, John, was born in 1850 in county Clare, Ireland. He learnt the business of a wheelwright and blacksmith, and on his arrival in New South Wales went to Balmain, where he is at present engaged in carrying on his business.

Morgan, David, tailor, Western-road, Balmain, was born and educated in South Wales. He worked at his calling in various places, and came out to Australia in 1879, and settled at Balmain. In 1887 he started business on his own account, and is doing very well.

Scurrah, John, tailor, Beattie-street, Balmain; was born in 1856 in Tasmania, and after completing his education learnt the trade of a tailor and followed his calling at Hobart and elsewhere. In 1866 he started on his own account at Balmain, where he at present resides. Mr. Scurrah is a member of the I.O.O.F., and a free-trader in policy.

Wigzell, Charles Edward, was born in Kent, England, in 1848, and came out to New Zealand with his parents in 1851. In 1864 he came to New South Wales, and has since been engaged in wigmaking and hair-dressing. He also provides plunge and Turkish baths.

Campbell, Johnston, tailor, 470 Harris-street, Ultimo, is a native of Ireland, and came out to New South Wales in 1883. Shortly afterwards he opened his present business premises, and is now doing an extensive business.

Heibernik, Anton, was born in Austria in 1856, and served his apprenticeship as a grocer. After this he visited several countries, and came out to Sydney from Hongkong. In 1886 he went to Arma Creek, Gosford, where he at present follows the occupation of a poultry farmer and fruit-grower.

Tuck, David, was born in Essex, England, in 1839, and landed in Sydney in 1848. He started work as a bullock-driver, and then went to the Turon gold diggings. Next he tried various employments, as brickmaking and poultry-farming, and eventually settled at Gosford, where he has 200 acres of land. Mr. Tuck engages in farming and fruit-growing.

Dening, Robert, was born at Five Dock, New South Wales, in 1849, and on the completion of his education learnt the business of a market gardener. On account of his wife's ill-health he removed to Erina, Gosford, where he purchased 31 acres of land, of which 6 acres are planted with fruit trees. Mr. Dening is president of the Erina Wamberal Progress Association, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and one of the trustees for roads.

Royan, Robert F., was born at Glasgow, Scotland, and came out to Australia in 1885. He settled at Manly, and is at present the manager of the Manly Building and Investment Society.

Clarke, C. W., chemist, Manly, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1859, and studied his profession at Westminster. On his arrival in Australia he spent some time in South Australia, and on coming to New South Wales started his present business at Manly.

Eastes, C., chemist, was born in Kent, England, in 1832, and came to the colony as surgeon on board an emigrant ship. Ten years ago he started his present business at Manly, and has a good connection. Mr. Eastes is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Smalley, William, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1861, and at the age of eleven years started work in a glue factory. He also followed the occupation of a butcher, market gardener, and carrying contractor. Eventually he settled in Wamberal, Gosford, and, in conjunction with Mr. Fielding, cleared five acres and established a modern farm. Mr. Smalley is at present a resident of Wamberal, Gosford.

Dening, Eleazer, was born at Five Dock, New South Wales, in 1864, and after leaving school was engaged in various occupations, chiefly farming. Eventually he settled at Gosford, where he purchased 15 acres, cleared it, and is at present engaged in fruit-growing.

Fielding, Frederick, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1862, and started life as a brickmaker. Afterwards he served his apprenticeship as a stonemason, and emigrated to Brisbane in 1883. He followed his occupation of a brickmaker in various towns, and in 1885 went to Wamberal, near Gosford, where he is at present engaged in farming pursuits.

Graham, Alfred Henry, was born near Dieppe, France, in 1827. After completing his education he passed his life as a squatter and sugar planter, and led a bush life for some time. Mr. Graham is at present a resident of Lake Terrigal, Gosford, where he passes his time in agricultural pursuits. His estate comprises 50 acres of land.

Purcell, John, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1830, and sailed for Australia in 1852. For some time he was differently employed, and in 1858 started a dairy at Woolloomooloo, which he now carries on in conjunction with a grocery business.

Bolger, John, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1821, and was educated in his native place. In 1857 he came out to New South Wales, and started his present business of a blacksmith in Dennison-street, Woollahra.

Rowe, Thomas, was born in Wales in 1863, and on completing his education learnt the trade of a builder. In 1880 he left for Sydney, Australia, where he worked at his occupation with great success. At present he is engaged in conducting a grocery business at Moore Park.

Thackeray, Bartholomew, was born in Yorkshire in 1831, and was educated at the Sons of Tradesmen's School. In 1855 he came out to New South Wales, and followed the calling of a builder and carpenter at Paddington. In 1864 he went to Bellambi, where he engaged in farming pursuits. His death took place at Bellambi in 1872.

Campbell, H., hairdresser, Pitt-street, is an American by birth, and learnt his business in that continent. He has travelled in many parts of the world, and on his arrival in Sydney established his present business in Pitt-street. This establishment is fitted up with every modern convenience, and is well patronised by the elite of Sydney.

Stackpool, Patrick, was born in King's county, Ireland, in 1838. In 1859 he came out to Sydney, N.S.W., and spent some time at the gold diggings. Next he went to New Zealand, and returned from there in 1865 and started running omnibuses. At present he resides at Queen-street, Woollahra, where he carries on business as a colonial produce merchant.

Bourke, John, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1843, and on completing his education learnt the trade of a coachbuilder. In 1858 he came out to Sydney, N.S.W., and after working with several employers for twenty years he set up in business for himself with another gentleman, and is doing a good trade.

James, George, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1826, and on completing his education went to sea. He learnt the trade of a builder in London, and came out to Sydney, N.S.W., in 1854. He was engaged in various occupations in different parts of the colony, and in 1860 he was appointed foreman of works to the Woollahra Council, and has held this position ever since.

Humphries, George Robert, was born in Shropshire, England, in 1834, and on completing his education learnt the trade of a builder and carpenter, and in 1858 established himself in London with very successful results. On his arrival in Sydney he went to Waverley, where he has established a flourishing business.

Upton, Frederick Joseph, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1856, and on leaving school he went to London, where he was employed as a draper. In 1882 he came out to Australia, and landed in Sydney. Shortly after his arrival he was employed at his calling by a firm, and then started his present establishment in Oxford-street, Paddington, and has already worked up a good business connection.

Hammond, James A., was born and educated in Lincolnshire, England. At the age of fourteen he went to sea as a midshipman, and visited the East Indies, as well as various parts of America. On his arrival in Sydney he worked at Newtown at the trade of a coachbuilder, and after a period of two years established his present business in Newcombe-street, Paddington.

Dawson, Peter, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1851, and for some years followed the calling of a fisherman. In 1870 he left for New Zealand, and engaged in gold-mining and digging. In 1881 he settled in Sydney as a tar-paver and general contractor. Formerly Mr. Dawson was a prominent Freemason, but resigned on account of his unsettled position.

Wilson, W. H., was born in Geelong, Victoria, in 1849, and on leaving school learnt the business of a butcher. He also engaged in cattle dealing and gold digging, besides being occupied in various other employments. Eventually he settled in Oxford-street, Paddington, and has the management of the Direct Supply Meat Company, being also the managing partner of this important company.

Flynn, J., was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1884, and after completing his education learnt the business of a stonemason. In 1861 he came out to Australia, and was successful at the Victorian gold diggings. In 1868 he returned to Sydney, and went to Molong, where he remained until 1876. He then returned to Sydney, and is at present conducting a grocery business in Napier-street, Paddington.

Enmark, John, was born in Denmark in 1835, where he received his education. In 1854 he landed in Australia, and went to the Bendigo diggings, and also visited other goldfields. Next he was employed in driving and carrying, and in 1880 left Melbourne for Sydney. On his arrival he opened a hay and corn store in Queen-street, Woollahra, where he at present resides.

Tremlett, Samuel, was born in London in 1862, and after completing his education served his apprenticeship as a marble mason. In 1884 he arrived in Sydney, and shortly after his arrival established his present business in Oxford-street, Paddington. Mr. Tremlett has been engaged in the construction of many important buildings.

Morgan, Harry, was born in Bath, England, and after completing his studies he learnt the trade of a blacksmith. He took part in the Zulu war, and came out to Australia in 1886. On his arrival in Sydney he started his present business of a blacksmith, in conjunction with Mr. Lasburg, at Oxford-street, Paddington, Sydney.

Nash, Frederick, was born at Llandilo, N.S.W., in 1856, and on leaving school he learnt the business of a draper. In 1879 he left Sydney for the Darling River fisheries, and shortly after his return started his present grocery establishment at Oxford-street, Paddington, Sydney.

Bowen, William, was born in 1835 at Bristol, England. After leaving school he served his apprenticeship as a hairdresser. In 1852 he came out to Victoria, where he spent some time on the gold diggings. In 1866 he arrived in Sydney, and followed his calling in various places. Eventually, in 1878, he opened his present business premises in Pitt-street, Sydney. Mr. Bowen was for many years a member of the Oddfellows.

Bruggman, Charles, was born in Switzerland in 1851, and on the completion of his education engaged in various occupations. After spending some years in travelling he, in 1884, came out to Sydney, N.S.W., where he was engaged as steward in the Reform Club. Mr. Bruggman is at present engaged in conducting the Tramway Hotel, Paddington, Sydney.

M'Carthy, P., was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1853, and came out to Sydney, New South Wales, in 1863. He learnt the business of a grocer, and shortly afterwards started for himself at his present premises, in Oxford-street, Paddington. Mr. M'Carthy is a prominent member of the H.A.C.B. Society.

Dorhauer, Henry, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1827, and went to London in 1853. The next year he came out to New South Wales, where on his arrival he worked as a carpenter. In 1857 he started his present business at Woollahra, Sydney, and resides there.

M'Guinness, John, was born at Melbourne, Victoria, in 1853. On the completion of his education he learnt the trade of a bricklayer. On his arrival in New South Wales he engaged in the business of a butcher, and followed this calling in Woollahra until his death in 1884.

Dale, H. J., was born at Woollahra, Sydney, in 1861, and on completing his education learnt the business of a bootmaker. In 1885 he joined his present partner, Mr. Johnstone, and carries on business in his native suburb.

Johnstone, Washington, is a native of Nottinghamshire, England, where he was born in 1843, but came to the colonies in 1848. After completing his education he learnt engineering, and afterwards bootmaking. In 1885 he entered into partnership with Mr. Dale, and carries on bootmaking in Woollahra, Sydney.

Goldsmid, Albert Aaron, was born in London in 1845, and after leaving school learnt the trade of coachbodying and trimming. He carried on coachbuilding at Moss Vale and elsewhere, and in 1880 started his present business at Paddington, where he at present resides.

English, William, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1857, and came out to Sydney, New South Wales, in 1857. He engaged in dairying and hotelkeeping for some years, and is at present residing at Rushcutters' Bay, where he owns property.

Bryce, Frederick Poriton, was born at Paddington, Sydney, in 1845. He learnt the trade of a mason, and follows this calling in conjunction with storekeeping. Mr. Bryce is a member of the Order of Oddfellows.

Merrick, Samuel, was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1840, and on the completion of his education learnt the trade of a bootmaker. On his arrival in Sydney in 1860 he was engaged in business for many years, but has lately been obliged to give up on account of ill-health. Mr. Merrick now assists his wife in keeping a store, and he takes a great interest in the temperance cause.

Carter, Alfred, was born in London in 1846, and after leaving school he learned the trade of a mason. On his arrival in Sydney he soon settled at Woollahra, where he carried on his business until his death, which occurred in 1887.

Houghton, Robert, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1819, and in 1839 came to New South Wales, where he followed various occupations—shepherding, shearing, and brickmaking. He then came to Sydney in 1859, and has since carried on the business of a fencer and builder, which he now keeps on in Queen-street, Woollahra.

Churchill, James Frank, is a native of Sydney, and was born in the year 1858, and after leaving school he was engaged in cattle-droving. He then followed various occupations until 1887, when he joined his brother in the butchering business, which they at present carry on in Queen-street, Woollahra.

Anderson, William Bissett, was born in Glasgow in 1850, and arrived in Sydney in 1866, with his father. He learned the trade of a plumber and gasfitter, and after travelling through the colonies returned to Sydney, where he, in 1879, set up for himself in Queen-street, Woollahra. He has done several large and important works in the city and suburbs.

Geoghan, James A., was born in county Meath, Ireland, in 1830, and was educated in his native place. In 1858 he came out to Australia, when he worked as a dairyman in Sydney, where he has resided ever since.

Sanders, Thomas, was born in 1825 in Surrey, England. He came to Sydney in 1873, and for some years followed his business as a gardener. In 1881 he set up in Queen-street, Woollahra, as a fruiterer. He is an Oddfellow, and a most successful business man.

Ashton, William Graham, was born at South Yarra in 1860, and after leaving school went to Adelaide for a short period, after which he travelled through the Australian colonies, and finally settled down in Sydney, where he has since remained as a butcher. He was able, in 1885, to set up for himself, and has now a good establishment at Woollahra.

Hough, James Alfred, was born in Sydney in 1856. He was educated at the Grammar-school, and after travelling all over the Australian colonies he returned to Sydney in 1885, where, in partnership with Mr. Pearson, he started in business as a furnishing warehouseman. The warehouse is in Queen-street, Woollahra, where a large business is carried on.

Ackland, Henry James, was born at Parramatta, N.S.W., in 1840, and on completing his education was engaged in some of the best musical companies as a tenor singer. Mr. Ackland is also a great lover of sports, and is the agent in Sydney for Charles Boswell's celebrated guns. In 1870 he took the Ackland Hotel, Queen-street, Woollahra, and is conducting it most satisfactorily.

Curry, Thomas William, was born in Sydney in 1847, and afterwards went to the Hunter River. He learnt the trade of a boot and shoe maker, and in 1872 returned to Sydney, where he followed his calling in various places. Owing to his exertions he was able to purchase an extensive business in Queen-street, Woollahra, where he at present resides.

Bursill, Samuel, was born at Campbelltown in 1850, and after leaving school entered a butchering establishment, after which he worked in Balmain for two years at the same business. After many experiences he started for himself in Redfern, but left for the goldfields, and returned later to Sydney, where he at present owns a good business in Woollahra. He owns some house property.

Carmichael, John, was born in Sydney in the year 1835, and after leaving school worked with his father in a bakery in York-street. He afterwards went to the Turon, but soon returned to Sydney, where he set up in business, and now has an establishment in Eliza-street, Woollahra.

Cook, Edward Wrentmore, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1829, and came out to Sydney, New South Wales, in 1853. He started business as a baker and confectioner, and worked at this occupation in various parts of Sydney. Mr. Cook afterwards established an extensive business in Oxford-street, which is now conducted by his sons. Mr. Cook is a member of the M.U.O.O.F.

M'Kee, James, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1851, and came out to Sydney in 1854. On leaving school he was employed by a produce merchant, and then went to the gold diggings. He was employed in various occupations, and subsequently came to Oxford-street, Paddington, where he engaged in business as a warehouseman, and resided in that suburb until 1887, when he died. His widow continues to carry on the business.

Mortimer, Henry, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1837, and on leaving school he learnt the trade of a butcher, and worked for various employers. In 1855 he opened a butcher's establishment in Cumberland-street, but later on settled in Oxford-street, Paddington, where he has a good connection.

Harris, Edward, was born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1856, and after leaving school was employed as messenger in a boot establishment in Melbourne. He served his apprenticeship as a general farrier, and came to Sydney in 1871. After leaving the service of his employers he started his present business at Oxford-street, Paddington. Mr. Harris is a member of the Protestant Alliance Society, of which he is the assistant-secretary.

Light, Joseph, was born in 1841 at Mulgrave, New South Wales. On completing his education he learnt the trade of a mason, and shortly afterwards started his present business at Oxford-street, Paddington, where he follows the occupation of a fruiterer.

Hicks and Co. This firm was started by three energetic tradesmen who established a hatter's business in Oxford-street, Paddington. This business is not only a shop, but a factory, and makes a specialty of silk hats.

Houghton, James, was born at Tamworth, N.S.W., and educated at the National School, Paddington. He served his apprenticeship as a general farrier and smith, and is at present carrying on business at Oxford-street, Paddington.

Austin, George, was born in London in 1836, and arrived in Melbourne in 1856. He established a pipe hospital, which had very profitable results. Afterwards he was employed as a land agent in New Zealand. In 1887 he came to Sydney, and started his present business in Oxford-street, Paddington. Mr. Austin is a member of the U.A.O.D.

Churchill, James, and his brother, William Henry Churchill, were born and educated in Sydney. They carry on business as butchers in Queen-street, Woollahra, which flourishing establishment was left them by their father, Mr. James Churchill. The brothers are members of the Order of Oddfellows and of the Temperance Society.

Gardener, Francis, was born at Woollahra in 1859, and on completing his education served his apprenticeship as a watchmaker. He spent some time at the diggings, and on his return was able to establish his present business at Queen-street, Woollahra.

Stewart, Edward, was born in Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1856, and arrived in Sydney in 1879. He was employed as assistant baker at Gerringong, N.S.W. At present Mr. Stewart acts as storeman to the South Coast and West Camden Butter Factory.

Webb, Jonathan, was born in Suffolk, England, in 1848, and was educated at Redfern, Sydney. In 1853 he arrived in Sydney, and after leaving school engaged in farming and gold-digging. Next he served his apprenticeship as a builder, and started as builder and contractor on his own account. He has been engaged in the construction of many important buildings, amongst them being the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Rose Bay. Mr. Webb has been enabled, through his success, to build a large contractor's establishment in Windsor-street, Paddington, Sydney. He is a member of the United Order of Oddfellows.

Halloran, Henry Michael, was born at Woolloomooloo Bay in 1851, and on completing his education engaged in the process of sugar-boiling. Later on he tried painting, but meeting with an accident which compelled him to relinquish this occupation, he turned his attention to boot and shoe making. He worked at this business in various places, and afterwards tried gold-digging at Temora. Shortly after his return to Sydney he established his present business at Moncur-street, Woollahra.

Radford, Joseph, was born in Bristol, England, in 1820, and arrived in Australia about thirty-five years ago. He worked at his business of a bootmaker in various places, and is at present established in Moncur-street, Woollahra. Mr. Radford is a member of the Prince of Wales Protestant Alliance Society.

Hogan, Thomas Francis, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1850, and after leaving school engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he came to Australia, where he worked as a baker, and after gaining a thorough knowledge of the business he started on his own account at Pymont. He is at present engaged in carrying on a business in Sutherland-street, Paddington, and has been very successful.

Collins, Denis, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1830, and came out to New South Wales in 1861. He remained for some time at Jamberoo, and in 1879 returned to Sydney and started a dairy at Rushcutter's Bay, which is now conducted by Mrs. Collins.

Coote, George William, was born in Leamington, England, in 1828, and after leaving school led a seafaring life. In 1845 came out to Sydney, and was trading to Launceston and Newcastle. Since 1855 he has held the certificate of the Board of Trade as master, and after making several other voyages he married and retired. He resides at Liverpool, N.S.W.

Gaynor, John, is a native of Wicklow, Ireland, where he was born in 1830. In 1855 he arrived in Sydney, and worked as a quarryman, taking contracts, until his death.

Kinnane, Austin, was born in Clare, Ireland, in 1842, and after leaving school engaged in farming pursuits. In 1863 he came out to Sydney, N.S.W., where he followed various employments, and in 1881 established himself as a storekeeper in Liverpool-street, Sydney.

Cronin, Patrick, was born in 1851 in Sydney, N.S.W., and on completing his education at Goulburn started as a selector, and engaged in farming and grazing. After his marriage he settled at Liverpool, where he does good business.

Kollias, Demos, was born in Kephina in 1840, and led a seafaring life for twenty years, and then became a hawker. In 1881 he came out to Sydney and settled at Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, where he has one of the best fruit shops. During his seafaring life he has had many narrow escapes and dangerous experiences.

Clarke, Walter, was born in Kent, England, in 1831, and came out to New South Wales in 1857. Up to a short time ago he engaged in farming pursuits, but has now retired on account of ill-health.

Douglas, Daniel, is a native of county Mayo, Ireland, where he was born in 1817. Up to the age of twenty-four years he worked on the paternal farm, when he married, and came to Sydney, where he got work of various kinds. He also tried the diggings, but soon returned to Sydney, where he took a shop in Victoria-street, and has since conducted it with success. He has saved money, and has invested it in valuable house property.

Warren, H., was born at the Cape of Good Hope in 1842, and there learned the bootmaking trade. In 1863 he came to New Zealand, and from that to Melbourne and Brisbane. He then came to Sydney, where he got employment in different occupations, and managed to bring up his family and save some money. Mr. Warren is a protectionist.

Moore, Joseph Thomas, was born in Northampton in 1855, and on completing his education engaged in farming pursuits. He afterwards learnt painting and decorating, and was for some time in New York. In 1879 he came to Sydney, and after being employed for some time by a firm he set up in business for himself, and is doing well.

Stephenson, Robert, was born in Penrith, New South Wales, in 1827, and spent his early life in farming and gold digging. He is at present resident in Crookwell, near Goulburn, and engaged in horse and cattle dealing in partnership with his brother. Next he tried hotelkeeping, and has since retired.

Dewhurst, Augustus, was born at Surry Hills, Sydney, in 1856. From 1873 to 1876 he served a three years' apprenticeship as a surveyor, and passed the Surveyor-General's office examination as draughtsman in 1876, and in the next year passed the licensed surveyor's examination. He accepted an appointment to survey runs at the Barrier Ranges, and endured great hardships owing to scarcity of food and water. Mr. Dewhurst had charge of several districts, and has at present charge of the Gunning district. He then purchased an estate at Crookwell, where he at present resides.

Long, William, was born in France, in 1817, and landed in Sydney in 1822. He engaged in carpentry, farming, and gold-digging. For some time he kept a wine shop, and in 1885 obtained a publican's license. Mr. Long lives on his own freehold, and engages also in farming.

Scarsybrook, Michael, was born in 1838, and spent his early life as a sawyer and general bushman. At present he is established at Brisbane Water, N.S.W., as a drayman and general bush hand.

Taylor, Silas Pearson, was born at Brisbane Water, Gosford, in 1848. He spent his early life in general bush work, sawing, splitting, &c. For some time he was engaged in various places at sawing and gold-digging. Eventually he bought 2½ acres of land at Brisbane Water, and follows the occupation of a fruit-grower and teamster.

Scott, Thomas, was born in London, England, in 1777, and came out to the colony in 1817. In the year 1819 Mr. Scott introduced from the Society Islands the first sugar cane grown in the colony of New South Wales, and in 1827 manufactured 70 tons of sugar for the Government at Port Macquarie. In 1832 he selected 52 acres at Gosford, Brisbane Water, where he was engaged in sugar-growing and refining. Mr. Scott died at the ripe old age of 105 years, leaving a widow (who still survives him) and seventeen children, nine of whom are living. The late gentleman was a nephew of Sir David Scott, Calcutta. Mrs. Scott engages in fruit-growing and bee farming, and is assisted by her son.

Fagan, Charles C., J.P., was born near Gosford, N.S.W., in 1833, and received his education at home. On completing his studies he engaged in business as a timber merchant. In 1872 he was appointed a magistrate in the district, and for five years served under the Department of Public Instruction. At present Mr. Fagan follows the occupation of a fruit-grower.

Bohan, James, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and landed in Sydney in 1854. On his arrival he settled at Paddington, where he built the Tradesmen's Arms Hotel, and carried it on until his death, which occurred fifteen years ago. His widow now successfully carries on the business.

Read, John Thomas, was born at Marylebone, near London, England, in 1819, and on his arrival in Sydney obtained a position in an office. Three months later he was appointed an accountant in the Colonial Sugar-refining Company, and held this position for thirty years. His death took place in August 1881. Mr. Read was a member of the Philharmonic and Harmonic Societies. His widow, with the assistance of her daughter, carries on business as a ladies' outfitter, Oxford-street, Paddington, Sydney.

M'Donell, John, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1845, but has spent nearly all his life in New South Wales. Up to the time of his death he followed the calling of a blacksmith at Bathurst, N.S.W., where he died in 1879. His widow is at present engaged in carrying on the Cross Guns Hotel, Oxford-street, Paddington.

Jenkins, William, was born in Plymouth, England, in 1850, and arrived in Dunedin in 1863. He was there employed as a butcher, and spent some years following this occupation in various towns. Next he engaged in hotelkeeping, and after some time took a trip home. On his return he purchased the goodwill of the Paddington Inn Hotel, Paddington, and his business is progressing satisfactorily.

Riley, George H., was born in Cheshire, England, in 1859, and on leaving school learnt the business of an ironmonger, and afterwards that of a tailor. In 1883 he arrived in Sydney, and established his present business in Oxford-street, Paddington, of which suburb he is a resident. Mr. Riley is a member of the Olive Branch Rechabites.

Townend, Herman A., was born in South Melbourne in 1854, and on completing his education followed the calling of a shepherd. He was next engaged in various employments as a butcher, mail carrier, and draper in different parts of New South Wales; Mr. Townend is at present engaged in business as a draper and outfitter at Paddington, Sydney.

King, Antonio, was born in Sicily, Italy, in 1862, and on leaving school led a seafaring life for six years. In 1884 he arrived in Sydney, and started business there as a fruiterer. Subsequently he removed to Oxford-street, Paddington, where he at present resides.

Tate, James, was born in Ireland in 1833, and was educated in his native country. At the age of ten years he came out to New South Wales, and was engaged in various occupations in different parts of the colony. He took charge of a station in New Guinea, and continued this occupation until 1887, when he was drowned in the Torres Straits. His widow came to Sydney, and is carrying on a general grocery store at Paddington.

Cleaver, George, was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1820, and was apprenticed to the trade of a boot and shoe maker. At the age of nineteen he came out to New South Wales, and spent some time at the diggings. A short while afterwards he opened a boot and shoe establishment at Windsor, and carried on this business until 1881, when he retired.

Deemer, William R., was born in London, England, in 1840, and after leaving school served an eighteen months' apprenticeship to the trade of a carpenter. In 1860 he landed in Melbourne, and spent some time at the diggings. He engaged in different occupations as hotelkeeping, fruit-dealing, &c., for some time, and is at present carrying on a grocery store at Riverstone.

Smith, Andrew, was born in Down, Ireland, in 1852, and was educated at the Irish National School. He served an eight years' apprenticeship to the trade of a baker, and then went to America, where he remained ten years. On his arrival in Sydney he followed his calling in various towns, and is now settled at Riverstone, where he is carrying on the successful business of a baker.

Kirk, William, was born near Gosford, New South Wales, in 1841, and at the age of eleven years he was engaged in bush work. Ten years later he turned his attention to farming, and continues to follow this occupation at Gosford, of which place he is a very old resident.

Evans, James W., was born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1843, but received his education in Sydney. He served his apprenticeship as a black and white smith, and at present holds the position of metropolitan inspector of weights and measures. Mr. Evans resides in Bathurst-street, Sydney, and was formerly in the employ of the Australian Steam Navigation Company for fifteen years, and at the end of that period became manager of the Tin Smelting Works, Pymont. Mr. Evans obtained his present appointment in 1883.

Harris, T., was born in Kent, England, and there received his education. In 1841 he arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., and worked for some time in a vineyard. For the last ten years he has been a resident of Botany, and carries on the business of a market gardener.

Cunningham, Timothy, was born in the county Roscommon, Ireland, in the year 1812. He arrived in Sydney in 1844, and for two years taught a school at Jamberoo. He next joined the police, in which he remained for several years, and then tried his luck on the diggings in Victoria. Being successful, he opened a hotel in Pitt-street, Sydney, and did well, dying in 1880. For some years before his death he was living privately on his means.

Garlick, Thomas Wilson, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1835, and landed at Port Phillip in 1858. He visited the principal goldfields in Victoria, and on his arrival in New South Wales settled at Illawarra, where he built part of the Mountain Pass, constructed the Bulli railway, and in 1862 became possessed of property at North Bulli, which he afterwards sold to the late Sir G. W. Allen, for whom he acted as agent. Mr. Garlick was one of the promoters of the Illawarra railway, and was manager of the North Bulli Colliery. He was a candidate at the last general election for Illawarra, but withdrew in favour of the candidate who upheld the same principles as himself. Mr. Garlick is now living in retirement.

Reid, H., the late, was a native of Cambridgeshire, and came out to the colonies in 1852, where he engaged in farming pursuits. After his marriage he purchased some property near Parramatta, which he afterwards turned into an orchard, which yields every variety of fruit. Mr. Reid died at the age of fifty-two, leaving his family well provided for.

Lindsay, John, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1831, and came out to New South Wales at the age of ten years. Mr. Lindsay engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his present farm is situated on a fine piece of land at Illawarra. He is a successful breeder of Ayrshire cattle, and has succeeded in carrying off many prizes. He is an alderman and justice of the peace at Illawarra.

Lane, Frederick William, was born at Kempsey, Macleay River, N.S.W., in 1862. He has been a teacher during the best part of his life, and is at present master of the public school, Dapto.

Jones, Jacob Carlos, manager of the North Illawarra Coal Company, was born in South Wales in 1855. In 1877 he arrived in New South Wales, and was engaged as surveyor and assistant-manager of the Scottish-Australian Mining Company, Newcastle district. In 1885 he was appointed manager of the above-mentioned company, which position he at present holds.

Wilson, William, manager of the South Bulli Coal Mine Company, is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1840. He followed the calling of a carpenter and mining engineer, and in 1863 arrived in New South Wales. Mr. Wilson has found four collieries in New South Wales, the most important being the South Bulli Colliery, in the Illawarra district.

Wilson, Frederick William, journalist, Bulli, was born close to that place in 1862. He completed his education in Wollongong, and afterwards engaged in press work. Mr. Wilson founded the *Bulli-Clifton Times*, of which paper he is the editor. This paper gained considerable notoriety by taking up the cudgels for the mining classes during the great strike of 1886-1887, and the Bulli gas explosion was depicted as likely to occur on the very morning before that great disaster. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Bulli Progress Committee.

Ewing, Thomas Campbell, the Rev., was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1821, and was educated at the Andersonian College, and studied at the Glasgow University. In 1842 he came to New South Wales, and was ordained for the Church of England by Bishop Broughton, the first bishop of Sydney. He first took charge of the parish of Pittown, Windsor, and is now Rural Dean of Wollongong. Mr. Ewing is the author of "Answer to Dr. Vaughan re the Ancient British Church," "A Review of Mormonism," "Baptismal Regeneration," and many other works.

Denning, Christopher, was born at Kiama, N.S.W., in 1859, and after the completion of his education he became a banker, and is at present bank manager of the bank at Bulli, where he resides. Mr. Denning is a member of the Progress Committee, and takes a great interest in public matters.

Croft, George, was born in Kent, England, in 1836, and came to New South Wales with his parents in 1839, and had an adventurous career on the goldfields before settling at Bulli, where he is at the present time leading a retired life.

Billet, Edwin, was born at Parramatta. At the present time he is a resident of Baulkham Hills, where he follows the occupation of a fruit grower. His farm comprises 3000 acres, and he grows every variety of fruit.

Williams, William Ephraim, was born in Dural, N.S.W., in 1845, and is the son of an old resident of the place. He was educated at Parramatta, and learnt the occupation of a fruit-grower, and resides at Dural on the family estate. In his orchard he grows every variety of fruit.

Buckley, William, was born in King's County, Ireland, and on his arrival in Australia worked at Parramatta as a fruit-grower, and afterwards as a quarryman. He is at present settled near Parramatta, where he has an orchard comprising 30 acres. His chief fruits are oranges and lemons.

Foster, J. W., of Southleigh, Baulkham Hills, New South Wales, was born on his present estate, where he has built a large dwelling-house. The property comprises 300 acres, of which 70 acres are cultivated as an orchard. Mr. Foster also owns a sheep station on the Lachlan, but has leased it for some years. Some fine draught horses were reared on this station, and were sold for 100 guineas in Melbourne.

M'Cue, M., is a native of Baulkham Hills, N.S.W., where he passed his early life as a farmer and fruit-grower. On account of the drought, Mr. M'Cue was obliged to give up farming and try storekeeping. In conjunction with the store, Mr. M'Cue carries on a bakery and an orchard.

Suttor, G. T., was born on his present estate, known by the name of Chelsea Park. He spent some time up country, but has passed most of his life on his property, and strongly advocates a railway to run to this locality. The estate is beautifully situated, and comprises 500 acres.

O'Malley, Patrick, is a native of Mayo, Ireland, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he emigrated to Australia, and on his arrival in Sydney was employed as a bricklayer and quarryman. Later on he became a hotelkeeper, and is at present the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Baulkham Hills.

Tuckwell, G. R., was born in Parramatta, New South Wales, in 1825, and his early life was spent in farming, and later on he learnt the trade of a carpenter. Mr. Tuckwell's present property comprises some of the finest land in the colony. Thirty acres are cultivated as an orchard.

Smith, W. B., was born on the Hawkesbury, New South Wales, in 1824, and for twenty-one years was a resident of the Hunter district as manager a station. He is now settled at Castle Hills, where he is established as a fruit-grower, and is the owner of a fine orchard.

Pearce, E. H., is a native of Seven Hills, near Parramatta, Sydney, N.S.W., where he has lived since his boyhood. At present he carries on the avocation of a fruit-grower, and has a fine orchard. His property formerly comprised 1500 acres, which he has since sold.

Black, J. E., is a resident of Castle Hills, near Parramatta, N.S.W., and has a fine orchard and estate there. His house comprises seventeen rooms, and is a favourite resort for those wishing to benefit by the pure air of the district.

Rye, Thomas, was born at Seven Hills, near Parramatta, Sydney, N.S.W., and is the only nurseryman in that locality. Mr. Rye has a fine orange orchard, and is a successful fruit-grower. Two of his pear trees are over eighty years old.

Mara, William, is a native of Ireland, and emigrated from that country in 1857. On his arrival in New South Wales he carried on an orange orchard for some time at Toon Gabba. Three years ago he sold the property and settled near Parramatta, where he has a farm and orchard of 600 trees. Mr. Mara has been extremely successful as a fruit-grower.

Best, Matthew William, occupant and proprietor of the estate formerly known as Shrinkland Farm. This gentleman is a well-known squatter in the vicinity of the Murrumbidgee, where he owns a station in conjunction with his brother. Mr. Best is the fortunate owner of one of the finest orchards in the district, and grows every variety of fruit trees.

Schofield, John, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837, and left home for Australia at an early age. After spending some time at the gold diggings he started a garden and orchard at Botany, which he is engaged in cultivating at the present time.

Bowner, Joseph, market gardener, West Botany, was born at Ashfield, near Sydney, in 1860, and after leaving school worked at his present avocation. Mr. Bowner is a member of the Ancient Order of Oddfellows.

Beehag, James, was born in Essex, England, in 1811, and after leaving school he learnt the business of a baker. In 1837 he arrived in Sydney, and spent some years at baking, wood-splitting, and carting. He then settled at West Botany, where he has been established for the past thirty-six years as a market gardener.

Beehag, Samuel, market gardener, West Botany, was born in that suburb in 1863, and for eight years after leaving school was engaged in working with his father. At present he is carrying on business on his own account as a market gardener and poulterer.

Quirk, James, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1841, and after completing his education he turned his attention to farming. On his arrival in Australia he engaged for seven years in gold-mining and digging, and on his return to Sydney he started his present occupation of market gardener at Botany, Sydney, where he now resides, and has his own freehold property of 20 acres.

Napper, Charles, was born in Somerset, England, and came out to the colony at an early age. For some time he was engaged in farming and gardening, and is at present engaged in cultivating 3 acres of his own freehold property at Botany.

Weidmeyer, S., was born in Germany in 1819, and after completing his education entered the army. He arrived in Sydney in 1854, and was engaged in various occupations. At present he is engaged in carrying on the business of a gardener at Botany.

Twiss, Joseph, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1816, and there received his education. He learnt the profession of an engineer, and worked for six years in France and other countries. On his arrival in Sydney in 1852 he followed his avocation at various places until his resignation. Mr. Twiss was engaged in several important works connected with the railway, both in New South Wales and Victoria. He is at present residing in Beach-street, Kogarah, on his own property.

Mulhausen, Philip, was born in Germany in 1822, and after completing his education he engaged in storekeeping. He arrived in Sydney in 1853, and was engaged in the occupation of a gardener. Mr. Mulhausen carried on this branch of industry until his death, and his widow and son now manage the business.

Schofield, Samuel, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1833, and came out to Australia at an early age. He was employed in various occupations in Sydney, chiefly at bakery, gold-digging, mining, &c. Eventually he settled at Botany, Sydney, where he owns 11 acres, which are cultivated as a garden very successfully.

Barton, James, was born in 1825, at Nottingham, England. He was brought up to the profession of a mechanical engineer, and has been engaged in many large engineering works in various parts of the world. On his arrival in Sydney in 1879 he was employed by the Government at several works, and remained in the same employment until his death in 1884. His widow derives an income as a storekeeper at Surry Hills.

Mahony, John, was born in Sydney, N.S.W., in 1854, and after leaving school learnt the business of a grocer. For five years he was employed as collector and shipping clerk at Buron and Austin's, Sydney, and then went on the goldfields. Mr. Mahony followed different avocations for some time, and then purchased the goodwill lease of the Gulgong Hotel, Surry Hills, where he at present resides. He is a member of the Royal Foresters' Lodge, A.O.F.

Larratt, Otho, is a native of Lincolnshire, England, where he was born in 1863. After completing his education he entered his father's business of a corn merchant and miller, and arrived in Sydney in 1884. He was engaged for two years as stock-keeper of furniture with Farmer and Co., and then went to Surry Hills, where he is at present engaged in carrying on the business of a butcher. Mr. Larratt is a member of the A.O.F.

Caddy, James, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1843, and on leaving school learnt the business of a draper. He followed this calling at home until his arrival in Sydney in 1880. For some time he continued his business in various places, and is at present settled at Oxford-street, Waverley, Sydney.

Goodwin, Nathaniel Charles, was born at Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W., in 1858, and after leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and afterwards followed the calling of a butcher with various employers, and in various suburbs. In 1882 he opened his present business as a butcher at Surry Hills, and has a good connection.

Cooke, George Wrentmore, was born at Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W., in 1860, and on the completion of his education he learnt the trade of a plumber and gasfitter, and also that of a baker. At present Mr. Cooke is engaged in his latter occupation, and has a bakery establishment in Oxford-street, Waverley. He is a Good Templar, and was one of the first to establish the Woollahra Literary and Debating Society.

Corben, Andrew, was born at Surry Hills, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1859, and on leaving school was apprenticed to the trade of a watch-maker and jeweller, which business he is at present successfully carrying on at Oxford-street, Waverley. Mr. Corben is a landed proprietor at Croydon.

Stewart, Peter, is a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1839. On the completion of his education he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and arrived in New Zealand in 1862. He followed farming at various places, and was also engaged in gold digging very successfully. Afterwards he came to Sydney, and after working on the diggings in New South Wales he was enabled to take his ease in his declining days.

Stanley, Thomas, was born in county Meath, Ireland, in 1833, and on leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he arrived in Sydney, and worked successfully on the gold diggings at various places. On his return to Sydney he started a farm, which he successfully conducted for five years, at the end of which period he retired into private life, and is at present residing at Waverley.

Schaumberg, John, was born in Germany in 1832, and after leaving school was employed as a domestic servant. While in Hamburg he acquired a knowledge of chemistry, and arrived in Sydney in 1854. He met with fairly good success at the diggings, where he spent some years of his life. Eventually he settled in Waverley, Sydney, N.S.W., where he is established as a fruiterer and greengrocer. Mr. Schaumberg is a member of the R.A.O.B.

Williams, Paul, was born in London, England, in 1857, and after completing his education he learnt the trade of a butcher. In 1877 he arrived in Adelaide, Australia, and worked there on a station. On his coming to Sydney he was engaged in various occupations, and eventually opened his present butcher's establishment at Waverley, and is carrying on a successful business.

Hannan, Cornelius, is an Irishman, having been born in Cork in 1829. In 1850 he came to Sydney, where he obtained work in a distillery. However, he soon tried the goldfields of this colony and Victoria. After various experiences he settled down to woolwashing in Sydney. In 1880 he set up as a hay and corn merchant, which business he at present conducts. He has been an alderman of Alexandria for several years. Mr. Hannan has made his way by his own exertions.

Dangor, O. O., was born in 1843 on the Hastings River, N.S.W. In 1856 he entered business, and in 1859 he came to Kempsey, where up to 1884 he carried on a large general store. Since that year he has confined himself to the agency and commission business, and has become a leading man in the district. He has been active in the flood relief committee, and has done much to open the navigation of the Macleay. He is interested in all the local societies, and has been alderman, and in all political movements has been most prominent. He has stood for Parliament, but was beaten by Mr. R. B. Smith, against whom a petition was lodged, but not sustained.

Bromby, Richard, was born in Woolloomooloo, Sydney, in 1865. He was educated at a public school, and was brought up to the grocery trade. After serving his time he worked as an assistant, and then started in business in 1885, and has arrived at a very comfortable position.

Scholes, Faithful, was born in England in 1849, and landed in Sydney with his parents in 1859. He then went to school, and after some time worked for his father as dairyman for several years. Being in the position to do so, he set up for himself in the same trade, and for the last eight years he has been conducting a dairy with great success.

Kearey, John and James, are the members of the firm of Kearey Brothers, carriage builders. The establishment is at 252 Pitt-street, having been founded by their father in 1838 on the spot where the G.P.O. now stands. The work done by the firm is of the highest class, and, together with having commodious and well-fitted workshops, they have employed the most skilled workmen that can be obtained. The principals give their personal attention to all the details of the business, and so ensure that nothing but the best work is turned out from their premises. Success has waited on the firm, which success has been owing solely to the energy and honesty ever displayed in their business by John and James Kearey.

Payten, James, is a native of Menangle River, and is twenty-five years of age. He was for twelve years with the late Mr. M. Fennelly, and for the past five years has been a public trainer on his own account. "Arista," who was under his charge, won four events, and "Glenvale" and "Lady Lovell" have also shown what his care and attention can do.



