

Dexham
Oct 17th /86

Dear Mr Dawson
Yours of 14th inst
duly received.

Re platypus
eggs you refer to
I myself saw them
taken from an
animal opened in
my forebence, then
were about half
a dozen eggs in
all.

I have been
in the habit of
having all the
platypuses opened
& examined that
have been killed
on the place but
this was the only
one I was ever
fortunate enough
to find eggs in.

Yours faithfully
J. Dawson

Note The eggs found to were
attached to the ovary, two about the
size of small peas or a little larger
than BB shot, one about the size of
No 7 shot, & a cluster of small ones.

J. Dawson

is that the pains of hell

not defined the nature of
ments, or where that
usual teaching of the
to St. Thomas and the

is that the punishment
Regarding the nature
the church does not pro-
sual teaching is that the
erial fire, where doomed
punished.

ernity of punishment, there
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it or demerit, and passes to
ever in a state of peace; or
of this life an enemy to God,
no action by which it
l punishment.

by the pains of hell are for
that a soul departing out of
n has averted from God,
of God is given to that soul
God, and being an enemy,
it should be punished; and
remain an enemy, so there-
ment also be for ever.

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in term or period, and then
of mortal sin, then the re-
is useless; for in the case of
for some certain mortal sin
an punishment, at the ex-
he soul would be freed from
arged its debt, in conse-
it would have eternal
est. But the whole

proves that the redemption
sufferings and death, were
en; and, therefore, a man
term of punishment cannot
the debt of sin. Again, it
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in after ages no amount of
have changed his inclination
at the punishment must be
nal. Justice demands that
d operate on that soul for
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to prison for a certain crime,
d who, after passing 40 years
on being liberated, prove to
erous a member of society
to commit murder as
40 years before. If
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ther commit murder, that
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Now, it may be asked why
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Chronicle 27 June 1888

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CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JULY 2,

1887 CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE WERRIBEE PARK RED DEER. (To the Editor).

SIR,—In the Argus account of the tragic death of Mr. Thomas Chirside, credit is given to him for the introduction to this colony of the first red deer. This is incorrect, as red deer were imported into Victoria and Tasmania long previously. In the second place the deer imported by Mr. Chirside were promised by Prince Albert to Mr. Edward Wilson (part proprietor of the Argus), but delivered to Mr. Chirside's agents under the impression that they were acting for Mr. Wilson. Now for the incidents and facts at the time of the shipment of the deer. I was then living near Sydenham with my friend Mr. Edward Wilson. One morning he said, "Come along Dawson and see some deer from Prince Albert's deer park put on board ship for Melbourne." On our arrival at the dock gates they were being opened to admit a large deer carriage, containing deer in cages. Mr. Wilson then mentioned to me that the deer were promised to him by the Prince, with the understanding that as soon as notice was given of a ship being ready they would be caught, caged, and sent to the docks. Mr. Chirside's agents hearing of this also applied to the Prince for deer. The Prince's secretary thinking the application referred to the promise to Mr. Wilson, gave instructions for his deer to be caught and sent to the ship. I remarked to my friend that I would not stand this. "Never mind," said he, "My object of sending deer to the colony is gained at Mr. Chirside's expense, for the deer would have cost me at least £45 each, and for that he is welcome to take the credit." On Mr. Wilson inquiring about the catching of the deer the keepers said the Prince would not again allow any to be yarded in consequence of the deaths and wounds inflicted by the stags.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Portrait of Burns sent to Edinburgh by W. A. Taylor, Rennyhill

The Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, has just been enriched by an original portrait of Robert Burns, which has been forwarded from Camperdown, Victoria, by Mr. W. A. Taylor, who is, I believe, the grandson of the painter, Mr. Peter Taylor, who executed the work from sittings given by the poet in 1786. The portrait is less idealised than that painted in the following year by J. Miers, but perhaps it is the more likely for that very reason to be accurate. Burns is seated; his face, which is thoughtful, but not refined, is turned slightly to the left, and the right arm is thrust into the breast of the vest. He wears a broad black hat, a white cravat, greenish vest, buff breeches, and the face is closely shaven. This portrait was engraved in line by J. Horsburgh in 1830, and the year before there had been a lively controversy in the Edinburgh Literary Journal regarding the authenticity of the portrait. Mrs. Burns, Mrs. McTear, Sir Walter Scott, and Mrs. Janet Thomson all expressed their opinions, and the issue of December 5, 1829, contains an account by James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, of a visit which he, in company with Gilbert Burns, the brother of the poet, paid to Mrs. Taylor, the widow of the artist. The discovery of this picture has caused quite a flutter of excitement among the admirers of Burns in the Scottish metropolis.

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BULLI COLLIERY EXPLOSION. (To the Editor).

SIR,—Not having observed in the Chronicle any proposal to start a "district general subscription list" in aid of the widows and families of the workmen who lost their lives in the New South Wales Bulli mine, allow me to suggest that if there ever was a disaster calculated to call forth the sympathies of all grades of colonists, that of Bulli is the most deserving, and should be responded to largely, and especially by the propertied and wealthy classes who do not generally patronise the praiseworthy efforts of the people of Camperdown and vicinity, by attending pleasant musical entertainments for charitable purposes. Let me remind those who gave but sparingly, or nothing, to the Otway Forest Fire Fund, that the Bulli mine misfortune is of quite a different character, for in the former no lives were lost, and damages to property were bountifully met, whereas the deaths in the coal mine were those of the "bread winners", whose places can never be filled, thus throwing on the world helpless widows and families, in number nearly four hundred, with little between sheer poverty and the sympathies of a community well able to save them from starvation. I hope the Chronicle will kindly propound some means of receiving contributions from the people of this district, that the names of kind-hearted subscribers to the fund may be published and known to all in the locality, instead of money being sent by individuals to Melbourne, and "there's an end o't." I certainly do not in this instance approve of hiding a "light under a bushel," and therefore suggest the district subscription list that benevolent people and others may have due credit for what they give. On that principle I have much satisfaction in enclosing my cheque for ten guineas as a contribution to the Bulli fund.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Rennyhill, 5th April, 1887. [Cheque for £10 10s received, which will be handed over to the gentlemen who may be appointed to take charge of the local "Relief Fund," at the public meeting which it is proposed to hold.—Ed. C.C.]

White Opossum

Mr. James Dawson, of Rennyhill, administers the following cutting reproof to an "occasional correspondent" in Wednesday's issue of the Geelong Advertiser:—SIR,—Your Camperdown correspondent, in his letter in your issue of the 9th inst., draws attention to my collection of natural history specimens now being placed in the shire hall of Camperdown. He says:—"Mr. Dawson, as an amateur taxidermist, has nothing to learn from the most skilful professional in that delicate art, and must be a close student of Nature," etc., etc., but I am sure I shall be pardoned for pointing out one slight departure from Nature—that one of his white opossums has been provided with dark eyes." Very true! but at the same time the animal was stuffed some forty-five years since—I was obliged to use temporary substitutes, to be replaced at convenience with pink eyes. Had your correspondent then concluded with his complimentary remarks—for which I thank him—I could have passed over the matter, but he informs me, a "close student of Nature" that "Albinos always have pink eyes." With this I perfectly agree, but scarcely require to be told of it. I may remark, for the information of your correspondent, that there is only one Albino opossum in the collection; the other Albino is a bear I had given to me by Mr. Stansmore, and it also has not pink eyes at present, but will in due time.

LINLITHGOW LOCH HATCHERY.

Encouraged by the very great amount of success attending their experiments at this hatchery last season, Messrs John Anderson & Son, Edinburgh, have recently made a large addition to their establishment here by erecting another building for the hatching of trout. The principal building is of brick, 36 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, and contains three rows of hatching boxes running the entire length of the building. The first row is of wood, 4 feet in length, 2 1/2 in breadth, 8 inches deep, and 16 in number. In the other two rows there are in all 36 fire-clay boxes, 2 1/2 feet in length, 1 1/2 in breadth, and 7 inches in depth. In the supplementary hatchery, a wooden building, there is a single row, in two sections, of which the first is a series of 10 Costa clay troughs, and the second 15 wooden boxes. The water is thoroughly filtered before running into the boxes, and flows from box to box from the right and left corners alternately, each box being placed at a slightly lower level, and causing the water to distribute itself evenly over the whole box, and from thence passing into the breeding ponds. Last year a number of the boxes were covered with gravel on the bottom, and the eggs deposited thereon, and others of the boxes left clean; and, as the hatching was most successful with those without the gravel, it has been altogether dispensed with this year, with the most gratifying results. The trout spawning commenced about the beginning of November and continued until the end of December last, and hatching commenced about the end of January, the eggs taking from 90 to 100 days to incubate in water of an average temperature during the period of 42 degrees. The loss of eggs during that period this year has not been more than 1 per cent., and the deformed young are also very few. There have now been hatched 21,000 Loch Leven trout from spawna from the ponds of Sir James Gibson Maitland, and upwards of 200,000 from Cobbinshaw Loch. There are also 1000 eggs taken from a trout which had been dead twenty-four hours, and which were fertilised by a living male fish, these eggs are now hatching out as successfully as the others. The 120,000 salmon eggs from spawn taken from the Tweed at Peebles on 28th and 29th January last, and which have since been in the hatchery, have done fairly well, and will depart on their voyage to New Zealand this week, under the charge of an agent of the New Zealand Acclimatisation Society, who also takes with him fully 100 healthy salmon parr, presently about three inches long. On an examination of these eggs on Saturday, the embryo fish was distinctly visible. It is hoped that this latest effort to stock the rivers of New Zealand with salmon will be successful. Mr Anderson also intends to introduce salmon into Linlithgow Loch, a consignment of ova of the land-locked salmon being expected at the hatchery from America in a few days. The trout which were hatched last year and put into the loch now measure from two to seven inches, and a number of the fish have been seen about half a mile up the burns which run into the loch, apparently for the purpose of spawning. In the ponds outside of the hatchery there are still about 1000 of last year's hatching, and in the large pond there are 500 adult trout from Cobbinshaw, kept for breeding purposes.

MELBOURNE HERALD

14th July 1888

IS THERE A MATERIAL HELL?

THE VIEWS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

EXPLAINED BY THE REV. PRIOR BUTLER.

In consequence of the interest that is being displayed in connection with this question after the publication of the Rev. A. Marshall's sermon in THE HERALD of Friday last, a representative of this journal waited upon Prior Butler to ascertain the views of the Catholic Church as affecting the future life. This pleasant and popular representative of the Church of Rome was found extremely busy; but, notwithstanding this, expressed himself as quite willing to give every information that would be of interest, and set forth the views of his church in as interesting a form as possible.

Well, said the interviewed, you wish to know what the Catholic view of a material hell is? In the articles of *de fide* there are three things of Catholic faith regarding hell.

The first is that hell exists as a place of punishment in the other life.

The second article of Catholic doctrine is that all those who die in mortal sin descend to that place instantly.

The third article is that the pains of hell are for ever and eternal.

The church has not defined the nature of these pains or torments, or where that place is; but the usual teaching of the church according to St. Thomas and the other great doctors is that the punishment of hell is eternal fire. Regarding the nature of the punishment the church does not pronounce, but the usual teaching is that the place is one of material fire, where doomed souls are materially punished.

As regards the eternity of punishment, there are many reasons why this should be. One is that after a soul has passed out of this life it discontinues to merit or demerit, and passes to Heaven to be for ever in a state of peace; or else departing out of this life as a way to God, it can of itself perform no action by which it can avoid the eternal punishment.

Another reason why the pains of hell are for ever and eternal is that a soul departing out of this life in mortal sin has averted from God, and unless the peace of God is given to that soul it never can turn to God, and being an enemy, justice demands that it should be punished; and as it must for ever remain an enemy, so therefore must the punishment also be for ever.

Then if the punishment in the other life could be for a certain term or period, and then discharge the guilt of mortal sin, then the redemption by Christ is useless; for in the case of a soul in hell, who for some certain mortal sin is doomed to a certain punishment, at the expiration of which the soul would be freed from hell having discharged its debt, in consequence of this it would have eternal happiness or rest. But the whole Christian theory proves that the redemption by Christ, with His sufferings and death, were necessary to save men; and, therefore, a man passing a certain term of punishment cannot by itself discharge the debt of sin. Again, it is easy to conceive an intelligent being so wedded to sin that in after ages no amount of punishment would have changed his inclination for that sin, so that the punishment must be for ever and eternal. Justice demands that punishment should operate on that soul for ever. To illustrate this, it is easy to conceive a man committed to prison for a certain crime, say of murder, and who, after passing 40 years in prison, may, upon being liberated, prove to be just as dangerous a member of society and as ready to commit murder as he had been 40 years before. If, then, the Supreme Authority knew of his intention to further commit murder, that Supreme Authority would not be justified in liberating that man for ever as far as civil society was concerned, and that punishment would be eternal. Now, it may be asked why it is that the material punishment after life and a material fire could affect a spiritual substance. Well, the teaching of the Catholic Church upon the point is that the subjective punishment—the pain and loss of the vision of God, the remorse of conscience for crimes committed, which were pains that would afflict the damned soul—is over and above the clear teaching of both the old and New Testaments, which was that hell was a fire and a torment, and an objective punishment that is something outside the mind itself.

Does the Catholic Church lay down any doctrine as to degrees of punishment?

Well, replies Prior Butler, there can be no doubt but there will be different degrees of punishment. All certainly will not be doomed alike, but the punishment will be in proportion to the sin committed, as demanded by justice.

As to whether there is a material fire, continues the Prior, as I said before, the Church itself does not lay down a doctrine at all. I could be a Catholic and hold that there was no material fire, but still I would be going beyond the teaching of the great Doctors of the Church. The teaching that hell fire was material, I may also mention, was that of the Jewish Church, which was the true church before Christ; also the Greek Church, and all sects of Christians, except those of latter date among the Protestants. In going outside Christianity it was also the teaching of Paganism, as was quite evident from Greek and Latin authors; for instance, the 6th Book of Virgil, which describes the various punishments of hell.

What is the view or doctrine of the church in reference to heaven being a place or a state?

That heaven is not a state is quite evident from the old and new scriptures. It is all through called "the kingdom of God's glory," not the "state of God's glory." A very strong argument as to heaven being a place and not a state is that as it can be made a state of joy so also can the other place be simply made the state of punishment. We hold strictly that both heaven and hell are places objective, and not states merely subjective. Regarding heaven it is quite evident that man has been created for perfect happiness; but perfect happiness can only be acquired by the vision of God in the kingdom of his glory for ever. Anything short of this will not satisfy the desire of man's heart. Of course in heaven as well as in hell there will be different degrees of happiness or punishment. As it is contained in the scriptures, "In my Father's kingdom are many mansions;" so in the case of the other can it be said, "In my Father's prison house are many prisons." We hold that all who die in mortal sin will be doomed to hell fire, but the lesser guilt will not feel this fire, so much so that they will not be so severely punished. For instance, a laboring man would think nothing of a day's work with the pick and shovel, but it may come terrible on one not used to it; so in hell fire, some would be enabled to endure it better than others.

In conclusion, remarked Prior Butler, I may say this in reference to Mr Marshall or anyone else. They are simply giving their own views, and it is known that the views of individuals must be colored by their surroundings, the training they have gone through and other causes; but in the Catholic Church the teaching is clearly laid down, and is not the view of one individual alone, but merely the simple teaching of the Church. The teaching of our Church now in this nineteenth century regarding the material hell or heaven is exactly the same as the views held by them in the first century, so that we have really nothing new to propound; and in such a case as the eternity of heaven or hell—the joys in one and the punishment in the other—it is a very serious question for any thinking man to act on the view of an individual no matter how learned he might be. These are questions of such tremendous interest that every man naturally demands a certainty regarding the teaching of the Church; but whenever a scholastic or doctrinaire can propound his views and give them as certain standards of Christianity, the question arises at once—Is it safe to follow such a perilous teaching?

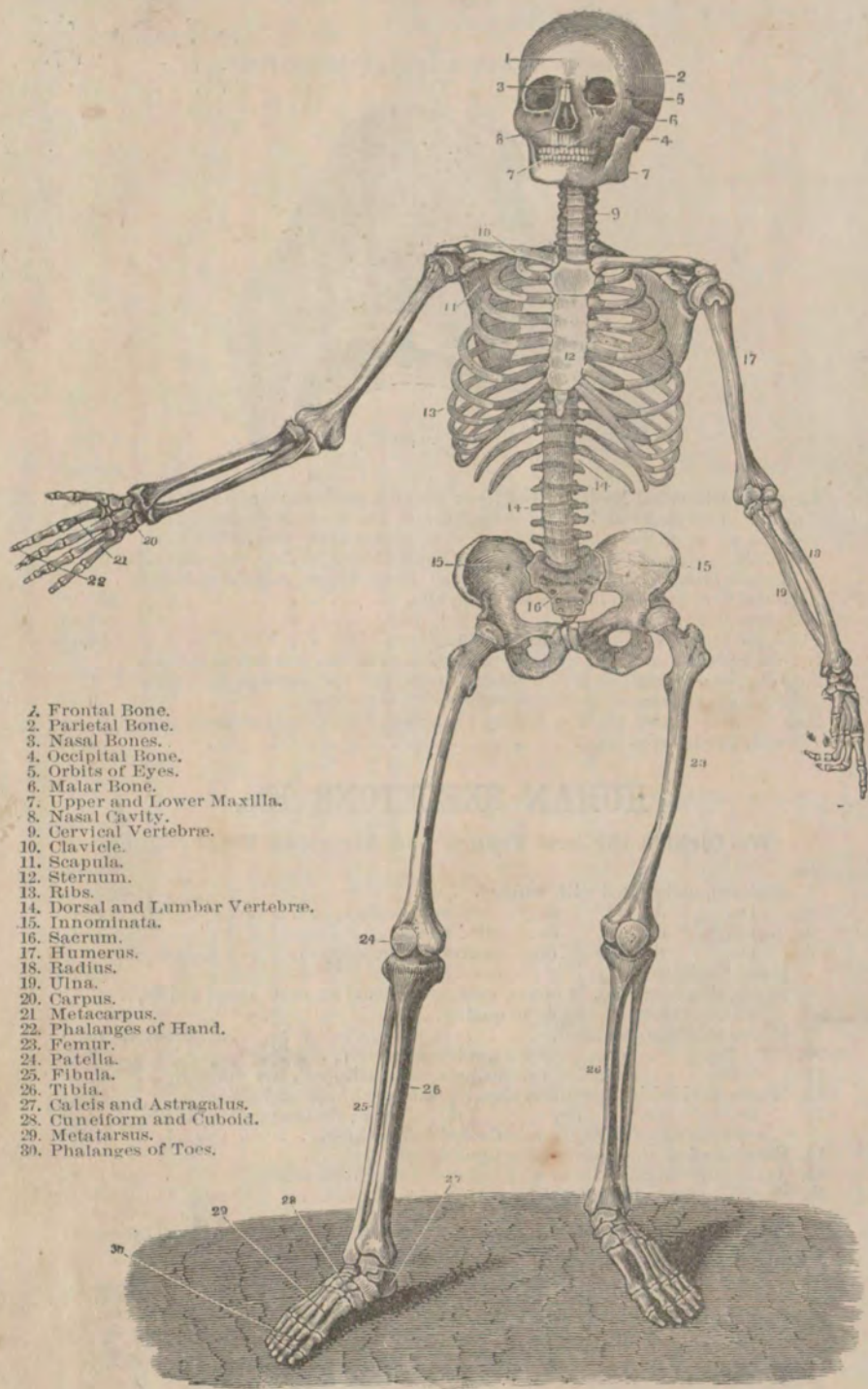
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- 1. Frontal Bone.
- 2. Parietal Bone.
- 3. Nasal Bones.
- 4. Occipital Bone.
- 5. Orbits of Eyes.
- 6. Malar Bone.
- 7. Upper and Lower Maxilla.
- 8. Nasal Cavity.
- 9. Cervical Vertebrae.
- 10. Clavicle.
- 11. Scapula.
- 12. Sternum.
- 13. Ribs.
- 14. Dorsal and Lumbar Vertebrae.
- 15. Innominata.
- 16. Sacrum.
- 17. Humerus.
- 18. Radius.
- 19. Ulna.
- 20. Carpus.
- 21. Metacarpus.
- 22. Phalanges of Hand.
- 23. Femur.
- 24. Patella.
- 25. Fibula.
- 26. Tibia.
- 27. Calcis and Astragalus.
- 28. Cuneiform and Cuboid.
- 29. Metatarsus.
- 30. Phalanges of Toes.

The Will of the Late Mr. Peter Manifold.

PROBATE was granted in the Equity Court on Thursday, upon the application of Mr. Bayles, to the will and codicil of Peter Manifold, late of Parrumbete, near Camperdown. The deceased died 30th July, 1885, leaving a will dated 28th May, 1874; also a codicil dated 1st March, 1882. He appointed Henry Manifold Matson, of Parrumbete, gentleman; John Manifold, of Parrumbete (who pre-deceased the testator); Thomas Manifold, of Waiora (who also pre-deceased the testator); James William Manifold, of Waiora; Walter Synnot Manifold, of Waiora, gentleman; Henry Albert Edward Whiting, and William Thomas Manifold as his executors. The deceased left real estate of the value of £241,020 8s 3d, and personal of the value of £90,069 2s 5½d, being a total of £332,089 10s 8½d. By the will, which is a document of formidable size, the testator bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his executors in trust, to pay debts and legacies, and hold it for the absolute use and benefit of the testator's brother, John Manifold. In the event of the latter dying in the testator's lifetime, the executors are to hold the property in trust for Marion, the wife of John Manifold, and their sons and daughters. The legacies are numerous, including the following:—Thomas Manifold, brother of the testator, £10,000; Mary Meacock Aitken, sister of the testator, £3000; James William Manifold, nephew of the testator, £10,000; Walter Synnot Manifold, £10,000; Mary Elizabeth Anderson, niece, £4000; Alice L. Panter, niece, £4000; Lucy Bostock, niece, £4000; Margaret Bostock, niece, £4000; Alice Aitken, niece, £4000; children of Mary Jane Pattinson, niece, £4000; children of nephew James William Manifold Aitken, £2000; Henry Manifold Matson, nephew, £10,000; Conway Matson, nephew, £6000; John Thomas Matson, nephew, £2000; Alice Barmer Matson, niece, £4000; Ima Jane Cridland, niece, £4000; Albert Edward Whiting, nephew, £10,000; Sarah Whiting, niece, £4000; Louisa Caroline Wales, £2000; the Rev. John Hutchinsohn, of Camperdown, £500; William Floyd, servant, £200; Robert Marshall, old servant, £50. By his codicil the testator appointed his nephew, William Thomson Manifold, eldest son of his brother John, his executor and trustee. He directed his trustees to set apart the sum of £20,000, and to pay the income to his widow, and after her death to the children. He bequeathed the sum of £20,000 to each of the daughters of John Manifold upon her attaining the age of 21, or marrying before that age. He bequeathed the following additional legacies:—James William Manifold Aitken, £3000; Henry Manifold Matson, £4000; John T. Matson, £3000. The trustees are to stand possessed of the balance in trust for the nephews in equal shares. We understand that the total value of the property, including that in New South Wales and Queensland, exceeds half a million. The State will benefit from this estate to the extent of about £30,000.

ABORIGINES - 1887

Number of Aborigines including Half-castes

<i>Borandorok</i>	<i>4,800 acres</i>	<i>91 persons</i>
<i>Faamlingham</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Lake Cowdall</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>98</i>
<i>Lake Wellington</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Lake Tjers</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Lake Hindmarsh</i>	<i>3,607</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Depôts (outside station)</i>		<i>250</i>
<i>Occasional Visitors to stations</i>		<i>100</i>
	22,157	803

ABORIGINAL

Sheeh Shearen's

Form of Invitation

Reverend Campden

An Inner Dawson accepts with pleasure Lady Lochs invitation for Friday the 29th inst.

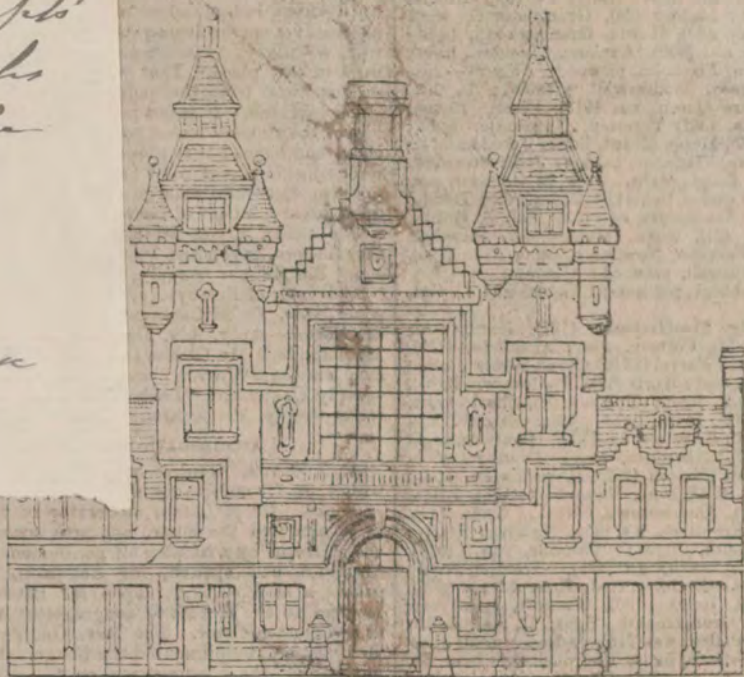
To the A.D.C. in waiting Government House Melbourne

paragraph setting forth that Mr. Toohy, a member of the Assembly for Villiers and Heytesbury, had asked the Chief Secretary to stop the aborigines from competing with white labour on stations. And it was with utter astonishment I read that Mr. Deakin, the Chief Secretary for the colony of Victoria, promised to consult the Aborigines Protection Board on the subject, instead of informing that member of the Assembly that he was requesting him to commit an act which both of these representatives of the people must have known was unconstitutional and illegal, and out of their power to enforce. Do these two members of our Legislature really require to be told that the aborigines of this colony are as much the subjects of the Queen as they are, and cannot be debarred the rights of citizens, and of labor, any more than they can themselves, or than the Parliament of New Zealand can prevent a Maori being elected and taking his seat at the Council table. If the able-bodied and intelligent aborigines (many of whom are excellent sheep-shearers), can be legally prevented from taking employment in any way, it is time that such tyrannical and unjust state of matters should be remedied, and the original owners of the country be placed on an equal footing with their oppressors. Lately a most barefaced attempt was made by the Villiers and Heytesbury Society to deprive the aborigines of Framlingham of a portion of their reserve, which was very properly reserved by the Government, and now the head of this same Government, at the suggestion of a member of the Assembly, entertains a proposition to deprive the blacks of an opportunity to gain a little money, on the basis of their interference with men who, in most instances, are inferior in intelligence to those they attempt to force from the shearing sheds. What next?—Yours &c.,

JAMES DAWSON, Local Guardian of Aborigines.

Copies of letter sent to Mr Deakin the Chief Secretary and to Mr Toohy M.L.C. - Both acknowledged.

LINLITHGOW. TOWN HALL BAZAAR.



THE NEW LINLITHGOW TOWN HALL.

THE OBAN TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed or the statements made by his correspondents.

EMIGRATION.

Hobart, 18th July, 1887.

SIR,—Some of my old friends in Skye have written to me asking for information about openings for them in Tasmania, and urging me to do what I can to help them to come out. Will you kindly allow me to reply to my correspondents through the columns of the Oban Times? My time is too much taken up at present to allow me to reply to each of them separately.

I believe there is a wide and most desirable field for crofters in Tasmania. They might come out here and settle down to their old home life of fishing and crofting, and this under conditions far more favourable than they could possibly expect at home. Fish are good and abundant in the waters, and most inexpensive, and the market is without limit. But I need not amplify on all this at present. I wish only to give a few words of counsel to my correspondents. There are no openings for them here at present. Preparations will have to be made before there are. And, if they follow my advice, they will not allow themselves to be persuaded into coming out here, or to Australia, until they are thoroughly satisfied that these preparations have been made, and until they are in possession of the fullest information about the conditions of life in the country to which they are going. Many here and in Australia are ready enough to advise them to come; but there is room for suspicion in not a few cases, that selfish motives are at the bottom of such advice. A good deal, I find, can be made, directly and indirectly, out of an immigration scheme if it is only properly manipulated. I earnestly advise my friends then not to leave their homes rashly; but to wait on the preparations being made to which I have referred.

I believe a communication has been sent by a gentleman in Hobart to the Glasgow Mail, embodying a scheme for the introduction of crofters to Tasmania. Should this appear in the Mail, it will supply some valuable information on the subject of the fish supply in the Tasmania waters, and of the markets available. This scheme was set on foot by my letters on the subject, which appeared in the Hobart newspapers. By mistake, the gentleman refers to me as a "Clergyman from the Orkneys." The one difficulty in the scheme, it appears to me, is to find the money required. But I need not trespass further on your space at present.—I am, &c.,

I. K. MACINTYRE, minister of St John's, Hobart (late of Portree, Isle of Skye.)

EMIGRATION BAITS.

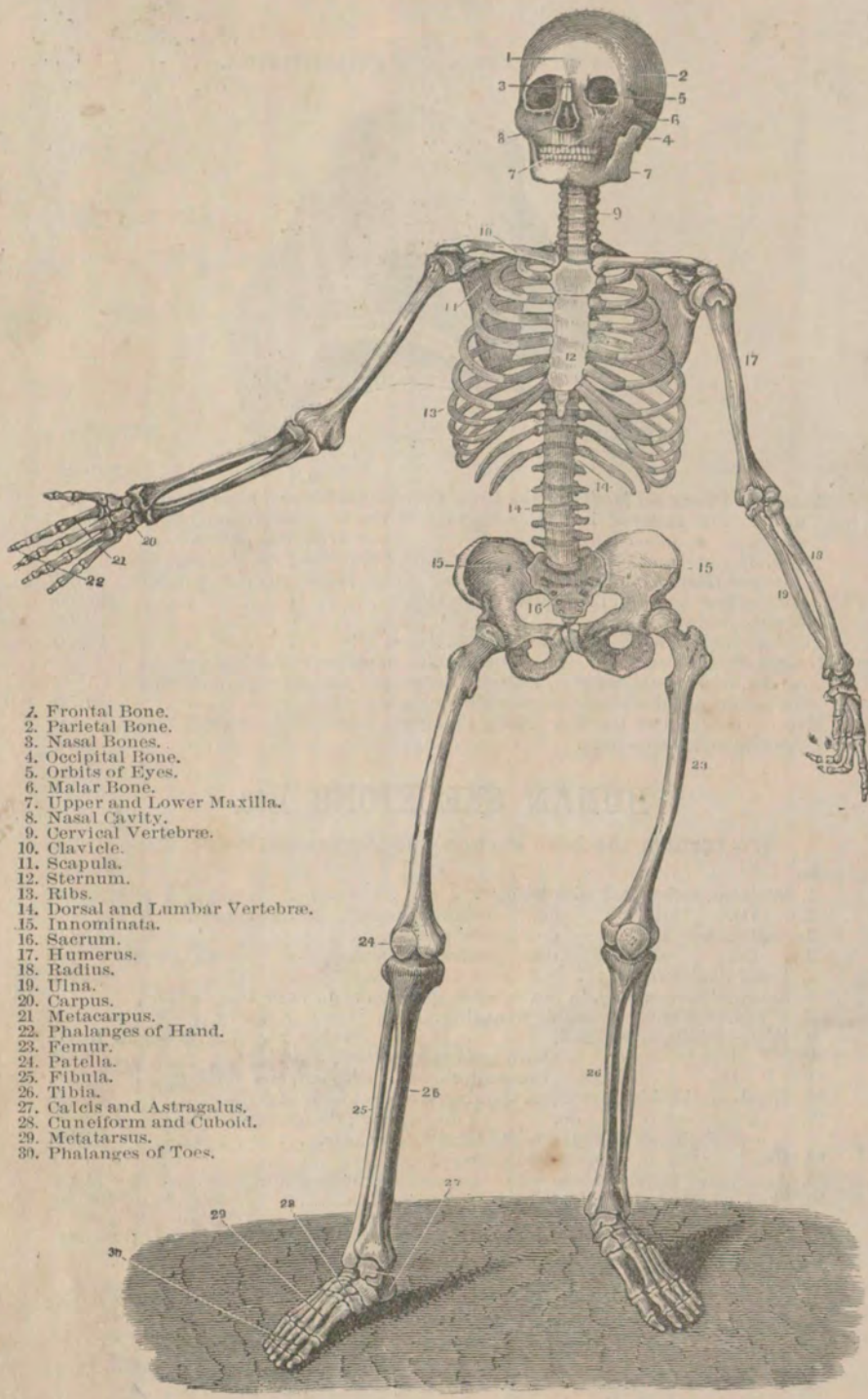
Camperdown, Victoria, Australia, 21st July, 1887.

SIR—Doubtless you are aware of the praiseworthy scheme of Mrs Gordon Baillie, to alleviate the miseries of the Skye crofters, by removing one thousand of them from their poor country and placing them on a portion of the Colony of Victoria, (Australia), presumed to meet their wants and habits. The scheme has been well ventilated by the press of Victoria, and I have no doubt but through its various writers the parties intended to be benefitted will be informed and made able to judge of its advantages. It is not my present purpose to discuss these, as I am not personally acquainted with the territory, and its suitability for crofters; my object is to point out a misleading term used by Mr James L. Purves in his letter to the Melbourne Argus—a copy of which is enclosed—wherein he holds out to fishermen glowing prospects of varieties of fish to be caught on the sea coast of the territory, and amongst them the salmon, which, he says, abounds in such quantities as to entitle him to describe the shoals as acres of fish, and sufficient to make the mouths of passengers water. On reading this description I was so much astonished that I addressed a letter to our local newspaper, (copy enclosed.) In that letter you will observe, that so far as my present knowledge goes, a true salmon has not been caught on the coast of Australia, neither have I met with any person who has seen one. The application of Old Country names to animals in this country is very misleading; as an instance, a paragraph some time since appeared in one of the leading journals congratulating the public on the arrival in Port Phillip Bay, of vast shoals of salmon, while not one fish deserving that name was amongst them: I hope you will be able to take notice of this matter in your paper, that emigrants may not have cause for future reflection. For your information, I may mention that I am brother to the late Mrs David Hutcheson.—Yours respectfully,

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P.S.—Mr Purves, the writer of the letter published by the Argus, is one of the leading barristers in Melbourne.

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1. Frontal Bone.
2. Parietal Bone.
3. Nasal Bones.
4. Occipital Bone.
5. Orbits of Eyes.
6. Malar Bone.
7. Upper and Lower Maxilla.
8. Nasal Cavity.
9. Cervical Vertebrae.
10. Clavicle.
11. Scapula.
12. Sternum.
13. Ribs.
14. Dorsal and Lumbar Vertebrae.
15. Innominata.
16. Sacrum.
17. Humerus.
18. Radius.
19. Ulna.
20. Carpus.
21. Metacarpus.
22. Phalanges of Hand.
23. Femur.
24. Patella.
25. Fibula.
26. Tibia.
27. Calcis and Astragalus.
28. Cuneiform and Cuboid.
29. Metatarsus.
30. Phalanges of Toes.

in trust, to pay debts and legacies, and hold it for the absolute use and benefit of the testator's brother, John Manifold. In the event of the latter dying in the testator's lifetime, the executors are to hold the property in trust for Marion, the wife of John Manifold, and their sons and daughters. The legacies are numerous, including the following:—Thomas Manifold, brother of the testator, £10,000; Mary Meacock Aitken, sister of the testator, £3000; James William Manifold, nephew of the testator, £10,000; Walter Synnot Manifold, £10,000; Mary Elizabeth Anderson, niece, £4000; Alice L. Panter, niece, £4000; Lucy Bostock, niece, £4000; Margaret Bostock, niece, £4000; Alice Aitken, niece, £4000; children of Mary Jane Pattinson, niece, £4000; children of nephew James William Manifold Aitken, £2000; Henry Manifold Matson, nephew, £10,000; Conway Matson, nephew, £6000; John Thomas Matson, nephew, £3000; Alice Barmer Matson, niece, £4000; Emma Jane Cridland, niece, £4000; Albert Edward Whiting, nephew, £10,000; Sarah Whiting, niece, £4000; Louisa Caroline Wales, £2000; the Rev. John Hutchinson, of Camperdown, £500; William Floyd, servant, £200; Robert Marshall, old servant, £50. By his codicil the testator appointed his nephew, William Thomson Manifold, eldest son of his brother John, his executor and trustee. He directed his trustees to set apart the sum of £20,000, and to pay the income to his widow, and after her death to the children. He bequeathed the sum of £20,000 to each of the daughters of John Manifold upon her attaining the age of 21, or marrying before that age. He bequeathed the following additional legacies:—James William Manifold Aitken, £3000; Henry Manifold Matson, £4000; John T. Matson, £3000. The trustees are to stand possessed of the balance in trust for the nephews in equal shares. We understand that the total value of the property, including that in New South Wales and Queensland, exceeds half a million. The State will benefit from this estate to the extent of about £30,000.

ABORIGINES - 1887

Number of Aborigines including Half-castes

<i>Coranderrah</i>	<i>4,800 acres</i>	<i>91 persons</i>
<i>Framlingham</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Lake Cowdell</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>98</i>
<i>Lake Wellington</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Lake Tjers</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Lake Hindmarsh</i>	<i>3,607</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Depôts (outside stations)</i>		<i>250</i>
<i>Occasional visitors to stations</i>		<i>100</i>
	<i>22,157</i>	<i>803</i>

ABORIGINAL Sheep Shearers

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Dr. ROSE.—To ask the Premier what quantity of gold leaf has been purchased by the Government during the last three years—1. Victorian manufactured. 2. Foreign manufactured; also the price paid for each of the above.

Mr. TOOHEY.—To ask the Chief Secretary if he is aware that the blacks at the Framlingham Camp are employed on the stations shearing at reduced wages, in opposition to the Shearers' Union, and if he will take such steps as not to clash with white labour.

THE CAMPERDOWN
CHRONICLE,
NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

CORRESPONDENCE.

** We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

ABORIGINAL SHEEP SHEARING. (To the Editor.)

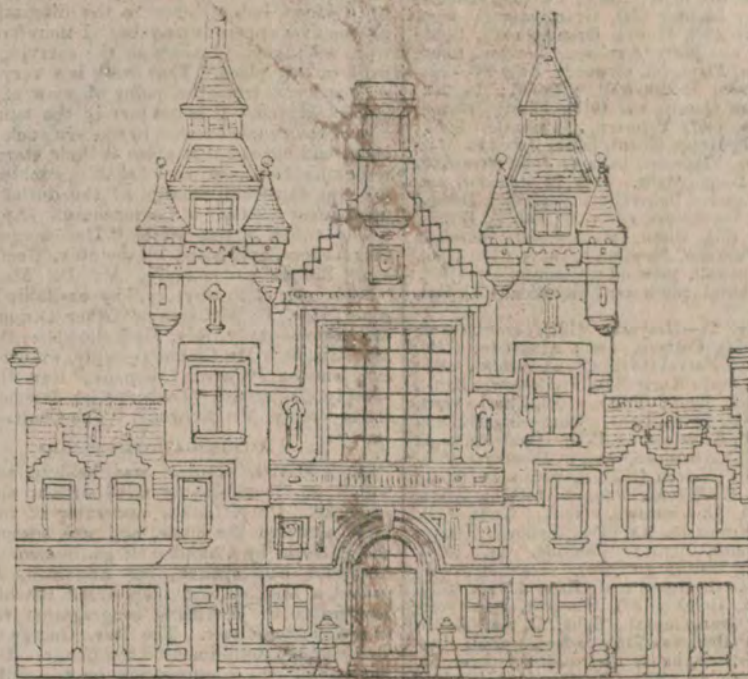
SIR.—It was with amazement that I read in the *Argus* of the 17th inst., a paragraph setting forth that Mr. Toohey, a member of the Assembly for Villiers and Heytesbury, had asked the Chief Secretary to stop the aborigines from competing with white labour on stations. And it was with utter astonishment I read that Mr. Deakin, the Chief Secretary for the colony of Victoria, promised to consult the Aborigines Protection Board on the subject, instead of informing that member of the Assembly that he was requesting him to commit an act which both of these representatives of the people must have known was unconstitutional and illegal, and out of their power to enforce. Do these two members of our Legislature really require to be told that the aborigines of this colony are as much the subjects of the Queen as they are, and cannot be debarred the rights of citizens, and of labor, any more than they can themselves, or than the Parliament of New Zealand can prevent a Maori being elected and taking his seat at the Council table. If the able-bodied and intelligent aborigines (many of whom are excellent sheep-shearers), can be legally prevented from taking employment in any way, it is time that such tyrannical and unjust state of matters should be remedied, and the original owners of the country be placed on an equal footing with their oppressors. Lately a most barefaced attempt was made by the Villiers and Heytesbury Society to deprive the aborigines of Framlingham of a portion of their reserve, which was very properly reserved by the Government, and now the head of this same Government, at the suggestion of a member of the Assembly, entertains a proposition to deprive the blacks of an opportunity to gain a little money, on the basis of their interference with men who, in most instances, are inferior in intelligence to those they attempt to force from the shearing sheds. What next?—Yours &c.,

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LINLITHGOW.

JUBILEE TOWN HALL BAZAAR.



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MISSIONARIES

THE ARGUS,

DECEMBER 8, 1887.

Some facts lately published in *The Times* by Canon TAYLOR with regard to the results of missionary enterprise in various parts of the world will, we imagine, come as a surprise to most people. According to Canon TAYLOR, the reports of the Church Missionary Society in India show that 841 missionaries, employed at a cost of £48,296 19s. 1d., made last year only 297 converts. The record for the four countries of Persia, Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt is still worse. Here the sole result of the labours of 109 missionaries and an expenditure of £11,804 9s. 6d. was the conversion of one Moslem girl in the orphanage at Jerusalem, of whom it was stated that "she is easily influenced, and requires constant guidance." In Ceylon 347 agents made 207 converts at a cost of £10,138 17s. 6d. In Mid-China 71 agents made 63 converts at a cost of £8,917 13s. 8d., and in South China 148 agents made 297 converts at a cost of £7,448 4s. 11d. The price of a convert is thus seen to vary in different parts from a little over £25 to the virtually prohibitive figure £11,804 9s. 6d. Even the former is a tolerably substantial sum, but with regard to the latter there will be many persons, probably, prepared to endorse the Canon's tentative suggestion that the money might be more profitably devoted to other objects. This, indeed, is a view of the matter for which a good deal can be said. When there is so much misery and crime at home, it seems rather a work of supererogation to go far afield to bring the heathen within the fold of Christianity. There are heathen enough in London, and in the other great cities of the United Kingdom, to give work to all the missionary societies that exist, and work of a kind which should be done first, as it lies first at hand to be done. This ten-

Billy Murray

THE aborigines of this colony have the reputation of being naturally sharp-witted, and though contact with the white population has demoralised them to a very considerable extent, it does not seem to have made them less "cute." Mr. James Dawson, the local guardian of aborigines, was recently interviewed by a native who has made himself somewhat notorious in this district—"Billy" Murray. This individual wished Mr. Dawson a very polite good morning, made kind enquiries after his health, and concluded, in the usual fashion, by making an eloquent appeal for money. The reply was, "I have no money; the Government does not give me any money, and what I may give to the blacks comes out of my own pocket." "Billy" turned his back, sobbed, and tried hard to shed some tears. A bright idea seemed to strike him suddenly, and turning round he said, "Well, I want tomahawk to go up tree to get opossum to make rug, so you give me order on store-keeper for tomahawk, and that does not cost you anything. You see, sir, if I go up tree without tomahawk, and tumble down and get killed, the policeman will pull you for it."

- 7. Front
- 8. Nasal
- 9. Occipi
- 10. Orbit
- 11. Malar
- 12. Upper
- 13. Nasal
- 14. Cervic
- 15. Clavic
- 16. Scapu
- 17. Stern
- 18. Ribs
- 19. Dorsal
- 20. Innom
- 21. Sacru
- 22. Hume
- 23. Radia
- 24. Ulna
- 25. Carpu
- 26. Metae
- 27. Phala
- 28. Femu
- 29. Patell
- 30. Fibul
- 31. Tibia
- 32. Calcis
- 33. Cunel
- 34. Metat
- 35. Phala

- Suma
- Coroa
- Faan
- Lake
- Lake
- Lake
- Lake
- Depots
- Ocaso

CAMPERDOWN

CHRONICLE,

NOVEMBER 9, 1887.

The Australian Aborigines.

Our attention has been drawn to a ponderous work recently issued from the Government printing office, edited by Mr. Edward M. Curr, and entitled "The Australian Race, its origin, languages, customs, place of landing in Australia, and the routes by which it spread itself over that continent." In this work the writer takes it upon himself to criticise, unfavorably, the works of previous writers on a similar subject, and the *Argus* reviewing the work, states that Mr. Curr points out what he considers to be "a number of errors and mis-statements in Mr. James Dawson's work 'Australian Aborigines.'" It ought to be generally known that Mr. Dawson obtained his information direct from the Aborigines, and from close observation and careful study for upwards of forty years. Mr. Curr's enquiries according to his own statement go back for fourteen or fifteen years, and without the same opportunities. The latter charges Mr. Dawson "with erring in accepting too readily the statements of the natives, and taking for gospel notes furnished by men who were not careful and accurate observers," and yet Mr. Curr acknowledges having "placed himself in communication with the several Government owners, the press, and a number of stock-owners, and asked their assistance in the collection of materials for this work,—a compilation—which extends to four octavo volumes of 1670 pages, exclusive of the index, and accompanied with a map. In this work Mr. Curr denies the existence of chiefs. Mr. Dawson writes a chapter on chiefs in his work, which shows how minutely and carefully the author has gone into his subject, and as a proof that there were chiefs he found that chiefs and their wives always had distinguishing names when addressed, such as "Wung'it nan" and "Wang'in-hear." We may also add that we know that in the preparation of his work, Mr. Dawson had the assistance of a lady who speaks several native languages with fluency, and had a perfect acquaintance with the manners, customs, and traditions of the aborigines. We append in full from Mr. Dawson's work "Australian Aborigines" the chapter on chiefs:—

"Every tribe has its chief, who is looked upon in the light of a father, and whose authority is supreme. He consults with the best men of the tribe, but when he announces his decision they dare not contradict or disobey him. Great respect is paid to the chiefs and their wives and families. They can command the services of everyone belonging to their tribe. As many as six young bachelors are obliged to wait on a chief, and eight young unmarried women on his wife; and as the children are of superior rank to the common people, they also have a number of attendants to wait on them. No one can address a chief or chiefess without being first spoken to, and then only by their titles as such, and not by personal names, or disrespectfully. Food and water, when brought to the camp, must be offered to them first, and needs provided for each of the family to drink with; while the common people drink in the usual way. Should they fancy any article of dress, opossum rug, or weapon, it must be given without a murmur. If a chief leaves home for a short time he is always accompanied by a friend, and on his return is met by two men who conduct him to his wuurn. At his approach everyone rises to receive him, and remains silent till he speaks; they then enquire where he has been, and converse with him freely. When a tribe is moving from one part of the country to another, the chief, accompanied by a friend, precedes it, and obtains permission from the next chief to pass before his followers cross the boundary. When approaching a friendly camp the chief walks at the head of

his tribe. If he is too old and infirm to take the lead, his nearest male relative or best friend does so. On his arrival with his family at the friendly camp, a comfortable wuurn is immediately erected, and food, firewood, and attendance are provided during his visit. When he goes out to hunt, he and his friends are accompanied by several men to carry their game and protect them from enemies. A strange chief approaching a camp is met at a short distance by the chief, and invited to come and sit down; a fire is made for him, and then he is asked where he has come from, and what is his business. The succession to the chieftom is by inheritance. When a chief dies, the chiefs of the neighboring tribes accompanied by their attendants, assist at the funeral obsequies; and they appoint the best male friend of the deceased to take charge of the tribe, until the first great meeting after the expiry of one year, when the succession must be determined by the votes of the assembled chiefs alone. The eldest son is appointed, unless there is some good reason for setting him aside. If there are no sons, the deceased chief's eldest brother is entitled to succeed him, and the inheritance runs in the line of his family. Failing him, the inheritance devolves upon the other brothers, and their families, in succession. If the heir is weakly in body, or mentally unfitted to maintain the position of chief, which requires to be filled by a man of ability and bravery, and if he has a brother who is more eligible in the opinion of the tribe, or who aspires to the dignity, the elder brother must either yield, or fight the younger brother in single combat at the first great meeting for the supremacy. There is an impression among the aborigines that the second son of a chief is generally superior to his elder brother, and, if proved to be so in fight, the latter gives up his claim as a matter of custom, and the tribe accepts the conqueror as its head. Should the heir be a boy, his nearest male relative is appointed regent till he is initiated into manhood. If there is no heir, the chiefs of the neighboring tribes elect a successor from the deceased chief's tribe; but if their votes are divided between two candidates, the matter must be decided by these in single combat, which sometimes leads to the whole tribe quarrelling and fighting. As the tribe, however, cannot be divided, the result of the combat is accepted, and all are again friends."

We are pleased to observe in the *Argus* of the 28th inst., a letter from one of the very best authorities on the Aborigines, Mr. A. W. Howitt, agreeing with Mr. Dawson, and disagreeing with Mr. Curr, not only on the subject of chiefs, but on several other matters which he promises to deal with in a special memoir before long.

THE ABORIGINAL RESERVES.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be so kind as to print a letter for me in your paper. We have heard some persons at Warrnambool want Government to give up the Framlingham reserve to them for a farm. The blackfellows think the land was granted for their use and should not be given away to others. A good many of the men belonging to Condah and Framlingham Stations have been talking about this and don't like it at all. There are a lot of good hard working men, and some with wives and families. They would like Government to grant them a block of land to work themselves. These men are different from what they used to be. The missionaries at the stations have taught us how foolish we used to be in working hard and then spending all our money in grog. The men are nearly all teetotalers and don't drink. We want to work for ourselves and we can do it. We know what to do and can fence, clear the land, and grow everything we want for food. The Government could easily grant each family 100 acres of land. The blackfellows would be able to do better than some whitefellows on the land. A block of 100 acres would keep a few sheep, a few cows, and the rest could be cropped. We hope Sir you will help us to get fair play.

I am, yours thankfully,
NATIVE.

July 14, 1887.

The first and fundamental
 Proposition submitted by the
 English Commissioners was that
 of a United Kingdom with a
 new name, equal rights and
 privileges and obligations.
 This proposition was embodied
 in the various articles of the
 treaty.

Article 1. Provides - That the
 two Kingdoms of Scotland
 and England shall upon
 the first day of May next
 and for ever after be united
 in one Kingdom by the name
 of Great Britain and the Empire
 of St. Andrews and Glasgow
 be conjoined and meet in all
 legal business standards and

Magis bonis standardis and
 enjoin by her and her
 Article III. That the United
 Kingdom of Great Britain be
 represented by one and the
 same Parliament, to be
 styled the Parliament of
 Great Britain.

Article IV. Provides for
 the inter-connection within the
 United Kingdom.

Lintlithgow was granted a
 Charter as a Royal Burgh
 on the 23 October 1589 by
 King Robert II King of Scots
 and whereby he granted
 and demitted to his burgh
 full burghes and community
 of "Our Burgh of Lintlithgow,
 our Burgh aforesaid, with
 the haven of Blackcapp, the
 "burges of the burgh and
 "freety customs and toll
 "dues, for the payment of
 "£5 sterling yearly." The
 Charter is the oldest one in
 possession of the Burgh, and
 has recently been photographed
 with a view to preservation.

The above extract of the
 account of the Burgh
 any of the Royal Burgh
 of Lintlithgow was copied
 from the 'Falkirk Herald'
 and Lintlithgow Journal
 of 26th Octobr 1889. By
 J. Dawson

Lintlithgow Old Tank
 of J. Macdonald
 prepared in 1812 and
 given or left part
 use of.

THE CAMPERDOWN
CHRONICLE,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

A MUSEUM FOR CAMPERDOWN.
(To the Editor.)

SIR,—As the Government have resolved to vacate the building now occupied as treasury and land office in Camperdown, and conduct the business of these departments in the new addition to the post office buildings, I take the occasion to suggest that a strong effort should at once be made to obtain the old buildings for a museum, free library, school of arts, and any other public institution this rising town must shortly require. I feel very strongly in the matter of obtaining these premises, especially for the purpose of applying a portion of them to the accommodation of my collection of natural history specimens, and of those aboriginal articles I am now accumulating in the large room of the shire hall as the nucleus of a museum, for I find that there is a hesitation and reluctance on the part of the general public to intrude on the sanctity of the board room, and however freely interested persons are made welcome to inspect my collection, still I fear it will not in its present position fully answer the purpose it is intended to serve, and that is free and unrestricted access to it of all classes within reasonable hours. I trust therefore that you will kindly lend your assistance in drawing the attention of the town and country residents to the necessity of laying the matter before the Government at once by petition and otherwise.—
Yours &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

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Black Spot on Grapes

Chester Charles recommends
Flower of Sulphur dusted
on the vines in time. No
other kind of Sulphur will
do. 23 Feb 1887.

Robert Burns
the National Poet was
enrolled an honorary
burgher of Lulithgow
on 16th Nov 1787 and
is entered as Robert
Burns of Mossiel
Ayrshire

Repeating Rifle

A REMARKABLE ABERDEENSHIRE MAN.—
Below is a portrait of a remarkable Aberdeenshire man, Mr George Fraser, the inventor of the Fraser repeating rifle. Mr Fraser has for many years been tenant of Hill of Skilmaffilly, a high-lying and very poor holding of 90 acres on the Haddo House estate. From the very first start of the Volunteer movement Mr Fraser took a deep interest in the subject of artillery weapons, and in that way was led into inventing the well-known repeating rifle which bears his name. Despite the poor, moorish

MUSEUM
CAMPERDOWN

Hampdenhire Council.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888

PRESENT—The president (Cr. J. Mack), Crs. Walker, Shaw, M'William, R. Chirnside, P. S. Lang, Tangye, and Taylor.

MINUTES.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed on the motion of Cr. Shaw, seconded by Cr. Walker.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From James Dawson, pointing out that as the Government had apparently resolved to vacate the buildings and land now occupied as land and receipt and pay offices, application should be made to the Minister of Lands for the reservation of buildings and land, and the appropriation to the establishment of a public museum, public library, school of arts, &c., &c. The writer proceeded to say—"In order to provide against the Minister of Lands committing himself to the disposal of the land and buildings, I addressed a letter on the subject to Mr. W. H. Uren, M.P., also one to Mr. Wm. Anderson, M.P., requesting them to use their influence with the Government to have the premises and land reserved for public purposes, such as a museum, public library, &c. From both of these gentlemen I have very favorable replies, and assurances of assistance, and particularly from Mr. W. H. Uren, in his letter to me, wherein he says—"I have seen the hon. the Minister of Lands re the land and premises occupied by the Treasury and Lands Department in Camperdown, and he requests that a letter should be sent from the shire council, asking that the land, buildings, &c., may be reserved for museum, &c., and as soon as the application reaches him, he will give it immediate consideration." Cr. Walker thought this was a matter to be taken up by the residents of the town. Cr. Taylor thought the building was wholly unsuited for the purpose without considerable alteration. Cr. Shaw said the movement seemed to him to be somewhat premature. The president thought the question of expense was to be taken into consideration. Cr. Walker—Surely it is not anticipated that the council shall keep and maintain the institution. Cr. Shaw thought the council should decline to take any responsibility. Cr. Shaw moved, and Cr. Walker seconded—"That in reply to Mr. Dawson's letter re proposed reservation of the lands office in Camperdown as a public museum, that gentleman be informed that this council gladly recognise his public spirit in thus desiring to benefit Camperdown and district; but as the application might lead to considerable charge annually on the rates, the council regretfully declines to make it."—Carried unanimously.

BIG TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.
Sir,—Previous to the opening of the last Exhibition it occurred to me that as the colony of Victoria was said to produce the largest trees in the world it would be advisable to prepare a model of the butt of the largest of the Eucalypti Magdalina of the Upper Yarra, and have it erected in the grounds of the Exhibition, that visitors and others might form an idea of the magnitude of the trees more impressively than could be conveyed by photograph, drawing, or description. Under the initials "J.D." you kindly published in *The Argus* of September 6, 1880, my letter on "Big Trees," in which I expressed a hope and a certainty that the Exhibition commissioners would adopt my proposition, and "take steps to ascertain by actual measurement the size of our large gumtrees, and by means of a full-sized model of a short section of the trunk of the largest bring under the notice of our visitors and the public the wonderful eucalypti of this colony." That letter was followed by one from me to the commissioners of the Exhibition to like effect, and I received from the vegetable products committee a reply that, although the committee quite agreed with me, they declined for a variety of reasons to take action in the matter. In *The Argus* of the 3rd inst., I observed that the commissioners have now given permission to Mr. Harris to deal with an offer to place a section of a tree 70ft. in circumference in the Exhibition, at a cost of £25. Now, Sir, this proposition, if carried out, would not represent our largest gumtrees, for Baron Von Mueller, ascertained that some of them measured 8ft. in circumference, and larger trees were known to exist. Therefore, to destroy a splendid specimen in the first place would be vandalism, and to exhibit it as the largest tree would be an imposition on our visitors and the public. If not too late to remedy what others besides myself consider a serious mistake, I take the liberty of suggesting to the commissioners that a competent artist or draftsman should be despatched to take a drawing and dimensions of say 15ft. or 20ft. of the butt of the largest known tree in Victoria. These obtained, a full-sized model could be erected, with bricks, lime, plaster, and cement, and painted to represent the tree permanently. Or, if only temporarily, the model could be formed of a framework of rough quartering, covered with strong packsheet, or woolpack stuff, and painted. Should the former be adopted it would be an ornament to the Exhibition grounds for all time, and, if covered with an invisible roof could be made useful for many purposes.—Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.
Camperdown, July 9.

associates. Mr. A. W. Howitt read a paper on "The Eucalypts of Gippsland." The paper contained a scientific description of numerous types of eucalypts, indigenous to central and west Gippsland, the writer stating that his remarks were the result of a long series of observations which he had made personally during a number of years in Gippsland. The peculiar characteristics of the types were referred to in detail, their heights, woods, barks, and leaves being specialised, and also the situations and geologic formations in which they are generally found. There had, the writer said, undoubtedly been a very large extension of forests in many parts of Gippsland since the white man first settled in it. In spite of the clearings which had been made by selectors, and the destruction of trees by other means, the forests in Gippsland were now more widely extended than when the first explorer visited that part of this continent. The chairman, in the course of a discussion, said he had measured, with scientific instruments, many of the tallest of eucalyptus trees, and he never found but one over 300ft. in height, and that one was only 302ft. high. Baron von Mueller stated that Mr. Howitt's paper was a most valuable one, and the information contained in it could only have been obtained during long and careful observations. Mr. Howitt, in reply to a question, said he had measured the trunk and larger limbs of a dead tree on the ground, and he found the length of them 310ft. The upper portion of the tree was gone, and he estimated that when it was alive and growing it must have been 350ft. in height. He had heard of a tree that was reputed to be 450ft. high.

Eucalyptus Amygdalina

175

Giant Gum Tree

Upper Yarra Mountains

Victoria Australia

1880



Height 480 feet.
Circumference 81 feet
at base.



x-----27 feet-----x x-----27 feet-----x

- Comparative sizes -

An Clement Hodgkinson makes the statement that an officer of the Victorian Government measured a Eucalypt on Baw Baw Mountain and found it 471 feet in height. Baron von Mueller estimated a tree at 480 feet in height - as per sketch. See page 104 - Letter James Dawson to Argus on Big Trees.

176

FORTH BRIDGE

Idea of a bridge across
the Forth entertained by
James Anderson Civil
Engineer in 1818.

Present Bridge.

Total length of structure 8295 feet
Water way crossed --- 5700 ---
Three Cantilevers & 2 water ways
The two principal spans are
each 1500 feet of arch.
Central tower 320 feet high.
Railway above water 157 feet
Length of structure in
yards 2765.

James Anderson was a
Civil Engineer and Surveyor
in Edinburgh.

PORT FAIRY July 1891

OSPREYS in the Highlands

RETURN OF THE OSPREYS TO LOCH-AN-EILAN CASTLE.—After an absence of two years a pair of the ospreys have this season returned to their old nesting place in the old turret of the ruined castle of Loch-an-Eilan, Rothiemurchus. The discovery has given great satisfaction to residents on Upper Speyside. A pair of these graceful and interesting birds have been in the habit of nesting in Loch-an-Eilan Castle every succeeding year during the greater part of the century, returning with unflinching regularity about the middle of April.

DEER FOREST

AN ENORMOUS DEER FOREST.—The Duke of Portland has taken from Mr Thomson Sinclair of Dunbeath Castle, on a six years' lease at £1000 per annum, the shootings on the North and South Dunbeath Moors, which adjoin those of his Berriedale estate and of his Braemore deer forest, so that, with the additional 25,000 acres of moorland, the Duke has now the shootings of more than 80,000 acres. Over 4000 head of game of one kind or another were killed on the Dunbeath Moors last season.

Wonderful Bird's Nest—
Scotsman 19th March 1892

TOUTOBANE

A WONDERFUL BIRD'S NEST.—One of the most astonishing examples of instinct and ingenuity is afforded by the construction of the nest and a study of the simple home life of a central African bird known locally as the "toutobane." The bird is coloured grey, with yellow breast and red legs, and is a little smaller than our wren. The nest is about seven inches by five inches in size, and is composed of cotton hairs. It is a large bellows-shaped structure, and has a watch-tower which rises over the entrance of the nest. The male never enters the interior, but sits in the tower, and in case of danger gives a signal, when the female immediately escapes with her mate.

There is a bird in Victoria
Australia which builds a
similar nest. J. Dawson

Jesus Christ's
Coat.

THE HOLY COAT OF TREVES.



We reproduce from Chambers's Encyclopædia a sketch of the Holy Coat of Treves.

AN EDINBURGH MINISTER ON THE HOLY COAT.—The Rev. Mr Morgan, Viewforth Free Church, who has just returned from a holiday on the Continent, gave his congregation on Sunday afternoon some personal experiences in connection with the present pilgrimages to Treves. A fortnight ago he visited Treves, and he said he tried to enter into the scene of the exhibition of the "Holy Coat," and endeavoured to understand how it could be that such a huge imposture should captivate and lead astray such multitudes. While there he saw a large company of holy women preparing festoons and garlands, of which there must have been miles. All the church was to be decorated, and made splendid and glorious for the occasion. There were carpenters and workmen engaged on every hand preparing what was to be a huge display of spiritual fraud—a religious lie in the face of the gathered thousands. It was a very wonderful thing that a huge falsehood like that should make so great an impression. It presented to all the Church of Rome in a very painful aspect. Surely there must be something terribly sad when the great Romish Church condescended to a trick like that. It made money by it; it professed to heal the sick and crippled, to give grace and spiritual help to all who came. In that way they had a kind of religious trafficking and trading, and the crowds of superstitious ones who went on such journeys were cheated and imposed upon, had strange delusions and believed a lie. Let them pity such as were under so terrible a delusion, let them not quarrel with them as there were many pious ones amongst them.

Edinburgh Evening
Dispatch 19th August
1891

Live Stock - 1891
In Great Britain, Isle of Man,
Channel Islands & Ireland

Horses -- 2,026,170,
Cattle -- 11,343,686,
Sheep -- 33,533,988
Swine -- 4,272,764

No 32

COLONY OF VICTORIA.



£1

DISTRICT
IN WHICH ISSUED

DATE

Miner's Right.

ISSUED to

John Timber

under the provisions

of the Act of the Governor and Council, 21 Victoria, No. 32, to be in force until

30th June 1864

James Dawson

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Government Printer, Melbourne.

By Authority: JOHN FRANKS,

be severely avoided. Unfortunately for "National Unity," and the amalgamation of the British Islands and colonies, some of our Victorian newspapers persistently make use of the terms "England" and "English" in their leading articles, when they must know that such are out of place and incorrect. Thanking you in anticipation, I am—Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, July 20.

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Leg Bone from a Diprotodon. The Quaternary Diprotodon was as large as a Hippopotamus and somewhat similar in habits, the skull being a yard long.

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"Camperdown Chronicle."

PUBLISHED
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1889.

CURRENT TOPICS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*. We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents

NATIONAL UNITY.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—In the *Argus* of the 16th inst. there is an account of a lecture on "National Unity," which was delivered in the Town Hall, Melbourne, by Mr. G. R. Parkin, M.A., of Canada. Mr. Parkin a "Canadian born" had been invited by the Victorian branch of the Imperial Federation League, Melbourne, to deliver the lecture, and did so "under the passport of being a British subject," and consequent on that declaration, was expected to adhere to terms consistent with the feelings of the British people in all parts of the empire. On the contrary, Mr. Parkin almost constantly made use of the term "English," when "British" only is applicable, and so muddled up the two designations that foreigners must have had difficulty in comprehending. With Mr. Parkin, as a Canadian, and probably ignorant of the dislike entertained by the Scotch and Irish to be called "English," this may be excusable, but as a public lecturer going forth to enlighten Australians, he ought to know, that with the view to the federation of the British any term giving offence should be severely avoided. Unfortunately for "National Unity," and the amalgamation of the British Islands and colonies, some of our Victorian newspapers persistently make use of the terms "England" and "English" in their leading articles, when they must know that such are out of place and incorrect. Thanking you in anticipation, I am—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, July 20.

DEATH

Argus 19th Aug 1890

SLEET.—On the 17th inst., at Lindisfarne, South Yarra, George William Selby, in his 85th year, a colonist of 50 years.

Great regret will be occasioned in a very wide circle in the city by the announcement made in our obituary column this morning of the death of Mr. G. W. Selby, who for many years occupied a very high position in the financial community of the city. In Mr. Selby the colony loses another of its prominent and highly respected old colonists, the deceased gentleman having spent very nearly half a century in this colony, and having attained at the time of his death the venerable age of 85 years. Mr. Selby arrived in Victoria on the 2nd of May, 1840, by the ship China. He was accompanied to Australia by Mr. James Dawson, whose recent work on the Australian aborigines has attracted great attention. The two gentlemen were amongst the earlier pioneers of the Anderson's Creek district, in which both acquired interests shortly after their arrival, entering into business in Melbourne during the excitement which followed the gold discoveries in Victoria. In commercial circles Mr. Selby was chiefly known for years as managing the firm of Allison and Knight. For many years since then he held an exceptionally high position as public auditor, having acted in that capacity for the Bank of Victoria, and many prominent city firms and institutions. A son of the deceased, Mr. G. W. Selby, jun., is well known also in the same capacity. The remains of the late Mr. Selby will be interred in the Melbourne General Cemetery to-day, the funeral leaving his late residence, Avoca-street, South Yarra, at half-past 2 o'clock.

*Funeral attended by me
James Dawson on the 19th*

14/4/89
Camperdown Chronicle
24th April 1890

CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE PLEIADES.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—In the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* of 14th January, there is an article on the constellation of the "Pleiades," commonly known as the "Seven Stars," stating "that we shall witness a most interesting phenomenon in the course of this year, when a sixth star will be added to the five fixed stars forming that constellation. If this star appears this year, it will have been seen seven times since the beginning of the Christian era. It was observed last time by Tycho Brahe in 1572, who described it as a star of extraordinary brightness, and could be seen in the light of day; but after three weeks the brightness faded, and after having been visible for seventeen months it disappeared as suddenly as it had come. The star is on record in the annals of the year 1264, and of 945, A.D., during the reign of the Emperor Otto. It has been supposed that this heavenly body is the identical star of Bethlehem, and it seems to appear once in about 315 years, and, if it be calculated backwards from the year 945, that would make its appearance coincident with the date of the birth of Christ, and when the calculation is made from the year 945 forward, the star was due in 1260, 1575, and in 1890 the present year." I have been induced to request the favor of your inserting in *The Chronicle* these extracts, with a view of placing before your readers the extraordinary tradition of our aborigines connected with the "Pleides," which I have extracted from my book "Australian Aborigines," and which proves that they must have been not only keen observers of the heavenly bodies, but careful in handing down their knowledge by means of appointed teachers, from generation to generation, and in the present instance for a period of 300 years. The "Seven Stars" were a Queen called "Gaeangar," and her six attendants; the star Canopus "Waa-Crow" fell in love with the Queen, but was so unsuccessful in gaining her affections that he determined to get possession of her by stratagem. Shortly after her refusal to become his wife, he discovered by some means that the Queen and her six attendants were going in search of white grubs, of which they were very fond. On hearing this, "Waa" at once conceived the idea of transforming himself into a grub, and in this form he bored into the stem of a tree where he was certain to be observed by the Queen and her servants. He was not long in his hiding place before he was discovered by one of them, who thrust into the hole a small wooden hook which women generally use for extracting grubs. He broke the point of the hook. He did the same with those of the other five attendants. The Queen then approached, and introduced a beautiful bone hook into the hole. He knew that this hook was hers; he therefore allowed himself to be drawn out, and immediately assumed the form of a giant, and ran off with her from her attendants. Ever since the loss of the Queen there have been only six stars in the constellation of the Pleiades.

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Leg Bone from a Diprotodon. The Quaternary Diprotodon was as large as a Hippopotamus and somewhat similar in habits, the skull being a yard long.

EFFIE & KATIE

- 1st January 1891 -
Presented to Effie Taylor
a Queens Copy of Dawsous
Australian Aborigines.
Also a copy to
Catharine Park Margaret
Taylor, with one from
their grandfather
James Dawson

AUGUST 13, 1892.

THE JUBILEE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

CELEBRATION BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

AN HISTORIC GATHERING.

The jubilee of the inauguration of the corporation of the city of Melbourne, which took place on the 12th August, 1842, was celebrated yesterday in a manner worthy of the occasion. The proceedings of the day began at noon with a special meeting of the City Council. The Mayor, aldermen, and councillors assembled in their full official dress, and His Excellency the Governor attended the meeting and occupied a seat on the right of the Mayor.

About 100 gentlemen sat down to the luncheon, which was laid in the supper room. The chair was taken by the Mayor, who had on his right His Excellency the Governor and the Premier (Mr. Shiels), and on his left Mr. J. S. Johnston, the President of the Legislative Council (Sir James MacBain), the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. Thomas Bent), the Treasurer (Sir Graham Berry), and the Postmaster-General (Mr. Zeal). Among the guests were Mr. J. H. Gordon, Minister of Education in South Australia, Mr. Charles Todd, C.M.G., of Adelaide, several of the Parliamentary representatives of the city, Sir George Verdon, the president of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. H. G. Turner), the chairman of the Harbour Trust (Mr. W. J. Mountain), and other prominent citizens.

The following are the names of the pioneers who were present, together with the dates of their arrival in the colony wherever they have been ascertained:—

- Mr. E. Ashley (1842)
- Mr. G. F. Belcher (1839)
- Mr. D. Benjamin
- Rev. Colin Campbell
- Mr. J. L. Currie (1841)
- Mr. Henry Creswick (1840)
- Mr. James Cowie
- Mr. John Carson
- Mr. James Danyon
- Mr. C. J. Dennys (1842)
- Captain Fernaner (1834)
- Mr. Laurence Finch
- Mr. Jesse Fairchild
- Mr. R. Frost (1835)
- Mr. James Graham (1839)
- Mr. William Hay (1839)
- Mr. J. S. Johnston (1840)
- Mr. William Lynch (1842)
- Mr. R. M'Lachlan (1839)
- Mr. P. M'Arthur
- Mr. G. A. Mouritz (1840)
- Mr. P. Martin (1839)
- Mr. F. G. Miles
- Mr. James Moore (1840)
- Mr. Thos. Nicoll
- Mr. T. J. Nankivell (1840)
- Mr. W. Overton
- Mr. Robert Russell (1836)
- Mr. Robert Simson
- Mr. R. W. Shadforth (1837)
- Mr. W. H. Tuckett
- Mr. T. L. Umphelby (1841)
- Mr. J. G. Vautier
- Mr. E. B. Wight
- Mr. Chas. Wilmot (1835).

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

By GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

ABOUT SUICIDES IN FRANCE.

It is a grim and a ghastly subject, yet not altogether devoid of interest. Over eight thousand men and women, we learn from the "Rapport sur l'Administration de la justice criminelle," in France and Algeria took their own lives in 1891; that is, about 21 to every 100,000. But suicides are far more common in the Department of the Seine than in any other part of French territory, amounting as they do to as many as 50 per 100,000. Out of the 8130 poor wretches who preferred death to life in that year, the *modus operandi* adopted was numerically as follows:—

	Men.	Women.
Hanging	3055	496
Drowning	1440	719
Firearms	780	52
Charcoal fumes	402	274
Knife, dagger, &c.	143	26
Poison	79	104
Fall from precipice, housetop, &c.	139	108
Fall under railway trains	104	16
Other methods	29	5

6171 1800
 Total 7971

The following gentlemen were also residents of Melbourne in 1842, and were invited, but for various reasons were unable to be present:—

- Mr. W. R. Bennetts (1840)
- Mr. A. M. Campbell
- Mr. Francis Clark (1840)
- Mr. James Cochrane (1841)
- Mr. Luke Chambers (1842)
- Mr. James Dawson (1840) — X
- Mr. Archibald Fiskien (1840)
- Mr. Edmund Finn
- Mr. T. F. Hamilton
- Mr. W. H. Hall (1842)
- Mr. Robert Ker (1838)
- Mr. Robert Laidlaw (1839)
- Mr. C. Locke (1840)
- Colonel Mair (1842)
- Mr. Crawford Mollison (1839)
- Mr. James M'Connell (1839)
- Mr. Nicholas O'Connor
- Mr. T. Russell (1841)
- Mr. Charles Ryan (1839)
- Mr. H. S. Shaw
- Mr. J. M. Smith (1839)
- Mr. George Swanson
- Mr. Alex. Scott (1839)
- Mr. W. Taylor
- Mr. Joseph Thomson.

The toast of "The Queen" having been honoured.

The Town Clerk then read the following:—

The first election of councillors was held on 1st December, 1842, the number of burghesses on the rolls being 543. The number of citizens on the rolls for the present year is 14,819. The results of the elections were:—

BOURKE WARD.

	Votes.
John Thomas Smith	97
Dr. John Patterson	63
William Kerr	56

GIPPS WARD.

Henry Condell	69
John Dickson	65
George Beaver	64

LATROBE WARD.

Andrew Russell	99
D. S. Campbell	87
George James	76

LONSDALE WARD.

John Orr	138
Henry William Mortimer	96
John P. Fawcuer	95

Not one of the members of the first council is now living, but the Honourable James Stewart Johnston, who was elected a member of the council in 1843, and subsequently an alderman, is with us to-day.

MELBOURNE

The total revenue for the year 1843 was £2,093 5s. 3d., and the estimated revenue for the year 1892 is £221,800.

The following statements will show clearly, and in the most simple manner, the immense increase in the finances of the city since that date:—

STATEMENT SHOWING RATINGS AND RECEIPTS EVERY TEN YEARS.

	Ratings.	Population.	Assessment.	Revenue.
1843	1,095	..	66,847	2,093
1853	4,980	..	638,834	42,697
1863	8,814	..	565,708	71,302
1873	12,214	..	781,424	105,919
1883	15,709	65,877	1,082,162	157,471
1892	17,698	78,296	1,077,833	221,800*

* Estimated.

Total amount of receipts (excluding loans) for fifty years .. £4,595,251

SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

TOWER HILL NATIONAL PARK BILL.

Mr. WYNNE moved the second reading of the Tower Hill (Koroit) National Park Bill. The measure carried out the principle of vesting public parks in the municipalities. It was to vest Tower Hill, Koroit, in the local borough council, in order to constitute it a national park, and render it one of the beauty spots of the colony.

The bill was read a second time and committed, and progress was immediately reported.

Argus 16 Aug^r 1895

WARRNAMBOOL.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Land-owners in several parts of this district continue to be confronted with drainage difficulties. A large portion of the East Riding of the Shire of Warrnambool drains into Lake Gilliar, and the cutting of channels by farmers has caused such an inflow into that lake as to flood the adjacent properties. Owners abutting on Lake Gilliar have consequently instituted legal proceedings against their neighbours higher up in the parishes of Mepunga and Nirranda. The parties interested held a conference yesterday, when Mr. Walter Manifold, for the Lake Gilliar people, expressed their willingness to refrain from litigation if their neighbours would provide an outfall for the water from their land. The landholders present eventually decided to petition the shire council to borrow the money required to carry out this work and levy an improvement rate on the people benefited.

The proposal of the Koroit Borough Council to hand over the fee-simple of the Tower Hill Islands to the Council of Agricultural Education for the establishment of a dairy school and college is not viewed with favour in this part of the district. Though at present vested in the Koroit Council for a national park the islands are a source of great interest and attraction to visitors from all parts of the world on account of the remarkable formation of the place, and the beautiful scene which it presents. The Council of Agricultural Education already have a large area of the old Framlingham Aboriginal Reserve—only a few miles distant—vested in them, but so far they have not made use of it for the purposes of a college.

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THE FUTURE QUEEN OF HOLLAND (THE NETHERLANDS).
 PRINCESS ROYAL WILHELMINA HELENA, BORN AUGUST 31, 1880.

Likeness of Effie Taylor at eleven years of age

Handwritten text, possibly a name or address, written vertically on the right side of the page.

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EFFIE & KAT

1st January 1891

Presented to Effie
a Queens copy of
Australian Aborigine
Also a copy to
Catharine Park
Taylor, with
their grandfathers
James Down

AUGUST 13, 1892

THE JUBILEE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

CELEBRATION BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

AN HISTORIC GATHERING.

The jubilee of the inauguration of the Corporation of the city of Melbourne, which took place on the 12th August, 1842, was celebrated yesterday in a manner worthy of the occasion. The proceedings of the day began at noon with a special meeting of the City Council. The Mayor, aldermen, and councillors assembled in their full official dress and His Excellency the Governor attended the meeting and occupied a seat on the right of the Mayor.

About 100 gentlemen sat down to luncheon, which was laid in the supper room. The chair was taken by the Mayor, who had on his right His Excellency the Governor and the Premier (Mr. Shiels), and on his left J. S. Johnston, the President of the Legislative Council (Sir James MacBain), the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. Thomas Bent), the Treasurer (Sir Graham Berry), and the Postmaster-General (Mr. Zeal). Among the guests were Mr. J. Gordon, Minister of Education in South Australia, Mr. Charles Todd, C.M.G., of Adelaide, several of the Parliamentary representatives of the city, Sir George Verdon, the president of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. H. G. Turner), the chairman of the Harbour Trust (Mr. W. J. Mountain), and other prominent citizens.

The following are the names of the pioneers who were present, together with the dates of their arrival in the colony when ever they have been ascertained:—

- Mr. E. Ashley (1842)
- Mr. G. F. Belcher (1839)
- Mr. D. Benjamin
- Rev. Colin Campbell
- Mr. J. L. Currie (1841)
- Mr. Henry Creswick (1840)
- Mr. James Cowie
- Mr. John Carson
- Mr. James Danyon
- Mr. C. J. Dennys (1842)
- Captain Fernman (1834)
- Mr. Laurence Finch
- Mr. Jesse Fairchild
- Mr. R. Frost (1835)
- Mr. James Graham (1839)
- Mr. William Hay (1839)
- Mr. J. S. Johnston (1840)
- Mr. William Lynch (1842)
- Mr. R. M'Lachlan (1839)
- Mr. P. M'Arthur
- Mr. G. A. Mouritz (1840)
- Mr. P. Martin (1839)
- Mr. F. G. Miles
- Mr. James Moore (1840)
- Mr. Thos. Nicoll
- Mr. T. J. Nankivell (1840)
- Mr. W. Overton
- Mr. Robert Russell (1836)
- Mr. Robert Simson
- Mr. R. W. Shadforth (1837)
- Mr. W. H. Tuckett
- Mr. T. Le Umphelby (1841)
- Mr. J. G. Vautier
- Mr. E. B. Wight
- Mr. Chas. Wilmot (1835)

as to his position in society. I am sorry for the upon the whole, he has been the most stately figure of fashion for centuries; it is all very well but an aristocratic appearance, Nature's noblemen, and but let the very best looking of us put on a bad hat, becomes of our nobility? No butler was ever seen and therefore never in a bad one. His air has been e, decorous, and very superior. In the higher ranks ergy—upon which, perhaps, he first founded his he has had his rivals. Bishops have been taken for efore now; but these are exceptional cases. Butlers nd away the most dignified class in this country. ny master can be compared to this retainer in per- eanour, and the master knows it. With the stranger ys prepared for an embarrassing mistake in identity, his very best to guard against it—generally without He has had five shillings left in his hand before now, knowing quite what to do with it, which seldom with ready money. And now the butler, alone ourless clothes, will always be the butler to every- l nothing more. It would be interesting to learn in a generation or two he will degenerate—go off in appearance—since it has become impossible for him e people. This will form an important link, or a ffect, in the chain of proof of the Darwinian theory.

e doubts the fervour of first love so long as it lasts. e the first half-sovereign in the schoolboy's pocket, ems wealth beyond the dreams of avarice—till it is ; and they are generally so soon changed, both

But now and then first love endures for remarkable instance of this is reported from U.S.A. The case has peculiar points in it. Forty did the youth and the maiden fall in love with one -whether they sucked the same toffee-stick alternately, led the gowans fine," together in childhood, or the on of their affection was reserved for a later date, is led; but it was declared, and even in writing. This ar, because when at the eleventh hour, the youth rich widow instead of her, the maiden brought an breach of promise against him, and gained substantial gained, mark, but did not realise them. Having asserted she scorned to punish her faithless swain, but left stings of conscience—and the widow. The widow with him for forty years, through all which time remained single, true to her first love. When, at himself was free to follow the early dictates of his ad, presumably, in a better pecuniary position to do rned to his allegiance. They had both something e—she his pusillanimity in declining to marry upon a come, and he that unpleasant breach of promise t they forgot it, and are now united in the bonds of ny. Instead of having exhausted all their topics of ion, as certainly would have been the case by this they married at once, they are as fresh (that is, they) as paint. It has been a little postponed; but they act, on their honeymoon. Upon the whole, I have had of an example of first love so every way satisfactory; hopes that it may be laid to heart by the rising generation. (Myo young persons are inclined to be imprudent, how tter it would be, instead of pointing out the miseries ty and putting one's foot down upon their foolish little to encourage it in the distant future! "Marry her? means, my boy, but you must marry somebody else order that you may have something to live upon. love? Well, of course; it is because we know it is love that we venture to recommend this course of action."

Chicago idyll, read aloud in a tender way, should have a more persuasive effect on these ardent young people than nomenclature. For my part, I don't see why they t both marry in the meantime. There would be a risk, of course, of prolonged separation; but this might ly reduced by the principle of selection (of the inter- es), and there would be no jarring note, in that case, of for breach of promise. They would be as to that matter same boat," though so unfortunately divided.

often hears of people that are "too clever by half"; e does not often meet them. My own experience is dead er way. Still, they exist, and even in literature. There een half a dozen English authors—perhaps more—who have written better if they had been less clever; that hey had subordinated their cleverness to other things essential to literary success, and especially in fiction. n't want epigram in a story so much as the story itself; rperfluity is rare—it is more usual to have neither n nor story—but it has happened, and it now happens in "John Newbold's Ordeal" by the author of "The owsweet Comedy," to which, however, I have never been luced. Of course there is another novelist who is more epigrammatic; but ordinary persons find a lity in understanding him. To this gentleman's wit

him, in vain, in tones of upbraiding anguish: "Oh, if you only knew that dog as I do! He is an impostor, a low animal, not fit for an honest dog to live in the same kennel with—and now he is digging up my bone that I would not disturb to-day because it would be so mellow to-morrow, and by-and-by, when you are all asleep, the butcher's dog, who never comes in the day-time, will come for him and the two will go out poaching!" Such dogs as these are never met with (except, perhaps, in the columns of the *Spectator*), but how charming they are! Our author describes his fellow-men with equal wit; as, for instance, "a virtuous unsweetened-gin-distiller, who periodically fortifies his conscience with the tonic of an iron church, to the great delectation of the more open-minded and impecunious of the clergy"; or a literary lady who "falling at dessert time into a little trance, due to inspiration it may be supposed, or indigestion, from which she suddenly wakes to help herself to water by the least troublesome way of tilting some out of her finger-glass into a wine-glass—to the dismay of the host, who feels irresistibly tempted to explain to the butler that this little eccentricity is of a literary or a Continental character, he is not sure which." If readers do not appreciate these excellent touches, one is sorry for them; but it is nevertheless true that the interest of the novel itself is marred by their frequency, just as you may spoil a mutton-chop by pouring too much Harvey's sauce upon it.

County courts cannot rival their big brothers the criminal courts in the production of melodramas; the issues of life and death are not in the hands of their "Judge," as we now call him. He may have "a feather in his cap" (and often wears one), but it is not a black cap; the cases he adjudicates upon do not afford the materials for tragedy, but in farce his little theatre holds its own with any of the metropolitan boards (except, perhaps, the late Board of Works). There is almost always some local solicitor who, by persistent "cheek," makes his life a burden, but affords the most rapturous enjoyment to the beholders, who never quite know whether "his Honour" will have the pluck to commit him for contempt, or not. Hither, too, comes the milliner for redress against her customer, when the bones of contention (sometimes literally such—a pair of stays) are tried on in his "private room," and the Judge gives his opinion as to whether they are a misfit or not to a delighted audience from the bench. Hither come the suitors about what seem to the world insignificant affairs enough, but to them of the last importance, and it is the Judge who is the final appraiser. He knows the value of the MS. verses torn (like the coat of the Needy Knif-grinder) in a scuffle, and of the picture (with the poker through it) by the old master, and of the personal apparel that was accidentally played upon by the liquid-manure engine. The last thing he has had to decide seems to have been one of excessive delicacy. A gentleman sent his meerschaum to the cleaner's, and, on getting it back again, found there was a point round which, "for the space of one-eighth of an inch," it would not "colour": a flaw for which he sought heavy damages. Everybody knows that to a smoker the nice conditions of the "clouded cane" of our ancestors were as nothing compared with the capacity for taking colour in a meerschaum; it is a matter which often requires a division of labour—the undergraduate buys the pipe, and the bargee smokes it for him, till the desired tint has been effected. But to the non-smoker the whole question appears to be literally in the clouds, and the proof of damage impossible. Before the Court of Queen's Bench special jury after special jury would probably have failed to decide so delicate a question; but his Honour settled the point at once, amid "laughter."

There are many readers who entertain a grateful remembrance of Mrs. S. C. Hall; but (as often happens) it is only after she has long left us that we are in a position to appreciate her real excellence. A letter of hers has just been published, which places her in the foremost rank of her sex—if, indeed, she has any rival. "You know I never write poetry," she writes to a friend, "but often, often [this duplication is pathetic] Mr. Hall, in going through one of my tales, has said, 'My dear, you have given words instead of thoughts. Destroy this page, think, and rewrite it'; and such was my faith in him, that I never disputed his judgment, but always did as I was bid." What a husband, and what a wife! It sounds more like one of her own fairy tales than a record of real life! One has to go far back in history to find the least parallel to it; perhaps Prince Henry's conduct to Judge Gascoigne, and vice-versa, is the nearest approach to it. Well may we say in both cases, "Happy the country that can produce such an example of authority in the one case and of obedience in the other! But, after all, what is submitting to a judge (which one cannot help) compared with acknowledging one is wrong to a critic? No; it is only in fiction that a counterpart of this lady can be discovered—in *Griselida*; and there is no record that even *Griselida* stood finding fault with her literary compositions. It is a thing that, so far as I know, no woman has ever stood—and least of all from her husband.

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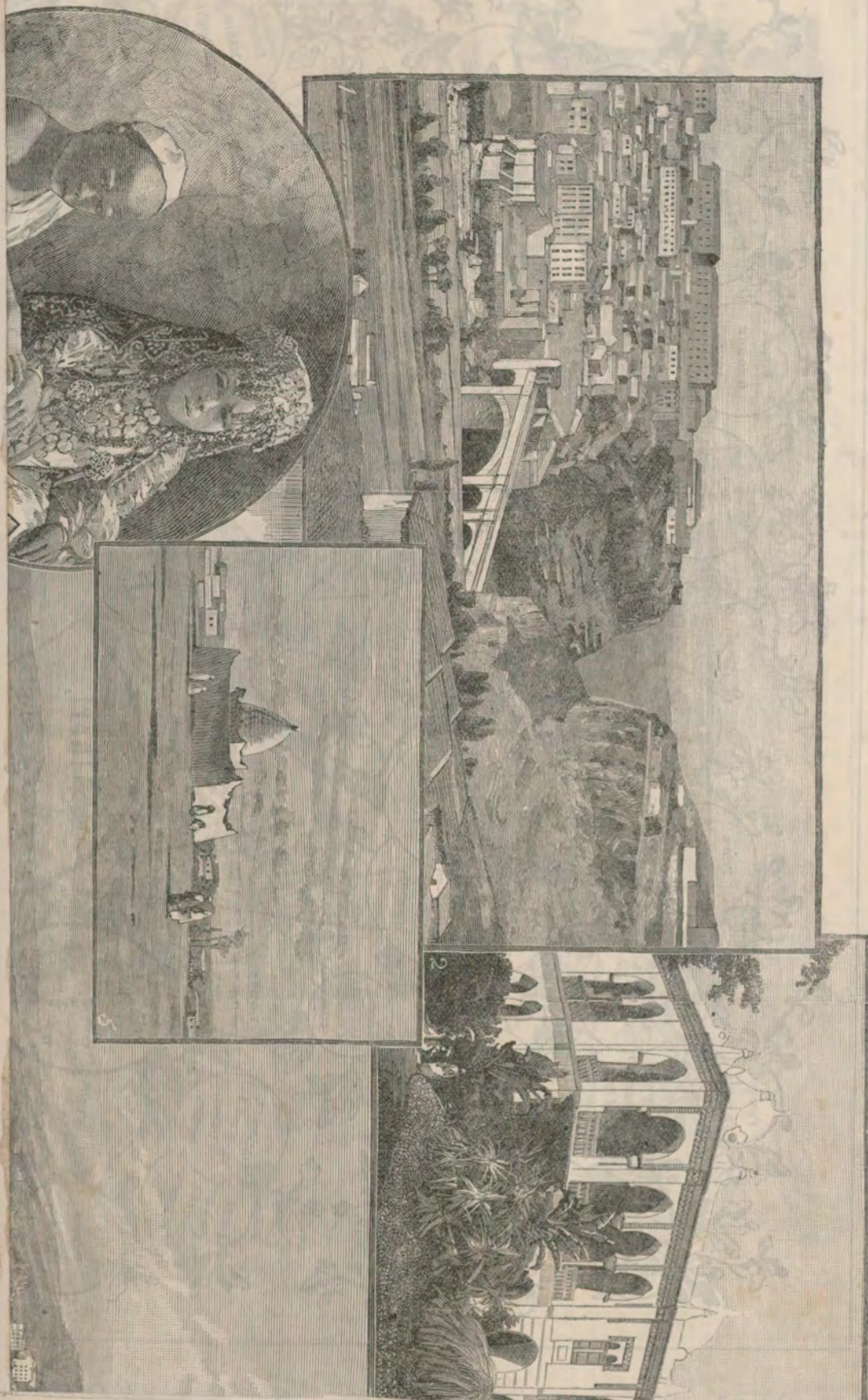
In anticipation William III has, for some Congress of the Dutch of reigning Princess Re born at the Emma Ada is likely to the minority wife, married daughter of died in June he married Victor of Highness H years of age

Holland Emperor Na father of Na State which United Dut into "the B in 1810, at the to the Fran Frederick of teenth cente tectors, of who became and underte people. The Belgium w lands" unde arrangement Belgium w has, never of the Neth popular use North Hol North Brab Drenthe, a Zuyder Ze and the El The late William II of Russia, possesses m Java, Suma Moluccas; America, wi States-Gene members de Chamber, of

The Great Treaty of separated fr passes to an of Duke / July 24, 18 as Duke of Count Palat Frederick, a daughter, Luxemburg quarter of a tion, with garrisoned military im and France. resolved to death of Ki

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Queen Victoria - Family & Connections



Handwritten notes:
 The illustration is a composite of three views of the town of Alexandria, Egypt, as seen from the sea. The top view shows the town and the bridge. The middle view shows a small boat. The bottom view shows a large building with a porch.

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300.—THE ILLUSTRATION

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 at Queenfield Print works*

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WINTER RESORTS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN :

1. Constantinople.

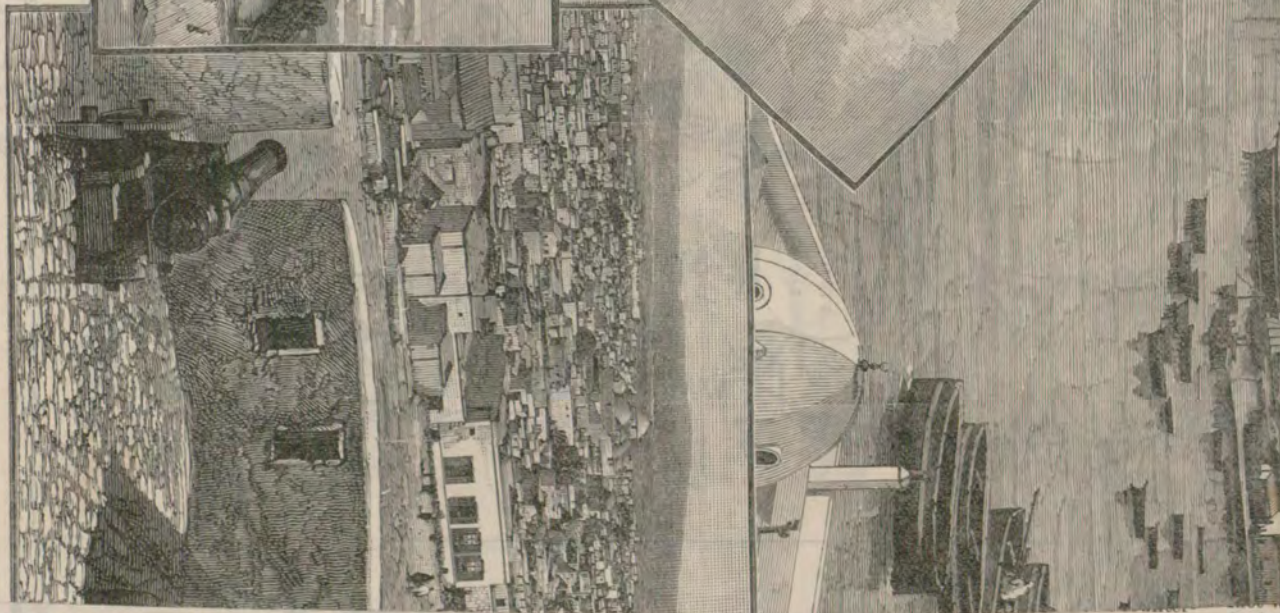
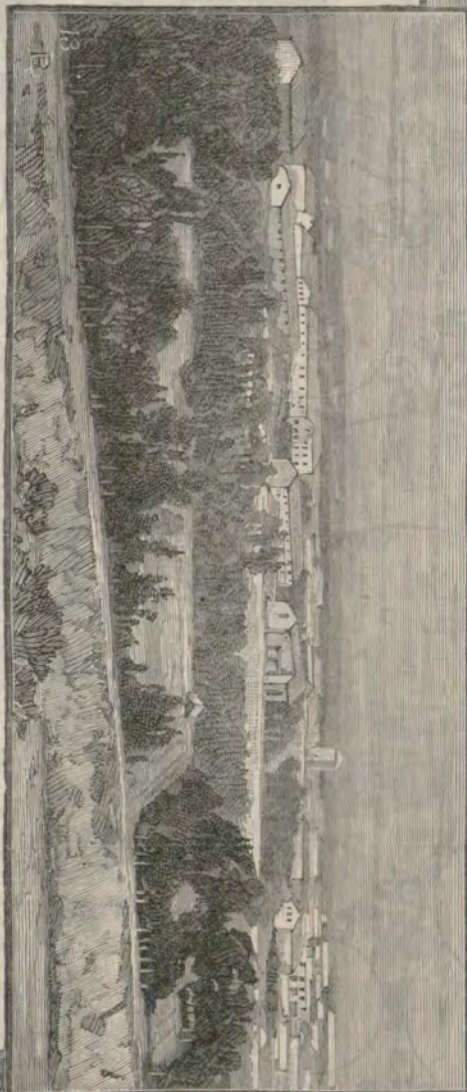
2. Governor's Palace, Algiers.

3. Interior of a Mosque.

4. Bay of Philippeville.

5. The Kouba of Bou-Saâda.

6. The Sidi el Hassem, at Tlemcen.



Mr. P. Mart
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Mr. James M
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Mr. W. Over
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Mr. J. G. V
Mr. E. B. W
Mr. Chas. W

part of this lady can be discovered—in Griselda; and there is no record that even Griselda stood finding fault with her literary compositions. It is a thing that, so far as I know, no woman has ever stood—and least of all from her husband.

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List of Newspapers delivered at Lulithgow Post office

1834

I. Edinburgh Newspapers

- 1 Weekly Journal
 Capt. Grant Greenpark
 Revd. Mr. Hutton Lulithgow
 Mr. D. J. Walker Brewer there
 Mr. John Dawson Distiller there
 Robt. Aitken Grocer there
 James Child Farmer Schiltree
 David Scott Farmer Hillhouse
 David Inglis Farmer East Mearns
 John Blair Farmer Braehead
 John Alexander Farmer Balvornie
 Mr. Brown Innkeeper Lulithgow

- James Brown Innkeeper there
 Peter Thomson Farmer Hang-
 -ingide.
 John Learmonth Farmer Kettlestone
 6. Observer
 Capt. McLean Bellside
 Mr. Napier Lulithgow
 Wm. Law Farmer there
 Red Lion Inn
 7. Edin. Eveng. Post
 Sir James Dalryell Bart.
 Mr. P. Graham Excise Clerk
 8. Patriot

2. Scottsman

- Provost Dawson Lulithgow
 David Shiels Draper there
 John Ferguson Publican there
 John Campbell Draper there

- James Steel Handreper Lulithgow
 Wm. Clark Lulithgow there
 Thomas Law Carrier there

3. Edin. Eveng. Courant

- Sir Jas. Dalryell Bart.
 Mr. Dawson of Bonytown
 Mr. Boyd Writer Lulithgow
 James Ross Barronstown Mains
 Robert Speeden Farmer Lulithgow

- 9. Evening Chronicle
 John Wilson Dep. Sh. Clerk
 John Brown Labourer Lulithgow
 William Kyselbarter Lulithgow

4. Caledonian Mercury

- Mr. Henderson Writer Lulithgow
 David Callender Shoemaker there
 Andrew Mickel Wright there

- 10. Glasgow Herald
 Revd. Mr. Smart Lulithgow
 Mr. A. New Grocer there
 11. Glasgow Courier
 Mr. Williamson Coll. of Excise
 12. Liberator
 Mrs. Watt Friarbank
 James Armour Messenger Lulithgow

5. Edinburgh Advertiser

- Revd. Mr. Bell
 Messrs. Niven & Waddie Lulithgow
 Mr. H. S. Paterson Banker there

And
 James Armour Messenger Lulithgow
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WITH LISTED WITH LONDON NEWS

Copy
List of Newspapers
delivered at Lindbury
Post Office.

1834

1888
Presented by Mr. John
Hughson, Town Clerk
Lindbury & James
Danon, Campordon
Victoria Australia

Mr. T. L. G.
Mr. J. G. V.
Mr. E. B. W.
Mr. Chas. V.

Norman Macleod



—Fiars—

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

AN ANCIENT INSTITUTION.

THE Fiars in Scotland, as most people know, is a very ancient institution—one of the old, original civil landmarks of the country, which dates back to somewhere about the 16th century. The Fiars day, too, has always been an occasion of more than usual interest to the landowner, and to the parish minister, whose weal or prosperity in times past was closely associated with the annual Court. To some extent the same thing holds still good, although from time to time many changes have been effected in the character and functions of the ancient institution. From historical data—and the history of the Fiars is exceedingly interesting—we find that the first attempt to fix the price of grain to meet the payment of ministers' stipends was made by an Act of James VI. in 1581. This

In reference to this subject, Adam Smith says—"The anomalies connected with the system of paying in kind gave rise in Scotland to the question of public fiars—a question which had rendered it sufficiently safe for the tenant, and much more convenient to the landlord, to convert, as they call it, grain rather on what should happen to be the fiars in each year than on any certain fixed prices." And again, the same writer informs us that landlords would sometimes stipulate that they should be at liberty to demand from the tenant an annual payment in kind or an equivalent sum of money. In the year 1808 it was enacted that ministers should no longer receive their stipend in kind, but in money as ascertained by the Fiars prices. Previous to that it would appear that they had been paid by the delivery of a quantity of victual equal to the teinds of the land. As we have said, however, reforms have from time to time been carried out until the present system was adopted.

SCOTSMAN

Verse in Holy Wilkes prayer
by Robie Burns.

"Oh, Thou who in the heaven dost dwell,
And, as it pleases best Thyself,
Sends one to heaven and ten to hell,
A' for thy glory,
And no for ony guid or ill
They've dune afore Thee!"

Death of BURNS.

Burns died on the 21st of July 1796, and John Lewars, his fellow officer, and the brother of Jessie Lewars, who nursed Burns in his last illness, helped the widow by writing the necessary letters to various friends. The letters given below (or rather copies of them) are all in the Edinburgh University Library. The first is to Mrs Dunlop, and it is pleasant to find that that lady had resumed her correspondence with the poet in time for him to appreciate her letter.

MADAM,—At the desire of Mrs Burns I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and at same time to inform you of the melancholy and much regretted event of Mr Burns's death. He expired on the morning of the 21st, after a long and severe illness. Your kind letter gave him great ease and satisfaction and was the last thing he was capable of perusing or understanding. The situation of his unfortunate widow and family of most promising boys, Mrs Dunlop's feelings and affection for them will much easier paint than I can possibly express, more particularly when Mrs Dunlop is informed that Mrs Burns's situation is such that she is expected to die daily. I am certain that a letter from Mrs Dunlop to Mrs Burns would be a very great consolation and her kind advice most thankfully received.—I am, with the greatest respect, your most obt. and very humble sermt.

JNO. LEWARS.

Dumfries, 23rd July 1796.

Scotsman 25th Jan'y
— 1893 —

THE LATE COLONEL DAWSON.



THE above is a portrait of the late Colonel Ramage Dawson of Ballado, who died last Monday morning at Preston Grange (residence of Lady Grant Suttie), where he had been paying a visit. The portrait is from a photo by Mr Marshall Wane.

X about last day of Dec/92

Queen Mary's Cradle
Lithgow Chronicle 22nd Dec/94

QUEEN MARY'S CRADLE.—In reference to the above subject, Mrs Wm. Clouston, Galt, Ontario, Canada, writes us as follows:—"I received a copy of your paper of October 20 from my friend, Miss Drummond, The Cross, from which I see a writer wishes to know about 'Queen Mary's Cradle.' I being a daughter of Mr Wm. Jamieson, I think I can give some information about it. The cradle was sold to the Antiquarian Society of Dunfermline between 50 and 60 years ago. There were at that time two old ladies (the Misses Bowes), who had charge of the Palace. Being friends of my father, they expressed a wish that my parents would take Mary's cradle and 'rock' the children in it. Accordingly my mother took it, and five of our family were 'rocked' in it. There were ten of a family altogether, but we were not all 'lulled' in the cradle. The old ladies died after a time, and then a niece of theirs came and took charge of the Palace. She ascertained that my father had the cradle, and she approached my parents to get possession of it, but my mother would not let her have it. Subsequently Miss M'Culloch wrote to a member of the Dunfermline Antiquarian Society, and one of the gentlemen came to Linlithgow and gave mother a handsome sum for it. I never knew of our having another cradle until it was gone. My father also had two of King James the Fifth's chairs. Of these he gave the best one to a friend in Edinburgh. The other, I think, must have been destroyed as it looked so much worn in the arms and back. We lived at one time in Regent Moray's house, but had to leave it when the jail was to be built there, and we also lived in the house from which Hamilton shot the Regent." Mrs Clouston further states in her letter that her mother died seven years ago. Had she been living fuller information might have been given. The writer says that seeing no one seemed to know where the cradle was she thought to give what information she possessed from memory, and she adds—"I do not remember of any weaver buying a cradle from my mother for she had none to sell."

Camperdown Chronicle
9 November 1891

The Australian Aborigines.

Our attention has been drawn to a ponderous work recently issued from the Government printing office, edited by Mr. Edward M. Curr, and entitled "The Australian Race, its origin, languages, customs, place of landing in Australia, and the routes by which it spread itself over that continent." In this work the writer takes it upon himself to criticise, unfavorably, the works of previous writers on a similar subject, and the *Argus* reviewing the work, states that Mr. Curr points out what he considers to be "a number of errors and mis-statements in Mr. James Dawson's work "Australian Aborigines." It ought to be generally known that Mr. Dawson obtained his information direct from the Aborigines, and from close observation and careful study for upwards of forty years. Mr. Curr's enquiries according to his own statement go back for fourteen or fifteen years, and without the same opportunities. The latter charges Mr. Dawson "with erring in accepting too readily the statements of the natives, and taking for gospel notes furnished by men who were not careful and accurate observers," and yet Mr. Curr acknowledges having "placed himself in communication with the several Governments, the press, and a number of stock-owners, and asked their assistance in the collection of materials for this work,—a compilation—which extends to four octavo volumes of 1670 pages, exclusive of the index, and accompanied with a map. In this work Mr. Curr denies the existence of chiefs. Mr. Dawson writes a chapter on chiefs in his work, which shows how minutely and carefully the author has gone into his subject, and as a proof that there were chiefs he found that chiefs and their wives always had distinguishing names when addressed, such as "Wung'it nan" and "Wang'in heea". We may also add that we know that in the preparation of his work, Mr. Dawson had the assistance of a lady who speaks several native languages with fluency, and had a perfect acquaintance with the manners, customs, and traditions of the aborigines. We append in full from Mr. Dawson's work "Australian Aborigines" the chapter on chiefs:—

"Every tribe has its chief, who is looked upon in the light of a father, and whose authority is supreme. He consults with the best men of the tribe, but when he announces his decision they dare not contradict or disobey him. Great respect is paid to the chiefs and their wives and families. They can command the services of everyone belonging to their tribe. As many as six young bachelors are obliged to wait on a chief, and eight young unmarried women on his wife; and as the children are of superior rank to the common people, they also have a number of attendants to wait on them. No one can address a chief or chieftess without being first spoken to, and then only by their titles as such, and not by personal names, or disrespectfully. Food and water, when brought to the camp, must be offered to them first, and reeds provided for each of the family to drink with; while the common people drink in the usual way. Should they fancy any article of dress, opossum rug, or weapon, it must be given without a murmur. If a chief leaves home for a short time he is always accompanied by a friend, and on his return is met by two men who conduct him to his wurra. At his approach everyone rises to receive him, and remains silent till he speaks; they then enquire where he has been, and converse with him freely. When

a tribe is moving from one part of the country to another, the chief, accompanied by a friend, precedes it, and obtains permission from the next chief to pass before his followers cross the boundary. When approaching a friendly camp the chief walks at the head of his tribe. If he is too old and infirm to take the lead, his nearest male relative or best friend does so. On his arrival with his family at the friendly camp, a comfortable wurra is immediately erected, and food, firewood, and attendance are provided during his visit. When he goes out to hunt, he and his friends are accompanied by several men to carry their game and protect them from enemies. A strange chief approaching a camp is met at a short distance by the chief, and invited to come and sit down; a fire is made for him, and then he is asked where he has come from, and what is his business. The succession to the chieftom is by inheritance. When a chief dies, the chiefs of the neighboring tribes accompanied by their attendants, assist at the funeral obsequies; and they appoint the best male friend of the deceased to take charge of the tribe, until the first great meeting after the expiry of one year, when the succession must be determined by the votes of the assembled chiefs alone. The eldest son is appointed, unless there is some good reason for setting him aside. If there are no sons, the deceased chief's eldest brother is entitled to succeed him, and the inheritance runs in the line of his family. Failing him, the inheritance devolves upon the other brothers, and their families, in succession. If the heir is weakly in body, or mentally unfitted to maintain the position of chief, which requires to be filled by a man of ability and bravery, and if he has a brother who is more eligible in the opinion of the tribe, or who aspires to the dignity, the elder brother must either yield, or fight the younger brother in single combat at the first great meeting for the supremacy. There is an impression among the aborigines that the second son of a chief is generally superior to his elder brother, and, if proved to be so in fight, the latter gives up his claim as a matter of custom, and the tribe accepts the conqueror as its head. Should the heir be a boy, his nearest male relative is appointed regent till he is initiated into manhood. If there is no heir, the chiefs of the neighboring tribes elect a successor from the deceased chief's tribe; but if their votes are divided between two candidates, the matter must be decided by these in single combat, which sometimes leads to the whole tribe quarrelling and fighting. As the tribe, however, cannot be divided, the result of the combat is accepted, and all are again friends."

We are pleased to observe in the *Argus* of the 28th inst., a letter from one of the very best authorities on the Aborigines, Mr. A. W. Howitt, agreeing with Mr. Dawson, and disagreeing with Mr. Curr, not only on the subject of chiefs, but on several other matters which he promises to deal with in a special memoir before long.

Death.

MANIFOLD—On the 26th inst., at Wiridgil, Camperdown, Marion, relict of the late John Manifold, of Parrumbete, aged 65 years.

The Funeral will leave Wiridgil at 12 30, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and the first portion of the funeral service will be conducted in St. Paul's Church at 2 o'clock.

"Camperdown Chronicle."

PUBLISHED

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1894.

ILLITERATE

VOIERS

From the 9th April 1891
to 24th June 1892

In England & Wales one
illiterate voted in every
county voters

In England one illiterate
voted in every sixty voters

In Scotland one illiterate
voted in every two hundred
and ten voters.

In Ireland one illiterate
voted in every eleven voters

Note—Fifty three out of the 64
illiterates were contributed
by Paisley

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE

JULY 20, 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

AN INCOME TAX.

(To the Editor).

SIR,—As it appears that there is a considerable amount of uncertainty regarding the fair application and the moral results of the proposed income tax, I trust that you will kindly allow me to state that while in the United States of America, in the years 1831-2, I had an opportunity of hearing public opinion in New York at a time when its revenue was derived chiefly from a tax on income, and was strongly condemned on the following grounds:—It was excessively inquisitorial, and if honestly responded to it exposed individuals to ruin, for if a fairly honest merchant was in monetary difficulties, but still able to carry on business if not pressed, the honourable declaration and exposure of his position in the published returns of income, which were eagerly scrutinised by creditors and others, usually led to his ruin. On the other hand, it tempted impecunious debtors of easy conscience to make false returns of their wealth. Hence the general condemnation in New York of an income tax, which favored rogues and ruined honest men, and the same result will follow in a tenfold degree the introduction into this colony at present of such an inquisitorial measure.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown. 19 July 1893

Scotsman 25 Jan. 1893

THE FIRST OF THE "SCOTSMAN."
JANUARY 25th, 1817.

On the 30th November 1816, a prospectus was issued for the appearance of a new weekly newspaper on Liberal lines. There was a general feeling that the Edinburgh newspapers were cold, unvaried, and spiritless; and accordingly the projectors of the Scotsman determined to introduce an independent organ to keep the public spirit from being extinguished, and to criticise public affairs firmly and fairly. The light of science was to be allowed to shine over its columns; and literary criticism was to be encouraged. In fact, the object was to "hold the mirror up to nature" in all lines. The editor professes to be a thorough patriot—attached to Scottish manners, scenery, and literature; but most of all is he attached to that regulated freedom which they enjoy as Scotsmen through their birthright as Britons. The Union was then the paramount idea.

After something more than a year's experience, the projectors of the Scotsman announced that they were able to state that they had not been disappointed in their appeal made to the public spirit of their countrymen, and on January 25, 1817, the first number of the Scotsman appeared at the price of 10d. (4d. of which being for the Government stamp.) It contained eight pages about 18 inches by 12. A single thistle adorned the centre of the headpiece, which also was beautifully unambitious. It adopted the precept of Junius—"This is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain." In fact, the doctrine of Bentham was at once advocated—the greatest good to the greatest number of the population. This important paper was ushered into life under peculiar circumstances, mentioned by the editor. A long, bloody, and expensive war had been concluded. The peace that opened upon this country, though hailed with rapture by all nations, had not yet brought its due fruits. Instead of healing the wounds which the war had inflicted, it exasperated many evils; for the nation began to sink under the diminished pressure of a peace establishment. The principles of civil liberty had not been long known or acted upon by the Continental nations; and the great twenty years' war that culminated in Waterloo was the effect of the sudden development of these principles. These furnished the key by which the great moral phenomena of the age were to be explained, and the editor gave a short view of their progress and development on the Continent of Europe, as a suitable introduction to his future speculations. This he did in a long leader of great lucidity, and independence.

BONNYTOUN ESTATE

RESIDENTIAL ESTATE ON LINLITHGOW
LOCH FOR SALE.

There will be EXPOSED for SALE by Public Roup, within Dowell's Rooms, 18 George Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th day of APRIL, 1893, at Two o'clock Afternoon (unless previously sold by Private Bargain),

REDUCED UPSET PRICE, £20,000.

The Beautiful Compact RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of BONNYTOUN, in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Linlithgow, 16 miles from Edinburgh and 21 miles from Glasgow, to and from both of which Cities there is an exceptionally good service of Fast Trains stopping at Linlithgow, besides an extensive service of Ordinary Trains, all as recently Advertised in the Scotsman and Glasgow Herald.

The Estate extends to upwards of 403 Imperial Acres, including 14 Acres of Plantation, and stretches for fully a mile from Linlithgow Loch on the south (to which it has a large frontage) to Bonnyton Hill on the north.

Bonnyton Farm is let on a 19 years' lease, at a rental of £900 per annum, but a temporary abatement in consequence of agricultural depression has been made of £100 per annum. There are two Fields adjoining the Mansion-House, let at a rental of £68 per annum, and the Mansion-House and Gardens, &c., if let, would yield £120 per annum.

The annual burdens average about £76.

The Lands are held of different Superiors at nominal Feu-duties, and the entries of heirs and singular successors are for the most part taxed.

For further particulars, and Plans of the Estate, apply to Messrs MACK & GRAVE, S.S.C., 1 Hanover Street, Edinburgh; JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., Solicitor, Linlithgow; or Messrs McALLUM & FLEMING, Writers, 100 West Campbell Street, Glasgow, who will exhibit the Title-Deeds and Articles of Roup.

The Scotsman was started by my Cousin Charles MacLaren the Geologist, and William Ritchie a Writer to the Signet, both of Edinburgh. They were urged, and substantially supported in their efforts to establish a liberal Newspaper by my Father Adam Dawson the proprietor of the Estate of Bonnyton, and afterwards by my brother Adam, then a Writer to the Signet. The paper was Edited by Charles MacLaren who was latterly assisted by Hugh Miller - the author of 'The Old Red Sandstone' - as Sub Editor.

When a boy from school I occasionally accompanied Charles MacLaren in his geological rambles among the Rocky Hills & Quarries.

Charles MacLaren's Mother was my Mother's Aunt and Sister of Mr Meikle (or McKell) Machine Maker Lasswade (Mid-lothian). Meikle invented the Thrashing Mill and introduced the Farmers from Holland about the year 1778 (see page 105). He also erected the Iron Railing round Hyde Park London.

James Dawson
1892

185 BIBLES—

Lithgow Gazette
18 February 1893

BIBLES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"J. de V." writing in the *Jewish Chronicle* on the "Bible" list in the British Museum Catalogue, revised and prepared for the press by Mr. Russell Martineau, an assistant-keeper of the department, says that the copious notes, which in some instances occupy a column for a single Bible, testify to the vast fund of bibliographical knowledge and research expended on the task. The volume deals with the books which contain both Old and New Testaments, and consists of 243 columns, concerning considerably more than 3,000 Bibles in 102 languages. The place of honour is occupied by a volume printed as late as 1740; but, as it is the only Bible in the Museum containing both the Old and the New Testaments in their original languages, there was no alternative but to place it at the head of the list. We then come to the Polyglot Bibles, ranging from 1514 to 1688. Among these are some very fine copies of the Montanus Bible, printed at the end of the 16th century, in Hebrew, Chaldaic, Greek, and Latin; one of these, in eight volumes, and on vellum, has at the beginning a leaf dated 1571, shewing that it was presented by Philip II. of Spain to the Duke of Alva in recognition of his services in the Netherlands. The first Latin Bible is one printed by Gutenberg at Mentz about 1452, and is commonly known as the Mazarin Bible, the copy which first attracted the notice of bibliographers, having been discovered among the books of Cardinal Mazarin. Of English Bibles there are about 1,100. The earliest, date 1535, is Miles Coverdale's translation; it was printed abroad, but it is not known with certainty where. The first complete edition of Luther's translation is that of 1534; a copy of the edition of 1541 contains his own manuscript notes. A remarkably fine copy on vellum bears the date of 1558, and probably belonged to Augustus, Elector of Saxony; each volume contains, as frontispiece, a portrait of the Prince, and has the title-pages, illustrations, and initials richly illuminated and coloured. To a German Bible of 1763, printed in America, the cataloguer has appended the following terse but highly suggestive foot-note: "Nearly the whole impression was used to make cartridges in the American War." Of French and Dutch Bibles there are only 150 each, the earliest dates being 1477 and 1510 respectively. After these there still remains Bibles in more than 90 languages, the mere names of which would puzzle even learned geographers.

Camperdown Chronicle
15 May 1890

LORD HOPETOUN AND HEATHEN MISSIONS.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—In answer to your judicious remarks on the common sense views His Excellency gave utterance to at the laying the foundation stone of that grand institution in Collingwood, "Home for Destitute Children," I anticipated that there would be no scarcity of criticisms condemning his lordship's recommendations "to set our own house in order before we looked to our neighbours," or in the words of an "authority," often preached but seldom observed, and to which I will take the liberty of directing the attention of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lismore, in the fifth verse of the seventh chapter of Mat-hew. "First cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou shalt see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye." Therefore I say, and agree with numerous persons I have spoken to, that while myriads of destitute and uncared for children exist in this colony, and with such institutions as the Home of Hope requiring support, not one farthing should be spent on missions to savage nations,—

Yours, &c.
JAMES DAWSON,
Local Guardian of Aborigines.
Camperdown.

M^r. Dawson } March 1884
S^s. Ballaerat }



A Scotchman bold on board
was he

Preferred strong whiskey to weak
Sea

Brought up on this from infancy

That's why he's lived so long & see

Studying the races of Man-kind

He has left all other men behind

So whiskey ~~that~~ must improve the
mind

For Dawson proves that so far he

Has never yet got drunk on Sea

So Ladies all look after him

For he is full of Frisky Whim.

Port Fairy

186

188

Extracts from a letter written by Captain Alex^r
Campbell in 1884 to Mr Emery of Port Fairy.

" Captain Michart of the cutter Fairy told me
" he called the Bay Port Fairy after the name
" of his vessel. I met him in 1838.

" In 1835 Captain Scott and Mr Penny sent
" a party down there to whale, but I
" think they did not succeed.

" In 1836 Captain John Mills and his brother
" Charles went there to whale.

" In the end of 1836 I went to Port Fairy
" with Captain J. Mills in the "Whistle" and
" we took four bullocks for bark stripping which
" after four years work were taken back to
" Tasmania with four more and sold for
" eighteen pounds each. Captain Griffiths &
" a man named McHain, Carpenter Thompson,
" and a boat builder, built the first house on
" the Island with up stairs rooms and also a
" large place for the men, boat sheds, cooperage &c.
" The first whales were cut in by the Schooner
" Elizabeth on her way to Launceston from
" Portland where she had been with supplies
" to Captain Griffiths' father.

" - Mr Cox and family lived in a house built
" by Johnathan Griffiths on the main land
" by his own men and for his own use.

" - I built a three roomed cottage in 1840.

" - John Murphy brought over sheep from Tasmania
" in 1837 for Griffiths & Cousinly - a great many
" were lost from drinking salt water and by
" Wild Dogs.

" - Portland was settled in 1831-2 by whalers
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" Under the charge of Captain Dutton. I was
" asked to go there in 1832 but preferred to go
" Specimen whaling.

- From 1836 to 51 I was well acquainted with
all that took place but was in Melbourne
when the Natives took the sheep away and
some of the Natives were killed. I was always
on good terms with the Natives one of whom
saved my life, they were very numerous
but those near the coast not troublesome
but friendly, it was the Mount Rouse Natives
who destroyed several hundred sheep in
1841. When the Port Fairy Company
failed in 1842 (Campbell Giffels & Co.)
An John Cox came down from the bank
and bought house and store and acted
for the Creditors; he was down in 1839
when Sir Richard Dry, Wallerawang, Dr
Laudale, John Cox, M Connolly and
myself and men came overland to Melbourne
by Wedges Station I think where Hamilton
is now.

Yours respectfully
Signed Alexander Campbell

Memo by Mr Bennett. Dr Laudale above referred to
and Mr John Manifold were fellow passengers of
mine from England where they had been on a visit
to Tasmania in the ship. Aden in 1843. The other
then came on to Sydney. I came out first in
1833 and this was my second voyage from
England.

Signed Rich^d Bennett
3th Sept 1888

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THE CAMPERDOWN

CHRONICLE,

OCTOBER 12, 1893.

VISITORS to the local museum always express agreeable surprise at the skill displayed by Mr. James Dawson, both in the general arrangement and the preservation and pose of the animals, and birds, etc. Mr. Dawson has recently added a case containing a fox, a squirrel, an otter, and a badger, all procured in Scotland. The otter was shot by Mr. Dawson himself, over 60 years since and so well has this specimen of a rare variety been preserved that one could easily imagine it had been shot but yesterday. It is a splendid specimen, while the fox and badger give the visitor the impression that he has just come upon the animals in their native haunts.

OCTOBER 14,

(To the Editor).

Dear Sir,—As you have kindly taken notice in your to-day's issue, of the addition of a fox, a badger, and an otter, I recently made to the collection of natural history specimens in the museum, and as there are circumstances connected with the otter which may interest naturalists, I may mention that while living in the neighbourhood of Linlithgow Loch, Scotland, over sixty years since, I was informed by a friend that an otter had recently been seen in the evening, after sunset, swimming and fishing in the Loch, near his garden. Determined to have for my museum an animal so rarely seen in the neighbourhood, I took up a position behind a willow tree close to the water, with my American pea-rifle in hand, and just when the sun disappeared behind the Highland hills, up popped the otter's head above the water, about twenty yards off, and while he looked around I had barely time to take aim, and instantly on firing he ducked his head and went down, all but the point of the tail, which wagged above the water for some time, and then disappeared. I then procured a boat, and with a tanner's long-handled cleek I raked the bottom, and at the spot where the tail disappeared I felt something which required a strong pull, when up came a dead otter with the large root of a reed firmly grasped by his teeth, and on examining my prize I found a splendid specimen, with a mortal wound in his neck. I may mention that about fifty years after shooting and preserving such a very fine specimen, and while standing at the Linlithgow station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, I met a gamekeeper, who had some otter hounds, and I asked him where he expected to get otters, "not here," he remarked, for he was informed "that a sportsman named James Dawson, who lived in yonder house on the other side of the Loch, always shot them." He was quite surprised when I told him that the last otter killed in the Loch was by myself upwards of fifty years previously.—Yours &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, October 12th.

To —
Stuff dried Skins

The Taxidermist of the Public Museum in Melbourne in reply to James Dawson advises that the skin of the Hedge-hog be soaked in a solution of Alum and Salt. viz,
"Take two quarts of water, one quarter pound of alum, one ounce of salt; let the skin remain in solution till quite soft — about two days.

"Wm. G. Simons
"National Museum
"Melbourne 15th Dec 1893

ODD FACTS ABOUT NUMBER NINE.

Most of us think numbers are the stupidest things in the world. But there are some rather curious facts and fancies connected with them. The number nine is, perhaps, the first as regards such experiments, although number seven is more prominent in literature and history. The odd thing about number nine is that when you once use it you can't get rid of it. It will turn up again no matter what you do to put it "down and out." Some wise men once tried all sorts of tricks with it, and found out this strange fact in regard to it. All through the multiplication table the product of nine comes nine. No matter what you multiply with, or how many times you repeat or change the figures, the result is always the same. For instance, twice nine—18; add 8 and 1, and you have 9. Three times nine—27; 2 and 7 make 9 again. Go on till you try eleven times nine—99. This seems to bring an exception. But add the digits—9 and 9 make 18; and again, 1 and 8 make 9. Go on to an interminable extent, and the thing continues. Take any number at random. For example, 450 times 9=4050, and the digits, added, make 9 once more. Take 6000 times 9=54,000, and again you have 5 and 4. A French scholar tells us another queer fact about this number nine. Take any row of figures, reverse their order, and subtract the less from the greater—the total will certainly be always nine or a multiple of nine. For example, take 5071—1705=3366. Add these digits and you have 18—and 1 and 8 make the familiar 9. You have the same result no matter how you raise the numbers by squares or cubes. One more way is shown by which number nine shows its strange powers. Write down any number you please, add its digits, and then subtract the sum of said digits from the original numbers. No matter what numbers you start with, the sum of the digits in the answer will be 9. Try these experiments and you will be delighted with the exact manner in which they prove the statements. Some quaint puzzles have been made based on these fixed principles.

The Lanark Oil Company's Shale
From which the undermentioned products
are obtained—

- Sulphate of Ammonia.
- Gasoline, or Liquid Gas.
- Naptha, or Shale Spirit.
- Burning Oil, or Kerosine.
- Mineral Colza Oil for Light houses.
- Lubricating Oil for Machinery.
- Paraffin Wax for Candles and other purposes.
- Oil for Gas making and Grease.
- Coke.

Butter, but not mentioned in the above, which was furnished by Mr Peter Dow the Manager to James Dawson in Scotland.

**CAMPERDOWN
CHRONICLE,
JANUARY 18, 1894.**

CURRENT TOPICS.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Hopetoun, and the Misses Manifold and Taylor, paid a visit to the Camperdown Mechanics' Institute and Museum yesterday morning. Mr. James Dawson took the party in hand and showed them through the museum, where the excellent collection of animals elicited warm encomiums. The collection was commenced by Mr. Dawson shortly after his arrival in the colony. The first of it—a platypus—was stuffed as early as 1841, and Mr. Dawson, who made the formation of his museum his hobby, has continued to add to it from time to time ever since. As is well known it was through his representations some three years ago that the rooms on the upper story of the buildings which are now used for the museum were built by means of a Government grant. He has a number of specimens now in hand, and when these are completed, he intends handing the whole collection over to the trustees of the Mechanics Institute. A visitors book to be kept in connection with the museum was initiated yesterday, when His Excellency and Lady Hopetoun affixed their names at the head of the first page. This book thus commenced so well should prove in after years to be one of the most interesting records in connection with the institution. The vice-regal party concluded by ascending the small ladder leading to the roof of the building where a good view of the town with its picturesque environs was obtained. His Excellency and Lady Hopetoun, who were attired for riding, departed by the midday train for Mortlake, whence they intended riding to the estate of Mr. De Little, Caramut, where a few days will be spent. They then proceed to Terrinallum.

**Brown Coal
in Gippsland**

Mr. Howitt, the Secretary for Mines, stated on Tuesday to the Premier that the deposit of brown coal in Gippsland was 40 miles long and 20 miles wide, with a depth of 800 feet—this is the largest deposit in the world.

**THE CAMPERDOWN
CHRONICLE,
JANUARY 23, 1894.**

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

**INJUSTICE TO SCOTLAND AND
IRELAND.**

(To the Editor).

SIR,—As the opinions of some of the educated public have now been published by several of the Melbourne newspapers regarding the colonial pronunciation of the leading language of Great Britain, I now hope by favour of your columns to draw the attention of the public, and more especially the conductors of Melbourne daily newspapers, to the gross and apparently wilfully incorrect application in the leading articles of the term "English" to matters purely "British," such as "English Government," "English Parliament," "English Fleet," "English Army," &c., while no such things exist, and to express my opinion that, before these egotistical Melbourne managers and editors give so much countenance and space to the improvement of our colonial language, they should look to the mote in their own eyes and strenuously avoid using terms they must know to be incorrect and distasteful to all honourable colonists and loyal Scotsmen.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, 22nd January, 1894.

**CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE
FEBRUARY 3,**

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

**INJUSTICE TO SCOTLAND AND
IRELAND.**

(To the Editor)

SIR,—Many thanks for publishing my letter on "Injustice to Scotland and Ireland," and thanks to Mr. James Millar—a loyal Irishman—and also to W.D.M., for backing my opinion of the incorrectness of the Melbourne Press, in applying the term English to the British Government, the British Army, and the British Fleet, &c. And I am much indebted to you for publishing the letter on the same subject by "Englishman," who seems to consider "if ninety-nine people out of a hundred, including Scotsmen, will say English Parliament &c., surely under the circumstances this is sufficient to justify the Melbourne newspapers," that is to use a term which every honest and honourably conducted newspaper must know is incorrect—remarkable reasoning to be sure—and this is followed by another remark by Englishman still more remarkable, that "if Scotland held the position in the empire which England holds, the probability is we should hear of people talking of the Scotch Parliament, and the Scotch fleet, and then the English people would have a grievance." Does not "Englishman" thus state a case against himself? Yet he has the assurance to charge Scotsmen with querulousness, and advises them to be content to yield ungrudgingly to England the position which her superiority has won for her, not on the battlefield of Bannockburn, but by dishonourable repudiation of the Treaty of Union, wherein the English,

I am very sorry to say, were supported by a lot of renegade titled Scotsmen, many of whose descendants now win under the stigma of their ancestors having been bought over by English gold. Now for the information of the managers and editors of Melbourne newspapers, I trust Sir, that you will favor them with the publication of the following extracts from the Treaty of Union between Scotland and England. Article 1 provides—"That the two kingdoms of Scotland and England shall upon the first day of May next (1707), and for ever after, be united in one kingdom under the name of Great Britain." Article 3 provides—"That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be styled the Parliament of Great Britain." Article 4 provides for "free intercourse with the United Kingdom of Great Britain." Can any treaty be plainer? Yet some of the Melbourne newspapers, too rich and independent to be affected by public opinion, and managed by hired servants with comfortable pay, doggedly indulge in the use of terms, not only glaringly incorrect, but calculated to insult Scottish colonists. If otherwise, and mean no offence to the Scots, they should give these terms up, and fulfil the boast of being "in the place where it is demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore speak the truth, impugn it whose list." Since writing the foregoing I have received from a friend in Scotland a printed copy of a letter dated Edinburgh 24th November, addressed by the honorary secretary of the "Scottish Home Rule Association, Edinburgh" to the Prince of Wales, accusing His Royal Highness of presiding at a lecture in the Imperial Institute, in which "language was used bristling with insult to Scotland, and requesting his influence to correct the abuse." Through his secretary the Prince replied that "the lecturer had no intention of casting any reflection on Scotland, or ignoring the great services which the inhabitants of that country have undeniably rendered towards the creation of this Empire." On the 28th the honorary secretary of the Scottish Association acknowledged receipt of the explanation, but pointed out to the Prince, "that it is recorded in the public press, that the lecturer constantly used the term "England" instead instead of "Britain," "Scotland" appearing so insignificant in his eyes, as to be entirely overlooked. In justice to the Prince, it is mentioned that "he has no sympathy with such language." As I am on the subject of the misapplication of terms, and carelessness in their use, I may mention that in reply to a letter I some time since wrote to the Earl of Roseberry Lord-Lieutenant of my native country, and now Secretary of State for foreign affairs, on his application at a large meeting in Scotland, of the term English to a matter chiefly Scottish, his Lordship at once and freely wrote to me, and acknowledged his error. Enough for the present, and with an apology for this long letter.—Yours &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

Scott-street, Camperdown, February 1.

**Dundee Journal
12 Decr 1896**

**DEATH OF THE GRETNA GREEN
"PRIEST."**

The death is announced at Greta Green of the well-known blacksmith familiarly known as the "Greta Green Priest," who for half a century or more performed the ceremony of tying the nuptial knot in the runaway marriages at the Border village.

190
194

Copy of Deed of presentation of Six hundred pounds Sterling, to establish a "Mrs Margaret Dawson Hatcheson Coal Fund," for the supply of Winters Coals to the Poor and Needy in the parish of Lintithgow Scotland. 18-89

I, James Dawson, Esquire, presently residing at Comperdown, in the Colony of Victoria Australia, a Native of Scotland and son of the late Adam Dawson (primus) Esquire of Bonnytown in the County of Lintithgow, Considering that my late sister, Mrs Margaret Dawson or Hatcheson had for many years previous to her death, been in the habit of distributing annually a quantity of Coals to the poor and needy people in the Parish of Lintithgow, and that I having succeeded to the residue of my good Sisters means, I feel it to be a duty to her Memory to make provision for continuing the distribution for the future, as I myself have continued to do since my said Sisters death and with this view, I therefore do hereby assign, transfer, convey and make over to and in favour of William Horn Henderson Writer Lintithgow Scotland, Mrs Wm H. Henderson Wife of Wm Horn Henderson Lintithgow, George Hunter Doctor of Medicine Lintithgow Scotland, Agnes Hunter wife of said George Hunter Lintithgow, Euphonia Dawson of Green Park Lintithgow Widow of the late John Dawson Distiller Lintithgow, Agnes Slate Lintithgow Grand-daughter of the first Adam Dawson of Bonnytown, John Ferguson Town Clerk of Lintithgow Scotland, and the acceptors or acceptor, survivor and last survivor of them, and to any person or persons to be appointed by them, providing always that such named Trustees shall be of the Protestant Religion, whom all failing them to and in favour of the Minister and Kirk Session of the parish of Lintithgow for the time being and their successors in office, but that in trust always as aforesaid. All and whole the sum of Six hundred pounds Sterling, part of the moneys lying at my credit with the Branch Office Lintithgow of the Commercial Bank of Scotland (Limited),

James Dawson

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(Limited) and for which sum I have of even date here-
with granted a cheque upon my account with the
said Bank, which sum shall be accepted by my
said Trustees as in Trust only, and to be held by them
for the ends, uses and purposes following, viz. First.

The said trust fund shall be called and known as
The Mrs Margaret Hutcheson Coal Fund, and shall
be invested, established, held and administered on
Mortgage, Government security or other security by law
available for the investment of Trust Funds, and
the same shall be established held and administered
apart, distinct, and separate from every other fund and
charity whatever; and shall not be subject to amal-
gamation by Act of Parliament or by the Voluntary
Act of my Trustees with any other charitable fund
or institution whatever. Second My Trustees shall
out of the annual income and proceeds of the
Trust fund, defray any costs or charges that they
may incur in reference thereto, and shall annually
at such periods during winter as they may think
expedient, use and employ the balance of the free
income of the Trust fund in the purchase of Coals
or other fuel, and shall cause the coals or other
description of fuel be distributed to such poor or
needy persons resident in or natives of the Parish
of Linlithgow as they in the exercise of their own
discretion may select; and with reference to such
distribution, and without imposing any obligation
on my Trustees or fettering them in any way in
the exercise of their own discretion, I would re-
commend them to give a preference to such widows
as are natives of the parish or are widows of natives,
and who may be considered by my Trustees to be
poor deserving and needy; and also that the

James Dawson

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quantities of coals or fuel should not exceed one
 ton to each person unless in exceptional circumstances;
 and further that the distribution should be made
 without regard to the religious persuasion of the
 recipients, and in such a manner as to benefit the
 poor deserving and needy of the parish to a reason-
 able extent in proportion to the poor and needy
 connected with each religious body in the town, or
 who belong to no religious denomination whatever.
Lastly. So far as not inconsistent with these
 presents I do hereby confer on my Trustees the
 whole powers duties and immunities appertaining
 to gratuitous Trustees by the Law of Scotland for
 the time being including the investment of the
 said Fund on mortgage or on such security as the
 law allows, and I consent to the registration here-
 of for preservation. Notwithstanding any thing
 hereafter contained I reserve to myself for five
 years the right of resuming the sole control of the
 Fund if at any time during that period I have
 reason to be dissatisfied with the management.

In witness whereof these presents written on this
 and the two preceding pages with my own hand
 are subscribed by me at Campdown aforesaid on
 the First day of October Eighteen Hundred and eighty-
 nine years before these witnesses

James Dawson

David Hamilton
 Trust Secretary
 Campdown Victoria

Herbert Alexander King
 Trust Engineer
 Campdown Victoria

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CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

MARCH 15, 1894.

A TIME-BELL FOR CAMPERDOWN. (To the Editor.)

Sir,—It has for long occurred to me that now-a-days, when our temporal affairs are greatly regulated by Observatory time, there is awaiting in Camperdown some means of communicating it daily to the public in a way not to be mistaken, such as by three or four tolls of a bell, which if erected on the top of the Post Office could be sounded by the telegraph clerk on receipt by wire of one o'clock time from the Government Observatory. In furtherance of such a convenience I wrote to Mr. Treasurer G. D. Carter, stating my proposal, and if the Government would give an assurance that it would be incumbent on the postmasters to attend to time-bells I would endeavour by public subscription to have one erected in Camperdown, and in such a way that it would not interfere with the telegraph operator, who would require to give only two or three tugs to the bell rope immediately on receipt of telegram. In reply I received the following letter:—Treasurer 12th inst.—Dear Sir—I am directed by Mr. Treasurer Carter to inform you that he has communicated with the Acting-Postmaster-General in regard to your suggestion that a time bell be erected at the Post and Telegraph Office, Camperdown, and Mr. Abbott thinks it very desirable that it should be acted upon. I am to say further, that, provided the townspeople supply the bell the Postal Department will issue instructions that it shall be rung by the staff at the Post and Telegraph Office named at 1 p.m. daily.—Yours faithfully, FRANCIS SHORT, Private Secretary." Having received such assurance of approbation and support from the Treasury and Post Office Departments, I trust that you will kindly give publicity to this proposal, and as every person in Camperdown will be benefited, surely there will be no difficulty in raising ten or twelve pounds to meet the outlay.—Yours, &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

P.S.—In Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, a cannon in charge of the garrison is fired every day at one o'clock by wire from Greenwich Observatory, a distance of about four hundred miles.

IN order that the residents of Camperdown might enjoy the advantage, which they at present have not, of knowing exactly what is the correct observatory time, Mr. James Dawson has been giving effect to a project to provide a time bell for the town. With what object he wrote to the Treasurer, Mr. G. D. Carter, bringing the matter under his notice, and a reply was received that the Post Office officials would be instructed to ring the bell if it were provided by the townspeople. To do this it is estimated would require about £10 or £12, and a fair proportion of that amount has already been promised. In our correspondence columns Mr. Dawson explains his project, and invites subscriptions from those willing to further it. We shall be pleased to receive contributions at this office on his behalf.

Lord & Lady Hopetouns Visit to Museum 17th Jan 7. 1894

SOCIAL NOTES.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Hopetoun and the Misses Manifold and Taylor, were driven to the various points of interest in and around Camperdown on Wednesday, January 17. Amongst other places, they visited the museum, which, under the care of Mr. James Dawson, has become one of the most complete collections of Australian animals and birds to be found outside Melbourne. His Excellency and party were shown over the premises by Mr. Dawson, a well-known pioneer of the district, who, despite his 84 years (over 50 of which have been spent in the colonies), is still hale and hearty. The vice-regal party left Mortlake by the mid-day train, whence they rode to the estate of Mr. De Little at Caramut, where a few days will be spent.

Dr Hunter 14 June /94 Prescription for Eyes

Ictio Acid Boric ʒviii (Saturated) To be diluted with an equal quantity of boiling water, to be used as an eye lotion morning and evening S.M.

Lady Hopetoun Camperdown Chron. JULY 28, 1894.

MR. James Dawson, who is an old friend of the house of His Excellency the Governor in Scotland, recently forwarded a letter of sympathy with the Countess of Hopetoun in her recent accident. Yesterday a reply was received from His Excellency in which he thanked Mr. Dawson for his kind letter, and stated that the Countess was getting on very well, and also that he had every reason to believe she would not permanently suffer from her injuries. He concluded his letter with an expression of pleasure at the prospect of the Countess and himself being neighbours of Mr. Dawson's during the coming summer.

RELIGION AND COMMERCIAL SWINDLES.—Presiding at the annual public meeting of the Glasgow Congregational Union on Monday, Mr. W. Jacks, M.P., said that during the past thirty years he had followed the divorce between religion and commercial morality, and all the great swindles during that period—such as the Glasgow Bank and the Liberator crashes—and all the great instances of dishonesty on a large scale, bringing disgrace upon the commercial reputation of Britain and disaster to untold thousands, were chiefly led and guided and perpetrated by men who made a loud profession of religion, and who were stoops in the kirk. A number of other addresses were given.

Fly Paper

THREE RECIPES FOR FLY PAPERS.—A very good one is linseed oil thickened with resin. Another three parts of resin, four parts of rapeseed oil. Or boil to a thick paste 1lb of resin, 3½oz of treacle, and the same of linseed oil.

Chronicle 9 May 1895

THE CAMPERDOWN MUSEUM.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

AN excellent indication of the jealous care with which the Attorney-General guards the interests of his profession is afforded in a correspondence between him and Mr. James Dawson with respect to the Camperdown Museum. In connection with the affairs of the Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Dawson was afraid that his collection of natural history specimens (which he has not yet handed over to the public of this district), might be seized by the mortgagee in part payment of his loan on the institution, and he resolved to place the question of its liability before the Attorney-General, which he did with a description of its origin and history, and requesting his opinion as a Government official. To his application he received the following reply from the Crown Law Offices:—

"JAMES DAWSON, Esq.—Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th inst, seeking the the Attorney-General's opinion in regard to your natural history specimens in the Mechanics' Institute, Camperdown, which building has been mortgaged by the trustees, and in reply to inform you that the question asked is one for private legal advice, and is altogether outside his functions as Attorney-General.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant—N. P. AKEHURST."

To this Mr. Dawson replied as follows:—

"Scott-street, Camperdown.—To the Honourable Isaac Isaacs, Attorney-General.—Sir,—In answer to my letter of the 14th inst, to you regarding my collection of stuffed animals in the Mechanics' Institute, Camperdown, I received a reply from your office, with a very incomprehensible signature, which signature should—pro bono publico—have a translation in Roman characters attached to it. I must now apologise for having asked your opinion on a point of law without enclosing in my letter at same time a fee of 6s 8d worth of penny postage stamps, which amount, considering the cruel reduction of the salaries and miserable pay of officers in your and other Government departments, would have been a God-send to you. But I will remember next time, even although your opinion may be dear at that price.—I am your's truly, JAMES DAWSON."

Up to the present Mr. Dawson has received no encouragement to fulfil his offer.

Earl of Hopetoun Arrived at Hopetoun House on 10th May 1895 after absence of between five & 6 years in the Colony of Victoria See opposite page

His I panied Misses I to the tute an Mr. Ja in hand museum ef aniu The col Dawson the eo platypu and M formati hobby, from ti well kr sentatio the roo buildin museun Govern of spec these a ing th trustee A visit tion w vesterd Lady I at th This b should of the nection vice-re ing the of the the to virona lency were by th whence estate where a then p

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We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE JURY SYSTEM.
(To the Editor).

SIR,—I perfectly agree with the leading article in your issue of this morning on "Trial by Jury," and I may well say, in the absurdity of leaving it to the judgment, or what may be properly termed the votes, of a dozen men, chosen from the common herd, to decide a case of life and death, with the probability that not one half of them can spell their own names. As a celebrated instance of the uncertainty of trial by jury, I witnessed in the Supreme Court of the city of Edinburgh, the trial of Madeline Smith on a charge of poisoning her paramour L'Angelier, but in consequence of some of the jurymen having resolved before the trial, that despite the clearest evidence of her guilt, they would not vote for the condemnation of a woman, she escaped the gallows. The fury of the populace was so threatening, that the authorities had to smuggle her out by the back door of the Court-house, and send her off to Glasgow under the care of the police. When I was last in Scotland, the system of trial most in favour was by sheriffs, or their substitutes in each county, not "Justices of the Peace," but officers trained to the law. And there was also in each county a public prosecutor called the procurator fiscal, who acts under the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and makes preliminary inquiries as to crimes committed in his district and takes proceedings accordingly. It may not be out of place to remark that many Scotsmen, accustomed to the laws regulating these matters in Scotland, are astonished to find in this colony legal proceedings taken by the policeman of the locality, instead of by a trained officer and lawyer, such as the "Procurator Fiscal."—Yours, &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, 8th March.

King Barak

A "ROYAL" MARRIAGE IN GIPPSLAND.

1895 — 19 June — SALE, SATURDAY.

This afternoon, at the Ramahyuck Mission Station, the aboriginal King Barak, chief of the Yarra or Melbourne tribe, and by native right and title King of Melbourne, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony according to the laws of the country, to a native woman, a widow. The ceremony, which caused no little excitement at Ramahyuck, was performed by the Rev. F. A. Hagenauer, and the witnesses to the ceremony were blacks from the station, who signed the necessary documents in the usual way.

King Barak, who is the only survivor of his tribe, is a very intelligent man. He was present at the landing of Batman, and was on friendly terms with both Batman and Fawcner, and, in fact, was always on friendly terms with the white men. His father was chief of the tribe before him, and at the time of Batman's landing King Barak was only a boy, but he remembers the incident well.

The aborigines of Coranderrk, where King Barak has a very nice house, to which he will take his bride, are making great preparations to suitably receive him, and there will be great rejoicings on his arrival.

The new queen was a widow with one daughter, and when the ceremony was over the bride wept. On being asked the cause of the tears she replied, "One has to weep when one gets married."

On Tuesday morning the couple will leave by the first train for Coranderrk. The party, according to the pass franking them on the railways, will consist of "King Barak, his queen, and her daughter the princess, with royal attendant, Charley Foster."

WARRNAMBOOL ECHO,

OCTOBER 20, 1892

ABORIGINES OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECHO.)

SIR.—A friend lately directed my notice to an article in your issue of the 1st instant, entitled "The Aborigines of the Western District, their Religion, Laws and Poetry" by Mr. E. H. Dunlop, and remarked to me that portions of it were evidently copied from book "Dawson's Australian Aborigines" without any acknowledgement or indication of the source of the writer's information.

On reading the article I was very much astonished to find my friend's remarks corroborated almost to the letter, but still more so to think that any educated person should venture to publish and take the credit of other people's writings. This instance of disregard for the laws of literature, is of a piece, but not quite so bad, as that of a Melbourne writer on the aborigines, giving in his "work" a horrible account of the torturing to death of the feeble old people of the tribes, by their own relatives and friends, and by "note" at the foot of the page in his book attributing the information to "Dawson's Australian Aborigines," wherein no such statement exists. Thanking you in anticipation. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES DAWSON,

Local guardian of aborigines,

Camperdown, 18th Oct., 1892.

[Mr Dawson should have received credit jointly with Mr Dunlop for the information contained in the article. That he did not do so we regret very much, as his work is a valued contribution to this most interesting study. The omission, however, is entirely an accident on the part of the compiler and is not due to Mr Dunlop, who instead of being made to appear responsible for the whole of the information, should have jointly been apportioned the credit with Mr Dawson. The error is solely due to the compiler of the article, not to Mr Dunlop.—Ed. E.]

Otter
LINLITHGOWSHIRE GAZETTE

AND LOTHIAN'S CHRONICLE,
NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—We are indebted to Mr W. H. Henderson for the following extract from the *Camperdown Chronicle*. The writer, Mr James Dawson, is well known to natives of the ancient burgh:—"Dear Sir,—As you have kindly taken notice in your to-day's issue, of the addition of a fox, a badger, and an otter, I recently made to the collection of natural history specimens in the museum, and as there are circumstances connected with the otter which may interest naturalists, I may mention that while living in the neighbourhood of Linlithgow Loch, Scotland, over sixty years since I was informed by a friend that an otter had recently been seen in the evening, after sunset, swimming and fishing in the Loch, near his garden. Determined to have for my museum an animal so rarely seen in the neighbourhood, I took up a position behind a willow tree close to the water, with my American pea-rifle in hand, and just when the sun disappeared behind the Highlands hills, up popped the otter's head above the water, about twenty yards off, and while he looked around I had barely time to take aim, and instantly on firing he ducked his head and went down, all but the point of the tail, which wagged above the water for some time, and then disappeared. I then procured a boat, and with a tanner's long-handled cleek I raked the bottom, and at the spot where the tail disappeared I felt something which required a strong pull, when up came a dead otter with the large root of a reed firmly grasped by his teeth, and on examining my prize I found a splendid specimen, with a mortal wound in his neck. I may mention that about fifty years after shooting and preserving such a very fine specimen, and while standing at the Linlithgow station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, I met a game-keeper, who had some otter hounds, and I asked him where he expected to get otters. 'Not here,' he remarked, for he was informed 'that a sportsman named James Dawson, who lived in yonder house on the other side of the Loch, always shot them.' He was quite surprised when I told him that the last otter killed in the Loch was by myself upwards of fifty years previously.—Yours, &c., JAMES DAWSON, Camperdown, October 12th, 1893"

Stewart of Duncarn and ~~David~~ Sir Alexander Boswell. The celebrated Duncarn Ox was bred by Stewart who shot Boswell in a duel at Auchtertool in Fife on 26th March 1822. The Ox was killed in Edinburgh and the horns were given to James Dawson.

Stewart was charged with the murder of Boswell and tried in the Supreme Court in Edinburgh, and acquitted

1895
Scotsman 11th May
Lord Hopetoun

A decision between these was not, however, come to, but it is interesting to note that one of the two survivors in the melodious struggle was an instrument which once belonged to Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, the eldest son of the biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson. He was the writer of the capital Scotch songs, "Jenny Dang the Weaver" and "Jennie's Bawbee," and lost his life, it may be remembered, in a duel fought at Auchtertool, in Fife, on the 26th March, 1822, by a bullet from the pistol of his antagonist, James Stewart, younger of Duncarn.

The home-coming of the Earl and Countess of Hopetoun to Hopetoun House yesterday was made the occasion of a hearty demonstration on the part of the tenantry. Lord and Lady Hopetoun drove from Edinburgh, reaching Hopetoun House soon after one o'clock. They were received in front of the house by a gathering of the tenantry, and an address of welcome was presented to his Lordship, who suitably replied.

FARNHAM PARK SALE.

710 ACRES DISPOSED OF.
REALISED £19,178.

AN AVERAGE OF £27 PER ACRE.
A SATISFACTORY SALE.

The disposal of the Farnham park land will mark an epoch in the history of this district. 710 acres were disposed of yesterday, and realised a total amount of £19,178, being an average of £27 per acre. This must be regarded as highly satisfactory, though a few years ago, the land would have realised a better figure, but the agricultural industry was then in a very flourishing state, with excellent prices ruling for produce, and the colony was in a flourishing condition as compared with the depression which now prevails. Seldom has a sale attracted greater attention, and the interest was not confined to the western district, as inquiries were received from all parts of Victoria and even from the neighbouring colonies. A number of gentlemen came from distant parts, and though a few of them competed for the land, they were not prepared to pay the amount which those better acquainted with the soil offered to give. Consequently all the blocks sold were, with one exception, purchased by farmers in the immediate district. This must be regarded as one of the features of the sale, and the local buyers were congratulated on their enterprise in securing this valuable property. Great importance was attached to the sale, and it was considered that much depended on the result. Had land of such unsurpassed fertility failed to secure purchasers, it would have appeared that our farmers were indeed in a very precarious position, so far as their finances were concerned, and failure would have intensified the depression and gloom which has hung like a pall over the community for some time past. On the other hand the undoubted success which attended the sale give the lie to those pessimistic views which have been expressed by prominent politicians and others, and it tends to demonstrate that some at least of our farmers have confidence in the future—or more correctly speaking in the resources which we have in the land.

To give the history of Farnham Park, and to refer to the wonderful fertility of this land would be merely a recapitulation of facts which are well-known to every resident of the western district. The purchase of the property in the early days by the late Mr. Wm. Rutledge, the work of reclamation and clearing, and the opening up of what proved to be a valuable property, are events in local history; and then followed the leasing of the land to tenants at from £3 to £5 per acre per year, and even at this rental, the splendid prices ruling for potatoes enabled them to make both ends meet, with a substantial profit at the end of the year. With the decline in prices of produce, a lower rental had to be accepted, but even in these times of depression as high as £2 4s per acre was paid for portion of the Farnham survey—as it is usually called. When Mr. W. R. Rutledge decided to sell about 1000 acres of this splendid estate, quite a stir was created among the farmers—and especially among those who had leased the land, and knew its true value. They attended the sale yesterday, and several of the former and present tenants were among the largest purchasers.

could get a handsome profit out of the grass.

THE SALES.

	£	s	d
Blocks 42, 43, 44, and 45—containing altogether 57a. 1r. 36p. (block 42 was let at 37s 6d per acre)—Mr. Thos. Gleeson, of Killarney, at £35 15s per acre ...	2054	7	6
Block 46, containing 14a 2r. 25p.—Mr. Robert Kerr, Koroit, at £26 per acre ...	381	1	3
Block 54, on which is erected a blacksmith's shop (now occupied by Mr. Joseph Conn) and containing 5a. 0r. 24p.—Mr. Joseph Conn, at £71 per acre ...	355	17	8
Blocks 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, and 57, containing altogether a total of 54a. 1r. 1p. (a portion of which was leased by Mr. Carson at 37s 6d per acre)—Bought by Mr. S. Carson, at £26 per acre ...	1410	13	3
Blocks 47, 48, and 49, containing altogether 27a. 2r. 25p.—Mr. S. Carson, at £24 5s per acre ...	670	12	3
Blocks 58 and 59, containing 28a. 0r. 35p., on which is erected a cottage—Mr. S. Carson, at £31 per acre ...	874	12	0
Blocks 60 and 61, containing 34a. 0r. 16p. (known as Mrs. Russell's farm, and let at £2 4s an acre)—Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Illowa, at £31 per acre ...	1057	1	9
Blocks 62 and 63, containing 34a. 0r. 14p. (known as Bonnett's farm, and now let at £2 an acre)—Mr. Michael Lane, of Koroit, at £35 per acre ...	1190	17	6
Blocks 64 and 65, containing 45a. 0r. 13p. (known as Willis's farm, and let at £2 per acre)—Mr. Thos. M'Cosker, of Dennington, at £35 per acre ...	1578	1	3
Blocks 66, 67 and 68 (known as Scroggie's farm) were passed in at £26 per acre.			
Blocks 69, 70, 71 and 72, containing 109a. 3r. 23p. (part of which is known as Gooden's farm, let at £2 2s 6d per acre)—Mr. M. Lane, of Koroit, at £30 per acre ...	3296	0	0
Blocks 73, 74, 75 and 76, containing 69a. 1r. 11p. (let at £2 per acre)—Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Werrongurt, at £27 15s per acre ...	1930	11	9
Blocks 38, 39, 40 and 41, containing 43a. 0r. 14 p. (at present leased by Mr. Jas. Gooden at £1 12s 6d per acre)—Mr. Thomas M'Cosker of Dennington, at £22 per acre ...	947	18	6
Blocks 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 (parts of which are leased by Mr. Jas. Gooden and Mr. J. M'Cullagh) were passed in at £15 per acre ...			
Blocks 28, 29 and 30, containing 23a. 3r. 11p. (known as Quinn's farm, and let at £1 15s per acre)—Mr. P. Goonan, jun., of Nirranda, at £20 10s per acre ...	590	15	8
Blocks 36 and 37 (leased by Mr. M'Cullough), were passed in at £19 per acre.			
Blocks 25, 26, and 27, containing 27a. 1r. 33p. (portion leased by Mr. S. Carson)—Mr. Jas. F. Trigg (manager of Farnham factory), at £25 10s per acre ...	700	3	9
Blocks 23 and 24 (opposite lodge gates), were passed in at £22 10s per acre.			
Blocks 20, 21 and 22, containing 23a. 2r. 11p. (leased by			

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1895

Death
Master of Blantyre
Walter Stuart.

ARGYLE AND INVERNESS.
DEATH OF THE MASTER OF BLANTYRE.—Information has been received of the death at Glenelg of the Master of Blantyre, the only son of Lord Blantyre. He had for many years devoted himself to sheep farming in the north, being long resident at Rogart, and and latterly at Eileanreach, Glenelg. He took an active interest in all questions affecting agriculture, and was held in deserved respect by thecrofting community in the district. He was unmarried.

— Drink Bill — 1894
England 30,060,000 population
£3.17.4 per head
Scotland 4,124,691 — "
£3.1.0 per head
Ireland 4,593,577 — "
£2.2.8 per head
Total population 38,779,031

WEST LOTHIAN COURIER,

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1895.

James Dawson's Letter
to Mr. H. Henderson Banker
Linlithgow Scotland

LORD HOPETOUN.—A gentleman residing at Camperdown, South Australia, writes to a friend at Linlithgow as follows:—"I have had no less than three calls from our good Governor—one of them accompanied by the Countess and his son; and about a week since I was quite gratified with another call from his Lordship and his son to bid me a final farewell as he leaves Wirridgill (his present residence) to prepare for his departure from the colony on the 23rd inst. I may well say for myself, and also on behalf of every one in Victoria, that no previous Governor has shown so much ability, and such determination to do his duty to the colony, and to make himself agreeable to all classes of society, as our good Earl of Hopetoun. I am sure that no departure from Australia has ever caused such universal regret."

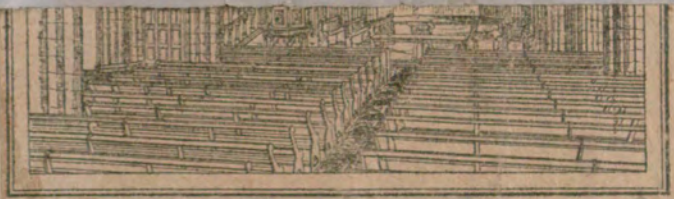
LINLITHGOW OLD TOLBOOTH.



The above is a sketch of the Linlithgow Old Tolbooth, which is at present the subject of dispute between the County Council and the Town Council of Linlithgow. The old jail consists of the basement

Kangatang 16th June 1864
 We have this day taken delivery
 from Messrs Daura Mitchell of
 the Kangatang Station and
 Cards together with six thousand
 seven hundred (6700) sheep and
 six hundred and sixty (660) Cattle
 in accordance with the Conditions of
 Sale of the said Station, Land & Stock.
 And we hereby acknowledge receipt of
 the same

S. & M. H. Barré No. 2



Saint Michael
 Parish Church of Linnithgow
 Renovated
 1893

it over to his dragoons to be used as a stable. For

195

195 1/2

Camperdown Chronicle
May 9-1895

FARNHAM

710 ACR

REA

AN AVERAGE

A SATIS

THE disposal will mark an district. 71 yesterday, at of £19,178, b acre. This is satisfactory, land would figure, but th then in a v excellent pri the colony w as compared now prevail attracted gre terest was n district, as from all pa from the n number of g parts, and t peted for th pared to pa better acqu to give. C sold were, w by farmers. This must features of were congr in securing Great impo sale, and it depended c such unse secure pur peared that a very pr their fina failure wo pression an a pall ove time past. doubted su give the li which hav niment p tends to de of our far future—o the resou land.

To give Park, and fertility of recapitula known to district.

in the ear Rutledge, clear ng,

proved to be events in local history; and then fol- lowed the leasing of the land to tenants at from £3 to £5 per acre per year, and even at this rental, the splendid prices ruling for potatoes enabled them to make both ends meet, with a sub- stantial profit at the end of the year. With the decline in prices of pro- duce, a lower rental had to be accepted, but even in these times of depression as high as £2 4s per acre was paid for portion of the Farnham survey —as it is usually called. When Mr. W. R. Rutledge decided to sell about 1000 acres of this splendid estate, quite a stir was created among the farmers—and especially among those who had leased the land, and knew its true value. They attended the sale yesterday, and several of the former and present tenants were among the largest purchasers.

Scotland By England

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

MARCH 28, 1896.

THE CAMPERDOWN MUSEUM.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

AN excellent indication of the jealous care with which the Attorney-General guards the interests of his profession is afforded in a correspondence between him and Mr. James Dawson with respect to the Camperdown Museum. In connection with the affairs of the Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Dawson was afraid that his collection of natural history specimens (which he has not yet handed over to the public of this district), might be seized by the mortgagee in part payment of his loan on the institution, and he resolved to place the question of its liability before the Attorney-General, which he did with a description of its origin and history, and requesting his opinion as a Government official. To his application he received the following reply from the Crown Law Offices:—

"JAMES DAWSON, Esq.—Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th inst, seeking the the Attorney-General's opinion in regard to your natural history specimens in the Mechanics' Institute, Camperdown, which building has been mortgaged by the trustees, and in reply to inform you that the question asked is one for private legal advice, and is altogether outside his functions as Attorney-General.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant—N. P. AKEHUEST."

To this Mr. Dawson replied as follows:—

"Scott-street, Camperdown.—To the Honourable Isaac Isaacs, Attorney-General.—Sir,—In answer to my letter of the 14th inst, to you regarding my collection of stuffed animals in the Mechanics' Institute, Camperdown, I received a reply from your office, with a very incomprehensible signature, which signature should—*pro bono publico*—have a translation in Roman characters attached to it. I must now apologise for having asked your opinion on a point of law without enclosing in my letter at same time a fee of 6s 8d worth of penny postage stamps, which amount, considering the cruel reduction of the salaries and miserable pay of officers in your and other Government departments, would have been a God-send to you. But I will remember next time, even although your opinion may be dear at that price.—I am your's truly, JAMES DAWSON."

Up to the present Mr. Dawson has received no encouragement to fulfil his offer.

FOR some considerable time Mr. James Dawson has been engaged in friendly warfare with a leading metropolitan journal and the use of the terms "England" and "English" regarding matters pertaining to Great Britain, and a short time ago when referring to the fact that copies of the weekly edition of the paper which are posted to the Town Council of his native town in Scotland were not received regularly, he ironically suggested that the words "via England" be added to the address. That the suggestion was taken seriously and acted upon is indicated by the following extract from a recent issue of the Linlithgow "Gazette":—"Mr. Ferguson, Town Clerk, has, as mentioned at the last meeting of the Town Council, received this week the first copy of the "Australasian," which is to be sent regularly to the town Council by order of Mr. James Dawson of Camperdown. The newspaper is addressed thus-wise:—"Town Council, Linlithgow, Scotland, via England."

CORRESPONDENCE

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

A PLEA FOR THE ABORIGINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR—I read in the *Chronicle* of to-day that the late John Thomson, of Keilambete, by his will left one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds, sterling, to be distributed according to it. This amount of money was made chiefly at Keilambete by his occupation of country the legitimate property of the Aborigines, who were disinherited by him without the slightest compensation, except an occasional "Bite and buffet." It is truly pitiable that the owners of such large sums of money, chiefly derived from such a source, do not remember in their old age the condition and half-starved state of the evicted Aborigines, who occasionally complain to me of "too much sing sing" and "yabber," and "too little cojilla," at Framlingham Aboriginal Station.—Yours etc.

JAMES DAWSON
Local Guardian of Aborigines.
Camperdown, 23rd April, 1896.

The Reform Tree
at Linlithgow
The public Right
to fish in Linlithgow
Loch—(8th July 1896)

THE REFORM TREE.—At a meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday evening a lively discussion took place in reference to the alleged destruction of a well-known local landmark known as the "Reform Tree." An account, amounting to 18s 9d, was submitted for pruning the tree (a beautiful sight), which stands at the west end of the town; but some of the members objected to payment of the account on the ground that the tree had been "mutilated" in the process. The Treasurer was ultimately instructed to pay the men for the work done, and to deduct from the account the price of the wood taken away.

THE PUBLIC RIGHT TO FISH IN THE LOCH.—There is extant in Linlithgow, writes a correspondent of the *Scotsman*, a somewhat interesting document, which appears to be an extract of a judgment of the Burgh Court of Linlithgow held by the Provost and Bailies in the year 1552. At that time it would appear that the inhabitants of the town were acknowledged to have the immemorial right to fish in the loch as far as they could wade and cast the fishing line. The following is a copy of the document:—"Curia Burgi de Linlithgow tena ibid, Coram Jacobo Dem-nistoun Preposito, Jacobo Rae and Magro, Bartholomew Kelly Ballivia ejusd; nono die mensis Septembris anno Dni. 1552. Nona Assize—Robert Waterspone, Henry Forrest, Peter Newlands, Robt. Ross, Alexr. Roust, John Thomsons, Rob. Jamie, Willm. Eiston, Rob. Riddine, John Gibbison. The whilk day comperit in judgment Thomas Smyth, whia persnet and followit Symon Caldrig, Rob. Johnston, John Henderson, John Lawrie, Alex. Parkie, Willie Starke, John Gibson, Allan Bishops, for the wrongous fishing of the Loch of Linlithgow, pertaining to him in Jack and assedation as he allegit. Iks persons present denied the wrong, therefore allege and the same has been in use that the inhabitants within this Burgh hes fishin the Louch past memory of man withouten stop, sae far as they might wade with ane guad, and submitted them to the knowledge of the foresaid assize. Quhill furth of remouant, In Returned again be the fore speaker, Henry Forrest, Chancillour, thereof fand and determinit all in ane votte that the saids persons has done nae wrang in fishing the said Louch, Because it has been in use that the Inhabitants within the said Burgh hes fishit the said Louch in all times byepast sae far as they might wade with ane guad, and therefore exoner them of the said wrang."

Stirling People Journal
8th July 1896

J. M. Callaghan
in at £15 per acre
Blocks 28, 29 and 30, contain-
ing 25a. 3r. 11p. (known as
Quinn's farm, and let at £1
15s per acre) Mr. P. Goon-
nan, jun., of Nirranda, at
£20 10s per acre ... 590 15 8
Blocks 35 and 37 (leased by
Mr. M'Callough), were
passed in at £19 per acre.
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of Farnham factory), at £25
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ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LINLITHGOW.

WEST LOTHIAN COURIER, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893.



*Saint Michael
Parish Church of Linlithgow
Renovated
1893*

The Parish Church of Linlithgow, dedicated to St. Michael, is one of the ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland in which Scotsmen of all denominations may be presumed to be interested. In respect to antiquity, dimensions, and architectural beauty it is well worthy to rank with the ancient Cathedrals of St. Mungo in Glasgow and St. Giles in Edinburgh. One who was well qualified to pronounce an opinion in such matters has written of it, that it is "assuredly the most important specimen of an ancient parochial Church now existing in Scotland."

The Church is situated in close proximity to the ancient palace of Linlithgow, which for so many centuries was a favourite residence of the Stuart Kings. The date of its first erection cannot be fixed; but it was partly re-built in the time of Alexander II (1242), and the western tower, which at one time was surmounted by an imperial crown, dates from the time of Robert II, who contributed 26s 8d towards the expense of its erection. The Church was enlarged and improved to some extent during the reign of James V; but with the death of that monarch the tide, which till that time had been in the direction of enlargement and improvement, began to ebb, and this ancient and holy house, like the country of which it was and is a principal ornament, was doomed to witness strange scenes and doings. The Lords of the Congregation, on their way from Perth to Edinburgh, halted at Linlithgow, and during their short stay destroyed the twenty-four altars within the Church, and emptied the numerous niches of their images, leaving only the image of St. Michael, which, thanks to its exalted position, escaped their fury, and still occupies its place on the S.W. corner of the building. In 1646, when the plague was raging in Edinburgh, the University classes were removed to Linlithgow and conducted in St. Michael's Church, which was partitioned into a number of class-rooms for their reception. The pathos of its strange story was reached when Oliver Cromwell captured it by assault from the Royal Burgesses in 1651, and handed it over to his dragons to be used as a stable. For

RESTORATION OF ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH.
PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

For the past twelve months operations have been in progress for the restoration of St Michael's Church, Linlithgow. The church, rich in historic memories, is one of the most important specimens of an ancient Parochial Church now existing in Scotland, but for many years its beautiful Gothic architecture had been marred by white-washed walls and disfigured by galleries and other modern innovations. These have now been removed. In some places the fine old windows and doors, with their beautiful mullions and tracery, were rapidly going to decay. These have been repaired and the church opened up from end to end. A double row of nine massive stone pillars extends from the one end to the other, dividing the entire church into eight bays. At the east end of the chancel there is a triangular apse, which was erected by one of the Bishops of Dunkeld. The south transept has a very beautiful window of the French flamboyant style of architecture, which has been put into a good state of repair. It was in this transept where as recorded by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion," the apparition appeared to King James IV., and warned him against his contemplated expedition to Flodden. In 1651, when Cromwell captured the church from the Royalist burgesses, he handed it over to the dragoons to be used as a stable. The ancient edifice still bears the marks of Cromwell's bullet. In 1646, when the plague was raging in Edinburgh, the University classes were removed to Linlithgow and conducted in this church. Under the direction of Mr Honeyman, architect, Glasgow, the work of restoration is now well advanced. A new vestry has been erected, and the floor of the church relaid; whilst the massive stone pillars, which had been much damaged, have been repaired, and it is intended to renew the basement and mouldings of each pillar, and to effect other minor, but none the less desirable, improvements. A large window on the north side of the west entrance which was believed to have been blown in, and of which the beautiful tracery and mullions were destroyed, has been renewed. At this part, too, a new door has been put in with magnificently carved panels. Sometime after the Reformation a very fine unique oak roof was ruthlessly taken off and a stucco one put up in its place. It is now proposed as part of the scheme of restoration to restore the oak roof, though this may not be done for sometime. Through the generosity of a lady member of the congregation a beautiful stone arch, which had been removed when the galleries were erected, has also been restored as a part of the church between the nave and the chancel. Other improvements in connection with the scheme will be the insertion of memorial stained-glass windows, one by Mrs Dawson of Balado to the memory of her late husband, Colonel Dawson, and another by Mrs Dr Hunter, Edinburgh, to the memory of her late father, Mr R. R. Glen, a former Town Clerk of the burgh. A new pulpit in solid oak and of Gothic design is to be gifted by Mr John M. Richard of Clarendon, a stone baptismal font by Mr William Gilkison, banker, Linlithgow, and a suitable alms dish for receiving collections by Mr and Mrs Ferguson of Poldrait. There is a further proposal to enlarge the present organ by the addition of a choir organ. The present scheme, which had been long projected, owes much to the present minister, the Rev. John Ferguson, who has been untiring in its promotion, and in its advocacy.

QUEEN MARY'S CRADLE.—Referring to the notice which appeared a short time ago in the "Pencilings of the Week," of this interesting relic, we find from a catalogue kindly lent us by Mr Ferguson, town clerk, that the cradle was exhibited at the Glasgow International Exhibition in 1888, and was lent by Mr Waller H. Paton, R.S.A. Among other antiquities exhibited at the same time were a miniature jewelled spinning wheel which belonged to Mary of Guise, mother of Queen Mary of Scots, and which, it was said, formed part of a collection of articles from Linlithgow Palace; a piece of carving from Linlithgow Palace of a unicorn chained and gorged with a royal crown, bearing a banneret and surrounded with roughly executed ornaments. This interesting specimen of Scotch carving of the 16th century was, we are told, formerly over the door of one of the chambers in Linlithgow Palace. It is in the possession of Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A.; the gun with which the Regent Moray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh on the High Street, Linlithgow, January 23, 1571. This relic is in the possession of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. It will be in the recollection of some of our readers that a number of interesting historical relics and documents were at the time lent by the Town Council of Linlithgow for this exhibition.

Camperdown
Chronicle
18 July 1895

HONOURING AN OLD
COLONIST.

THE FREEDOM OF LINLITHGOW.
CONFERRED UPON MR. JAMES
DAWSON.

A gratifying honour has been conferred upon Mr. James Dawson, of Camperdown, by the members of the Town Council of Linlithgow, in Scotland, his native town. By a recent mail he received an excerpt from the minutes of the proceedings of the Council at a meeting held on 4th of June last, which read as follows:—"On the motion of Provost Gilmour, seconded by Treasurer Jamieson, the Council unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the Burgh on James Dawson, Esq., of Renny Hill, Camperdown, Victoria, now sole surviving son of the late Adam Dawson, Esq., (*primus*) of Bonnytown, and brother of the late Adam Dawson, Esq. (*secundus*), and John Dawson, of Green Park, and uncle of the late Adam Dawson, Esq. (*tertius*), all for many years provosts of the Burgh, as a mark of respect for him on account of his family connection with the Burgh, and of the great practical interest always evinced by him in the welfare of his native town, and the bountiful provision he made some time ago by mortgaging a considerable sum of money inherited from his good sister, the late Mrs. Margaret Hutcheson, for the purchase of coals at Christmas yearly for distribution among poor persons resident in or natives of the Burgh and parish of Linlithgow, thus perpetrating the like charity so long bestowed by Mrs. Hutcheson during her lifetime, and Mr. Dawson is hereby admitted an Honorary Burgess and Freeman of the Burgh accordingly. The Town Clerk was directed to send an excerpt from this minute to Mr. Dawson and to express to him in the name of the Council the hope that he will be long spared to enjoy the honour now conferred upon him."

In forwarding the minute the Town Clerk, Mr. John Ferguson, wrote to Mr. Dawson in cordial terms, expressing a hope that the wish of the Council for the prolongation of his life might be gratified, and adding that he was sure it would enhance the honour when he told Mr. Dawson that the last occasion on which a similar compliment was paid was in the year 1889, when the Council inscribed in their Burgess Roll the name of Mr. Dawson's esteemed friend, the Earl of Hopetoun.

Provost Gilmour in moving that Mr. Dawson be admitted as an honorary Burgess of the Burgh, said it would be a graceful tribute to such a well-known old citizen, as well as an honour to him as an Australian. He stood high in the estimation of his fellow colonists, by whom he was much respected. He was the representative of one of the oldest Linlithgow families, and when they were erecting their new Town Hall he came forward in a handsome way and supported them in that undertaking, besides giving to the Burgh in other ways.

Treasurer Jamieson, in seconding the motion, mentioned that Mr. Dawson must now be a gentleman of about 90 years of age and must be one of the oldest living natives of the Burgh. In addition to his contribution towards building the Town Hall he had vested the sum of £600 in trustees, the interest of which was spent in providing coals for the poor every year and which scheme had been established in memory of his sister, the late Mrs. Hutcheson.

REFERENCES BY LORD HOPE-
TOUN.

An address of welcome was presented to Lord Hopetoun by the Linlithgow Town Council on 4th June, and in the course of his reply his Lordship said—"It has been my good fortune during my residence in Victoria to enjoy the confidence and friendship of that grand old Scotsman and colonist, Mr. James Dawson, of Camperdown. Although Mr. Dawson has spent a long period—a period equal to the lifetime of an average human being—in Australia, he has never ceased in his heart to be a Linlithgow man, or to take an interest in all that concerns your welfare. I may mention that he has been personally acquainted with (including my little son), six generations of the house of Hopetoun."

The honor conferred upon Mr. Dawson by his native town, the ancient "Royal Burgh," comes as an appropriate souvenir of his entrance into the 90th year of his life, 55 years of which have been spent under the Southern Cross. His 89th birthday was celebrated quietly at his residence, Scott-street, on the 5th inst., when he received numerous congratulations, and was visited by several old colonists, who were amongst the early settlers of the district.



EARL OF HOPE-TOUN, G.C.M.G., 1889-1895.

MRS HUTCHESON'S COAL FUND.—Through the kindness of Mr James Dawson, of Camperdown, Victoria (the last survivor of the older family of the Dawsons of Bonnytown), the trustees of the fund which he gifted in memory of the late Mrs Hutcheson, his sister, have distributed 35 tons of coal among elderly and deserving people of the town; and Mr Dawson, who is now in his 91st year, well deserves the thanks of the community for his thoughtful benefaction to his native place. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Mr Dawson, in a letter which has been received from him this week, mentions that he is in the enjoyment of good health.

198
Shire Office, Cauperdoun
15th October 1890.

To James Dawson Esq.
Hon. Curator Museum, Protector of Aborigines etc.
Cauperdoun.

Dear Sir,

Your connection with the Haupden
Shire Council as Honary Curator of the Museum
having ceased, we your fellow officers desire to
convey to you our very high appreciation of
your many good qualities and the great
pleasure we have derived from being brought
into daily association with you during the
last three years. We hope that you will be
pleased to accept as a small token of our
regard and esteem for you, a copy of
"Stanleys" new work "In Darkest Africa".

Trusting that you may be long spared
to your many friends and the prosecution
of those philanthropic pursuits to which you

List of the Earls of Hopetoun

Charles	1 st Earl
John	2 nd " "
James	3 rd " - the Fuggie Body
John	4 th " - The General who Elwas created Baron Midday
John	5 th " "
John Alexander	6 th " "
1895 - John Adrian	7 th " Governor of Victoria
Lord John Hope	Eldest son of Ditto

Furnished to James Dawson by the Earl.

15th June 1895
LINLITHGOWSHIRE GAZETTE

**RESTORATION OF ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH—
 PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.**

For the past twelve months operations have been in progress for the restoration of St Michael's Church, Linlithgow. The church, rich in historic memories, is one of the most important specimens of an ancient Parochial Church now existing in Scotland, but for many years its beautiful Gothic architecture had been marred by white-washed walls and disfigured by galleries and other modern innovations. These have now been removed. In some places its fine old windows and doors, with their beautiful mullions and tracery, were rapidly going to decay. These have been repaired and the church opened up from end to end. A double row of nine massive stone pillars extends from the one end to the other, dividing the entire church into eight bays. At the east end of the chancel there is a triangular apse, which was erected by one of the Bishops of Dunkeld. The south transept has a very beautiful window of the French flamboyant style of architecture, which has been put into a good state of repair. It was in this transept where, as recorded by Sir Walter Scott in "Marion," the apparition appeared to King James IV., and warned him against his contemplated expedition to Flodden. In 1651, when Cromwell captured the church from the Royalist burghesses, he handed it over to the dragoons to be used as a stable. The ancient edifice still bears the marks of Cromwell's bullet. In 1646, when the plague was raging in Edinburgh, the University classes were removed to Linlithgow and conducted in this church. Under the direction of Mr Honeyman, architect, Glasgow, the work of restoration is now well advanced. A new vestry has been erected, and the floor of the church relaid; whilst the massive stone pillars, which had been much damaged, have been repaired, and it is intended to renew the basement and mouldings of each pillar, and to effect other minor, but none the less desirable, improvements. A large window on the north side of the west entrance which was believed to have been blown in, and of which the beautiful tracery and mullions were destroyed, has been renewed. At this part, too, a new door has been put in with magnificently carved panels. Some time after the Reformation a very fine unique oak roof was ruthlessly taken off and a stucco one put up in its place. It is now proposed as part of the scheme of restoration to restore the oak roof, though this may not be done for some time. Through the generosity of a lady member of the congregation a beautiful stone arch, which had been removed when the galleries were erected, has also been restored at a part of the church between the nave and the chancel. Other improvements in connection with the scheme will be the insertion of memorial stained-glass windows, one by Mrs Dawson of Balado to the memory of her late husband, Colonel Dawson, and another by Mrs Dr Hunter, Edinburgh, to the memory of her late father, Mr R. R. Glen, a former Town Clerk of the burgh. A new pulpit in solid oak and of Gothic design is to be gifted by Mr John M. Richard of Clarendon, a stone baptismal font by Mr William Gilkison, banker, Linlithgow, and a suitable alms dish for receiving collections by Mr and Mrs Ferguson of Poldrait. There is a further proposal to enlarge the present organ by the addition of a choir organ. The present scheme, which had been long projected, owes much to the present minister, the Rev. John Ferguson, who has been untiring in its promotion, and in its advocacy.

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Camperdown
 Chronicle
 18 July 1895

**HONOURING AN OLD
 COLONIST.**

THE FREEDOM OF LINLITHGOW.

**CONFERRED UPON MR. JAMES
 DAWSON.**

A gratifying honour has been conferred upon Mr. James Dawson, of Camperdown, by the members of the Town Council of Linlithgow, in Scotland, his native town. By a recent mail he received an excerpt from the minutes of the proceedings of the Council at a meeting held on 4th of June last, which read as follows:—"On the motion of Provost Gilmour, seconded by Treasurer Jamieson, the Council unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the Burgh on James Dawson, Esq., of Renny Hill, Camperdown, Victoria, now sole surviving son of the late Adam Dawson, Esq., (*primus*) of Bonnytown, and brother of the late Adam Dawson, Esq. (*secundus*), and John Dawson, of Green Park, and uncle of the late Adam Dawson, Esq. (*tertius*), all for many years provosts of the Burgh, as a mark of respect for him on account of his family connection with the Burgh, and of the great practical interest always evinced by him in the welfare of his native town, and the bountiful provision he made some time ago by mortgaging a considerable sum of money inherited from his good sister, the late Mrs. Margaret Hutcheson, for the purchase of coals at Christmas yearly for distribution among poor persons resident in or natives of the Burgh and parish of Linlithgow, thus perpetrating the like charity so long bestowed by Mrs. Hutcheson during her lifetime, and Mr. Dawson is hereby admitted an Honorary Burgess and Freeman of the Burgh accordingly. The Town Clerk was directed to send an excerpt from this minute to Mr. Dawson and to express to him in the name of the Council the hope that he will be long spared to enjoy the honour now conferred upon him."

In forwarding the minute the Town Clerk, Mr. John Ferguson, wrote to Mr. Dawson in cordial terms, expressing a hope that the wish of the Council for the prolongation of his life might be gratified, and adding that he was sure it would enhance the honour when he told Mr. Dawson that the last occasion on which a similar compliment was paid was in the year 1889, when the Council inscribed in their Burgess Roll...

Treasurer Jamieson, in seconding the motion, mentioned that Mr. Dawson must now be a gentleman of about 90 years of age and must be one of the oldest living natives of the Burgh. In addition to his contribution towards building the Town Hall he had vested the sum of £600 in trustees, the interest of which was spent in providing coals for the poor every year and which scheme had been established in memory of his sister, the late Mrs. Hutcheson.

**REFERENCES BY LORD HOPE-
 TOUN.**

An address of welcome was presented to Lord Hopetoun by the Linlithgow Town Council on 4th June, and in the course of his reply his Lordship said—"It has been my good fortune during my residence in Victoria to enjoy the confidence and friendship of that grand old Scotsman and colonist, Mr. James Dawson, of Camperdown. Although Mr. Dawson has spent a long period—a period equal to the lifetime of an average human being—in Australia, he has never ceased in his heart to be a Linlithgow man, or to take an interest in all that concerns your welfare. I may mention that he has been personally acquainted with (including my little son), six generations of the house of Hopetoun."

The honor conferred upon Mr. Dawson by his native town, the ancient "Royal Burgh," comes as an appropriate *sauvegarde* of his entrance into the 90th year of his life, 55 years of which have been spent under the Southern Cross. His 89th birthday was celebrated quietly at his residence, Scott-street, on the 5th inst., when he received numerous congratulations, and was visited by several old colonists, who were amongst the early settlers of the district.



198
Shire Office, Camperdown
15th October 1890.

To James Dawson Esq.
Hon. Curator Museum, Protector of Aborigines etc.
Camperdown.

Dear Sir,

Your connection with the Hampden
Shire Council as Honary Curator of the Museum
having ceased, we your fellow officers desire to
convey to you our very high appreciation of
your many good qualities and the great
pleasure we have derived from being brought
into daily association with you during the
last three years. We hope that you will be
pleased to accept as a small token of our
regard and esteem for you, a copy of
"Stanley's" new work "In Darkest Africa".

Trusting that you may be long spared
to your many friends and the prosecution
of those philanthropic pursuits to which you
are so much devoted.

Yours very truly,

David Drayton, Secretary

H. King

Engineer

George Harrison

Valuer & Collector

Duncan Walls,

Engineer's Assistant

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Senior Resident GOVERNESS, first class qualifications. Principal, College.

German wishes SITUATION on station, with Wales, good home chief considerations. Montagu, Owen's agency.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Under this heading not exceeding words are inserted for SIXPENCE.

Male offices, 221 Lonsdale-street, every on Men, Married Couples, waiting.

Female offices, 256 Elizabeth-street, 59 street, reliable Servants every descrip-

Female offices, 256 Elizabeth-street, sell-street. All letters Mrs. Israel.

ley's New Offices, 313 Lonsdale-street, immediately supplied reliable Ser-

Ploughmen, Farm Servants, useful men, Married Couples waiting. Lons-

Registry, 155 Elizabeth-street, waiting, ooms, Gardeners, Milkmen, Ploughmen, ed Couples, Lads.

stry, 155 Elizabeth-street, waiting en, superior male and female Servants charged.

Married Couples, Farm Hands, Milkmen, employes all capacities. Employers not Bourke-street.

Williams, 147A Collins-street, Govern- helps, and superior Servants waiting Employers call early.

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HOUSE Parlour Maids, experienced Parlourmaids, also Housemaids; references. Mrs. Cameron's, 566 Chapel-street, South Yarra. Tel. 111, Windsor.

HOUSE Parlour Maid and thorough Cook, good references, station preferred. Mrs. Cameron's, 566 Chapel-street, South Yarra. Tel. 111, Windsor.

LADY, young, Help, Companion, light duties, thoroughly domesticated; personal references. Carlton, Argus office.

LADY, domesticated, needlewoman, wishes Christian home, 2s. 6d. weekly, near Brighton. Refined, P.O., Brighton.

LADY, young, requires situation sales, office, or cashier. D.F., Argus office.

LADY-HELP, small family, all duties, home object; 6s. Sinclair's Registry, opposite South Yarra station.

LADY-HELP, domesticated, musical, suburbs, seaside. Mrs. Onge, Queen's-walk entrance, 80 Swanston-street, Mendelssohn's lift.

LAD, respectable, trustworthy, wanted to apprentice, light trade or business. W. Hicks, 71 Electra-street, Williamstown.

LAUNDRESS, good, wants situation in gentleman's family; references. G.A.C., Post-office, St. Kilda.

LAUNDRESS, Housemaids, Nurse, thoroughly experienced, waiting. Mrs. Cameron's, 566 Chapel-street, South Yarra. Tel. 111, Windsor.

MAID, excellent references, wants situation or place of trust. Apply 11 Kooyong-road, Armadale.

MARRIED Couple—groom, milk, garden, plough; undeniable references. Labour Exchange, 347 Post-office place.

MARRIED Couple, young—groom, milk, garden, very useful; wife, first-class reliable cook—good references. Henry, Argus.

MARRIED Couples, two excellent station, farm, references, waiting, low wages. Israel's, 221 Lonsdale-street.

MARRIED Couple, young; Groom Gardener, useful; Cook, General, £1. M'Mullen's, corner Chapel Toorak-road, South Yarra.

MOTHER-HELP, situation by thoroughly respectable young person, good needlewoman, Protestant. Trust, G.P.O., Melbourne.

NURSE (trained) Needlewoman, young; excellent references; 7s. Sinclair's Registry office, opposite South Yarra station.

NURSE, thoroughly experienced infants; good references. Mrs. Cameron's, 566 Chapel-street, South Yarra. Tel. 111 Windsor.

NURSE and Needlewoman, French, 2 1/2 years' personal reference. Dubois, Argus office.

"ROBUR" Tea is drunk by all experts. Why? Because they know it is the best obtainable. All grocers.

ROUGH Carpenters.—Two or three good Men, with families. Secretary C.O.S., 23 Russell-st.

SQUATTERS supplied thoroughly recommended

stock and share broker, 374 Collins-street.

FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED POUNDS AVAILABLE, several sums, no valuation fee, no law costs. Appleton and Wright, 131 William-street.

FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED, 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. Fourth Victoria Building Society, 243 Collins-street.

FOUR and a HALF per cent. MONEY available immediately on country lands. C. Ross Skinner, 217 Collins-street.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. MONEY, sums £1000 to £50,000. Officer and Smith, 432 Collins-street.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. MONEY to LEND, large and small sums. M'Evoy and Co., 21 Market-street.

FROM £3 upwards on furniture, &c., without removal. G. Podmore, 32 Rotherwood-street, off Bridge-road, Richmond West.

HIGGINS and GRAHAM, Accountants, 62 Elizabeth-street.—Abundance MONEY from 5 per cent., country or brick suburban.

LENDER WANTED for £360, on brick shops, £1100, rental £95, no agents. Lygon, Argus.

LOANS on promissory note with collateral security, interest 6d. in the £1 monthly. Levy, 87 Queen-street.

LOANS, £100, 5s. per week, for 12 years. Apply Fourth Victoria Building Society, 243 Collins-st.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. D. HENRY, FINANCIER, Cromwell-buildings, Corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets (Entrance 363A Bourke-street), UPSTAIRS, Where he is prepared to ADVANCE MONEY WITHOUT DELAY ON LEGACIES, WILLS, &c., Or Letters intimating Remittances, Inheritances, Reversions, &c., from England or elsewhere. Cheap Money available to pay off Mortgages, take up Overdue Bills, or on Deeds without mortgage. MONEY LENT Without Security, or on Notes of Hand, Shares, Life Policies, Bank Deposit Receipts, &c., at Low Interest and Easy Terms of Repayment. Bills discounted daily. Letters promptly attended to. Money advanced in full, without fees, law, or other expenses. Strictest secrecy. If your bank refuses you an overdraft, or your creditors are pressing, call at the above address. Telephone 1163.

MONEY LENT, 6d. in the pound per month, on jewellery, furniture (without removal), personal and other securities, immediate. P. Perstein, 246 Exhibition-street.

MONEY ADVANCED on diamonds, valuables, gold and silver, pianos, deeds, &c., in the £1, without delay. Wolff, Loan Office, 213 Elizabeth-st.

MONEY LENT, shares, wills, policies, legacies, &c.; Loans Negotiated. Thos. Ellison, stock, share broker, 371 Collins-street.

MONEY LENT on furniture, pianos, jewellery, deeds, shares, no fees. Davis and Cowell, tailors, 364 Collins-street, near Exchange.

MONEY.—Lyell and Butler, 37 Queen-street,

ALL kinds seed POTATOES, the largest collection in Australia; table potatoes, onions, chaff, cats, at current rates. Robert Smith, 275 Flinders-st.

A.—Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES (stamped), 3s. 6d., usually 13s. 6d.; Eye-glasses (folders), 1s., usually 5s. 6d. Benjamin, 192 Swanston street.

A.—Unredeemed pledge, MICROSCOPE, £2 7s., cost £8 15s.; Surveyor's Dumpty Level and Staff, very cheap. Loan office, 192 Swanston street.

A.—Pledge, THEODOLITE, 5in. transit, in perfect order, also Surveyor's Sextant, and other instruments. Loan office, 192 Swanston-street.

A.—Unredeemed pledge, splendid MANDOLINE, in case, £3 5s., cost £5 10s.; also Zither. Loan office, 192 Swanston-street.

BATH-HEATERS, from 50s.; see latest patents working; the only absolutely safe heater ever made. Douglas, 7 Elizabeth-street.

BATH HEATERS, from 50s., no gas required; all kinds of Castings, Maclean's Foundry, Franklin-street, off Elizabeth-street.

BIKES, sale on any sparkproof pneumatic Safeties. All prices. Repairs promptly and well. T. D. Scott, 131 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

BIKES.—Twenty-four hours world's record, 515 miles, won by Huret on HUMBER. Austral Cycle Agency.

BIKES.—Pneumatic Safeties, guaranteed in splendid condition, from £12; cash or time payments. Turner and Turner, 232 to 236 Elizabeth-st.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and Co.'s ENAMEL Tins and Tins. E. L. Yencken and Co. Limited.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and Co.'s MIXED PAINTS. 1lb. and 2lb. Tins. E. L. Yencken and Co. Limited.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and Co.'s MURESCA. 3 1/2lb. and 7lb. Packets. E. L. Yencken and Co. Limited.

BRUSHWARE, Brooms, Hay Lashing, Rope, Twine, Wash-boards, Malt Tanks. Thos. Mitchell and Co., 356-7 Lonsdale-street.

CONCENTRATED MILK, retail, 1s. 2d. per quart; CREAM, fresh daily, retail 1s. per pint, tins extra. BACCHUS MARSH CONCENTRATED MILK CO. LTD. Office, 457 Collins-street. Dairy, Rialtolan, adjoining. VENDORS WANTED IN ALL SUBURBS.

COOKING STOVES.—Inspect or send for list reduced prices of ONE-FIRE STOVES. Burn any fuel, no fixing. New nickel-plated stoves marvels of cheapness. Centennial and Paragon, 8000 in use. See them working, City Iron Foundry, Post-office-place, near Kirk's Bazaar.

COOKING STOVES and RANGES.—Sole agents for Durrant's Patent Range, best on the market. Louis Anderson and Co., 341 Collins-street, next Commercial Bank.

COOKING STOVES, greatest assortment in Melbourne, prices from 30s. to £10; inspection invited. Chambers and Seymour, Swanston and Collins streets.

COOKING STOVES, the Faerie Queene, a splendid improvement, beautifully finished. 150 Queensberry-street, North Melbourne.

packing and freight free throughout Victoria. 360 and 392 Lonsdale-street.

PIANOS, by Lipp and Sohn, Blüthner, Gora and Kallmann, Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Brinsford, Thurmer, Eigenrac, Weidig, Chappell, and other well-known makers, secondhand, little used, in perfect order, guaranteed three years. Easy terms if required. Also American Organs. Packing and freight free. City Furnishing Co., 291, 293 Elizabeth-street, opposite St. Francis's Church.

PIANOS, new shipments, just unpacked, known German makers, iron-framed, all improvements, guaranteed 10 years, £30, cash or terms. Brasch's, 108 Elizabeth-street.

PIANOS, scarcely used—Renardi, £23; Dalmaine, £18; cash or terms, from 2s. 6d. per week. Brasch's, 108 Elizabeth-street, opposite M'Ewan's.

PIANOS, equal to new—Mignon, £24; Hoelling, £23; Rosener, £22; Collard, £15; cash or terms. Brasch's, 108 Elizabeth-street, opposite M'Ewan's.

PIANOS and ORGANS.—Accumulated, secondhand, compelled to clear, extended terms, from 2s. 6d. per week. Brasch's, 108 Elizabeth-street, opposite M'Ewan's.

PIANOS.—Competition defied. New pianos just received direct from Germany; from £30 upwards. Note address, 27 Gertrude-street, Fitzroy.

PIANOS and Organs, great variety, secondhand, from 2s. 6d. weekly. Carnegie and Sons, 105 Elizabeth-street, next Block Arcade.

PIANOS, Blüthner, Lipp, Schwechten, Rönisch, Schiedmayer, just landed, largest stock; cheapest house. Evans, 115 Collins-street.

PIANOS, Scarcely Used.—Bord, £27; Kühse, £38; Rönisch, £42; Blüthner, £45; Schwechten, £50; Lipp, £55. Evans, 115 Collins-street.

PIANO, walnut and gold, upright grand, by Erard, £13. 21 Greville-street, College-lawn, Prahran.

PIANO, Rönisch, upright grand, walnut, almost new, largest size; low price. Note address, 27 Gertrude-street, Fitzroy, close exhibition.

PIANO, Thurmer, £25. 186 Clarendon-street, South Melbourne.

PIANOFORTE, splendid iron frame, Eigenrac, best model, almost new, most brilliant tone; will take £35, city price £75. 321 Chapel-street, Prahran.

PERAMBULATORS.—For solid workmanship and sterling value buy of the makers, J. W. Johnston and Co., 280 Bourke-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—CABINETS still continue. 8s. 6d. per dozen at Nadar Studio, Swanston-street, opposite Town-hall, Melbourne.

PICTURE-FRAMES and MOULDINGS, good, cheap, every description. Norman, 57 Elizabeth-street, five doors below Collins-street.

PICTURE-FRAMES made to order, gilt Mouldings, Etchings, Engravings, at cost price. Hickey, 177 Queen-street.

PAPERHANGINGS and Decorations, best selected stock in Victoria. Dean's, Collins-place, near Elizabeth-street.

REAL Old English VIOLIN, worth £10, lowest price £3. Loxton, Argyle-villa, 121 Barry-

ROBERTS' George and Market Streets Superior ACCOMMODATION. Ter

RICHARDSON'S HOTEL, Boe Streets.—Noted for comfort, and central position.

ST KILDA.—BEACONSFIELD I situated on Ocean Beach, exc DATION for visitors at moderate Telephone 65, Windsor.

ST KILDA.—Wimpole's GEOR site railway station; sea view, vacant, families boarders. Charges W. Hyslop, manager.

ST KILDA, Avondale, Alma-roo RESIDENCE for married cou men. Close train, near tramway.

SANDRINGHAM-HOUSE.—Hom tennis, billiards free, reduced H. Kemp, Manager.

THE GRAND Melbourne; 400 rooms, priva drawing, writing, reading, lunch rooms, electric lights, safety lifts. Three guineas per week, or 10s. p breakfast—Single room, 6s.; double A. F. HE

VICTORIA COFFEE PALACE, Melbourne.—Electric lights, n breakfast. G. Walker, manager.

AMUSEMENTS

THE FATAL CARD

BLAND HOLT'S Premier Production of a Pre

THE FATAL CARD

THE FATAL CARD

THE FATAL CARD

Written by an Australian A Mr. C. HADDON CHAMI Mr. B. C. STEPHENS Interpreted by An AUSTRALIAN COMP Produced by An AUSTRALIAN Accepted with Enthusiasm by The AUSTRALIAN Lynch Law in Colorado.—The Rescu The Funny Proposal The Impressive Murder The Excruciatingly Hum BATHING SCENE The Weirdly Intense and Powerful EXPLOSION SCENE

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John Lang Currier

Edison St. Kilda

11th March 1898

Edgmont from Mr H. Lang

"Father did this"

"Morning from Detack"

"No pain near concussion"

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

FEBRUARY 27, 1897. [TH

TION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

CECIL RHODES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—It was with satisfaction I read in the Chronicle of this morning your leader on the origin of the Jameson raid in South Africa, and of the committee of the British House of Commons having succeeded in throwing important light on the movement which led to the undeserved punishment of Dr. Jameson. A relative of mine who was intimate with the Jameson family in East Lothian, Scotland, wrote to me shortly after the raid took place, that in a conversation with them they said their friend the doctor was not to blame, as he acted under strict orders from Rhodes.—Yours, &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, February, 1897.

EXPERT, Argus office.

Senior Resident GOVERNESS, ted. state qualifications. Principal, College.

Man wishes SITUATION on station, th Wales, good home chief considera- references. Montag, Owen's agency,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

as under this heading not exceedin; words are inserted for SIXPENCE.]

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HOUSE Parlour Maids, experienced Parlourmaids, also Housemaids; references. Mrs. Cameron's, 508 Chapel-street, South Yarra. Tel. 111, Windsor.

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FROM £3 upwards on furniture, &c., without re-

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ST KILDA.—Wimpole's GEOR site railway station; sea view. vacant, families boarders. Charges

ST KILDA COFFEE PALACE, n train, reduced charges, perma W. Hyslop, manager.

ST KILDA, Avondale, Alma-roo RESIDENCE for married cou

Hotel.
"GENERAL" BOOTH ON THE JEWS —
 "General" Booth visited Dundee on Sunday. There was a large influx of members of the Salvation Army from corps in the neighbourhood of Dundee, and the three meetings addressed by "General" Booth were attended by large audiences. The "General," who looked somewhat fatigued after his extended tour, addressed himself to the subject of God's promise made in Ezekiel xxxvi., at the first meeting. At the outset, he incidentally remarked that the promise in the first instance was given to the house of Israel. What a blessed thing it would be, he said, if they could win the Jews to Christ! What splendid Salvationists they would make! They would not require to make a collection for many a day if they could get the Rothschilds' gold. (Laughter.) It was said they sometimes got souls, but did not get the purses. He hoped when they got the Jews into their fold they would get their purses as well. Some Salvationists had expressed the wish that they could kill the Devil. But they could not kill him. They could put him outside, however, and dance on him. (Laughter.) In the course of the evening address he exclaimed—"I do like these angels. When I go to Heaven and have got over the first surprise at all I shall see there, I'll go and have a cup of tea with them." A general titter followed this remark.

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

FEBRUARY 8, 1896

THE CLOCK TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I have read in the *Chronicle* of the 6th inst. that the Hampden Shire councillors have been taking into consideration a site for the clock tower to be erected under the bequest of the late Mr. T. P. Manifold, and the weighbridge is to be removed to some other place to make way for it. It is satisfactory to think that the hideous Pagoda obstruction to the view of the grand avenue of elms is proposed to be removed, and permit the vista to be seen from end to end, but to block it again with a tower, however handsome and useful, will be a mistake and cause the present and future generations to reflect on the taste and wisdom of the authorities of Hampden Shire.—Yours &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, 7th February, 1896.

Melbourne Punch
 14 February 1895

COUNCILLOR WALLS, father of the Camperdown Council, is a ferocious teetotaler, one who neither tastes, touches nor handles, and who, moreover, never had his health drunk in intoxicating liquors until Lord Hopetoun visited the town, when the Walls of Camperdown was toasted in champagne. This act seems to have knocked all the pleasure out of His Ex.'s visit for Mr. Walls, who feels that in having his health drunk in the accursed liquor, he has gone back on his beloved cold-tea principles, and rounded upon the glorious gospel of spring water. Drinking healths in strong liquors is, according to the veteran councillor, "a relic of barbarism," and that gentleman further reminded the Governor that he had lived for 70 years without having spent a sixpence in drink or in treating others. A ceremony of the kind that was underway when Councillor Walls broke out was a peculiar occasion on which to deliver a teetotal harangue, but some men have no idea of the eternal fitness of things. Mr. Walls might drink cold water till he turned himself into a perambulating aquarium of vigorous pollywogs and nimble tadpoles, and nobody would follow him to a Band of Hope meeting to lecture him on the fact. Why then should he cast a gloom over a festive occasion by prating of his devotion to the crystal spring to a meeting of gentlemen who prefer wine or whiskey? Some men cannot drink water without making a terrific disturbance about it; they couldn't be more distressing if they got drunk seven times a week, with a Saturday matinee. And is drinking water so conspicuous a virtue after all?

AUGUST 31, 1895.

THE LAST OF THE TOORAM TRIBE.

WARRNAMBOOL, FRIDAY.

The death is reported of Diana Baxter, one of the few remaining aboriginals. She was about 65 years of age, and is the last of the Tooram tribe, which in the early days was a numerous body, with their headquarters on the Hopkins River banks, about six miles from Warnambool. Diana was well known to people in the district, and her interview with the Earl of Hopetoun on the occasion of his first visit to the Warnambool races caused great merriment. His Excellency was being entertained at a luncheon, and he had just responded to the toast of his health, when the black visage of Diana appeared behind his chair, and as she slapped the noble earl familiarly on the shoulder she exclaimed, "My boy, my dear boy, here is sixty-pence for you." This unwonted liberality astonished everyone, but Lord Hopetoun retained the sixpence, remarking that it was the first tip he ever received from a lady, and then handed Diana another coin, which caused her to exclaim most fervently, "God bless you, my boy."

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Caldwell moved a resolution in favour of amending the criminal law by providing that the punishment for brutal outrages on women and children by base, depraved, and incorrigible persons should be emasculation. The debate was adjourned.

THE ARGUS.

MARCH 11, 1896.

IS DANCING SINFUL?

BROADFORD, TUESDAY.

The announcement that the Rev. A. R. Raymond, late of Brighton, would deliver a sermon on "Dancing," drew a more numerous congregation than usual to St. John's Church of England, Spring Valley, on Sunday evening last. The rev. gentleman took as his text—"But when Herod's birthday was kept the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased him." The preacher said he did not intend his address to be an argumentative one, but that he wished to speak more directly to Christians. He said that Herod must have had a puny mind when he found such enjoyment in watching the daughter of Herodias dance. He detested dancing so much that rather than see his daughter enter a ballroom he would follow her to an early grave. Dancing was said to be graceful, but he could not see any grace in "skittering" about and bobbing up and down like electrified frogs. Besides the objection to having men's arms encircling the waist of a wife or a sister, the evils attendant on dancing were such that, out of respect to his hearers, he would not enumerate them. Certainly Miriam danced at the deliverance of the people of Israel, but they were not told that she ordered a new dress for the occasion. He considered that modern dancing was "dancing before the devil." The giddy, frivolous music, talk, and jesting indulged in at most dances was not fit for Christians' ears. The preacher related many stories of the alleged evil effects of dancing, and in conclusion asked all Christians to put the question, "Can I ask the Lord to be present?" to themselves when they were inclined to conform to the custom of modern society.

others

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

CURRENT NEWS.

In the course of his lecture in the Mechanics' Hall, on Monday evening, the Rev. Haskett Smith had occasion to refer to the quantity of oranges exported to Great Britain from one of the localities in Palestine he was describing. He emphasized the fact that he used the designation "Great Britain" and not "England," and explained his reason for so doing. He said that there was in Camperdown a most patriotic gentleman with whom he would very much like to become acquainted. In a recent lecture in Melbourne upon Armenia, he had, in dealing with the position of Great Britain with respect to that country, inadvertently used the word England, and in the report of the lecture that word appeared rather frequently. He was astounded a few days afterwards to receive a letter from Camperdown pointing out that the word "England" appeared in the report of his lecture no fewer than fourteen times where "Great Britain" should have been used, and taking him to task for having offered an insult to all Scottish people by arrogating to England the whole of the Kingdom. He explained that of course he had had no intention of doing that. He had merely adopted a custom that was general in using the word England to designate the whole of the United Kingdom, and had no thought of belittling the portion formed by Scotland, or Ireland, or Wales in that glorious unity.

Graham's Domestic Medicine
 Piles. One ounce of *Nitrate of Mercury*, one ounce of *Almond Oil* - Mix well in porcelain mortar and apply one or two a day to part affected.
 - Lotion - *Oil of Olive*
 Two drachms Sulphate of Zinc, one pint water Camphorated Spirit, two drachms *Mix & of wine.*

Witches in 1894

THE "WITCH" BURNING CASE IN IRELAND. —The trial of the prisoners in the "witch" burning case at Clonmel Assizes has resulted in the husband, Michael Cleary, being sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude; Patrick Kennedy, five years' penal servitude; John Dunne, three years' penal servitude; William Kennedy, eighteen months, and Patrick Boland and Michael Kennedy, six months' each.

Where were the Papist Priests when the took place? J.D.

FRAMLINGHAM

Jocas Johnstone 1896
 says there are three permanently
 15 Pure Aborigines +
 28 Half Castes
 45 total.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In the "Australasian" of the 28th December I read "Fish Culture in Victoria" by "Topjoint," wherein it is stated that "The first attempt at introduction of salmonidæ into Victoria was made in 1860 by Mr. Edward Wilson, of the 'Argus,' and Mr. J. A. Youl." As there are circumstances connected with that "attempt" which I wish to state, I trust to your kindly affording me space to do so. As I was a very old friend of Mr. Edward Wilson, and felt great interest in his efforts to obtain personal information about salmon and their habits, with a view of their introduction to Tasmania, he and I visited several rivers in Scotland where the true salmon abounded, and in one river in the Highlands were to be seen leaping up a waterfall, a sight so exciting that Mr. Wilson cheered every successful fish, for many of them landed on the rocks and fell back into the stream. Some time afterwards when my wife and I were living in the South of England, Mr. Wilson invited me to a meeting of the Acclimatization Society to see a method calculated to convey the ova of salmon to Tasmania by means of a series of wooden trays, each tray paved with square plates of earthenware, perforated with shallow holes, each hole large enough to hold an ova or two; half a dozen more or less of these trays to be flooded with ice-cold water, were placed one above another about six inches apart in a framework to be suspended from the roof of the cabin by gimbals to allow it to swing and counteract the movements of the ship. I attended the meeting and examined the invention, and at Mr. Wilson's request gave my opinion of it, which was that a ship in a gale has a horizontal movement which is neither a pitch nor a roll, but would be certain to wash the ova out of their holes and out of the trays. This opinion, with the exception of a ship's captain and Mr. Wilson, met with disapproval, but Mr. Wilson pointed out to the gentlemen that I had been several times round the world, and must be a good judge of what would likely happen to the experiment. Shortly afterwards my wife had a conversation with Mr. Wilson on the subject and suggested a simpler plan, which was to pack the ova with moss or other soft material in boxes, to be then embedded in ice. This method he mentioned to the Association and gave the credit of it to my wife. On trial it proved a success, whereas the tray method turned out a failure, as I predicted at the meeting.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.
Camperdown, January 15, 1896.

JULY 14, 1888.

LINLITHGOW.

MEETING of Commissioners will be found on eighth page.

TOWN HALL BAZAAR.—The Town Clerk has again received a welcome remittance from an old townsman, a native of the burgh in Australia, James Dawson, Esq. of Rennyhill, Victoria, a brother of the late Adam Dawson, senior, of Bonnyton, and John Dawson, Esq. of Greenpark. Mr Dawson's letter is couched in such encouraging terms that the Town Clerk has permitted us to give a full copy of it. It is dated 31st May last, and runs as follows:—"By a recent mail I received from you a circular signed 'Andrew Gilmour, Provost and Sheriff,' informing me of the progress and financial position of the Jubilee Town Hall of Linlithgow, and the proposal to hold a bazaar in aid of the funds. Accompanying the circular there were lists of patrons and patronesses and receivers of work and money. I am very glad to see that a vigorous effort was being made to meet the deficiency in the cost of erecting the hall, &c., and in response to your request, or rather to that of your worthy Provost, for further aid, I have much pleasure in adding my mite in form of my cheque for fifteen guineas, of this date (31st May) on the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Linlithgow, in favour of the Jubilee Town Hall, and I hope that there will be little difficulty in raising the balance with so many titled and rich men in the county, as set forth in the list. Wishing success to the bazaar and the hall, I am, dear sir, yours very truly (signed) JAMES DAWSON. P.S.—When you acknowledge receipt of the enclosure please let me know what progress the building makes. (Intd.) J. D." An example such as this is well worthy of imitation by friends of the old burgh at home and abroad. Mr Dawson, on a former occasion, contributed £10 10s himself, and he transferred to the Town Council, for their new hall, a donation of £10 by the late Mrs Hutchison, which fell to him on winding up the Public Hall Co. We are also pleased to observe that Mr Dawson's benefactions are also highly appreciated in Victoria. From the *Camperdown Chronicle* of 30th May last, it appears that a suggestion has been made to establish a technological school and museum in the present Treasury building at Camperdown, about to be vacated by the Post-office authorities, and that "Mr Dawson's admirable collection would form a capital beginning if it could only be obtained, but special arrangements would require to be made for the due care of his valuable stuffed specimens." This very valuable private collection of native birds, &c., made by Mr Dawson, was presented by him to the authorities in Camperdown, and is much admired in the colony. All praise to our worthy old townsman. He is one of the right sort.

ESKIMO DOGS

A PACK OF ESKIMO DOGS.—Eight fine Eskimo dogs have been deposited during the past week in the wolves' shed in the Zoological Gardens. They are the remains of a pack collected from the natives of North Greenland by Lieutenant Peary during his Polar expedition, and will form part of a pack which it is intended to use as draught animals in the exploration of the Antarctic regions.

scarcely be made to hold together." Another highly respected native of the ancient burgh (Mr James Dawson, of Camperdown, Victoria) in writing his friend, Mr W. H. Henderson, Netherparkley, also speaks in complimentary terms of the *Gazette*. Alluding to our report of the recent unfortunate boating fatality on the loch, Mr Dawson says:—"I was very sorry to read as *per contra* to the pleasant news (alluding to other local matters) the account of the accident to the young men by drowning on the loch, between 'the wall trees' and the north shore of the loch by the upsetting of the boat. . . . It is a wonder that so few are drowned from this cause, for boys are so careless. During all my cruisions on the loch I never had an accident, notwithstanding the prayers of the wicked that I would be drowned some day. . . . I remember a poor fellow, Matthew Gray, while swimming from 'the Wall Trees' to the Glue Work, took cramp, and when his companion swam to save him he said—'Keep away, for if I get hold of you I will drown you.' And the generous fellow was drowned close to the little island about 100 yards from the shore."

CLE, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM AN OLD LINLITHGOWEGIAN.—The following extracts from letters received by Mr John Ferguson, town clerk, from Mr James Dawson, of Camperdown, Victoria, will no doubt be read with interest by many of the older citizens of the ancient burgh. Mr Dawson, who is in his 90th year, and upon whom the Council conferred the honorary burghess-ship some time ago, is a much respected native of the town, with which his family have been long connected in public matters as well as commercial enterprise. The epistles, as will be seen, are made doubly interesting by little reminiscences of olden times. Mr Dawson, in one of his letters dated 8th December, 1895, says:—"I have much pleasure in receiving, and especially in reading, your valued letter of 26th September informing me that you had received my letters of 20th July and 4th August, and had communicated the first one to the Town Council soon after its receipt. I am very much gratified with the kindly feelings towards me by the members. Please express my gratitude to them for their good wishes for my health and for the honour conferred on me in my old age. Born 5th July, 1806.—I have re-read your letter with great interest, and it was read by my daughter and Mr Taylor, who take a great interest in the "auld toon" and its improvements, in the supply of water, and getting rid of it as the first law of nature. I observe the main dam is made on the north side of Cookleroy, where I shot many a snipe, sometimes a toad, instead of a maukin, and once started a moor fowl among the heather on the top of the hill, but did not fire at it. By the way, and how is my old schoolfellow, Sandy S—? He was in the same class with me at the foot of the Kirkgate in Cocky Fyfe's time before the present school was built, about the time Waterloo was fought. I have looked over the list of old burghesses, and observe that my schoolfellow, Sandy M., has died at 91. I knew his two brothers and also G. I am pleased to see that you are still going on with the improvements of the Old Kirk, which, if carried out, will be one of the finest in Great Britain, but I am afraid the minister must be leather lunged or uses a speaking-trumpet to make himself heard." In his second letter, dated 16th December last, Mr Dawson wrote:—"I wrote you on the 9th inst., which I trust has met your eye ere this one. With compliments of the season for yourself and Mrs Ferguson. I would not have written to you so soon again were it not that it occurred to me that as yourself and the members of Town Council might appreciate a look at a trustworthy newspaper from this colony, laid weekly on the Council table (wintry weather permitting), I made the arrangements with the proprietors of *The Australasian* to forward a year's copy of it from its London Office "free, gratis, and for nothing," addressed to the Town Council of Linlithgow, Scotland, and which I know the members will accept and peruse in remembrance of their old burghess continued with his best wishes for their health and happiness. If you think that the *Australasian* should remain in your office, you can do as you think best. What with papers from friends in the old country and the *Daily Argus* and three times a week with local papers I am kept well informed as to worldly affairs."

PENCILLINGS OF THE WEEK.

BY THE MAN ON THE WING.

Another interesting part of the proceedings was that at which Mr Dawson's letters were read. The calligraphy was simply remarkable for a man in his 90th year. He is a worthy old Linlithgowegian is Mr James Dawson, and one who is still highly esteemed here.

WARRNAMBOOL MUSEUM.

To the Editor of the Warrnambool Standard.

SIR,—In the *Camperdown Chronicle* of the 21st inst., I read that the motion of Cr. Philp to open the Warrnambool Museum on Sundays was rejected by the Town Council on the casting vote of the Mayor, a decision which astonishes me, for I cannot see any sin in looking at a collection of natural history specimens and curiosities on a Sunday more than on any other day of the week. On the contrary I consider that Sunday was appointed "for recreation and refreshment of strength of body and mind," and cannot be better spent by those who do not go to church than by examining a fine collection of specimens. People from the country doing hard work on six days of the week, with no time for amusement, very naturally look to Sunday, and why therefore should they and others be debarred the pleasure and information by members of Council who can visit the Museum at any time during week days.

Having resolved to present my museum to the inhabitants of Camperdown and district, and with a view to make it as popular and convenient as possible, that people living in the country might visit it on Sundays, I made inquiries into the management of the museums of Sydney and Melbourne, and having ascertained that those Institutions were open to the public on Sundays, I applied to the Government of Victoria, and at once received authority to admit the public to the Camperdown Museum on Sundays. I therefore hope the people of the Western District will induce the majority of the Warrnambool Town Council to reconsider their decision, and open the door of the Museum on Sunday.

Yours respectively,

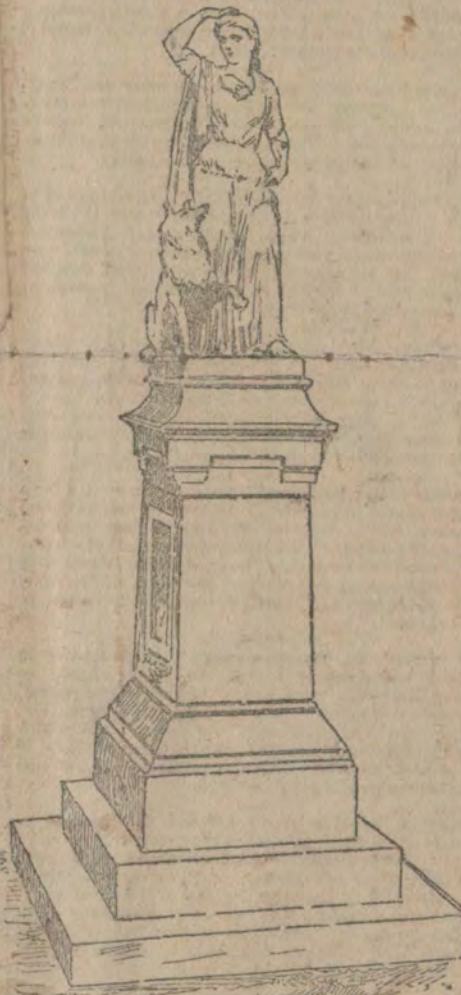
JAMES DAWSON,
Honorary Curator of Camperdown
Museum,
Camperdown, 23rd May, 1896

THE CAMPERDOWN
CHRONICLE,
MARCH 28, 1896.

FOR some considerable time Mr. James Dawson has been engaged in friendly warfare with a leading metropolitan journal against the use of the terms "England" and "English" regarding matters pertaining to Great Britain, and a short time ago when referring to the fact that copies of the weekly edition of the paper which are posted to the Town Council of his native town in Scotland were not received regularly, he ironically suggested that the words "via England" be added to the address. That the suggestion was taken seriously and acted upon is indicated by the following extract from a recent issue of the *Lithgow "Gazette"*:—"Mr. Ferguson, Town Clerk, has, as mentioned at the last meeting of the Town Council, received this week the first copy of the "Australasian," which is to be sent regularly to the town Council by order of Mr. James Dawson of Camperdown. The newspaper is addressed thus-wise:—"Town Council, Lithgow, Scotland, via England."

THE FLORA MACDONALD
MEMORIAL.

THE Town Council of Inverness, in conjunction with the executors of the late Captain Henderson Macdonald, who bequeathed £1000 for a memorial of Flora Macdonald to be erected in Inverness, have elected the model design sent in by Mr Andrew Davidson, sculptor, Inverness. Fifteen models, some of them by eminent sculptors, were included in the competition, and they have been exhibited in the Inverness Town Hall for the past three months. The final selection was made by



91st Regt



SERGEANT IN PRESENT-DAY REVIEW ORDER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It must be distinctly understood that we do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE PROPOSED DAIRY FARM
AT TOWER HILL.

To the Editor of the Warrnambool Standard.

SIR,—In the press of the 21st inst., there is an account of a conference which was held in the Town Hall, Koroit, on the "Proposed Dairy College at Tower Hill." It was attended by the mayors of the Koroit and Warrnambool Councils, the presidents of the Warrnambool and Belfast Shires, representatives of the Villiers and Heytesbury, Port Fairy and Koroit Agricultural Societies, the chairmen of the Tower Hill Park, Rosebrook, and Koroit Butter Factory Companies, Mr. J. F. Duffus, M.L.A., and also thirty prominent residents of the district. After an interesting discussion, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. T. F. Rutledge and carried— "That the representatives present recommend and approve of the establishment of an Experimental Dairy College on a portion of the Tower Hill Islands." Surely Sir, the members voting for such a proposal, must or ought to know that a more unwholesome site and its surroundings could not be selected for an important institution, than a small island in the midst of a stinking lake, and seething swampy lagoon, supplied through two tunnels with the sewage of the town of Koroit, and the numerous farms of the district. These tributaries are certain to increase with the growing population, and as if these were not enough in the estimation of the said members, they propose to supplement the evil with the sewage and foul matter from a College Establishment without consideration of the sanitary results. As an old colonist and admirer of Parrang Kuntcha and Mirch Hill (native names for Tower Hill and Lake), I heartily protest in my own name, and I am sure in that of the remainder of the old colonists of the Tower Hill district, against any encroachment on a locality, evidently intended by Nature to be a public park, and place of pleasure for the people of the district.

I am, etc.,

JAMES DAWSON,
Camperdown, 23rd July, 1896.

- Aborigines -

28th August/96

ABORIGINAL COMPLAINTS.

WARRNAMBOOL, Friday.

Eleven of the aborigines at the Framlingham reserve have written a letter to the "Warrnambool Standard," in which they complain of insufficient rations being supplied them, and assert that for some days in each fortnight there is no food at all in the station. In reply to a statement made by the general inspector, that the blacks are "living quite comfortable and happy, and have no complaints to make, and make none," the Framlingham aborigines say—"This is quite false, the fact being that we have great cause for complaint, and attempt to get some grievances looked to when he comes to the station, but he will not listen for a moment to anything." They further assert that the allowance of rations is quite insufficient. They have no cows, and cannot get milk for children or the sick. They ask for a horse and other assistance to enable them to cultivate some of the land.

Tocas Johnstone
'BAT'

A Resident of Aboriginal
Station Framlingham,
informed J. Dawson
on 1st February 1897,
that 5 half caste men
and 6 " " women
living constantly with
them & consumed
the rations belonging
to the pure Blacks,
and would go away
when ordered, saying
they had as good a
right to the place as
the pure Blacks.

CAMPERDOWN

TIMES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

St. Comments on the
Ball

The fashionable ball given by Mr. W. A. Taylor last week was notable for many things, the most prominent feature in connection with it being the delicacy displayed by the Squire of Renny Hill in sending out the invitations. He was careful to see that the landed gentry were thoroughly represented, also the privileged medical and legal professions, and that none of the "vulgar business people" were present. It is astonishing that after the almost innumerable exposures of the methods of lawyers, that they are still considered socially superior to the honest business man. The reason perhaps is that the monetary success which attends their methods may eventually allow them to become landed proprietors, and therefore leaders of rural society. Of course Mr. W. A. Taylor and his class are free to invite whom they desire to such gathering, and on the other hand the people whom he ignores on an occasion of this kind, are free to elect whom they like to any public position, and we hope that next August when the general election takes place, the ratepayers who were flouted, will show the same discrimination in electing their representative as he did when choosing his society.

See "Curious Tactics"
second column
to the right hand
cut from same issue
as the above.

AN AT HOME.

An at home was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, of Renny Hill, on Thursday evening, on the occasion of the debut of their eldest daughter. The Camperdown Mechanics Hall was engaged for the occasion, and its ample space was crowded with one of the most brilliant assemblages that has ever been brought together in the Western District. The guests included many visitors from Melbourne, Hamilton and Warrnambool, in addition to the leading residents of the more immediate neighbourhood. The arrangements were upon a scale of munificence rarely surpassed by the smartest metropolitan assemblies, every detail being of the very best procurable. The hall had undergone a complete transformation, and at the hour appointed for commencement of dancing, presented the appearance of an artistically arranged ball-room. The porchway at the side entrance, where the guests were received by the host and hostess was embowered in palms, pot plants, and foliage, the exterior of the hall being also lavishly decorated with evergreens. The windows were draped with richly hued Turkish curtains and the recess was festooned with Japanese silk. The stage was utilised to provide a resting place between the dances, and a retreat for those who did not indulge in the exhilarating exercise. It was beautifully draped and decorated with choice pot-plants, ferns and evergreens, the effect of which was heightened by numerous fairy-lamps and by the graceful cane lounges and other furnishings. The floor was in perfect condition for dancing, and with the music supplied by Herr Plock's band, the programme, though comprising sixteen numbers, was all too short for the dancers, and when it was concluded, shortly after 2 a.m., was supplemented by a number of extras. The music included many of the latest compositions that have gained popularity in the ball rooms of the world, and several of them were played for the first time in Victoria. The supper room was arranged with the same regard to artistic ensemble which was observed in the large hall. Each of the tables was decorated in a distinctive tint, there being white, gold, and cardinal. In the floral decoration of the white table daisies predominated, while carnations were accorded pride of place upon the one at which cardinal was the prevailing tint. The catering, which was in the hands of Miss Edwards, of St. Kilda, was of the most complete and elaborate description, the viands including every dainty that could be desired.

The costumes were exceedingly rich and tasteful, amongst the most noticeable being the following:—Mrs. Taylor, handsome black satin, relieved jet and chiffon, diamond ornaments. Miss Taylor (the debutante), looked very pretty in ivory satin, folded belt, bodice trimmed with pleated chiffon and lily of the valley, pearl stars in hair. Mrs. Urquhart, black satin, bodice chiffon, relieved pink velvet. Miss Curdie, pale green, chiffon. Miss K. Taylor, pink satin, bodice prettily trimmed chiffon pink roses, very much admired. Miss M. Desailly, pretty cream dress, trimmed narrow cardinal velvet. Miss Finnis, pale blue, nicely trimmed white lace.

Mrs. Oliphant Shaw, very handsome black satin, bodice chiffon, jet and diamond ornaments. Miss Shaw, cardinal satin, black lace trimmings. Mrs. P. S. Lang, very pretty black silk, sequin trimmings. Mrs. W. T. Manifold, a handsome butteurop brocade, diamond ornaments. Miss Murray, black satin lace, very pretty, sequin trimming. Miss Webster, pretty heliotrope gown, white chiffon. Mrs. Hope, very pretty black satin duchesse, relieved white chiffon. Mrs. D. Mackinnon, pretty pale blue fancy silk, chiffon and white satin, jewel trimmings. Miss Guthrie, white satin, folded belt of Mia Mie Rosette. Mrs. W. Scott, black satin and lace. Miss Ferguson, pink silk, pearl trimmings. Miss Forster, pretty cream dress, folded belt pink silk. Mrs. Stuart Reid, black silk, jet trimmings. Miss Anderson, very pretty pale blue silk, white duchesse lace trimmings. Mrs. Ferguson, black faille and lace. Miss Queenie Thomson, pretty white dress, trimmed Valenciennes lace, relieved cardinal carnations. Miss J. M'Arthur, handsome pink glaze silk, white chiffon pink carnations. Miss Claudia Taylor (Melbourne), black duchesse, sequin trimmings and lace, very pretty. Mrs. R. Chirside, black silk, cream chiffon trimmings. Miss Armstrong (Warrnambool), pale blue liberty, cream sash. Miss G. Ferguson, pretty cream silk, lace trimmings. Miss Cole, cream ponjee silk. Miss M'Lean (Melbourne), pretty cream silk, gold and black trimmings. Miss Thornton, daffodil glaze silk, cream chiffon, very pretty. Mrs. Shuter, cream silk, chiffon, pearl trimmings. Miss Picken, beautiful black satin, chiffon, red roses. Mrs. Archie Thomson, very handsome blue and white silk, jewelled lace trimming. Mrs. Govett, black silk, jet trimmings. Miss Quarterman, pretty striped glaze silk, bodice trimmed with chiffon bebe ribbon. Miss M. Picken, cream silk, pretty pearl trimmings. Miss Lydiard, blue silk, black velvet trimmings.

Amongst the gentlemen present were noticed the Revs. J. H. Macfarlane and W. Thomson, Messrs. James Dawson, (grandfather of the debutante) D. H. Darke, Stuart Reid, R. H. Blackburn, Stanley Elder, W. T. Manifold, Bree (Hamilton), J. C. Manifold, P. H. Lang, J. Lang, A. Thomson, W. Taylor (Melbourne), K. Mackinnon, P. S. Lang, Angus Reid, J. H. Thornton, A. W. Wilson, P. W. Tait, E. Forster, Dr. Desailly, G. Govett, William Scott, E. Manifold, G. R. Hope, J. N. M'Arthur, M.L.A. Campbell, M'Arthur, C. G. Shuter, E. M'Arthur, D. Curdie, and many others.

CURIOUS TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
SIR,—At the meeting of the Hampden Shire Council on the 3rd inst. Cr. Taylor remarked that a large number of the ratepayers were wanting the cattle shut in every night. Now, sir, I may inform you that in canvassing the town for signatures to the petition sent in to the Council meeting that I met with only one absolute refusal from a ratepayer to sign it. I can also say with a good deal of truth that the ratepayers of whom Cr. Taylor talks are not ratepayers at all, but a few townspeople who are about as much interested in the "question" as Cr. Taylor professes to be. Cr. Taylor also says one section of the ratepayers was just as much entitled to consideration as the other, but I think Cr. Taylor considers the richer section should have the preference. In conclusion I think the sooner men of the stamp of Cr. Taylor are ousted from the Council table the better it will be for the poorer classes of the ratepayers of the shire.—Yours, etc.,
RATEPAYER.

Camperdown

THE DUNDEE COURIER,

DECEMBER 9, 1896.

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL HONOUR.

AN APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

A petition has been prepared for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen protesting against the general and continuous use, or rather misuse, of the terms "England" and "English" in an Imperial sense. After pointing out that the first article of the Treaty of Union of 1707 stipulated "That the two kingdoms of Scotland and England shall from that date and for ever after be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain," the petition proceeds:—"The use of the terms 'England' and 'English' in an Imperial sense is a direct aggression on the national honour of Scotland, and is extremely irritating and annoying to all Scotsmen who have regard for the honour of their country. For such usage implies that Scotland is part of, or is simply a province of, England, and that Scotsmen are subjects of England. It is insulting also to our personal honour as Scotsmen, for it implies that so long as we obtain all the material advantages that are the result of a union between the two countries we are of so mercenary a character that national honour is to us a matter of the greatest indifference. We need hardly point out to Your Majesty how utterly erroneous is this view of the Scottish national character, for the history of Scotland under your Royal ancestors has proved again and again that there is no nation in Europe which has made greater sacrifices to uphold its national honour. We fear that this constant and deliberate use of an incorrect Imperial nomenclature is due not merely to ignorance or to carelessness, but largely to an unfair and aggressive feeling of national vanity on the part of an influential portion of the English people, which, if continued, will in course of time lead to a destruction of that feeling of British unity which for a long time contributed to the greatness and the glory of the Empire. To that greatness and to that glory Scotland has freely given her share, and even more than her share, in treasure, brain, and blood. We may further point out to Your Most Gracious Majesty that this unjust and unconstitutional attempt to Anglicise the United Kingdom, and to make England and Englishmen the sole representatives of British power and of the British name, must necessarily have a most injurious effect on the all-important question of unity between Britain and further Britain, or Britain beyond the seas." The petition concludes:—"To Your Most Gracious Majesty, then, as the fountain of honour in the British Empire, we appeal for the protection of our national honour as Scotsmen. Our countrymen yield to none of Your Majesty's subjects in a whole-souled devotion to Your Majesty's throne and person, and to the thorough and unreserved maintenance of the unity of the British Empire. With confidence, therefore, we look to Your Majesty to preserve for us our constitutional rights as Scotsmen, as defined in the first article of the Treaty of Union."

Scotsmen will, no doubt, hasten to sign the petition to Her Majesty which is being widely distributed, and which has for its object the "protection of our national honour." Sufficient evidence is furnished in the petition of the fact that when the Union between Scotland and England was formed the intention was to have the country designated as Great Britain. The very first article of the Treaty contained that provision, and for a long time its terms were universally observed by English public men of all classes. Now, however, the custom is to make the word "England" and "English" applicable to the whole kingdom, and thus to obliterate Scottish nationality. The probability is that this infringement of the Treaty of Union is attributable in a great measure to carelessness,

although in the petition it is alleged that it is due, not merely to ignorance or to carelessness, but largely to "an unfair and aggressive feeling of national vanity on the part of an influential portion of the English people." Whatever may be the reason for the infringement, it is high time the present system were changed, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Scottish public will not fail to give all possible support to the petition that is being circulated. It may also be suggested, now that the question of Scottish nationality is being prominently brought forward, that the country ought as soon as possible to be purged of the Englishmen who are monopolising its Parliamentary representation. It would be useless to ensure the employment of the proper words if we are to continue the method now in vogue of returning prominent Englishmen for Scottish constituencies—a method which cannot fail to have a stifling effect upon Scottish nationality.

Economy does not appear to be one of the strong points of the Life Asylum Com-

market. Mr. [unclear] since he has been in the Government service he has had charge of boring parties in the mallee district and in the Otway Forest. The funeral takes place in Melbourne tomorrow.

THE LAST OF THE TOORAM TRIBE.

WARRNAMBOOL, FRIDAY.

The death is reported of Diana Baxter, one of the few remaining aboriginals. She was about 65 years of age, and is the last of the Tooram tribe, which in the early days was a numerous body, with their headquarters on the Hopkins River banks, about six miles from Warrnambool. Diana was well known to people in the district, and her interview with the Earl of Hopetoun on the occasion of his first visit to the Warrnambool races caused great merriment. His Excellency was being entertained at a luncheon, and he had just responded to the toast of his health, when the black visage of Diana appeared behind his chair, and as she slapped the noble earl familiarly on the shoulder she exclaimed, "My boy, my dear boy, here is sixty-pence for you." This unwonted liberality astonished everyone, but Lord Hopetoun retained the sixpence, remarking that it was the first tip he ever received from a lady, and then handed Diana another coin, which caused her to exclaim most fervently, "God bless you, my boy."

A DIVORCE SUIT.

LINLITHGOW COUNCIL'S UNENVIABLE NOTORIETY.—At a meeting of Linlithgow Town Council on Tuesday the Clerk read the following letter which he had received from Mr Theodore Napier:—"When I read the report of the meeting of Linlithgow Town Council on the 5th January in the daily papers, and observed how the Council had treated my letter asking their favourable consideration and support to the petition of the Scottish people to the Queen protesting against the official misuse of the national name, I thought it would be wiser policy to take no notice thereof, but leave to the Scottish public to judge for themselves of the wisdom and wit of the members of the Linlithgow Town Council. It may, however, interest you to know that there is every reason to believe from the large number of favourable replies I have received from other Town Councils in Scotland that only one Council besides Linlithgow has up to this time refused to sign the petition—that they generally will support this Scottish appeal to the Queen. They have evidently regarded the matter as one affecting the national rights and honour of Scotland, which they, as loyal Scotsmen, could not afford to treat as a joke or with ridicule, as your Council has done. Finally, I would suggest that if you desire to rescue the Linlithgow Town Council from the unenviable notoriety they have obtained in the eyes of the Scottish people, it may be advisable to attempt to persuade them to reconsider their unpatriotic decision." (Laughter.)—Mr Dowie—Do you repent, Provost? The Provost—The Council always does right in the matter of petitions. It was the only Royal Burgh that petitioned against the Education Bill, and it was right. (Laughter.) Bailie Russell—The Council petitioned in favour of compensation to publicans and against the Union itself, so instead of being unpatriotic it is patriotic. (Laughter.) Mr Dowie—Who is this Mr Theodore Napier? The Clerk—I don't know. Mr Dowie—He seems to be a body wanting a little notoriety. The meeting unanimously agreed to take no notice of Mr Theodore Napier's letter, and resolved to take into consideration at their April meeting the question of celebrating the Queen's long reign.

THE CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

JUNE 22, 1897.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—It has occurred to me, as one of the oldest colonists of Port Phillip, dating from 2nd May, 1840, I may mention that I witnessed the Coronation Procession of our good Queen Victoria, with a crown on her head, on the way from Westminster to the Mansion House in the City, and return to Buckingham Palace. It must be news to many to know that the Coronation Stone from Stone Palace, Scotland, on which the Kings and Queens of Scotland sat while being crowned, was the seat occupied by Her Majesty while having the Crown placed on her head. The Royal Crown of Scotland was at one time removed to London, but Sir Walter Scott made such strong remonstrances that it was at once returned to its well-guarded room in Edinburgh Castle.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, 19th June, 1897.

P.S.—When last in Edinburgh I ascertained that the Crown was still in the Castle, guarded by the military at all times, I got an order from the Lord Provost, and saw it in a large iron cage lighted with gas in a deep vault.

X Wm. Mack. a Shoemaker
X 2 Provost and Const. Gilman

THE AULD SAUGH TREE'S LAMENT.

For years, and years, and years, and years,
They proun'd me wi' the knife and shears,
And Whalps ye ken wi' sic connection,
I never raised a vexin question.

I noo ask what inhuman law
Hath authorised wi' axe and saw
Tae cut my branches spreadin' wide—
The pride o' the hale kintra side.

I've read that ance in auld time
A gang o' devils entered swine ;
Even for a soo this wadna dae,
Each droon'd itself and devil tae.

Laugh gin ye like, auld Saugh's inclined—
Faith, fully freens made up his mind,
That even in oor enlightened age,
In human breasts these devils rage.

Mair, lurks aneith oor civic cloth—
My prayer, Lord keep them oot the loch;
And tho' tae me they've been unkind—
Their devil heirts tae swine consign.

Lord punish them as ye think best ;
King Nebuchadnezzar was fed on grass :
Should you think this due humiliation,
I'm share we'd get the grass for naething.

There's Seton, Stirling, Ferrier, Blair,
Wha ilka year wad be their share ;
For sin they mutilated me,
They pass me by wi' tearfu' e'e.

But Lord, may be I've went far wrang
A tree tae speak like this o' man ;
Mine enemies I wish them well
And close by prayin' for ma sell.

When summer comes—I'm wearyin' for it—
Kind Lord restore my feather bonnet,
And kindly sen' some tiny sprigs
Tae hide my mutilated ribs.

Many a lang year will interveen
Before I'll be what I hae been ;
But nae ill will I hae towards ye,
Believe me Willie and Sir Andree.

And freens if this yer nae believin,
Refer the matter tae Dean Fleeming—
A man o' sense—grand source o' wealth—
'Twas there I heirtly drank your health.

Sae Whalpies learn through me yer tree,
Wi' ane another tae agree ;
For tearin' o' ilk other's skins,
Will ne'er restore my fractured limbs.

The Greatest—human bodies ken—
Preached peace on earth, good will towards
men ;
Keep this gran' precept i' yer e'e,
And noo fairweel—gree bairnies, gree.

R. FRASER KELSO.

LINLITHGOW, January 25, 1896.

true of that aggregation of individuals
called a nation, and it is an honour to the
British race that wherever they may be
they will to-day, actuated by a sentiment,
send up a shout of joy that will be
remembered for years to come. That
sentiment is loyalty to their QUEEN, who,
by Divine Providence, has been permitted
to reign a greater number of years than
any sovereign who has preceded her. The
event marks an era in the history of the
empire, which, in accordance with the
custom of ages, is made the occa-
sion of rejoicing. In the humbler walks of
life when a man or woman lives to achieve
that which is unusual, the pleasure felt is
outwardly demonstrated and is honour-
able to all the parties concerned. Why

personality of QUEEN VICTORIA during her
reign has been a substantial entity recog-
nised by all. She has beyond doubt
wielded a powerful influence throughout
every portion of her empire, and her claim
to her people's love and affection rests upon
the fact that that influence has always
been used for good. The fierce light
that beats upon a throne has laid bare the
minutest details of the life of the QUEEN,
and it is a profitable question for us all at
the present time to ask ourselves whether
under similar circumstances we would
have come out with such a pure and
spotless record. Her Majesty has
fulfilled the duties of her exalted position
in a manner that sheds lustre on her
name, and has earned for her the love and



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THE DUNDEE FREE PRESS

THE DUNDEE

, DECEMBER

SCOTLAND'S HONOR

AN APPEAL TO

A petition has been prepared to Her Majesty the Queen, pointing out the general and continuous use of the terms "England" and "English" in a sense which is entirely at variance with the sense of the Treaty of Union of the two kingdoms of Scotland from that date and for ever one kingdom by the name of Great Britain. The petition proceeds:—"The terms 'England' and 'English' in a direct aggression on the name of Scotland, and is extremely irritating to all Scotsmen who have regard to their country. For such use of the word 'England' and 'English' is a direct insult to Scotland, and that Scotsmen are subjected to an insulting and derogatory character, for the history of the Royal ancestors has proved that there is no nation in Europe which has made greater sacrifices to uphold the name of Great Britain. We fear that this constant use of the terms 'England' and 'English' is an incorrect Imperial notion, based merely to ignorance or to a desire to an unfair and aggressive vanity on the part of an inferior English people, which, if continued, will lead to a destruction of the British unity which for ages has been the greatness and the glory of the British Empire. To that greatness and to that glory, Scotland has freely given her share, and she has shared, in treasure, brain, and strength, a further point out to Your Majesty that this unjust and unbecoming use of the terms 'England' and 'English' Anglicise the United Kingdom, and thus diminishes the British power and of the British Empire. It is a most injurious and important question of unity to further Britain, or Britain to be united. The petition concludes:—"To Her Majesty, then, as the fount of the British Empire, we appeal to preserve our national honour as Scotsmen yield to none of Your Majesty's subjects, and to the whole-souled devotion to Your Majesty and person, and to the thorough maintenance of the unity of the British Empire. With confidence, therefore, we appeal to Your Majesty to preserve for us our national honour as Scotsmen, as defined in the Treaty of Union."

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A DIVORCE SUIT.

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"Camperdown Chronicle."

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TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

A NATION'S REJOICING.

TO-DAY can claim to be unique in the history of the world. Never before since time has been recorded has there been such universal rejoicing as will take place to-day in honour of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. The rejoicing will not be confined within the narrow limits of a single country, but will be diffused over every part of the earth's surface where adventurous Britons have made themselves a home. Such a spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty, such a desire on the part of the millions who live under the beneficent sway of QUEEN VICTORIA to testify their attachment to her throne and person must have a reason, which is to be found probably in the kinship which binds the whole British race together. It is a sentiment, no doubt, but one that should be the glory and pride of every unit in the empire. Sentiment is the very basis of national life. It enables men to triumph over their own selfishness, and do deeds that would be impossible in conditions of life where the promptings of the emotions were excluded. The unthinking and *soi disant* "practical" men sometimes sneer at sentiment, but that does not prevent it from being the mightiest factor in human action. And what better incentive could we have than a noble sentiment? The man whose acts are never influenced by sentiment—if such an one there be—is a miserable creature with no more soul than the beasts of the field. To be insensible to the thrill of noble emotions is a trait that marks no man worthy of the name. What is true of the individual is equally true of that aggregation of individuals called a nation, and it is an honour to the British race that wherever they may be they will to-day, actuated by a sentiment, send up a shout of joy that will be remembered for years to come. That sentiment is loyalty to their QUEEN, who, by Divine Providence, has been permitted to reign a greater number of years than any sovereign who has preceded her. The event marks an era in the history of the empire, which, in accordance with the custom of ages, is made the occasion of rejoicing. In the humbler walks of life when a man or woman lives to achieve that which is unusual, the pleasure felt is outwardly demonstrated and is honourable to all the parties concerned. Why

should we treat our QUEEN differently? The sentiment of loyalty towards her as the emblem of our national existence is deep-rooted in the hearts of all classes of the community, and a more fitting occasion could not be chosen to proclaim that sentiment to the whole world in those ways which are understood of the world. It is one of the features of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations that the virtue of Charity has been chosen as the emblem of our rejoicing. The people in every land where the Union Jack floats are vying with each other in their efforts to feed the hungry and ameliorate the distress of their fellow-subjects, not only within their own borders but also in the mother country. The erection of hospitals and similar institutions is another of the charitable ways in which the loyalty of the people is being manifested, and which will help to keep alive the memory of the great event that is being celebrated. A better way of evincing attachment to the Throne could not have been adopted, nor one likely to have more beneficial results, not alone to those who are the recipients of the Jubilee charity, but to those who bestow it. In celebrating the completion of the sixtieth year of HER MAJESTY'S reign, we are rejoicing at the completion of a period in history that has been marked by a rapidity of development never previously equalled. The Victorian era, while not so fruitful in literature as some others in British history, has been a period of marvellous discoveries in science, and an equally marvellous extension of the area of the earth's surface that has been brought under the dominion of civilized man. As such it will be known to future generations, who will look back to it as the beginning of a period of invention and discovery which has given life to millions of human beings whose existence would have been impossible without it. The name of QUEEN VICTORIA is indelibly associated with all the great achievements of her reign. That honor none can deprive her of, for it will be conferred by posterity. The conditions of the monarchy have changed somewhat in modern times, and there are now few opportunities for the personality of a sovereign to produce such a striking effect on the public mind as formerly. Notwithstanding this the personality of QUEEN VICTORIA during her reign has been a substantial entity recognised by all. She has beyond doubt wielded a powerful influence throughout every portion of her empire, and her claim to her people's love and affection rests upon the fact that that influence has always been used for good. The fierce light that beats upon a throne has laid bare the minutest details of the life of the QUEEN, and it is a profitable question for us all at the present time to ask ourselves whether under similar circumstances we would have come out with such a pure and spotless record. Her Majesty has fulfilled the duties of her exalted position in a manner that sheds lustre on her name, and has earned for her the love and

respect of the millions over whom she has for so long held sway. That she has so endeared herself to her people will be made powerfully manifest to-day, when from every part of her dominions the prayer will ascend to Heaven,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Museum
 JULY 1, 1897.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE CAMPERDOWN MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Shortly after the late procession of the rising generation of this district paraded in honour of Her Majesty the Queen, a friend who visited the Museum expressed to me his regret that considerable damage had been done to the paint on the wall under each of the front windows of the room containing my Natural History collection. On examination I found such was the case, and had evidently been caused by small larrikins, held up by the bigger ones, to scramble and look through the windows. This is much to be regretted as it will prevent the use of the windows for sight-seeing in the future.—Yours, &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

Hon. Curator.

Camperdown, 30th June, 1897.



Melbourne
Argus 11th Aug
1896

DEATH OF MR. J. S. JOHNSTON.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Stewart Johnston, who expired yesterday at his residence, Marl, Esplanade, St. Kilda, at the age of 85 years. The deceased gentleman met with a painful accident last November, when he fractured his thigh through falling down in his own house, and ever since that date he has been confined to his room. At his advanced age the consequences of such an accident could not fail to be serious, and Mr. Johnston gradually sank, in spite of the skill and attention of his medical adviser Dr. Davenport, dying yesterday of a general break-up of the system. The news of his death will be received with genuine sorrow by many who worked by his side in the early days of the colony in political as well as commercial pursuits, and who can remember the prominent part which the deceased gentleman took in fighting for the legislation which he felt to be necessary for the welfare and development of his adopted country. The funeral will take place this afternoon, and the cortege will leave the house of the deceased at 3 o'clock for the St. Kilda Cemetery.

Mr. James Stewart Johnston was born in the year 1811, near Edinburgh, and was educated for the medical profession, studying at the Edinburgh University, but conceiving a distaste for the profession he abandoned it, emigrating instead to the West Indies. He was still a young man when he returned to England which he left again for Tasmania in the year 1838. In Tasmania he held a Government appointment in the penal service for some time, but in May 1840, he came to this colony, where he occupied at first the position of clerk in the house of the late Mr. J. F. Strachan. For some years he carried on business in Melbourne, engaging also in pastoral pursuits with the late Mr. Edward Wilson, with whom he subsequently became co-proprietor in "The Argus" newspaper. But he was best known for his efforts to reform abuses in the City Council and his services as a legislator. In 1844 Mr. Johnston became a member of the Corporation of Melbourne by election as councillor for Bourke Ward. In 1847 the same honour was again conferred upon him; and a few years later he attained the dignity of an alderman. He was a strong advocate for separation from New South Wales, and to show his sense of the futility of sending representatives to the Sydney Legislature he supported the movement for electing Earl Grey and other public men of the mother country as the members for Port Phillip. He likewise promoted the agitation against transportation, and was a member of the council of the Victorian branch of the Australasian Anti-Transportation League. On Port Phillip becoming an independent colony under the name of Victoria Mr. Johnston was elected one of the members of the Legislative Council for the city of Melbourne. He stood second on the poll, his colleague being the late Mr. William Westgarth and the late Sir John (then Mr.) O'Shanassy. Now that Mr. Johnston is deceased the survivors of the original Legislative Council are, we believe, Mr. William Campbell, now resident in London, and Mr. William Taylor, of Overnewton, near Keilor. When a member of the Legislative Council Mr. Johnston moved a resolution declaring "That the lands be set up to the people." The motion was met by an amendment—"That the lands should be leased to the squatters over the whole territory." This amendment was carried whereupon a large public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, and, in the face of the demonstration which they took place, the Executive did not venture to act on the resolution. In July, 1852, Mr. Johnston obtained the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the condition and management of the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum. The same month he secured the passage of a motion in favour of bringing into the market a large extent of land suitable for agricultural purposes in the immediate vicinity of the Mount Alexander and Ballarat gold-fields. Two months later he induced his fellow legislators to petition the Queen praying Her Majesty to constitute the colony of Victoria the place of residence of the Governor-General of the Australian colonies. At the close of his term of office he resigned his seat and visited Scotland, where he remained for five years. On his return in September, 1858, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Southern Province, Mr. Johnston offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. J. B. Bennett, but was defeated. At the general election of 1859 he contested St. Kilda, and was returned by that electoral district to the Legislative Assembly as the colleague of Mr. (now Sir Archibald) Michie. The first business which occupied the attention of the new Parliament was the motion of want of confidence in the O'Shanassy Administration, proposed by the late Mr. William Nicholson. This was supported by Mr. Johnston, and, being carried, caused the retirement of Mr. O'Shanassy and his colleagues. Mr. Johnston was, for the greater portion of his life, a consistent supporter. On the fall of that Administration, in 1861, Mr. Johnston assisted in the formation of the Heales Government, and was appointed as Minister of Public Works. He succeeded in carrying an appeal to his constituents at St. Kilda, who re-elected him to the Legislature. A formidable opponent in the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnston, owing to differences with his colleagues, separated from the Heales Ministry. On the dissolution of Parliament in August, 1861, Mr. Johnston again stood for St. Kilda, and was again elected, his colleague on this occasion being his quondam opponent, Mr. Brodrick. Of the coalition Government which succeeded the Heales Ministry, and of which Mr. O'Shanassy was the head, Mr. Johnston was a member, and he held his old portfolio of Public Works. At the election for St. Kilda was opposed by Mr. J. B. Creas, but the opposition was defeated, Mr. Johnston being returned by a majority of 1,532 to 978. Mr. Johnston was a member of the O'Shanassy-cum-Heales Administration until its extinction in 1863. When Parliament was dissolved towards the close of 1864 Mr. Johnston again bade adieu to public life. On the occasion of the general election of 1868 he was induced to leave his seat, and contest two constituencies—West Melbourne and Warrnambool. In each case he was defeated. Mr. Johnston was a director of the Australian Alliance Assurance Company, in fact, one of the first directors of the institution, and had for his colleagues Mr. Michael O'Grady, Sir James MacMahon, Mr. Robert Stirratt, and Dr. Wilkie. When Hugh George retired from the office of Mayor in 1878 Mr. Johnston became the general manager of "The Argus," a position he held till 1881, when he was presented with a testimonial on his retirement. Latterly Mr. Johnston devoted himself to a great deal to the supervision of the vineyard near Sunbury. He rarely appeared in public life of late years, but as a regular member of the Scots Church, in the district, he took an active part in the controversy which raged about the estate of the Rev. Dr. Strong, warmly supporting his cause, and exhibiting in the process of that stormy time much of the energy which distinguished his Parliamentary career. His last and most interesting public appearance was on the 13th of August, 1892, the jubilee date of the city of Melbourne, celebrated by the City Council in the Town-hall, who entertained the members, Mr. Johnston as the oldest member of the City Council.

PROVOST
Dr Fleming, writing in 1896, says—I am much obliged to send me the Provost Adam Dawson's recollections, which ought to be in the rising generation in his original work, then remains in me well; he was a clever and could sketch amusing style. I remember him of a supposed "were all intimate friends."

It is sometimes heard of James from his niece, Mrs. Siste, with whom he continues to correspond. He was the very man for a colonist, of great mechanical tastes and powers, active and of good resource. I remember his wife, a Miss Joanna Park, and a relative of the great African traveller, Mungo Park. AN OLD-FASHIONED DOVE-COT.

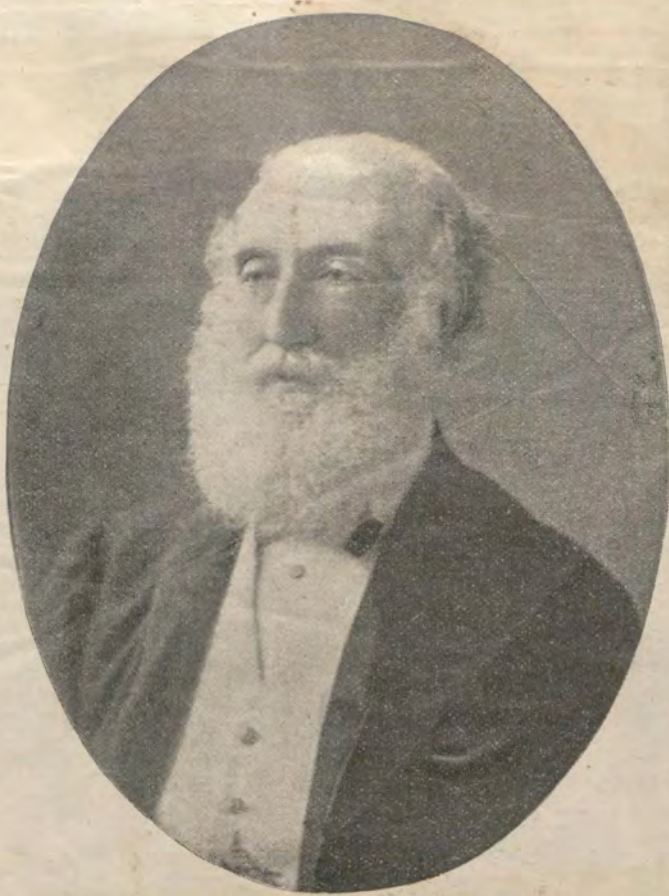
I will remember the three daughters of Captain Ferguson, Jessie, Jane, and Marion. The second is Mrs. Canning, I think, and they used to live in a house to the west of the Commercial Bank, and in the garden of which was an old circular very conspicuous dove-cot.

THE DOMINION SPEAKER A WEST LOTHIAN MAN.
When you happen to see Miss Baird, please give her my kind regards and say that the eldest son (Mr. J. D. Edgar) of her old friend, Grace Fleming Carriden, who has long been a member of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, has lately been elected Speaker of the House of Commons in Canada, which assembles at Ottawa. I see he was proposed by the Premier there, and elected unanimously. The Ottawa Free Press of August 19 says—"The faithful Commons have chosen their Speaker, one eminently fitted for the high and responsible office. No better selection for the First Commoner of the land could have well been made, and his qualities were in no degree exaggerated in the graceful eulogies pronounced by the Prime Minister."

THE REGENT IN STAINED GLASS.
I am glad that Mr. Henderson has found my Local Recollections accurate. As regards dates, I fancy that we must alter what we see in old publications about Linnithgow into the "old style," which I think is about eleven days later than the present calendar.

In the stained glass window in the Moray aisle in St. Giles, there is a representation of the death of the Regent, in which, if I recollect right, Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh is shown clearly just after the shot was fired. As boys were led to believe that he fired from a "darkened" room, and possibly over the balcony. I should think that the most circumstantial account would be found in some report sent by the French Ambassador to the French Court, if such was not destroyed at the Revolution.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS.
With reference to the possibility of this, I may mention that in one of the monthly magazines of last year there was an interesting account of a French embassy sent in the time I think of James



THE LATE MR. JAMES STEWART JOHNSTON.
(JOHNSTONE, O'SHANNESST, AND CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS.)

Mr. Johnston died last week at the age of 85. He was an Australian pioneer, landing in Tasmania in 1838 and in Melbourne in 1840. A notice of his career as a citizen, a city councillor, member of Parliament, and Minister of the Crown, appeared in "The Australasian" of August 15.

There was a tradition that one of the conspirators, bearded himself from an attack of some conspirators, and that a mat was placed over the stone on which one of the Ladies of the Livingstone family sat working a spinning wheel and affecting great dulness of hearing to all questions, and that this was the origin of the "Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow."

To the east of this there was a long room with a sort of three-lighted bow window, which used to be called the "King's Dressing Chamber."

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After the King's death, and while Regent, Mary of Guise had a fine house in the Castlehill, Edinburgh, the remains of which were removed to build the Free Assembly Hall. The beams of the house were of oak, in good preservation, and we have a very fine memorial chair made of it, after the fashion of the armchairs of Linnithgow and Holyrood Palaces.

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The original roofs of the Palace and Church must, I fancy, have been of oak, covered with thin slabs of sandstone instead of slates, and rather high in the pitch. If I recollect right, the roof of Kippis farm house was paved in this way.

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THE WEST WALL, SHOWING NORTHWEST ANGLE AND ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

UNLITIGIOUS POLICE COMMISSION

FIRE BRIGADE EXPENSES.

Melbourne
 Aug 11th Aust
 1896

DEATH OF MR. J. S. JOHNSTON.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Stewart Johnston, who expired yesterday at his residence, Marl, Esplanade, St. Kilda, at the age of 85 years. The deceased gentleman met with a painful accident last November, when he fractured his thigh through falling down in his own house, and ever since that date he has been confined to his room. At his advanced age the consequences of such an accident could not fail to be serious, and Mr. Johnston gradually sank, in spite of the skill and attention of his medical adviser, Dr. Davenport, dying yesterday of a general break-up of the system. The news of his death will be received with genuine sorrow by many who worked by his side in the early days of the colony in political as well as commercial pursuits, and who can remember the prominent part which the deceased gentleman took in fighting for the legislation which he felt to be necessary to the welfare and development of his adopted country. The funeral will take place this afternoon, and the cortege will leave in house of the deceased at 3 o'clock for the St. Kilda Cemetery.

Mr. James Stewart Johnston was born in the year 1811, near Edinburgh, and was educated for the medical profession, studying at the Edinburgh University, but conceiving a distaste for the profession he abandoned it, emigrating instead to the West Indies. He was still a young man when he returned to England which he left again for Tasmania in the year 1838. In Tasmania he held a Government appointment in the penal service for some time, but in May 1840, he came to this colony, where he occupied at first the position of clerk in the house of the late Mr. J. F. Strachan. For some years he carried on business in Melbourne, engaging also in pastoral pursuits with the late Mr. Edward Wilson, with whom he subsequently became co-proprietor in "The Argus" newspaper. But he was best known for his efforts to reform abuses in the City Council and his services as a legislator. In 1844 Mr. Johnston became a member of the Corporation of Melbourne by election as councillor for Bourke Ward. In 1847 the same honour was again conferred upon him; and a few years later he attained the dignity of an alderman. He was a strong advocate for separation from New South Wales, and to show his sense of the utility of sending representatives to the Sydney Legislature he supported the movement for electing Earl Grey and other public men of the mother country as the members for Port Phillip. He likewise promoted the agitation against transportation, and was a member of the council of the Victorian branch of the Australasian Anti-Transportation League. On Port Phillip becoming an independent colony under the name of Victoria Mr. Johnston was elected one of the members of the Legislative Council for the city of Melbourne. He stood second on the poll, his colleague being the late Mr. William Westgarth and the late Sir John (then Mr.) O'Shanassy. Now that Mr. Johnston is deceased the sole survivors of the original Legislative Council are, we believe, Mr. William Campbell, now resident in London, and Mr. William Taylor, of Overnewton, near Kellor. While a member of the Legislative Council Mr. Johnston moved a resolution declaring "That the lands be opened up to the people." The motion was met by an amendment—"That the lands should be leased to the squatters over the whole territory." This amendment was carried, whereupon a large public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, and, in the face of the demonstration which they took place, the Executive did not venture to act on the resolution. In July, 1852, Mr. Johnston obtained the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the condition and management of the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum. The same month he secured the passage of a motion in favour of bringing into the market a large extent of land suitable for agricultural purposes in the immediate vicinity of the Mount Alexander and Ballarat gold-fields. Two months later he introduced his fellow-legislators to petition the Queen praying Her Majesty to constitute the colony of Victoria the place of residence of the Governor-General of the Australian colonies. At the close of the session Mr. Johnston resigned his seat and visited Scotland, where he remained for five years. On his return in September, 1858, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Southern Province, Mr. Johnston offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. J. B. Bennett, but was defeated. At the general election of 1859 he contested St. Kilda, and was returned by that electoral district to the Legislative Assembly as the colleague of Mr. (now Sir) Archibald Michie. The first business which occupied the attention of the new Parliament was the motion of want of confidence in the O'Shanassy Administration, proposed by the late Mr. William Nicholson. This was supported by Mr. Johnston, and, being carried, caused the retirement of Mr. Nicholson and his colleagues. Mr. Johnston was a consistent supporter of that Administration, in which Mr. Johnston assisted in the Heales Government, and was appointed as Minister of Public Works. He presented an appeal to his constituents at St. Kilda, who re-elected him a formidable opponent in the House of Representatives. In February, 1861, Mr. Johnston, owing to differences with his colleagues, separated from the Heales Ministry. On the dissolution of Parliament in August, 1861, Mr. Johnston again stood for St. Kilda, and was again elected, his colleague on this occasion being his quondam opponent, Mr. Enderby. Of the coalition Government, which succeeded the Heales Ministry, and of which Mr. O'Shanassy was the head, Mr. Johnston was a member, and his old portfolio of Public Works was re-elected for St. Kilda was opposed by J. B. Crowe, but the opposition was defeated. Mr. Johnston being returned as a member of the O'Shanassy-cum-Heales Administration until its extinction in 1863. When Parliament was dissolved towards the close of 1864 Mr. Johnston again bade adieu to public life. On the occasion of the general election of 1868 he was induced to leave his seat and contest two constituencies—West Melbourne and Warrnambool. In each case he was defeated. Mr. Johnston was a director of the Australian Alliance Assurance Company, in fact, one of the first directors of that institution, and had for his colleagues Mr. Michael O'Grady, Sir James MacMahon, Mr. Robert Strickland, and Dr. Wilkie. When Mr. George retired from the management of "The Argus," a general manager of "The Argus," a testimonial on his retirement. Latterly Mr. Johnston devoted himself a great deal to the supervision of a vineyard near Sunbury. He rarely appeared in public life of late years, but as a member of the Scots Church, he took an active part in the controversy which raged about the rate of the Rev. Dr. Strong, warmly siding his cause, and exhibiting in the face of that stormy time some of the qualities which distinguished his Parliamentary career. His last and most interesting appearance was on the 13th of August, 1892, the jubilee date of the city of Melbourne, celebrated by the City Council in the Town-hall, who entertained Mr. Johnston as the oldest member of the City Council.



VICTORIAN POULTRY AND KENNEL CLUB SHOW.



LINLITHGOW PALACE, PEEL, AND LOCH.

PROVOST ADAM DAWSON.

Dr Fleming, writing under date 9th September, 1896, says—I am much obliged to you for your kind offer to send me the papers containing a reprint of Provost Adam Dawson (Senior's) Rambling Recollections, which ought to be of much local interest to the rising generation; but I read them carefully in his original work, and I think a large portion of them remains in memory. The Provost I knew well; he was a clever man, a good musician, and could sketch amusingly somewhat in the caricature style. I remember one very amusing sketch by him of a supposed "meeting of Presbytery." They were all intimate friends of early days.

MR JAMES DAWSON.

It sometimes hear of James from his niece, Mrs Slate, with whom he continues to correspond. He was the very man for a colonist, of great mechanical tastes and powers, active and of good resource. I remember his wife, a Miss Joanna Park, and a relative of the great African traveller, Mungo Park.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DOVE-COT.

I well remember the three daughters of Captain Ferguson, Jessie, Jane, and Marion. The second is Mrs Canning, I think, and they used to live in a house to the west of the Commercial Bank, and in the garden of which was an old circular very conspicuous dove-cot.

THE DOMINION SPEAKER A WEST LOTHIAN MAN.

When you happen to see Miss Baird, please give her my kind regards and say that the eldest son (Mr J. D. Edgar) of her old friend, Grace Fleming of Carriden, who has long been a member of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, has lately been elected Speaker of the House of Commons in Canada, which assembles at Ottawa. I see he was proposed by the Premier there, and elected unanimously. The Ottawa Free Press of August 19 says—"The faithful Commons have chosen their Speaker, one eminently fitted for the high and responsible office. No better selection for the First Commoner of the land could have well been made, and his qualities were in no degree exaggerated in the graceful eulogies pronounced by the Prime Minister."

THE REGENT IN STAINED GLASS.

I am glad that Mr Henderson has found my Local Recollections accurate. As regards dates, I fancy that we must alter what we see in old publications about Linlithgow into the "old style," which I think is about eleven days later than the present calendar.

In the stained glass window in the Moray aisle in St. Giles, there is a representation of the death of the Regent, in which, if I recollect right, Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh is shown clearly just after the shot was fired. As boys we were led to believe that he died from a "darkened" room, and possibly over the balcony. I should think that the most circumstantial account would be found in some report sent by the French Ambassador to the French Court, if such was not destroyed at the Revolution.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS.

With reference to the possibility of this, I may mention that in one of the monthly magazines of last year there was an interesting account of a French embassy sent in the time I think of James

II., about the marriage of one of his daughters to the then Dauphin. The Embassy, it appears, had landed on the west coast of Scotland and were travelling to Edinburgh. The King sent out a party of Nobles to meet the ambassadors at Linlithgow, and they passed the night in the house of Alexander Napier.

QUEEN MARY'S ROOM AT THE PALACE.

Until Mr Henderson mentioned it I had not heard any tradition that Queen Mary was born in the room at the N.W. angle of the Palace. My recollections are somewhat hazy about the rooms there; but I think there were two rooms—one somewhat square in the angle, with a small place of concealment under the floor, regarding which there was a tradition that one of the James's concealed himself from an attack of some conspirators, and that a mat was placed over the stone on which one of the Ladies of the Livingstone family sat working a spinning wheel and affecting great dulness of hearing to all questions, and that this was the origin of the "Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow."

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THE HOUSE OF MARY OF GUISE.

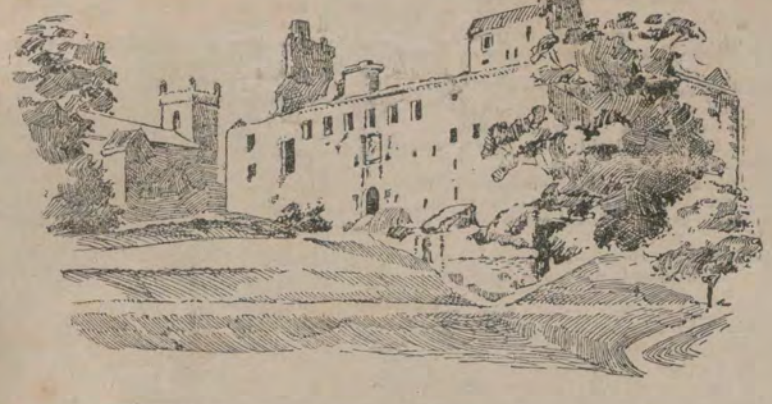
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LINLITHGOW POLICE COMMISSION

FIRE BRIGADE EXPENSES.

not often that such an event as that celebrated at Larra on Tuesday is possible. It is now fifty years since Mr. J. L. Currie became possessor of Larra, during which period he has seen the colony rise from being an insignificant portion of New South Wales to its present position of being one of the most wealthy and powerful of the provinces of Australia. In his great speech on Con- sultation with America, Burke imagined an angel drawing aside a curtain and revealing to Lord Bathurst, whose life had covered the greater part of the cen- tury, "the rising glories of his country," and pointing out to him as a small speck "scarcely visible in the mass of national interest" the America which had developed to such greatness. As Lord Bathurst saw the rise of America, so Mr. Currie has seen the rise of Victoria, and it is an in- cident of an altogether unique character, that after the lapse of so many years he should be on the scene of his early pioneer struggles in the company of his old neighbours, Messrs. P. M'Arthur and Thomas Shaw. Such a gathering of men who have played a part in the transformation of the country is of more than ordinary interest. It is an era in the history of the district, of which the details of the commemora- tion published in another column should be an important chapter. We understand that Mr. Currie's own family crest has presented him with an address of congratulation on his jubilee, accompanied by a silver model of the Old Stone Cairn, beautifully and graciously executed by Messrs. Lewis, M.P. & Son of Melbourne. The stone adopted was one which the fact, on an ebony stand. It forms a handsome ornament for the writing table, and a novel frame for the Aneroid Barometer which has been in- scribed into it. Mr. J. B. Phillips, shire secretary, kindly took the photographs of the Cairn, necessary for the guidance of the silversmiths.

Mrs. M'Mahon has a six-roomed house on the Cobden-road to let.
Mr. J. G. Upton has a shop and dwell- ing in Manifold-street and a house in Church-street to let.
Mr. F. J. Thwaites dentist, may be con- sulted at Harvie's Hotel, Torong on Tuesday 1st May, and at Wiggins' Hotel Camperdown, the following day.

JUBILEE OF MR. J. L. CURRIE AT LARRA.

TUESDAY, the 27th of April, 1894, will be a memorable day in the history of the Larra, Langa, and Gala estates, because it marks the jubilee of the settlement of Mr. John Lang Currie, upon the verdant plains of Larra. From 1844 to 1894, represents a remarkable epoch of colonial history to those landholders who settled in the Western district in the forties; the change from the primeval forest to civilization must appear almost as marvellous as the fabled results of the lamp of Aladdin. In 1844 Ballarat and Bendigo were un- known. Melbourne had assumed the proportions of a second rate township; Geelong was a small settlement; railways were not mooted here; Victoria was undreamt of as an E-d-ward. This colony was merely an insignificant part of New South Wales, with a population of 27,000, and a sheep roll of about 2,000,000. In the 50 years that have followed beautiful cities have replaced the huts and tents of the former times. The year 1855 gave Victoria a constitution. Wool to the value of £176,000,000 has been produced, mining has added £234,000,000 to our wealth, £35,000,000 has been expended in our railways, 15,000,000 sheep and 5,000,000 cattle, find ample pasturage in this colony of 1,140,000 people, whose public and private wealth is estimated at £590,000,000. All this marvellous progress it has been the fortune of Mr. J. L. Currie to witness, and the ceremony and festivities of Tuesday last were graceful and fitting tributes to an honorable career. On that day Mr. Currie had sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to drive across from Titauga to Larra, and to perform a simple cere- mony commemorative of his jubilee in Larra, viz. the insertion of an inscribed stone in the cairn which marks the site of his original dwelling house (about half a mile from the present residence). The cairn was erected several years ago, and a stone in it bears the inscription

J. L. C. AND T. A.
SITE OF FIRST HUT.
1844.

The new stone is simply inscribed—
J. L. C.,
Ap. 24, 1894.

After it had been "well and truly laid," Mr. Currie, with his back against the old stone cairn, his old friends Messrs. Peter M'Arthur and Thomas Shaw at his side, and other friends and relatives—including Mrs. Currie and members of his family—around him, he read the following notes of his early reminiscences connected with Larra:

I humbly praise and thank Almighty God, that he has preserved me in health to see this day, and with reverence to acknowledge, that whatever success has attended my efforts, I owe to His good- ness and mercy. In the few notes I am about to read, I wish to follow the in- junction of a very wise man, who lived long ago. "Let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth, a stranger, and not thine own lips." If I depart from this wise injunction, it will only be to make my narrative more clear.

On this day, fifty years ago I took delivery, and entered into posses- sion of what is now Larra, in part- nership with the late Thomas Anderson, who however, as far as memory serves me, was not present. The property was bought from James Kinross, who died in Scot- land about seven years ago. The transfer and encumbrance to the property was not an elaborate business. The property con- sisted of some 1500 sheep and lambs, 4 working bullocks, 1 dray, 100 hurdles, and a shepherd's "watch box", it being neces- sary, owing to packs of wild dogs, for the shepherd to sleep alongside his sheep yard. These with a pot, frying-pan and kettle, comprised the moveable chattels. The right of run, as was the custom of that primitive time, was given in. I have to trust to memory for these details, for I cannot find a scrap of writing on the subject, to be accounted for, I doubt not, by there being neither pen, ink, nor paper, in the establishment, and none nearer than Geelong. The improvements, so called, consisted of three huts, very correctly shown in the painting to be exhibited at the woolshed this evening, one being the owner's, another for the men, and the third the woolshed.

The "run" (then without name) was originally taken up by John and Andrew Brown, about the year 1840 or 1841, and formed a part of their run, which then included what is now Larra, Gala, Titauga, Polgolet and Stonehege. That portion which now forms Larra was taken from the Browns and given by the Land Commissioner, Captain Byans, to James Kinross, from whom we purchased. The whole country was then very much in a state of nature. I am safe in saying there was scarcely a rod of fencing between this and Geelong, and similar conditions prevailed in the opposite direction to the Westward.

Our first shearing produced about 11 bales wool. The washing was done at a waterhole at the junction of Munday's Gully and the main creek, there being no available water nearer for this purpose.

Extraordinary, and I think difficult to account for change has taken place in the way of springs. The supply for

the huts was taken from a well in the watercourse by dipping a bucket a few feet, where now as you all know is a strong running stream. At that time there was no water on the surface, but a supply could be obtained anywhere on the watercourse at a shallow depth. In, I think, the winter of 1846, the water came to the surface, increased, and began to flow, and has continued to do so in more or less volume from that time to this. The watercourse was then filled with a thick belt of ti-tree. The native name of the head of the spring is Anaki-boonook. There was a strong tribe of natives, with some very fine men amongst them, owing I have no doubt to the abundance of food. In the swan-egg season great numbers collected—the Elephant Marsh, Laagoon, Bailles Lake, Murnong Kiln Swamp, &c., were all favorite and extensive breeding places for waterfowl.

The run was not named for some time after occupation by us. When this became necessary, and by official request, it was named Gelengia. This, I believe, was the aboriginal name for the spring at the head of Gelengia creek, now Ti-tree. The name Larra was the native name for the locality of a spring in the horse paddock, about where the Gelengia windmill now is. It was pro- nounced by some Lawur, Lar-ach, and Larra. The last was adopted as being the best of the three, but after the name had been too well fixed to be altered, another pronounced it Lawarra, a much finer name than either.

The contemporary neighbours were John Brown (now Mr. Elephant), Noddy Campbell (now Mr. Elephant), Noddy Cole (West Coven Hills), J. G. Ware (now Koort Koorting), John Hastie (Leslie Manor), Oiphanis and Robertson (Struan).

The timber was thick in places between where the station now is and Mt. Elephant, and I am safe in saying there were many more for evergreen now existing. Game was very abundant.

native companion, turkey, and a variety of waterfowl, bandicoot etc., with packs of wild dogs to prey upon them. Great cover was afforded by the rank nature of the vegetation and swamps.

At times Mr. Currie amplified these notes from memory, in the shape of anec- dotes and recollections which the notes suggested, or which Mr. M'Arthur or Mr. Shaw or old employes recalled. Among these stories not the least amusing was one about the aborigines. Mr. Currie said—"They were an observant and shrewd people in their own way, and nothing seemed to escape them. I was in the habit of carrying a bag or pocketful of English grass seed, and of dropping some into a hole which I might scrape with my foot in the ground. One day some of the Blacks were intently watching the operation, when one of them was heard to say 'big one cranky!' He evidently thought it high time my friends were looking after me."

On the conclusion of these notes and recollections of 50 years ago, which were far more meagre than they would have been but for his recent illness, and after Mr. Currie had again apologized for tak- ing up the time of those around him with what was almost exclusively of family interest, and thanked all for their attendance, Mr. Peter M'Arthur spoke a few words expressing his pleasure at being present on such an interesting occasion. He had settled in the district in 1839, and Mr. Currie and he were now the sole survivors of those who had been neigh- bors 50 years ago. He desired to ac- knowledge, as Mr. Currie had done, the loving hand of their Heavenly Father in sparing him in health and strength to see this day, and, like Mr. Currie, to enjoy the possession of his first permanent home in the land of their adoption. He could confirm Mr. Currie's experience in regard to the extraordinary increase in water springs. He could remember Mr. Currie having to sink for water where now there was a very good sample of a Scotch "burn," flowing moreover, unlike a burn, quite as strong in summer as in winter. He thought there must have been a long protracted drought in the colony previous to their occupancy. Mr. Currie could recollect his sheep being camped in the dry bed of what was now Lake Tooliaruc, and he (Mr. M'Arthur) could recollect the handsome lightwood trees growing below high water mark in Lake Colac. To show how little they knew then of the value of land, the owner of Larra was long laughed at for taking up such poor waterless country. The grass plants were so wide apart you could walk from Elephant Bridge (Durlington), to Geel- long, without stepping on any. Mr. Thomas Shaw made some very happy and kindly allusions to many traits in Mr. Currie's personal character, his notori- ous justice, honour, integrity, charity and kindness, and then called for three hearty British cheers for Mr. Currie, and for his renewed health and strength. Cheers were also given for Mrs. Currie and family, and also for Mr. M'Arthur and Mr. Shaw.

The old employes of Mr. Currie, who are still on the station, to the number of 7, whose services to Mr. Currie began in several instances from 20 to 40 years ago, asked Mr. Currie's acceptance of a beauti- fully illuminated address. It was handed to Mr. Currie by Mr. Robert Marshall, who originally came to Larra in 1852, and was well and feelingly read aloud by Mr. Abel Jones, who entered the service 23 years ago. The following is a copy of the address:—

To J. L. CURRIE, Esq., of Larra—

We, the undersigned, old servants of yours on the Larra estate, desire to ap- proach you and to offer you our warmest congratulations on this, the jubilee of your possession of Larra. Reflecting on the years that are gone, the many years which some of us have been permitted to serve you, our feelings we assure you, are those of trust happiness, because our old esteemed master has been spared to see this day, and of sincerest gratitude in having been privileged to serve you. We cannot forget the pleasant relationship which always existed between you and us, and we are proud to employ your sterling integrity, your unostentatious kindness, your genuine care for our welfare. These are the traits of your character which made us respect you as a master, and honour you as man. We respectfully desire to express to you these our sincerest feelings, and at the same time our earnest hope that you may be spared long to Mrs. Currie, to your family, to this old district, and to us who now subscribe ourselves, Sir, your most obedient servants, Robert Marshall, James Dunn, John Taylor, Abel Jones, Henry Waugh, John Moloney, Archibald M' Rae.

After dinner the young men of Larra station, ably assisted by Mr. Shaw, played a cricket match against a combined team from Titauga and Gala, and a well con- tested game resulted in a victory for Larra, on the first innings by 6 runs.

After the match an adjournment was made to the woolshed, which had been tastefully draped and decorated by Mrs. Lang. Appropriate mottoes graced the walls and an oil painting of Larra in 1844 attracted much attention. One portion of the building was set apart for refresh- ments, the other part, newly floored, being reserved for the ball room. After over 100 guests had partaken of a splendid spread, an excellent programme of music and recitations was rendered. During the evening, Mr. P. S. Lang read the reminiscences above detailed, for the benefit of those who had not an opportunity of attending the morning ceremony.

Mr. P. M'Arthur, as one of the oldest friends of Mr. Currie, commented on the hard struggles of the pioneers, and con- gratulated Mr. Currie on his achieved success. The fact that some of the employes had been over 30 years on the estate, showed the good feeling existing between master and men.

Mr. Thomas Shaw also expressed his pleasure at being present. He had been privileged with the friendship of Mr. Currie for over 40 years, and a more honorable and conscientious man he had never met. Mr. Currie's consideration for his servants and friends was prover- bial. He was one of the builders of the colony, having come to Larra before the era of roads and bridges. The young men of to-day would have to go to Coolgardie to have an idea of the difficulties of pioneering. The speaker felt that all must be greatly in- debted to Mr. and Mrs. Lang for the enjoyment of the day.

The subsequent ball was in every way a success, and brought the proceedings of the day to a fitting close.



Hurra Bhoies for Mr. Gladson & Sir Pathrik. 1894

FRAMLINGHAM BLACKS.
Mr. J. W. Anderson, who is at present on a visit to Warrnambool, has handed to us some interesting photo- graphs of some of the blacks at the Framlingham Aboriginal Reserve, taken at the request of Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Renny Hill, Camperdown. Mrs. Taylor lately paid one of her periodi- cal visits to the station, with little presents to young and old, making quite a red letter day, and gladdening the hearts of the few remaining rep- resentatives of the former owners of Australia.

chester bushel. At the same period, we are told, there were good "shell marl" in Linlithgow Loch, and that considerable quantities used to be dragged from it. This, however, was eventually discontinued, as it was thought that marl had little effect on grounds that had been previously limed. The following items of information may be interesting to present-day readers:—The inhabitants are chiefly supplied with milk and butter by people in the town who keep from one to three cows. The number in all amounts to 108. Many of these have little pasture, and are fed with grains or boiled meat. Stable dung is sold at 2s the double horse cart; cow dung at 1s 6d, and ashes at 1s. In respect of the number of breweries and distilleries—and they were numerous in olden times—the consumption of barley was very considerable, and greatly in excess of the quantity raised in the district.

(To be continued.)

REMINISCENCES OF LINLITHGOW.

A LEGEND, AND POSSIBLY THE TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE "BLACK BITCH."

It is, I think, rather far-fetched to attempt to connect the name "Linlithgow" as having any relation to—or indeed anything in common with the burgh arms. The probability is that the name of the venerable and famous township is some centuries ahead of the time that the "Black Bitch" was quartered on or alongside the older coat of arms, i.e. St Michael trampling on the body of a serpent, the head of which he is in the act of piercing through with a spear. It was my fortune when very young to reside near the dwelling of an old lady (Mrs Margaret Duncan) who had quite a store of legends and reminiscences pertaining to and bearing upon the old burgh and its associations. One of these relative to the "Black Bitch" so closely linked with the history of the town was something like the following:—It appears that a hound, attached to the fortress or palace had observed after littering its pups that almost all of them disappeared. With that sagacity for which even the brute is reputed, the hound "made a note of this," as if determined not to be so treated again, and accordingly at next littering time it betook itself to the water and took up its abode at "the Willow Tree," where undisturbed and unmolested it brought forth its "whelps." At first the conduct of the hound attracted no attention, and a day or two had elapsed before any notice was paid to it. At length those interested in the dog connected with the fortress or palace began to observe that the hound would make its appearance at feeding time, and having "replenished" itself made off again. Curiosity being whetted, a watch was set, and it was then ascertained that the hound made tracks for the eastern extremity of the Peel. From this point it betook itself to the water and swam direct to the island. Subsequently a boat was procured, and a party directed their course to the place, and there they found "the old lady" affectionately nursing half-a-dozen fine and healthy-looking pups. Under the peculiar circumstances, it was deemed advisable to leave the little family group alone and wait the development of events. For some weeks the mother swam regularly ashore at feeding time, and as regularly returned to the nursing of her litter. Time went on until at length the hound was observed one fine morning to make her way from the eastward, closely followed by her young ones. On arriving at the gate she stopped, and, as a matter of course, all the inmates had turned out to look at the new-comers. The hound remained at the gate for some little time as if not quite certain of the reception likely to be accorded her and her following. On receiving an invitation to enter, she walked in cheerfully, followed by her whole brood, and quietly took possession of her old quarters inside the walls of the Palace. Tradition had it that the particular breed was preserved in the burgh for many years, and that it was only after the burning of the Palace in 1745 that the breed became extinct. The idea of a chain and oak tree are only fanciful, and I should think that the reference to "the Well of Trees" comes under the same mythical category. The real and true name is "The Black Bitch of the Willow Trees." I have heard a good many traditions relative to the foregoing, but none that had so much the ring of the genuine about them as the above narrative.

ODDS AND ENDS.

... have been mentioned in the Gazette as to the time when Dan O'Connell visited the ancient town of Linlithgow. It may interest some of our readers to know that the great Repeater, when visiting the locality with some friends, passed through the burgh in 1834. The fact of the visit was known to very few, and as a consequence little attention was paid to the presence of the distinguished politician. The coach by which he travelled pulled up at the old Red Lion hostelry, where the party alighted, and a brief sojourn was made to the principal places of interest. The visit was of quite a transitory character, and not even the civic fathers of the day seem to have attached any importance to the presence in their midst of the great Irish orator. The visit, it will be observed, was shortly after the now historical Reform Bill agitation, when demonstrations were held in every town and village, and political feeling stirred to its uttermost depths. Linlithgow was no exception, and it may not be amiss here to recall one prominent motto exhibited by the Lochmill papermakers in the trades procession after the passing of the bill in 1832. It was as follows:— "That nation never slaves can be Where paper's made and press is free."

AN OLD-TIME SKIT.

A good story is told of one of the Magistrates, well known in the burgh in former times. On first being made a Bailie, it is said that he made his way home as fast as he could, and with a feeling of pride which was quite pardonable in the circumstances. His anxiety to reach his house was for the purpose of acquainting his better half of the honour which had been conferred upon him. Not finding her in the house, the Bailie made his way out to the byre. Unsuccessful in finding his spouse there, and being unable to control himself longer, he stepped up to the cow, flung his arms around Crummie's neck, and in the exuberance of his joy blurted out—"Oh, Bessie, Bessie, ye're nae common cow noo; ye're a Bailie's cow."

SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH IN 1834.

Linlithgow had always had the reputation of being a centre of education, and if the scholastic institutions of the present day are more pretensions when contrasted with those of the "good old times," they are certainly not more numerous. Among the schools in the burgh in 1834 were (1) Mr Anderson's ("Snuffly Bunker"), which was situated in one of the closes on the west side of Beancastle Brae; (2) Mr Roberts' ("Furloft Heid"), located at the old Beancastle Brae; (3) Mr Swinton's ("Babbie John"), which stood on what is now the site of the County Buildings; (4) Mr George Smith's ("Peerie Geordie"), away towering up on the top flat of that prominent landmark, John Glen's Land; (5) and lastly the old Burgh School, with two teachers, a Mr Low and Mr Allan. Girls' Schools.—(1) Miss Young's, in the large building now occupied by Mr Miller. This it may be mentioned, was a boarding and select school for young ladies. She and her governess counted two; (2) school conducted by Miss Borthwick and her niece, and which was located on the upper flat of the house directly opposite the Shoemaker's Land; (3) the Girls' School at the Cadger's Brig conducted by Mrs Barclay; (4) Miss Jennie Clark's school (location uncertain).

B.B.

ANDREW MEIKLE, INVENTOR OF THE THRASHING MILL.

Several months ago I was sojourning in one of the central villages of East Lothian. There are many beautiful and interesting sights in the district, and it was my daily custom to perambulate a portion of the neighbourhood, that I might enjoy to the full the rustic charms of the lovely vale in which I decided to spend a month of the mellowest season of the year. One day I met an elderly friend on the outskirts of the little town of East Linton. Situated almost in the heart of Haddingtonshire, East Linton is a quiet rural town, composed chiefly of one long street, and is perched upon the banks of the Tyne, a river much frequented by Edinburgh anglers, and greatly admired by artists for its glimpses of beautiful scenery. East Linton and Houston Mill are both situated within the parish of Prestonkirk. As the miniature town has few sights within its limits of absorbing interest to tourists, my kind acquaintance and I were soon on our way to the old place that had in former days been the home of Andrew Meikle. All that remains of Houston Mill reclines upon the right bank of the Tyne, and the celebrated spot is less than half a mile distant from East Linton. As in the old days, a beautiful haugh, skirted with tall saugh trees, stretches away in front of the building, which is now in a comparatively dilapidated condition, and but a shadow of its former self. After Meikle died, some alterations were in time made on the structure, and it was transformed into a sawmill, which acquired in the course of several years more than a local fame. After many years the sawmill was closed, and Houston Mill is now in the hands of a small farmer, who utilises the entire buildings for the storing of fodder and the housing of his live stock. That part of the structure which was the workshop of Andrew Meikle is now a byre, and instead of the clanging of millwright's hammers we hear proceeding from it to-day the lowing of kine and the voice of the milker. The old mill, the lovely green haughs round which the Tyne curves in gentle flow, with swaying saughs on one bank and sombre alders on the other, and the kine quietly ruminating, make a peaceful and charming picture of striking rural beauty, that has often formed a subject for the brush of the struggling artist and the pen of the minor poet. Decay is silently yet surely at work upon Houston Mill, and it is not likely that the glory it once knew will ever come again. Andrew Meikle was by trade a millwright, a class of mechanics profusely scattered over the rural parts of Scotland during the close of last and the beginning of this century. The workmen of this class were much employed by weavers to make their looms and by small millers for the erecting and repairing of little meal mills, structures which dotted the country all over in Meikle's day. And Meikle, as well as being ingenious, was a man of great perseverance and energy, and was not long after serving his apprenticeship in securing a business of his own, which he started at Houston Mill, and continued there till his death in 1811. Though he erected mills in most parts of the eastern lowlands in Scotland, it is generally believed that he retained only the one workshop of Houston Mill all the time, from which he dispatched to the various parts the workings of the mills. Meikle was extremely successful in business, and employed from three or four to a dozen workmen. Before Meikle's day the separating of the straw from the corn was one of the most difficult tasks the farmer had to undertake. This was generally accomplished by means of the "flail or flingin'-tree," and the work must have been exceedingly tiresome and laborious. Burns makes an apt and striking allusion to the old tedious mode of thrashing in his poem "The Vision," when he says:—

The thrasher's weary flanging tree
The lee-lane day and tired me.

Previous to Meikle's time there had been a species of drum used for corn thrashing, but Meikle made one of his own. It consisted of a cylinder over three feet in diameter, constructed with two ends and a central piece of wood. These ends were bolted on to hard wooden arms, the whole cylinder being covered with thick sheet-iron. The "skutchers," or beaters, were hung to the ends of the arms by means of strong chains about a foot in length. This drum was made to revolve 300 or 350 times in a minute, and was considered in those days to do its work well, and certainly to be a great advantage on the old system of thrashing corn with the flail. But as it is with almost every invention in this world, it was soon discovered upon its being used to be defective in some particular. Meikle, however, set his ingenious mind to work to remedy the abolition of this troublesome defect. The problem puzzled him for many a day, kept discouraging him though he was, but at last it flashed upon him—why not have the "skutchers" bolted to the drum? The more he revolved this idea in his brain the more he liked it, and soon set about carrying his theory into practice. He made a drum on his new principle, and put it to work on the neighbouring farm of Preston Mains, about a mile distant from Houston Mill, and the property of the then Baron Hepburn of Smeaton-Hepburn. From the first day of the trial it was quite perceptible that this last invention was a mighty improvement, and that it entirely removed the inconvenience and defect which were only too apparent on the old drum. From that day to this the thrashing-mill drum invented by Andrew Meikle has proved a great boon to agriculturists over all the civilised world. The complete thrashing-mill used in those days consisted of this drum and two toothed revolving shakers placed in a line immediately behind it. The grain, the chaff, and other refuse fell down to the under floor, where it was picked up by manual labour, and placed in a heap in another part of the barn, for there were no fanners, neither mill nor hand ones, in those days. Where water was not procurable, the motive power for driving the thrashing-mill was chiefly supplied by horses, which were attached to the old horse wheel. In some instances farmers relied upon the wind for their motive power, but this source could never be depended upon, with the result that few if any windmills are employed for this purpose at the present day. After Meikle's ingenious invention of the drum, the parts enumerated above completed the entire machinery of the thrashing-mill. The man whose duty it was to keep the drum supplied with unthrashed grain had anything but an easy task to perform. This again led Meikle to think. The result of his cogitation this time was the invention of a pair of inverted revolving rollers, which after a while were completed, and utilised in almost the same form as that in which we see them at the present day in the old thrashing-mills throughout the country. Meikle's first rollers were said to be made of wood, but he soon discovered that metal would suit his purpose better, and discarded the wooden ones. The feeding-board was at that time constructed much after the make of those which are now used. Meikle's attention was now called to the deplorable heap of mixed grain, chaff, and broken straw which always gathered during the time of thrashing on the under or corn barn floor. The system then in vogue for cleaning the thrashed grain was to shake it out of sieves in a draught, which was generally caused by a door placed for that purpose in each of the sides of the barn. This work was most tedious, and almost as difficult to do thoroughly as thrashing had been before Meikle's invention of the drum. The "dichters" (dressers) had very often to stand in a strong, biting draught cleaning corn through a whole winter's day. Meikle revolved the question in his inventive brain, and was not long in solving the problem by inventing mill-fanners. These fanners were placed on the barn floor, and into them the grain fell from below the drum and shakers, being conducted thereto by a hopper. Meikle was also the inventor of the "hum-meller," a machine for taking the "ends" off the barley. The thrashing-mills erected by Meikle were almost entirely made of wood, the shafting being turned of the same material.—The East Lothian, Mid Lothian, and Berwickshire Meikle erected a great number of these mills. He was also most successful in his work in connection with the grinding mills. On the estate of Mr Fletcher of Saltoun, near the village of West Saltoun, there is a place known as Barley Mill. This spot is remarkable for its being the site upon which the first barley mill was erected in Great Britain. The story of what led to its erection is an interesting one. The wife of Henry Fletcher of Saltoun, the younger brother of the patriot, was a remarkable woman in her day. She was the mother of Andrew Fletcher, a nephew of the patriot, who afterwards became known as the celebrated Lord Milton. This lady, during the political troubles of her time, in which the Fletcher family was rather deeply involved, went to Holland, taking with her a weaver and a millwright, both of whom were, as Robert Chambers says in his sketch of the life of Lord Milton, "men of genius and enterprise in their respective departments." By means of those two workmen she "secretly obtained the art of weaving and dressing the fine linen called Holland, of which she established the manufacture at Saltoun." She also obtained secretly and carried over to Scotland the art of converting the rough grain into "pot" barley for culinary use. The barley mill thus brought into existence by this extraordinary woman were afterwards greatly improved by Meikle. He also made improvements on the oatmeal mills of Samuelston, a small village in the parish of Gladsmuir in East Lothian, famous for a long time all over the country for the making of oatmeal. It was therefore over thrashing mills, meal mills, and barley mills that Meikle divided his time, and in this servicable work he was engaged heart and soul almost down to the period of his lamented death, at 92 years of age, in 1811. Andrew Meikle was a tall, spare, active man. He was also a great pedestrian, for he thought little of walking from Houston Mill to Edinburgh and back in one day, a distance altogether of 46 miles. He was a kind and good-hearted man, with a disposition inclined to be pious. But perhaps the best thing that can be said about him is that he was the friend of the poor. The dust of Andrew Meikle lies in the quiet churchyard of Prestonkirk, which is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tyne opposite to his dear old home of Houston Mill. His tombstone of grey sandstone is of the most modest description, and stands in no conspicuous place, almost within the shadows of the old church.—People's Journal.