The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general news for the week

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper. Lawrence street, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place:

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can lie withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to sublication. ew subscribers are only charged from the time

ordering the paper. Orders to discoutinue subscriptions to the paper musbe in writing, delivered at the office and for the current

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to contributors

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Sale, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted fo o shillings and sixpence.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 2s. 6d. for each insertion.

Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for the first two inser-tions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent in-Business and double column advertisements, if ordered or extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale, in proportion to the number of insertions.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE

Established in the Colonies 1862. Capital, £1,500,000 fully subscribed. The undersigned having been appinted Agent for Bean fort, is prepared to receive Proposals for all descriptions of Insurance at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Agricultural Produce.

Premiums for the year, \$425,355 or \$67,826 over

Premiums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over The additions to Reserve Funds now amount to £253,729 to meet fire losses only, in addition to the

Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,997 was paid to Shareholders in Dividerds, the balance being added H. P. HENNINGSEN

WANTED ENOWN.

IT having come to my knowledge that Subscribers to Daily Papers are charged Nine Pence (9d.) a week, for the benefit of the public I wish to inform them that the "Ballarat Star," "Age," and "Daily Telegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Beaufort at 6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per H. P. HENNINGSEN.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong | The W. and W. has less wear and tear. enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around The W. and W. is better finished. The W. and W. has been awarded as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by

in the "Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets or tins labelled :-JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOM COPATHIC CHEMISTS. London. Also-EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE For Afternoen Use.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT. TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT Of the WEEKLY TIMES

TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES, Or

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS.

In compliance with the wish of several of the delegates to the Conference of the Farmers Unions held in Melbourne, an important new feature has been added to The Weekly Times

'THE FARMERS' GAZETTE AND UNION RECORD."

The increased size of the Weekly Times will enable Parliamentary Proceedings, and all matters of interest

TO BE MORE FULLY REPORTED. The Weekly Times is now the Cheapest and Most Complete Weekly Newspaper PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD

At the Price. THE SPORTING DEPARTMENT Of the Weekly Times will continue to be

Soccial Feature in the Paper. In the Weekly Times will be found a Good Selection of Light Literature, comprising Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Household Hints, and the Ladies' Column. In addition to the above, The Weekly Times

will contain the Latest and Fullest Cablegrams, Commercial, Shipping, and General News, thus supplying in a condensed form the WEEKLY NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PRICE THREEPENCE

Subscriptions per post 3s. 6d. per quarter, or 12s. per annum in advance.

OFFICE: 86 COLLINS ST. EAST, MELBOURNE riuse as usual. Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

NOTICE.

It having come to my knowledge that certain anprincipled vendors of sewing machines have frequently substituted in place of the GENUINE "WERTHEIM"

Machines on a similar principle, but of a far inferior make, I beg to

INFORM the PUBLIC That EVERY GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING

MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK Of the

Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a GNOME, Representing the Dwarf of German Fable, in a

sitting posture, with a mallet resting on his shoulder, and long flowing beard reaching to his feet.
Besides this Trade Mark the NAME "WER-THEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE As a Further SECURITY

To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every GENUINE WERTHELM SEWING MACHINE

SHIPPED to AUSTRALIA
Has STAMPED on the SHUTTLE-SLIDE the NAME of the SOLE AGENT for Australasia,

HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE.

I herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies that the WERTHEIM "GNOME" TRADE MARK, as well as the name "WERTHEIM," have been properly registered in Australia; and that any infringement upon the said registration will be at once proceeded against according to law.

Mugo Wertheim, 39 FLINDERS LANE EAST,

MELBOURNE, Sole Representative and Agent in Australia for

the Wortheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company. PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beaufort and District.

Machines from £4 10s. Easy Torms. Illustrated Catalogues.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

FRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov stocked

with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

Sewing Machine Is far superior to the "Singer." The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better. The W. and W. is much more durable. It will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair. By a thorough knowledge of the natural The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of and nutrition, and by a careful application of the

and break, as a Singer. and weary the feet, as the Singer.

The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superi-Keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood ority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in and a properly nourished frame." - See article the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction. LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Instruction Given Gratis. F. De BAERE,

WATCHMAKER, Sole Agent for Beaufort. All Sewing Machines delivered FREE of charge at Melbourne Prices. Discount allowed for Cash, or on

Plain and Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE. Lawrence-street, Beaufort,

And "TRIBUNE" OFFICE, East Charlton,

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS. DE-LIVERY BOOKS, &c., Prepared on the shortest notice

THE ARGUS may be had daily, on the arrival of the mid-day Train, at the shop of Mr. H. P. HENNINGSEN, Agent, Beaufort. Price. Threeponce.

WARD & LIPMAN, Commission Merchants,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS. Advances made on Consignments.

Contracts for Railways and Public Works Solicited.

Washing Liquid.

TARS. GILLOCH begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that she is manufacturing a "Washing Liquid," which will be found to materially lessen the labor of Washing Clothes, besides giving the clothes a good color. Warranted not to injure any article, of whatever description or texture; it will also take outpaint, and improve colored articles.

Directions for USE.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and soap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual.

then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flannels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and

The "Riponshire Ad rocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, MIRCULATES in the following districts: -Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully Main Lead, Ragian, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrum beet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipt a, and Carngham.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS, SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS. MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c., PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

Office: Lawrence Street, Beaufort

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.



(HAND AND TREADLE),

ONLY FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1880-2 AND THE Only First Prize. Adelaide Exhibition, 1881.

IMPORTERS-HENRY BISHOP&CO.. 79 BOURKE STREET EAST,

> MELBOURNE. (Next to the Theatre Royal). Local Agents Wanted.

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Debility-To avoid diseither special or general. appointment, ask for Hood's Phosphorus Fice, and insist upon having them only. PRICE-2 6 and 5/-

CONT. CONT. A certain Cure for Hard or Soft Corns.

PRIOR-2/6 a Bottle. mood & co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 ELIZABETH STREET.

PIRST PRIZE

SANDER AND SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT

NDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome. Dr. Cruikshank, Health officer for the City of Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation, bronchitis, diptheria, affections of the lungs chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia etc., all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, disorders of the bowels, diarrhea, etc.

PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the Univer sity of Greifswalde, Germany, reports astonishing cures of Diphtheria, Lung and Throat Diseases by inhaling the vapors of SANDER and Sons' Eucalypti Extract.

Epitome of declaration made before M. Cohen Esq., J.P., at Sandhurst, October, 1877 :- The son of Mr. Raabe was hurt with an axe on the knee. After nine weeks' medical treatment it was declared necessary by Dr. Maegillivray to amputate the injured limb. At that juncture the extract was applied, and the wound speedily cured without amputation.

The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. Atkinson and Boyd, was cured just as speedily. Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, croup, bronchitis, diylitheria, carache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad legs, wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle, (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the "Donald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald" 'Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula

Advertiser," and others. The extract regulates the action of the kidneys cures dysentery and diarrhea, and is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each

bottle. Sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per vial.

CAUTION. Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUCACYPTI EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the healing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our preparation is highly recommended; therefore ask for SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT and see that you get it. The genuine article is made up in vials bearing our trade mark and signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signature and address—

Agent for Waterloo : J. Frusher. MAIN LEAD: J. M'LEOD. CHARLTON: J. DOBIE.

BEAUFORT: H. A. GLYPP.

GRAND ON SALE,

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Havelock Street, Beaufort.

TO STAND this Serson at M'Millan's Farm, half way between Lake Goldsmith and Beaufort, will travel the district, the Draught Stallion

YOUNG CHAMPION was bred by Mr. A. Robbie, of Bryntirion Stad Farm. He is a dark bay, black points, 6 years eld, standing 17 hands high, and is a all England, 3nd he for many years stood open to snow against any herse for a hundred guineas; ggg sire, Mr. Brown's noted horse England's Gury, which took first prize at Windsor, Manchester, and Liverpool in the same year: ggg sire, Mr. Southam's Major; ggggg sire, Mr. Purant's Old Honest Tom, etc., etc.
YOUNG CHAMPION'S dam was one of Mr. Robbie's prize mares, Blossom, which was purchased by Mrs. Honbury, Levand and Engra of Ballarat.

by Messrs, Hepburn, Leonard, and Rowe, of Ballarat; grand dam, Black Daisy; her sire, Mr. Carbut's cele-TERMS :- £2 10s.; insured, £3. Every care taken

VANQUISHER

Middle Creek. He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pur

Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion took first Mr. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion, took first prize at Kirkendbright when two years old, and the 250 prize given by Machers Society; and again the same prize in 1872. Champion is by Salmond's Champion, who gained eight first prizes at the Highland Society, Glaszow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous

Victor.

VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson, Esq., Gillespie, Wigtonshire, out of Brisk, who, when two years old, teok first prize at Ayr; at three years old the first prize at Kelso, also first prize at Dalbeattie; the first prizes at the great Union Show at Damfries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkeudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

To show that VANQUISHER is not only a remarkably handsome horse, but—what is of far more im-

To show that VANQUISHER is not only a remarkably handsome horse, but—what is of far more importance to farmers and breeders—is the sire of the dam of a champion winner, the fact is mentioned that at the great International Exhibition at Kilburn in July, 1879, the first prize horse out of \$15 shown was Druid, whose dam (Tibbie) was got by Vanquisher.

With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the transpal of the Payel Agricultural Society of barton, first prize, 250, and Champion Cup, value 225, for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James Milroy, Guldeneach Stramaer, sive Farmer 286, dam Tibbie,

by Vanquisher 890."
This splendid entire is now rising four years old, stands 10 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bay, with a good flat bone, and silky hair in the right

with a good flat none, and sna, and place.
YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as a yearling at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two-year-old.
YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.

Any marcs not proving in foal will be served next season for half price. Guarantee as per agreement.
One mare in four allowed to long file owners.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION. LEO.

Will STAND This Season at Chepstowe. Terms: £6 6s.

SERANG. Terms: £5 5s.

T. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary 4 Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d.

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. Barelay and Sons, 95 Parringdon-street, London. Sanger and Sons, Oxford-street, London.

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SYDNEY AGENTS. CLLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. ED. Row & Co.

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KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wholesale Dru

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH 85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

SUCCESS

OF THE

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

CRAWFORD

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMAN, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT

The success of the new system of trade has been established beyond all doubt. It has exceeded the most sanguine exceptions ever formed of it, and it has been the means of ing the smallest purchaser to buy at as cheap a

in the Melbourne wholesale market. During the past year the establishment has been crowded with customers in all parts of the ouse from morning until evening, and this, too, previous to the stock being in the same grand condition as it is at present. This stock on hand now, and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement, from the largest and principal British manufacturers, renders the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Establishment one of the grandest emporiums in Australia for the sale of all kinds of soft goods. Having just completed the most satisfactory

STOCK-TAKING Ever had at any time since the establishment of this business in the City, and to make room for many large and extensive purchases, now landed from Europe, but in bond in Melbourne, many hundreds of lines will be thrown out for sale during the following month at less than half

their value. There will be unheard of bargains in every department of sound, good, and fashionable materials, bargains such as could not be offered elsewhere in Ballarat. To make this important matter of fact more plain to the public, the following list of prices is added of the most extraordinary cheap lines ever offered to the public in any part of the colony.

DRESS DEPARTMENT Colored lustre dresses, 2s 11d for 12 yards,

Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 3s 11d, reduced Fancy drosses, 12 yards, 5s 11d, reduced from

from 12s. grand line of beiges, 103d, cheap at 1s 6d. Decided reductions in taffetta cloths, princetta cloths, etc., etc. Also in colored silks, satins, broches, moires, ctc., etc., in all the leading colors; together with black, all at English cost price. Black and colored satins, in all the new makes, equally reduced. A grand line of black

COSTUME DEPARTMENT Chidren's print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes elegantly trimmed and made, 9s 6d; ordinary retail price 18s 6d. Lace and lustre of blood that Scotland could produce.

TERMS, 12 10s. each mare, to Le paid at the end of the season. Good paddocks, with plenty of water provided, for which 5s. extra will be charged. All sort of care will be taken, but no responsibility inductions will be made in chemille and cashmere fichus; silk, satin, broche, and cashmere dolmans and mantles; ladies' silk and holland dustcoats. The whole of the above lines will be cleared out, quite irrespective of value, at very low prices.

> IN FANCY GOODS There are many wonderful bargains. Ladies' fancy cotton parasols from 1s to 3s 11d; chil-

1s. Plain hose, all colors, grand value, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Ladies' white cotton hose, 33d, 6d, and 9d, lower than Melbourne wholesale prices. Lisle, thread hose, Is per pair, cheap at 2s. Girls' plain and striped hose, formerly 1s 6d and 2s, all reduced to 6d per pair. All the the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at

in each case double the amount, 41d, 6d, and

The stock in this department is the largest medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful and best selected out of Melbourne, and over to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood there it cannot be surpassed; but in price the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Warehouse is cheaper by from 6d to 1s 3d per yard than that of any Melbourne house. The largest selection of Brussels Carpets with

Tapestry Carpets—A magnificent stock from 1s 11d to 4s 3d per yard, with hearth-rugs to match.

Felt Carpets—A very large stock from is and

upwards to 3s 9d per yard, both light and dark

widths, likewise, yard wide. Napier Mattings all widths, and qualities from the lightest to the heaviest. Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the

colony, from 63d to 2s per yard; straw mattings, door mats, indiarubber mats, skin mats, etc., etc., in large variety.

[PRICE SIXPENCE

The finest and cheapest stock of Nottingham lace curtains in the colony, imported direct from the factory, from 1s 11d per pair and upwards. The greatest novelty of the age, Notingham lace bedquilts, a very pretty effect in a nicely-fur-

French jute curtains and holders, a late French novelty; strong, cheap, æsthetic, and durable.

French jute table-covers, to match the above, window poles, cornices, etc., etc. The whole of the above goods are importedirect, and are sold retail at the lowest Me bourne wholesale price.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The extraordinary low prices are in this particular class of goods very clearly marked.

Good white calicoes, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s

Grey calicoes, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 3s 11d per Good useful flannel, 84d and 104d per yard. Special line in all wool flannel, is per yard; worth 18 0d.

Wide width brown twill sheetings, 63d; 72inch wide plain sheeting, 77d, 103d, and 1s; 72-inch white twill sheeting, from 1s per yard. The grandest value in linen goods in Australia. Special advantages given by one of the largest manufactories in Belfast, whose goods have a world-wide reputation for superiority and

Several cases of prints will be jobbed at 33d and 4⁷d per yard.
Cotton shirtings, 3⁷d, 4⁷d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and

9d per yard. Table oil baize, from 9d per yard. Previous to the arrival of the new blanketz; the present stock will be cleared out at job

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE

CLOTHING. The stock in this department is a most complete one. The goods are all made on the premises. They are cut, trimmed, and finished quite equal to the ordered goods, and every figure can be fitted, from the most slim to the most corpulent, from the smallest to the

TAILORING In all its branches. The best stock of tweeds in the colony to select from. The best cut, the best finished, and the cheapest. The best value given of any house in the colony.

A. CRAWFORD,

Trousers made to order from 10s 6d.

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET. HOPPER'S

MILK PUNCH GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotel Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valley

"For the Blood is the Life." Med N. V. V. See WORLD FAMED BANDAVIXTURE

TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE." THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. For cleausing and clearing the blood from all impurities

cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Nesk Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Eaco-Cures Survy Sores Cures Cancerous Ulcers Cures Blood and Skin Diseases

Cures Glandular Swellings Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits-sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts-

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGS of 18 Years Standing. Messrs, C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:-Sir,-We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much

pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the

medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of hisstatement. 27th February, 1875. I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for latest styles in cotton, thread, and silk, for the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both n Government and private hospitals, but obtained no

> Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you tike of this, as I think all who suffer from similar disease.

should try the same. CHAS. LUKER. Late Sergt. R. Engineers.

Witness-W. J. Sparrow. To Mr; F. J. Clarke, Lincoln.

Sold in Bottles 2s 6d. each, and in Cases, containing ix times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing ases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

F. J. CLARKE, CUEMIST,

CAMERON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO,

YOUNG CHAMPION. points, b years and scanding I' minds high, and is a most promising young horse. He is by the celebrated Champion of Eugland, which was imported by Mr. Derham, and prichased by Mr. Robbie at a cost of 1115 guineas. When three years old he took first prize at Petershorough, open to all England. He took second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to all Anguard and was considered to be by comsecond prize at the Noyal snow, held at Bediord, open to all the world and was considered to be, by competent judges, one of the best Cart Stallions in Europe, YOUNG CHAMPION'S grandsire was the celebrated horse England's Glory; gg sire that renowned horse Old England's Glory, which took first prize at Petersborough six years in succession, being open to all England, and he for many years stood open to show against any three for a hundred guineant gar sire. Mr.

but no responsibility. £1 down when served, the belance to be settled by promisory note due at the end of the season. Mares sold or exchanged to be paid for as stinted.

JOHN M'MILLAN, Beautort.

Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm,

With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that borse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which won the first prize for aged stallions, and also carried off the Champion Gup." The judges say—Stallions, four years old and upwards. The first and second horses were very superior animals; the first horse having more substance, and very deservedly obtaining the premium ticket, and afterwards easily won the cup. David ticket, and afterwards easily won the cup. David Buchanan, Garscudden Mains, near Kilpatrick, Dun-

THOMAS JESS, Proprietor.

THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE,

ONE BOX OF

each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND:

And all the London Wholesale Houses. MELBOURNE AGENTS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melbourne.

ADELAIDE AGENTS.

OF THE WHOLESALE AND FAMILY

CASH TRADE, As introduced to the public of Ballarat by

STREET. rate as the ordinary draper who has to purchase

ormerly 6s 9d Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, reduced from

12s 6dColored lustres, 12 yards, 7s 6d, reduced from 14s 6d Colored Cashmeres, 12 yards, 1s 3d, reduced

from 1s 11d Summer sorges, Ss 11d for 12 yards, reduced

cashineres and merinoes, reduced to 1s 4d, would be wonderfully cheap at 2s.

dren's fancy cotton parasels, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d, all under the regular cost price ; ladies' black satin parasols, Ss 11d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d, all specially reduced. Black satin broche, etc., in the new Japanese shapes, at English cost, specially reduced, and must be cleared, the balance of a large shipment of ladies' handbags, in leather, plush, seal, satin, etc., etc. A very large stock of sewed muslin edgings and insertions at less than Melbourne wholesale pixes, 24d, 34d, 44d, and 6d. A superior lot of beautifully-worked hand-made edgings and inscritions at 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The balance of a large shipment of ladies' linen handkerchiefs, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, and 5s 6d per dozen: worth, wholesale, double the money. Special bargaius in ladies' new silk scarfs, muslin ties, squares, and collarettes, sash ribbons, black and colored broches, cotton and silk laces in black, white, cream, ficeile, Spanish, D'Alengon, odette, russe, D'Aiguille, etc., etc. Great bargains in ladies' striped hose, worth

evening wear, at reduced prices. CARPETS AND FURNISHING.

borderings, and hearth-rugs to match, ever seen in one establishment in Ballarat; a grand stock of the ordinary best five frames, moresques. mosaics, and Arabesques.

patterns, large and small. All Wool Dutch Carpets-Stair and passage

permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your

Sole Proprietor.

APOTHECARIES" HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

Thursday Cr. M'Kenzie asked the Rabbit

it appears that unless the grain is used soon

after it has been phosphorised it loses its

sufferer is now progressing favorably.

and Waterloo the yields are also large.

Owners of racehorses are reminded that

Mr F. W. King, the hon secretary, will be

Nervousness and want of Energy. - When

first the nerves feel unstrung, and listless-

ness supplants energy, it is the right time to

and assimilation, that the whole body is re-

vived, the blood is rendered richer and purer,

the muscles become firmer and stronger, and

the nervous and absorbent systems are in-

vigorated. These pills are suitable for all

found, and it was not until the second day

guarding all that was left of him whose voice,

when alive, was doubtless the sweetest music

the noble creature ever desired to hear.

ceive the nominations.

deadly power.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 5s; Cape barley, 3s 3d; wheat, 5s 2d to 5s 4d oats, 2s 11d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 10s; do., manger, L4 to L4 5s; potatoes, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s; straw, caten, 40s; do., wheaten, Ll 5s; peas, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; bran, 1s 2d; pollard, Is 3d; bonedust, L6 10s; flour, L11 15s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Business in the produce market has been to some extent interfered with this week by the elections, and the easier feeling that has prevailed in the Melbourne market has had the effect of lowering the price here. Sales have consequently not been so freely made as was the case during the previous week, and the transactions recorded are not of a very important nature. Wheat has had some little business and to-day the price offering is 4s 11d (bags returned) to 5s 1d (bags in). Flour has seen a fair amount of trade at a slightly improved rate, and it is now firm at £11 15s per ton. Oats are freely offered at our figures, but buyers are not anxious to speculate. At Horsham the wheat market to the Constitutional party in the Legislative has a downward tendency, and though the Assembly. The "Age," with that disindeliveries have been large most of the farmers are storing in consequence of the fall. Ou Friday the price was 4s 9d to 4s 10d per bushel. Potatoes have been forward in this district up to demands at last week's rates, and there is no alteration to report in hay or tuous reasoning can prove it to be so, what straw, or in dairy produce, quotations being

Wheat, 4s 11d to 5s, bags returned, 5s 1d bags in, per bushel; oats, 2s 9d to 2s 10d per bushel; pollard, 1s 1d per bushel; bran, 1s 1d per bushel; Cape barley, 3s 6d per bushel; English barley, 3s 9d per bushel; peas, 4s per bushsl; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do.; flour £11 5s to L11 15s per ton; Warrnambool potatoes. L4 10s per ton; Ballarat do., L4 per ton; tionalists, 38; Independents, 9; Radicals, hay (sheaves), L3 5s to L3 10s per ton hay (trussed), L3 5s per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 40s per ton; chaff, 4s per cwt; onions, 6s per cwt; cariots, 4s party will be augmented from the seven per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s per lb; butter Ministers, there being no possible chance of (potted), 10d per lb; hams, 1s 1d per lb; bacon, 10½d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, 9d per dozen.—"Advertiser."

A NEWSPAPER DOG.

"Don't you want to buy a dog?" said a dilapidated individual diagging an ungainly cur into the office with a rope. "Don't say no now, until I tell you something about this fellow. He's a born newspaper dog. He liberalism than of radical liberalism, and it don't want nothin' better than to lay around a newspaper office and nip the leg of a printer that he catches soldiering. He hates book agents, pedlars, and poetesses, and he can tell you a cent. He's never had much experience in eating, and if you'll just chuck him a roll of it, may seem to aim at progress, but seeks of rejected manuscript, with a little poetry really to gain the end by putting Moderation thrown in it for dessert, it'll satisfy him just as well as if you'd give him a bone. He used to belong to a friend of mine that ran a little perfectly trustworthy before, his appetite got known as the Catholic vote. We do not wish the better of him, and he ate the whole circulation before my friend got back, and that's the way I came to get him, for my friend handed him over tome on the spot. Don't want his master was talking he had eaten a copy who would introduce old world troubles into of the "Meriden Recorder," and that killed him .-- "American Paper."

KILLED IN A CRICKET-FIELD.

Charles Clay, aged 23, ledger clerk at the Bank of Victoria, Shepparton, was killed instantaneously on Saturday, whilst batting in a match between elevens representing Shepparton and Mooroopna. He was struck in delivered from Grinlington, one of the bowlers the public creditor, and we do not see that of the Mooroopna team. A magisterial inby Mr. W. S. Archer, J.P. The evidence of G. W. Hall, captain of the Mooroopna team, and W. Hoey, umpire, and of J. A. Grinlington, the bowler, was taken, from which it appeared that the last namel in delivering the ball lost his footing, and the ball slipped from his hand and struck deceased on the left side over the heart. A verdict of accidental The "Bendigo Advertiser" differs from this. death was recorded. - "Argus."

"You can't add different things together," a good and strong Government from the suit. said a school teacher. "If you add a sheep racks of those who, on this occasion, have and a cow together, it does not make two followed his foots eas into Parliament, and it tinction on Mr. Uren. Says "Ægles" in sheep or two cows." A little boy, the son will unquestionably please the country betier the "Australasian":—"It would certainly "That may do with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of water to a quart of milk, tremists." The "Geelong Advertiser" says, ringing cheers which greeted his victory it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it "Mr Berry and Mr Service must see that

"Farewell," was the title of a poem sent by concessions on both sides, a deplorable to a newspaper; and the cruel editor, in acknowledging its receipt, said: "It is a good thing that the gifted authoress bade it goodbye, as she will never see it again."

FLORILINE !- FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.-A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, preents tartar, stops dccay, gives to the teeth as peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot

removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London. ADVICE TO MOTHERS!-Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get G. Trompf, W. Trompf, A. Andas, R. will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether erising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywere hat 1s. 13d. per bottle.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- | At the Riponshire Council meeting on

Alexander, Jno.; Adamthwaite, Miss A.; killed the rabbits. On being answered in rmstrong, Mrs. A. Bull, Mis. Christian, Mr.; Carvosoe, J. Dutton, Wm.; Doyle, J. Ellis, Mr. T. Farguharson, Jno.; Fallon Mr. Johnson, Robt. M'Intosh, W. H.

Regan, E.; Robson, Miss D. Smith Mrs. G.; Smith Mr.; Stewart, Jno. Topper, G.; Tuohy, Jas.; Tonkin, A. P. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beanfort, March 2nd, 1883.

THE

Piponskire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883. WHEN stock is fairly taken of the results of the late general election there can be no doubt about its having added fresh strength genuous turn of argument which is so characteristic, endeavours to prove that it is a triumph for the Liberal or Radical side, but we fail to discover that any amount of tor- 9 o'clock on the evening mentioned to reever may be said or written in justification. Take the known characters and politics of the members elected, it will be found that the "Argus" summary of the nature of the component parts of the new Assembly is as nearly correct as such an analysis could be. Our contemporary gives the position of parties, as follows :- Ministers, 7; Constitu-32; total, 86. To this it may be added that the numerical strength of the Constitutional the Ministry continuing in power. And and died shortly afterwords from the inalso from the Judependents who, perhaps juries received. The poor lad had with him with one or two exceptions, would give their votes and influence to a Government that was sufficiently powerful and inclined to carry on the business of the country. The indications, as we take them, show that the people as a tale are more in favor of constitutional may be looked upon as a very healthy sign after the funeral that he was discovered, that they are so. Constitutional liberalism when it was found that the faithful creature simply means a system of moderation and had actually burrowed through the earth, 'em on sight. As for feedin' him, it wont cost progress. Radical liberalism, on the other hand, as far as the colonists have had a taste on a bock sent, and sitting up in ber place a to dwell particularly on this feature of the late contest, since cause and effect are to inin olden time. It is a stern rebuke to those

House are hardly strong enough individually

under a coalition just latterly even though it

was a weak one, and it is reasonably to be

expected that it's prosperity would propor-

tionately increase under a strong Administra-

An eleven from the Beaufort Cricket Clab

will proceed to Buangor to-day to try con-

clusions with a team at that place The fol-

lowing will represent Beaufort :- F. Trompf,

Thomas, J. Kenny, D. Drummond, N. Drum-

On Tuesday night last a heavy storm of

wind and rain was experienced in this dis-

trict. Large quantities of fruit was blown

mond, E White, C. Woods, and G. Colcot

tion of the kind.

the best correctives known, for general use, is Wolfe's Schnapps. The funeral of Mr Thomas B. Valentyne, telligeat men in this instance as plainly ob- Club, and of the Executive Committee of a prominent member of the Fernside Bicycle him. All right, you'll be sorry for this, servable as was the handwising on the wall the Australian Cyclist Union, took place on the recommendation of the tender com-Sunday afternoon, and was remarkable for mittee :the attendance of about 100 cyclists, who this young land, and seek to sow cruel dif- Will's Monument, and then proceeded to the ferences betwixt its population on account of late residence of the deceased, from whence creed and nationality. It has also served to the funeral contege started. The procession dispel the fallacy aneat the supreme strength was four deep, each man being in uniform, of the Catholic vote. But the immediate the Booroondara cemetery, where the remains ruture shuts out the past, and speculation is of the deceased were interred. This, we rife as to the events of the next few days. It believe, is the first occasion on which a deis stated that the O'Loghlen Ministry intends | monstration of the kind has been made at the region of the heart by a full-pitched ball to resign on having obtained supplies to pay the funeral of a deceased bicyclist.—"World."

While the marriage of Lord Charles Scott The formation of a new Government would wood on Friday, is a topic of general converthen probably fall on Mr Service, and we veral other English visitors have been smitten believe it could not possibly be in belter by the charms of Australian ladies and are hands. The general conseasus of opinion in engaged to become Benedicts. Two of the the country press is that a coalition is not gentlemen cricketers now here (says the Melonly inevitable, but extremely desirable. bridegrooms, the brides being Victorian ladies well-known in society. The opportunity for Our contemporary observes, "The new mem- courtship on board ship on the outward ber for Castlemaine ought to be able to form voyage here may have led to the happy re-

to have a conservative-liberal Government in astonish Mr. Uren, the hon. member for power than one composed of radicals and ex- Ripen and Hampden, to have heard the

none other were so hearty." the desire of the country is for a coalition The Detective Department (says the Government, and that, unless one be formed "Argus") has received a communication from the Edinburgh city police, offering a reward state of things will arise, for which both of £100 for any information that will lead to leaders will be held responsible." Our own the apprehension of an accountant named impression is that a coalition would be de-Donald Smith Peddie, aged seventy-four years, sicable, because the two great parties in the who absconded in the latter part of last year, after having forged and uttered bills of exto stand, and if this can be affirmed of the change and promissory notes for nearly Constitutional party which is the stronger of £20,000 on a number of leading houses in the two, what is to be said of the chances of Edinburgh. The forgeries were committed in son, L2; W. Toman, L6 12s; S. West, 14s; the Liberal party? The country has flourished June last, but were not discovered for some time afterwards. The accused, a photograph and full description of whom is given in the communication, is supposed to have made his

escape to the Australian colonies. The "Express" states that, during the last few weeks, poisoned bran has been used with great effect in destroying rabbits in the parish of Carron, and on the Crown and private lands near Lawler homestead.

The Americans have discovered a new ever a "pick-me-up" is required. It is said that rabbits will take the carrots when freshly Water Supply Committee was held. The lution of the problem as to where a fellow to care gout, rheumatism, indigestion, dysto care gout, rheumatism, indigestion, dysthe camplaints to the order was issued against Mr Chirpeide of capsidesing a letter received from the Danset with more cheek and assurance and less depsia, and many other of the complaints to the order was issued against Mr. Chirnside of considering a letter received from the Depart-brains than he has got can be found." Let off the trees in the orchards before it had which flesh is heir. It really has (says a Carranballac, he has taken sufficient steps to ment of Mines and Water Supply by the which flesh is here. It rearly has (says a writer in "Truth"), I believe, been tried warrant the staying of the execution of the Secretary of the Riponshire Council Mr.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1883.

the affirmative Mr M'Kenzie statedthat be Present: Crs. Cushing (President, in the had accidentally given some to is fowls, and it did not appear to have any effect upon Wotherspoon, Thomas, and Smith. them, as they laid eggs as abundantly as ever. The minutes of the last meeting were read It afterwards transpired, however, that Mr and confirmed. M'Kenzie had kept the poisoned grin some CORRESPONDENCE. time before the fowls had eaten it. Hence

From Department of Mines and Water Supply, with reference to the proposed supply of water to Waterloo, and inqiring in what manner it is proposed to obtain funds An old man named Campbell, father-into carry out the proposed scheme, also law of Mr W. Callister, of Chute, had two of the approximate description of the works, his ribs broken by a kick from a horse on and estimated cost .- Received. Monday evening last. He was brought in From Ballarat District Hospital forward-

to Beaufort to Dr. Croker, by whom the neing annual report.—Received. cessary surgical aid was rendered, and the From Robert Frusher, applying to have the water laid on to his premises at Beau-Splendid yields have been obtained by the fort .- Referred to the Water Committee. several companies in this district during the From William Chellew, sen., making simipast week. Although we could not obtain lar application .- Referred to the water comthe exact yield from the New Discovery it

mittee. is expected to be a handsome one. The New From the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, Victoria, Waterloo, obtained 146oz, and the stating that before Armor M'Hatton can be Royal Saxon 118oz. At the South Victoria admittedhis property must be sold, and the proceeds paid into the tunds of the institution .-Received.

Monday next, 5th instant, is the last day for receiving nominations for the several events to asking for a return of any dams or other be run for on Monday, 19th March, under works constructed for the conservation of the auspices of the Beaufort Jockey Club. water on main roads.-Complied with. From W. Sutherland, stating that owing in attendance at the Beaufort hotel up till to not having sold his grain, he has not been able to pay his rent for the Mount Emu re-

serve, but promised to do so at an early date. From Mrs M. White, Beaufort, asking for reduction on the valuation of her premises, as she is now out of business .- No action take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These

From W. Edward, accepting the council's excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so offer of £5 for permission to cut a drain energetically on the functions of digestion through his allotment in Neill-street, Beaufort.—Received. From R. Smith and others, Beaufort, ask-

ing the council to make Market-street .- Referred to the North Riding members. From E. Carter, Beautort, complaining of firewood being stacked on the footpath in Burke-street .- Keferred to the North Riding

Not long ago in county Limerick a boy named Gasey was thrown from a donkey, From P. Kielly, contractor, applying for an order for permissisn to enter Mr Russell's a coolie dog, which remained close by the Request granted. land, at Currie's lane, for road material .-

body of his master during the whole time of From Mr A. S. Chirnside, stating that he his being "waked." The corpse was duly

interred, and it is presumed the dog followed is taking active measures to suppress the rabbits on his estate at Carranballac .- Rethe funeral procession to the grave, and saw where the remains of his youthful master From A. K. Shaw, secretary to the Water-

were laid. Being missed, search was made loo Water Supply Committee, asking if the for the animal, but he was nowhere to be council will assist in providing funds for procuring a better supply of water to Vaterloo. Also requesting the council to permit their surveyor to accompany the Lexeven down to the coffin, where he was lying, onshire surveyor in going over the ground, and making a rough estimate of the cost. The writer also stated that the Lextonshire council had promised to assist in carrying out the best scheme for providing a supply of Early vegetables, like first fruits, desirable water to Waterloo. The engineer stated that as they are in certain climates, where the chaos of interests, a universally depressing yield of esculents, etc., are late, should be the water from the Wimmera spring as sugnewspaper up in the country a piece. One class harred, and a particular personification partaken of with great caution. They are gested by the Waterloo people. He con-M'Kenzie it was resolved that the engineer of this shire meet the engineer of Lextonshire, and report as to the best means of providing a supply of water to Waterloo.

TENDERS. The following tenders were accepted on

EAST RIDING. Contract No. 283—Forming a small piece of road W. and D. Madden, £27 12s.

WEST RIDING.
Contract No. 189—Forming and metalling on the treatham and Eurambeen road, near the Salt P. Kiely, £367.

This tender was accepted subject to the approval of the shire council of Ararat. FINANCE. The following accounts were passed for

ayment on the recommendation of nance Committee :-Engineer Secretary 20 0 0Mrs Taylor I 10 0 Purchase of house 65 0 0 W. Edward J. M'Dougall, commission 2 1 0 W. G. Stevens ... 1 13 0 E. Whiting ... 2 0 0John Danks 2 1 8 W. Edward, painting material ...

RABBIT SUPPRESSION. John M'Rae ... 12 0 0 John M'Innes ... 8 0 0 Dalgetty, Ibbotson, and Co., arsenic and cirrots 2 14 Broadbent Bros. freight 1 1 3 T. Hillman, oats... ... 19 0 CONTRACT PAYMENTS. R. Humphreys... ...11 15 0 R. Gemmell 124 10 0 P. Kielly ... 400 0 0 J. Sheehan ... 25 0 n ••• P. Page ... 39 13 0 E. Ellis ••• ... 18 0 0 H. Kahle ... 15 0 0

J. F. Watkin 330 14 0 SURFACE LABOR. John Whitfield, L14; Joseph Whitfield, Isaac Storey, L6 18s; M. Carrigan, L13 James Whitla, Ll 16s 8d; Mark Muir, LS;

W. M'Farlane, LS; R. Gibson, LS. REPORTS. The rabbit inspector reported as follows :-I have the honor to report that phosphorised oats have been laid on the shire reserves. factory results, and will be laid on Lake Wongan next week. The rapid growth of they otherwise would; yet I am of opinion

date. Messrs. Chirnside and Gardener com plain of the way the rabbits are neglected in while they are so numerous on the South side of the creek, especially on Baninghill, the property of Mr. Wilson.

The Council having communicated with Sergeant Woods, Inspector of Nuisances, with reference to the reported cases of typhoid lows :- "I have the honor to report for the information of the local board of health for the Shire of Ripon that in compliance with the attached letter that I received yesterday, I made inspection through the principal por ion of Beaufort, particularly the back premises, and found them in a fair state of cleaniness. I may state that Lawrence street, near the culvert, close to Mr. Manners' premises, is in a very unhealthy state from the stagnant water lying there; also in Niell treet, near Mr. Gilloch's premises, more aitention from the surfaceman is required. With regard to typhoid or low fever, I made inquiry, and found that there were three cases of low fever in the township within the From the Department of Public Works, tatal, and one is improving. In other reslast three months. Two of these cases proved pects the sanitary condition of Beaufort and neighborhood is good."

GENERAL BUSINESS. On the motion of Cr. M'Keuzie, it was resolved that the engineer be instructed to erect a wooden bridge near Neil Ferguson's premises, Mortchup.

The President reported that he had purchased the premises opposite the shire hall, now occupied by a tenant at a rental of L9 per annum, and the report was adopted.

The rabbit inspector's report was adopted. On the motion of Cr. Oddie, it was resolved that the attention of Hampdenshire be drawn to the large number of rabbits in their shire, more particularly on the boundary nearest Riponshire.

Cr. Smith stated that several ratepayers and requested him to obtain information from the conucil as to what portion they would contribute towards laying down asphalt foopaths in portions of Beaufort where required by ratepayers. It was resolved, on the motion of Cr. Thomas-That the ordinary rule with reference to footpaths be adhered to, viz., that the council defray half the cost of constructing asphalt footpaths, the ratepayers paying the other half. It was also understood that the council would construct that portion of the paths necrest the premises,

and also provide wooden kerbing. Cr. Wotherspoonedrew attention to an advertisement in the "Riponshire Advocate," in which particulars were given of land sought to be bought under the transfer of Lands Statute by Mr John Wilson, of Trawalla. It was resolved that the engineer be instructed to see that all roads required by the council are excised from the application, and report on same to the President; action to be taken at once.

On the suggestion of Cr. Wotherspoon in was resolved to take steps at once to get the principal streets of Beaufort proclaimed.

week's papers just after they had been run feature in the election of owners, before they are sufficiently ripe to loo, and cut drains into it to obtain a good storage of any material, the property of the shabbiest on the Melbourne ground at the offices, tenders to be made returnable for the erection of the same on next day of meet-

The Council then adjourned.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 26TH FEERUARY, 1883. (Before Messrs J. C. Thomson, P.M., and J. Prentice, J.P.)

William Smith v. Thomas Adams .- The defendant was charged with assaulting the complainant in the bar of the Commercial Hotel on the evening of Thursday, 22nd and energy on Tuesday night last, when the February. The defendant stated that the chimney was on fire at the Beaufort Hotel, assault was unprovocated. As the defendant was drunk at the time the assault was com- resulted in a serious loss to others as well as mitted, and the defendant had apologiced to myself. I particularly wish to state that him for his action, the complainant did not the brigade did their work without unnecesfined 10s, with 5s costs.

James Woods v. Same.—The evidence was much the same in this case, and as defendant had also expressed his sorrow for striking the complainant, the charge was not pressed, and a fine of 5s was inflicted.

Davis Calwell v. Robert Close: Timber supplied, L5 7s 6d. The defendant did not appear. Order for amount, with 7s 6d costs. President Shire of Ripon v. George Knight: Rates due, L2. Order for amount with 2s 6d costs.

Harris and Troy v. John Maxwell : Goods supplied, L8 14s 2d. Order for amount,

John Frusher v. John Maxwell: Goods consented, and an order was made for the amount, with 5s costs.

Thefollowing transfers of publicans' licenses were granted:-From Joseph Woods to Nathaniel Lucas, for the Royal Saxon Hotel. From E. R. M. Scott to Joseph Woods, far the Commercial Hotel, Waterloo. C. J. Leadbeater applied for a special tem-

porary license, but the Bench refused the application unless the applicant was willing to take out a wine and spirit license, which he consented to do on next court day.

The court then adjourned.

WATERLOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT). A meeting of Mr. Uren's executive committee was held at the Commercial Hotel on Monday evening last, Mr. J. Allen in the on market or fair days. What Pat says chair. The meeting was convened for the about me I believe he considers to be per-Carrots and arsenic are now being laid on purpose of settling accounts and other neces. Lake Goldsmith and Salt Lake with satis- sary husiness. All present expressed their entire satisfaction with the result of the election be able to judge of any man's character. The Americans have discovered a new rongan next week. The rapid growth of thon, special votes of thanks were accorded remedy. It has the advantage of simplicity, green grass will no doubt to a certain extent the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. Allen, If he is open to public discussion I am pre-

heard of no damage being done by the storm.

Rain fell to the amount of I-5in. The total people, and notably by those whose brains are heavily taxed

with good enect by a considerable number of time, as provided for under the log under Section 4 of the Amended Rabbit tation from the Lextonshire Council, drive him back.—Yours, etc. Suppression Act. I beg most respectfully stated that they are willing to co-operate with

to recommend that the execution of the order | the Riponshire Council in getting a permabe further stayed for fourteen days from this nent supply of water for Waterloo. It was unanimously resolved that the secretary communicate with the Shire Councils of Ripon Hampden Shire. They say that it is uscless and Lexton, urging them to assist in getting chair), Oddie, Lewis, M. Kenzie, Murray, for them to try to exterminate the pests a supply from Mount Cole, and at as high a level as possible, so that it will answer for mining as well as domestic purposes. Mr. Flynn was appointed permanent chairman and Mr. W. K. Shaw secretary.

The committee of the Waterloo United Protestant Church have decided to hold a fever at Beaufort, that officer reported as fol- pienic, tea, and concert in about a fortnight. in aid of the church funds.

Our mines are all looking well, more especially the New Victoria.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE BEAU. FORT FIRE BRIGADE.

Per favor of the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR. -The most enthusiastic admirer of

the brigade under your command will pause. I think, before venturing to pronounce their performance at the last annual demonstration brilliant success. On that occasion they neither won the admiration of the crowd by the righness of their uniforms, nor by the precision and regularity of their movements: they neither carried off the Britannia Cup, set the Yarra on fire, not performed any other feat worthy a rlace in history. From the records now before me I see that although entered for many of the events on the programme they competed for one only, and that ended in a disqualification. What a falling off from the efforts of former years! In fairness to yourself it must be said that you did not then occupy your present position, and how far your predecessor was responsible for this state of things it would not be profitable at this stage to discuss. The cause. however, is not far to seek. When the various teams were selected regard was paid only to their fitness at the time. Some of the members could not practice, some of them, it must have been known, would not. Slightly inferior men who would have been attentive to their duties and when the time came would have made a gallant struggle for the honor of their brigade, were passed over as unfit. Another cause of failure is to be found in the habits and temperaments of the men comprising the teams. It not unfrequeatly happens that on getting into a largetown the conduct of one of the company may become so loose and erratic that he laxes the energies of the remainder to keep him straight. At the critical moment he may turn up, or he may not; but if he does he is. generally unfit for the struggle before him. In selecting, avoid this man if possible. Another individual to fight shy of is the excitable man. He generally performs well at practice, but invariably looses his head when anything depends upon his coolness. The task of selection, I know, is both difficult and thankless; but your long experience in such matters, together with your thorough knowday the dog was left in the office with the of the deity of Number One. A curious the markets, to realize profits for their struct a dam in some suitable place at Water- horses, on meeting days, and also for the one exception, I believe, they were the shabbient on the Melbourne ground at the last annual turn-out. They cost but little eight years ago, and it is now time that most of them should be renorated or replaced. Also see that the men have trousers as nearly as possible alike. The varied assortment with which you paraded Melbourne last year was a disgrace to the brigade and the district represented. Wishing you every success on the 17th March next,—I am, yours, etc. AN HONORARY MEMBER.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,-I wish to thank the members of the

Beaufort Fire Brigade for their promptness which, but for their exertions, might have wish to press the charge. The defendant was sarily destroying any property, and for that I wish also to thank them. - Yours, etc.,

H. P. HENNINGSEN. Beaufort, 2nd March, 1883.

SIR,-I think the thanks of the community are due to "Splitter" for his strictures on our would-be politician. When a joke, such as was played upon the individual in question, not only fails as a check to his unbounded conceit, but actually swells his selfimportance, surely the time has come for some one to speak out, and that in language which cannot be misunderstood, even by one whose mental calibre is evidently far below mediocrity. The challenging "Splitter" to a public discussion is a brilliant idea, and should be John Frusher v. John Maxwell: Goods supplied, L2 6s 7d. The complainant did not attend, owing to illness. The defendant suitable subject the following:—"To what extent may an average man swell in selfimportance before collapsing." Evidently this poor frame of ours is much more elastic than has been hitherto suspected .- Yours, etc., BEAUFORT.

SIR,-Mr Patrick Martin O'Connell has thought proper to "rush into print" with the idea, I suppose, of wiping me out. But I can inform that worthy gentleman, that I can stand a good deal from such as him. From the style of his letter I should imagine he was suffering from biliousness brought about by an overdose of "Buckjumper" whiskey, his favorite beverage. I am not going to trouble you with a host of quotations, as he has done, as it is no use "casting pearls before swine," more especially in Pat's case, as in following his avocotion in ould Ireland the feetly true, nor do I wonder at it, as I do heard of no damage being done by the storm. With good effect by a considerable number of said order from time to time, as provided for Milligan, who had been waited on by a depart of Loin The total neonle and notably by those whose brains under Section 4 of the Amended Rabbit tation from the Lextonshire Council Mr. snake Pat talks about as having bis fangs out is now from under the log; let Pat try to

SUPPLEMENT Advocate.

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Doetry.

SLIPPING AWAY.

They are slipping away—these sweet swift years.
Like a leaf on the current cast;
With never a break in their rapid flow,
We watch them as one by one they go
Into the beautiful past. As silent and swift as a weaver's thread, Or an arrow's flying gleam; As soft as the languorous breezes hid, That lift the willows long golden lid, And ripple the glassy stream. As light as the breath of the thistle-down As fond as a lover's dream : As pure as the flush in the sea-shell's threat, As sweet as the wood-bird's wooing note so tender and sweet they seem. One after another we see them pass
Down the dim-lighted stair;
We hear the sound of their steady tread In the steps of the centuries long since dead, As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to love: Shall we waste them in idle strife? Shall we trample under our ruthless feet Those beautiful blossoms, rare and sweet, By the dusty way of life? There are only a few swift years—ah! let No envious taunts be heard: Make life's fair pattern of rare design, Andfill up the measure with love's sweet wine, But never an angry word!

Movelist.

HARRY BLOOMFIELD:

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN

SQUATTER. CHAPTER VIII-CONTINUED.

The police, who were not so numerous in those days as at present, held the advent of the squatting element in town in great dread, for when they did make their appearance a squabble with the guardians of the public eace was sure to be the result, in which the latter generally had the worst of it. On this particular evening a very attractive actress and ballet-dancer captivated us by her appearance, and our enthusiastic encores brought her back to the stage time after time nature failed further to sustain her Not to be outdone, however, we still kept up our noisy demands for her reappearance when the manager at last made an appeal to

which were made on her, being quite exhausted. This we did not believe, and so hissed him off the stage. 🗓 The curtain was now dropped, signifying that the performance of the evening was at an end, when some of the audience began to retire, seeing which we became desperate. happened to be in the front rank when proposition was made to "charge the stage, one of my friends calling out to me, as he shoulder a push from behind, "Go

our feelings, setting out in polite terms that the lady was unable to satisfy the demands

This was enough. I sprang from one of the seats, placed one foot on the shoulder of the great bass violin player (whom I knocked down), and the other foot dropped fortunately between the footlights. A regular rush was now made after me, and we took full possession of the stage. I shall never forget the screaming and darting of a lot of spangled, half-dressed males and females through a labyrinth of dark-looking passages

as we plunged in a body behind the scenes. The manager, in the meantime, had sent for a detachment of police, and on hearing of their entrance we retreated back to the pit. where we were attacked by the whole force with the intention of taking us all in charge. This of course we would never assent to, and so we held our ground tenaciously against the enemy. Every "peeler" who closed on us was struck down by a blow from a fist, while the force used their batons. A barricade of forms was set up by us, over which no policeman was allowed to cross. A number of the men of the audience retained their places in order to witness the battle, and many cheers were given in our favour whenever we floored one of our antagonists.

The sergeant on perceiving our determina tion not to be taken, proposed a suspension of hostilities, and promised to withdraw his force if the leaders were given up to him. This proposition was at first declined, but a few of the leaders, thinking that the row had proceeded far enough, gave themselves finally n charge, and were released on their own recognizances to appear at the City Police Court next morning. We soon afterwards took our leave of the field of battle.

In the morning at 10 o'clock we attended

at the Police Office, before Major Johnston, P.M., to answer the heavy charges preferred against us by the Manager of the Theatre and the Sergeant of Police. Chief Constable Julian Bright conducted the prosecution, and I heing the most preminent of a chief constable. I being the most prominent offender, having led the charge upon the stage, was first put forward. This being my first appearance before a Court of Justice I felt my situation rather unpleasant, particularly when I had had a good look at the renowned "Major," whom I had often heard about, but never before seen. I must own that my first impression of him was not very favorable to my case. He appeared to be middle-aged, with grizzled hair which stood on end, and which he constantly clawed as if searching for equity or justice, as it seems he was rather deficient in that good quality internally. His face was long and cadaverous, with a prominent nose and chin, his long jaws dropping down and inclining to one side, leaving his mouth open as if to deyour any unfortunate victim who came before him. His eyes were piercing and grey-colored, with beetling eyebrows hanging over them, dark as thunderclouds. His style of expression was gruff and domineering.

The next individual in importance in Court was Chief Constable Julian Bright—a stout corpulent middle-sized person, with a hooked nose and small piercing eyes, in which I fancied I read my innermost thoughts; a fresh rosy face, with a small mouth and a set of white teeth, which would have puzzled any person to tell whether they intended to bite or smile. A sort of telegraphic look passed between Bright and the Major as if my case had been prejudged, and immediately after hearing the evidence against me a sudden decision was arrived at by the Major, who delivered it in the following words-

"The short and the long of it is, young gentleman, I have a great mind to send you to gaol. A beardless boy like you guilty of such a breach of the peace. As an example to others, I shall fine you ten pounds." I paid the money, and then the other cases were tried scriatin, each offender being fined

five pounds.

The Clerk of the Bench whom we called Carrots, owing to his wearing a very fine crop of red hair, was a gentlemanly young fellow, and had been one of our party the night be-

fore, but to my astonishment he was not tried. CHAPTER IX.

THE RACES. I must ask the reader to pause with me for a moment while I explain a circumstance which may appear hardly credible now in our enlightened days. It will illustrate my ignorance at that time of the manners and customs of the sporting world.

I have already remarked that before I left home I never visited any locality outside my colors, and riding fine mettlesome horses. father's immediate neighbourhood, which was These I guessed to be the favorites, and kept

purely a country place, with no town within a long distance of it. Although, as I have men-tioned already, I had ridden often after hounds, I had never attended races, and was entirely gnorant of the rules appertaining to them; out now in Australia even the little boys and girls seemed to know all about such sports. My pride would not allow me to expose my ignorance by making many enquiries, and, in short, I never would have troubled my mind about the matter had it not been for the extraordinary interest every person manifested in the coming meeting, particularly my companions from the bush, who, on witnessing the performance of my grey horse over the leaps as we came down the country, advised me to run him in the steeplechase. They had little doubt but that he could win the stakes. Although I did not concur in the opinion at the time, the idea flattered me; and now in town, with the steeplechase all the rage, and my brain constantly in a whirl of excitement etween amusements and drink, the thought pok a firmer hold of my mind every day. I herefore resolved to start in the race at the last moment in order to take every person by surprise. Aly ideas about norse-racing were these—that any one who wished to run had only to start with the rest, and that the first horse which should come in received the stakes. As for entering a horse, paying entrance-money, carrying a certain weight, &c., the thing never entered my mind. Another more serious mistake still I laboured under. On overhearing some people betting I thought that it was the riders or owners they were backing and not the horses. The result of this mistake will be better understood hereafter. When I entered the billiard-room of the Royal, which was at that time the principal betting-room in town, on the evening before the races, I heard a man shouting "Three to one against Dick Turpin," "Four to one against Joe Banks," "Five to one against Paul Jones." I never suspected that these were horses' names, but thought they were the owners; but what made me start and prick up my ears was hearing the cry of

Two to one against Wild Harry!"
"Ah, ah!" I thought to myself, "How have they found out that I am going to run?" t struck me at once that some of my friends had reported the fame of myself and horse at leaping, and that it was suspected that would run in the race. I also thought that some time or other, when under the influence of drink, I had slipped outsome words to that effect, although I did not remember the

ing him several times repeating it without any one taking him up, I thought I might lay a few pounds on myself, and accordingly accepted the bet. He instantly pulled out a roll

of notes and asked me if I would go fifty. I did not understand him clearly at first, but when he explained that he would lay one nundred pounds to fifty, feeling reluctant to draw back, I produced my fifty pounds and the bet was duly booked. This was my first ven-

bet was duly booked. This was my first venture in the betting ring, and another step, as I thought, toward manhood.

After leaving the betting chamber, a number of us assembled in the public room of the hotel for the purpose of holding another carousal. The party was formed into small knots, discussing the great events of next day -races in general, and the steeplechase in particular. I was so confused with the effects of the champagne I had taken and the noise in the room that the whole thing appeared to me like a wild dream. I remember, however, a great bully and sporting man who with an other person was arguing at one end of the table; and in my "elevated" state I heard my own name made the subject of discussion Said the bully-" I tell you, Wild Harry is a duffer, and can't be depended upon. He is broken-winded, and screwed in every leg, and

regular shicer." I could patiently listen no longer, and, half stifled with rage, exclaimed—" You are a con-founded liar. Wild Harry is as good a fellow as ever you were."

An uproarious burst of laughter from every person in the room prevented me from saying more, when the bully stood up, and, with a provoking smile in his face, replied sarcasti-

"I say, gentlemen, I had some suspicion that we had an ass in the room, but never magined that we had a horse amongst vs." This ought to have been sufficient to have rought me to my senses, and to have cleared up the mistake I laboured under: but I was very much excited, and the thought that any other "Wild Harry" but myself was in the case never entered my mind. I took up a tumbler half-full of brandy, and dashed it in my rage in the bully's face. The liquor com-pletely blinded him for the time being, and efore he regained his sight some of the party. to prevent a disturbance, bundled me off t bed. I was soon asleep; but owing to the mixtures I had taken I awoke late next

norning with a severe headache. I resolved at first to abandon the race, but onsidering the fifty pounds I had staked on he evening before, I roused myself, and after taking a couple of "doctors," which are composed of beaten eggs, brandy, &c., my courage

Before I had my gallant grey ready found that all my friends had started to the racecourse. I had, therefore, to make my way to the scene alone. I was not sorry for this, however, as I preferred to let no one into my secret, and take every one by surprise.

I arrived on the banks of the celebrated Saltwater River, where a large concourse of people were assembled to witness the forthcoming events. This being my first visit to the racecourse everything was novel to me. The Grand Stand, which was at that time near the banks of the river, presented a gay appearance, with a band playing thereon— not those quivering, flourishing airs which we near from the German bands of the present day—but sound British martial music, which roused both horses and riders, having an ffect upon the latter similar to the notes of a pibroch upon a Highlander charging on the field of battle. The tunes played were spirited, such as "Garry Owen," "The Campbells are coming;" "Patrick's Day," and other marches.

I wandered about the racecourse for some time, keeping aloof from my friends, and viewing all the novelties which were noticeable mong the spectators. One spectacle shocked me exceedingly—a spectacle I may say which in these more modern days is no longer to be seen. This was a large number of prisoners taken up for drunkenness and other light offences, standing in full view of the public, nandcuffed to a large chain, in consequence of the scarcity of police accommodation. also rode around the outside of the course intended for the steeplechase, and examined all the leaps. Nimrod was in splendid "fettle" after the good treatment he had received since coming to town. A flat race came off before, the great event, which soon, however, suc-

I rode leisurely along towards the starting-place, where a large number of equestrians had assembled. The mounted spectators who rode to the races in those days followed a very objectionable custom, that of following the horses round all the leaps, which caused many accidents, besides hiding the racehorses from the view of the pedestrian population. The practice however appeared to me then in a very different light, and I imagined that all the equestrians who went near to the starting-post were going to take a part in the race like myself. I saw, however that about half-a-dozen were dressed in gay

pretty close to them, seeing that they were The start was at last effected, and off the whole crowd went. The gay-colored horse-men made straight to the first leap, and I at their heels. Some cleared it well, others striking with their hind hoefs, while Nimrod

flew over easily. The pace was not so fast but that my horse could keep up with the rest. When we came to the second leap some of the leaders baulked, and I passed them at a fine pace. Great shouting and hooting was then heard, the reason of which I did not vait to ascertain, but kept on after the leadng horses in the midst of a thunder of galping and shouting, and a shower of mud which spattered me all over. Some of the horses refused several of the leaps, while my grey took them all unerringly; but I could see that the others were superior to him in speed. There was tremendous hooting and shouting when I passed them where they baulked; but that I could not understand, so la kept on my way. There were only two ahead of me now; but I plainly saw that they would leave me far behind unless they refused some of the leaps, which was my only chance. We were now nearing the Grand Stand, where the pedestrians and bulk of the spectators were assembled. I shall never orget the yells and cheers which rose into the air on my clearing the last leap, which the two leading horses had refused. I heard shouts of "Clear the course!" "Go it, habbage-tree !" "Hunt him off the course!"
'Over, Wild Harry!" "Well done, Dick Turpin!" and other cries too numerous to mention. I was now leading, and the hoot ing and yelling were to me quite unintelli gible. On our nearing the winning-post the uproar inoreased ten times, and "Go it, Wild Harry!" "Dick Turpin wins!" "No; Wild Harry leads!" "Off the course,

Stand with the two other horses at my heels. to take any more leaps, and to make sure I kept on until I had gone a distance past the winning.post, when I observed that the other norses had pulled up and returned with the

grey horse I" and a hundred other exclama-

tions sounded in my ears as I passed the

crowd cheering towards the Stand. At that moment Whelan came up to me at ull gallop, exclaiming—" What the blazes, Harry, have you been about?"

'Didn't I win the race?" I replied doubt-"Win the race? Why, they'll take you up for riding on the course and obstructing the other horses. You never entered yours?"

"And who has won, then?' "Wild Harry, of course."
"And am not I Wild Harry?"

"You are surely getting mad. Wild Harry is a horse; but you must cut for your life, for here come the tocopers to put you on the A sudden light broke upon me at once, and

the word chain roused me from my bewilder-ment; but before I had time properly to gather my senses, the leading trooper caught the rein of my bridle. I was desperate at the thought of being fastened on to the dreaded chain, so, with one blow of my loaded whip on the trooper's hand, I released myself, and darting the spurs into my horse's side, flew off towards Melbourne. Several troopers now

Nimrod was fatigued after his hard ride, and began to think that he would be unable to escape, when I observed a fence with a drain outside stretching across my course. This obstacle was my only chance of escape if my horse was still able to clear it. I knew that the troop-horses carried too much weight to attemp; but on coming to the fence I lifted my gallant grey, who gamely sprang over, and gained a footing on the opposite side. My pursuers on coming after me were noned, save one plucky fellow, who attemp ed the fence, but although his horse manage to get over, the rider come down a "cropper into the drain, where he was well "sous I kept on my course until I arrived in town where I hid myself and horse until the next morning, when I started off with my friends

to the Murray. I may mention, however, that before leaving I found an opportunity to secure the one hundred pounds won by such a fluke, the real Wild Harry having won the race, although it seemed that I had been very nearly throwing him out by keeping straight in his course at at the conclusion of the run.

CHAPTER X.

THE SWIVEL CANNON. My late escapades, and the notoriety they had gained me during my first visit to the metropolis, had raised me considerably in the estimation of my fellow-squatters, and, instead of my narrow escape serving as a lesson to me for my future guidance, I am sorry to say it produced the very opposite result. I was hailed as "a deuced plucky fellow," a promising young man," and "a regular oaution to the traps." This flattered my self-esteem to a high degree. I was like one of the young knights of old on earning his I had fallen in love at home and fought in Australia; nothing was therefore wanting but a beard and moustache to com

On our way up the country we passed another night at the Squatters' Rest, where several other gentlemen, also on their journey back from town, met us, and a jolly spree as usual ensued. The weather being warm our favorite drink on the occasion was champagne, eccompanied with water melons. Our party consisted of settlers from both the outlying and settled districts.

During the evening, when our potations began to take effect, a debate was raised, and waxed warm, on "the question of the propriety of measures adopted in dealing with he blacks." The gentlemen belonging to the more settled districts called in question the action of those placed further out. The latter brought forward many strong arguments in defence of their conduct. The debate was kept up to a late hour, while the champagne and melons flew about unsparingly. Before it closed I found myself pretty well elevated, and as I had latterly taken a great fancy for "spouting," or speech-making, I took occasion o express my views. Some of the audience being rather noisy and interrupting my oraion, one of my nearest friends exclaimed-

Jump on the table, Harry." Without waiting for more encouragement sprang up among the bottles, glasses, and melon-dishes. My arrival in this elevated position roused the laughter of my companions, particularly when I stamped upon the table to gain a hearing, making the bottles and glasses dance. At this unhappy moment the landlord entered the appartment, and the anger which he had exhibited towards me on he day of the clothesline feat was increased tenfold on his beholding the cause of the uproar. His wrath became unbounded, and h

"You beardless young scamp, come down out of there." If he had thrashed me with a cudgel it would have been nothing compared to the insult he offered in calling me a beardles scamp. In the heat of passion, seizing upon the quarter of a full ripe melon which lay on a dish at my feet, I threw it with precision and force at his scarlet face. It flattened across the bridge of his rather prominent

nose, the liquid portion of the fruit plastering

clearing his visual organs Boniface sprang towards me, and seized the kirts of my coat to drag me off the table, while I resisted with all my might. The spectators stood up in a body on apposite sides, encouraging each combatant with vociferous cheers. My adversary was a stout heavy man, and, being strengthened by rage, managed to pull me to the edge of the table, which, either through the pressure on one side or by a lift from some of the spectators, overbalanced, and toppled over us. Bottles, glasses, melon-dishes, and all came down with it, the pair of us under the wreck. The catastrophe increased the merriment of our party, but cooled the courage of my issailant, who, seeing the loss he had sustained, threatened to make a heavy charge in my bil. This to my horror proved correct, for he addled me with costs to the

amount of twenty pounds next morning.
On arriving a our stations we went through
the usual routine of labour connected with squatting in outlying districts during early days. The natives were becoming every day more troublesome, and congregated on the banks of the Murray in large warlike bodies. Among other articles which I took from Melbourne was a small swivel gun or cannon, and this weapon I mounted on a stump before my door to command the river and opposite bank, which was out of the range of small arms. This precaution was instrumental afterwards in the preservation of my life.

The hostile attitude of the blacks required

us to keep a double watch over the sheep by day, and consequently left the homestead short of hands. A messenger one day came, according to the established rules, to report that the natives had appeared in force on one of the stations lower down the river, attack-ing the place, and killing the squatter. It was also stated that they had been seen making up the river on the opposite side. This was startling inelligence, as I had but one person at home, all the rest being after the sheep and at work in the bush; besides. even the remaining man required to be sent off to the next station to give warning, and the messenger who brought the news had to return instantly. I wa then left quite

My first act was to load the swivel gun with a heavy charge of powder, enall bullets, old nails, and bits of iron. I thin kepf a sharp look out upon the opposite bink of the river, where the coming foe migh be expected to

It may seem to have been ruel to resort to uch a deadly weapon as the am which I had loaded against a foe like the Astralian black. But I was in a position of grat danger, and the instinct of self-preservation in such cir-cumstances weighs all other down. The natives whom I had expected ha murdered the squatter on the next station, ind came now with the same brutal intention in regard to myself. As I awaited the apparance of the enemy, thoughts of home, and those whom there I held most dear, filledmy mind, and I wondered how they would peture my death so far from the old roof-tree if I fell. What would Edith think when sheheard the news the dangers I had braved, ind the death I had suffered for her sake. Bit I was aroused from the reverie by an unerthly yell, and, looking in the direction from which the sound came, I beheld several hunded savages in pitch, and fill their intended victims with fear and horror. After indulging in that procedure they seemed to become aware of my solitary position, and began to plunge into the river, and swim

Now I knew was the time for action, and if I missed the opportunity my fire would not be worth a great. I took a position accordingly behind the stump on which the swivel was mounted. The savages, as they landed on the bank below, about thirty yards distant, ustered together, apparently unable to make out the nature of the formidsble piece of ordnance, whose muzzle pointed towards them. having never before seen such a thing in these parts. The discovery was of some moment to me, as their curiosity was attracted from myself for a short time, and, taking advantage of the circumstance of the foe being so huddled together, peering over one another's shoulders at the muzzle of the gun, I quietly struck a match and placed it on the touch

A terrific explosion was the consequence The carnage was dreadful. A long heap of dark bodies strewed the bank of the river when the smoke cleared away. The wounded and untouched plunged headlong into the stream, and all of them in a few minutes disappeared. The destruction was awful to contemplate, and the sight of the slaughtered seenly touched my conscience. But I had no alternative. It was a case of life and death; and, if I had not taken these decisive measures, my end would have surely followed that of my brave neighbour, who had become the victim of the savages on the previous day My action was also the saving of many lives and much property, for the natives left our portion of the Murray, and did not show hemselves again for a long period after-

I suffered a great loss during this year from that scourge of the squatter—the sheep lisease known as scab. Another loss, which I felt for some time, and which made me rather despondent, was the company in our neighbourhood of my early companions Whelan and Lamont. The former sold or rather exchanged his station with a young gentleman named Wilberforce, who had a un on the Sydney road, much nearer Melbourne than ours; and the latter gave up the charge of the station he managed in order to set up on his own account, and one of the proprietors—Mr, Arnold—came to live there imself. Mr. Arnold was an old bachelor, and a very gentlemanly person, but, as may be expected, he proved a quiet and slow-going companion to a fast-going young bushman. Wilberforce was, on the other hand, a gay, flash fellow, and rather pompous in his manner, without that manliness and faithfulness which characterized his predecessor. I soon became a great favourite with my elder neighbour; but I could never trust the younger with the confidence I had placed in Whelan, for I found him always eneering and consequential, and therefore disliked

CHAPTER XI.

REPRESENTING THE SYDNEY GOVERNOR. The monotony of a squatter's life in the bush furnishes but little that is interesting to the reading-public. I shall therefore skip it over, and relate the principal portion of my history, which consists of my adventures in the metropolis during annual visits there. My first, as the reader has seen, did not, in a moral point of view, bring me much credit; and now as I am verging on years of discretion, with my past follies becoming more and more apparent, I made a resolve on my second sojourn to the city to reform my conduct, and, according to the old saying, "to be a better boy for the future." I fear, however, that these wise resolutions were very like the drunkard's after a heavy "spree"— "made to be broken. However, I took the first step towards fullling them by starting alone this year; and moreover, leaving my horse in a paddock on arriving at the Sydney road, and taking the mail cart from that point to Melbourne. This I knew would save his eyes and face like slacked lime or mortar dashed over a column of rough masonry. On

of carrying but one passenger besides the driver, which individual I found on this trip to be a most original Irishman, Paddy some

driving worse, my companion's anecdotes made up for the jolting and pitching. We had not gone far on our journey when I perceived that Paddy was an enthusiastic olitician. It must be remembered that about this time political feeling ran very high in Port Phillip, and that there was great agitation in order to gain separation from New South Wales, and also to resist transportation to the separate colony then in embryo. Paddy, the driver, was a warm supporter of the popular opinion; and seemed to be thoroughly conversant with the topics to the day. I was a little curious to know how he obtained so much information, but he quickly atisfied me by saying, as if he

divined my feeling.
"Bless your soul, I get all the news in the paipers which I carry up from Milbourn wid "I thought all the papers were made up in

covers, Paddy." "And shure so they are; but, ye see, I tear off the cover and tell them that it was rubbed and knocked about in the trap, and so I have peep at the news of the day. Besides, ye see, I sometimes have a mimber of Parliament goin' to Sydney wid me, whin we talk about politicks.

"Indeed, Paddy, you have a fine opportu nity of becoming a politician."
"Faix, ye may say so, and more betoken I learned one of them his politicks—lately

"You did. How did you manage that Paddy?"

"Well, sir, I shall jist tell yez. You know we are such unfortunate people in Port Phil-lip that we can't get a mimber of our own people to, represint us in Sydney becase they comes some Sydney gintleman to get elected and the poor fools puts him in to spind our money on Sydney roads, bridges, and the divil knows what. Well, as I was a sayin', last elecshun one of these big Sydney men came down—a High Sheriff or some Government fellow. And what do you think? The divil a bit of politiks he had no more nor my brogues; and he says to me, says he— "'Well, driver, here I am goin' to stand as a

mimber for Port Phillip, and the divil know I know what to say to them when I get

"'And ye havn't fetched your politiks wid ye?' says I."
"'The divil a politiks,' ses he."

"'Well,' ses I, 'if ye stand a glass of whisky in iviry public-house on the road I'll larn ye yer politiks.'
"' It's a bargain,' ses he.

"' Well,' ses I, 'there are only four words which ye must stick to, and musn't forget, for they are sartin to get you elected.'
"'And what are these four words?' ses

"'Separation, transportation, edicatation and immigration,' ses I.
"' Be japors, you're a brick,' ses he; 'but

I can't mark thim down in my note-book in the dark, for you see it was in the night time; and there I had to larn him, and put the their war paint gathered on the opposite side words in his mouth like as he'd been a boy gave chase, and I could plainly hear the of the stream. They were ancing like so larnin his ABC, and when I thought he had clanking of their swords as they followed many fiends to rouse their bloddthirsty pass them by heart he would bawl out—Be japers, them by heart he would bawl out— Be japers, them over again, till he bothered the life out of me. But that was not the worst part of the bargain. After larnin thim by heart he didn't know which the people were for or aginst—when he would say—' Against separation and for transportation.' No,' I would say, 'against transportation and for separa-tion.' But there was no use; he would umble and tumble thim togither again like a

lot of little pigs.' "So to make a short story of it, we arrived n Melbourne in the mornin' before he marked thim down; and as we arrived at the Post Office a growd was there waitin' for him, and the divil a chance he had of markin' down his politiks then, for, ye see, he was ashamed, I suppose, to show that I had taiched him."
"Well, what do you think of it? Whin he

jumps out of the car he looks hard at me in he face, and I knew at onct that he lost thim agin, when I bawls out to him.-

"'Have ye lost your politiks agin? Mind-separashin, transportashin, edicashin, and "And what did he say to that, Paddy?"

"The divil a word—only got as red as a turkey in the face. And the people shouted and laughed ready to split their sides. But the best part of the story is to come. I happened to be in Melhourne the day of the nomi ashin, when I sees me bould customer trying to make a speech, and there he begins splut tering and stuttering as usual, saying the wrong words agin; his politiks had gone opsyturvy as usual, when I roars out to him in anger after all my trouble larnin' the amudan—' Bad scran to your pumpkin head; can't yes say-for separashin, imigrashin and edicashin, and aginst transportashin, as tould ye.' "And did he follow your advice, Paddy? asked my companion. "Advice? Faix, it was hard to say, for the

people's roarin' and laughing drowned what The evening before our arrival in Melbourn

we called at Whelan's new station, which was only half a mile from the road, and the place where the mailman changed horses. My former neighbor and companion welcomed me heartily, saying-"Is it really yourself, Harry? I was pro paring my best salute for the Governor.' "What do you mean, Whelan; which

Governor?" "Why, man alive, the Sydney Governor, course. It was reported that he intended coming overland by this mail. Your old friend of the Squatters' rest, down below where I called to-day, is making great pre parations for his reception."
"You don't say so; pity we could not ac

the Governor to slew the old rascal." I said. "A splendid idea, Harry. Let me see. By jingo, I have it! I can rig you out to a T. Come in here, and let us talk over it." My former enemy, Lumper, had never be fore seen a Governor, and we laid our heads together with the satisfaction of knowing that he would not be hard to "slew."

Whelan produced a large military cloak with scarlet facings, and a singular-looking helmet, which he had worn in the yeomanry cavalry at home; also a medal, won by his late father, who had been a colonel in the army. These warlike insignia and vestments I immediately donned. Added to my own glazed leather leggings they completed the disguise, with the exception of a change of countenance. My face had to undergo a process of burnt ork about the eyebrows and budding mous-tache, at the finishing of which we came to the conclusion that the imposition must

Paddy, the driver, who was admitted into the secret, was in estacies, having had a down on old Lumper for some time regarding the charge of the mail horses, which had been removed latterly to Whelan's station. When everything had been put in proper order we started, with Whelan in company on horse-back, for the purpose of witnessing the farce. It was quite dark before we arrived at the Squatters' Rest, which was four miles from my friend's station, and a blaze of light issued from all the windows of the hetel-an illumin me the expense of keping a horse in town, and also keep me free from temptation reation in honour of the expected guest. As we garding racing.

Mail conveyances a that time were of the candle in his hand, approached the vehicle, smallest and most inferor description, capable and, seeing "the Governor," scraped and

There were several persons about the place, who stood aloof to have a distant view of the viceregal party. I stepped out of the humble conveyance, and strutted towards the inn with as stately an appearance as I could manage to assume. On entering the public room I beheld a table crammed with all sorts wines or other liquors wanting. Without taking a seat, or removing my cloak or hel-

bowed like a mandarin's dependant.

person, not trusting the honour of waiting upon "the Governor" to his servants. "Will your Excellency take some refreshment, such as it is ?" he asked. "Thank you. But I should like to have the company of the gentleman who came with me here," I replied pompously.

"I shall tell him, your Excellency," he said,

met, I rang a bell, when the host appeared in

as he vanished.

Whelan made his appearance, and after I had closed the door and removed my cloak and head-dress, we sat down, making an excellent repast, and drinking pretty deeply into the champagne. As soon as we had finished I resumed my disguise for fear of recognition, as the landlord I feared might reappear at any moment. He came in in hot aste at our next summons, when I said, with

good deal of condescension-"I must thank you, landlord, for the excel-lent refreshment you have prepared, as I have had many complaints from gentlemen travelling overland regarding the bad accommodation in the inn and the exorbitant charges made. I have a list here of all the innkeepers who have been complained of." At this stage drew a note-book from my pocket, and, pre tending to look over the names, asked---"What is the sign of this house?"

"The Squatters' Rest, your Excellency," cenlied the host, in a honeyed voice. "Oh ah ! I see it here. Kept by Mr Lum-

"Linter is my name, your excellency; but some wags call me Lumper."
"Linter or Lumper, it is immaterial. see I have a heavy complaint against you here. There is one instance in which you charged a Mr. Bloomfield twenty pounds for expenses of one night. Can you explain

"Oh, your Excellency, I can assure you it was for breakage and damage to my property committed by that young scamp." "Scamp! Whom do you call scamp, Sir!

Do you know that the young gentleman is a relative of mine," I exclaimed in a thundering voice, interrupting the landlord's defence. If the house had fallen down about his head ie could not have looked more awestricken. His face was bleached, and his limbs trembled like aspen leaves. He very meekly pleaded—
"Oh! your Excellency, I did not know. I
must return some of the money when I see

him. I trust you will overlook this."
"Well," said I, "when I consider your hospitality this evening I must not be too severe upon you; but you must promise me not to charge so extravagantly for the future." After Lumper had explained to me an objection that had been lodged in Melbourne against his licence, and asked me to speak a

word in his behalf. I said-"Never mind, landlord, I think I'll make it right for you in town; but, by-the-by, I saw some fellows about the place when I arrived; they'll be catching cold out there, for I suppose they are waiting to have a look

"They shall be looked after your Excel-lency. I shall give them something to warm them, and to drink your Excellency's health." With that he vanished in great glee, while Whelan and I had another bumper of champagne and a hearty laugh. We were soon. however, disturbed by an altercation in the passage between Paddy and the landlord. "Nonsense, Paddy," we heard Lumper say.
"Do you think I can let a person like you go nto the Governor? You must wait for him

outside." "A person like me?" replied Paddy, much moved. "Tare and ouns, what are ye spaikin about? Shure, I know how to express meself before His Highness. You didn't know that my grandfather was an Aid-you-gong to the Liftinant of Ireland. Take your beg carkas out o' me way till I spake to my Lord." And Paddy slipped past the innkeeper, and entered the room hat in hand, bowing pro-

"Plaise your Honor's most Royal Highness." said he to me with a grin, your Excellency's most Honorable Commander of the Bath and its Depindencies, for ever and ever, Amin, your carriage is waitin'." Paddy had evidently been reading the pro-

clamations of the Governor of New South Wales, signed, as they were, with a long string of titles. He was therefore quite in earnest, as he jumbled the titles together, so far as his memory served him; and, in his enthusiasm concluded the whole with the last words of his morning and evening devotions. An outbreak of laughter from Whelan upset my gravity for a moment; but rallying my-self, I replied—" I shall be off in an instant, driver; help yourself to something.' "Thanks to your Royal Highness," replied Paddy; and, filling up a tumbler of spirits, he tossed it off as if it had been milk. We now made a move; and after placing

bottle of champagne and some other delicacies in the conveyance for H is Excellency's use, old Lumper called out all hands, and gave three cheers in honour of the most extraordinary Governor ever likely to appear at his table. Paddy returned the cheers, with whoop, which sent the herses along the road at a brisk rate.

Whelan accompanied us for a short distance, when we pulled up, and I divested

myself of my borrowed plumage. My friend strapped the clothes before him on the saddle, and returned home, promising to see me in town at an early day, as he was going to the metropolis to be in time for the races.

THE POSTMAN'S STORY.

"As I was saying, it was Valentine's day, 1872. My route was from Seventh to Twelfth on to Spruce street. The locality was a good deal more fashionable then than now, and some very high-toned folks lived there. We won't mention no names nor give no numbers, but the particular young lady I'm going to tell you about lived just above Tenth treet. I had a pretty big load and was not in the best of temper with my work, but when a beautiful young lady opened the door herself in her eagerness to get the large envelope which was addressed to her, and smiled her thanks at me, I felt a different man. Nor did I feel the worse after the hot cup of coffee which a servant had ready for me, as instructed by the young lady, for it was a bitter raw morning and the bullet wound in the shoulder, which I got at the second battle of Buli Run, was twitching very bad. Now a postman can't help noticing his letters a bit. Every-body hasn't got a letter box to drop 'em in of course, I am referring to routes of private houses-and you are often kept waiting a half minute or so at the door. The things I've read on postal cards are a caution I can tell you. A postman learns a good deal accidentally about other people's affairs-but to come back to the young lady.
"I took an interest in her from that 14th

day of February, and generally glanced at her envelopes. She got a good many, but nearly all were in ladies' handwriting; letters from girl friends and invitations to balls and recep-tions and such like, I guess. The exceptions were letters in a bold, masculine handwriting, all written by the same man; there was no doubt about that. At first I brought them once a week, and then, after a little

every day, and sometimes twice a day. She often took them in herself, and I always felt happy for the rest of the day. Her bright smile sort of went through me. Once or twice I received a letter from her to post to him, I was sure, not that she told me so, but I could tell it was by the way she blushed when she handed them to me. I looked at the address and name. It was a broker on Third street. On the June following the Valentine's Day the family went away, and but I did not see the young lady, nor did I have any letters for her. 'Hasn't she returned yet?' I asked the colored waiter. Oh, no, she won't behere till Christmas. She is now on the "continong" with her husband. They were married at Newport in August.' 'Oh,' says I. And I thought no more of the matter; events had taken their natural course by ending in marriage, as

all properly regulated love-letters ought to do.
"She came back with her husband at Christmas, and began housekeeping in the same square as her family, so I delivered her letters. She saw me on New Year's Day, and did not forget me, either. What she gave me was sufficient to buy my wife a warm cloak for the winter, with enough left over for a pair of shoes for the baby. The newly-married couple had a heap of letters of all sorts kinds and descriptions. Invitations in any number for both of them, and plenty of female cor-respondence for her. He seemed to get letters from all parts of the world; between them they had more than the rest of the square put together. There seemed to be some change by April. The envelopes of the letters had the names of store-keepers on them, and doubtless contained bills. The following month similar letters came very thickly in leed, and so did letters with the names of lawyers on the upper right hand corner of the envelopes. He seemed to be always at home or he often came to the door himself and took the letters from me, as if anxious for the servants not to see them. A good-looking man he was, with a proud manner and a dissipated

face.
"' We are going away to-morrow,' said the colored servant, one morning, as I handed him the ordinary batch.

"'Out of town?' I asked. "'Out of dis town, I guess,' he replied, with a grin. 'The sheriff's officers are in the

house.'
"When I was delivering the letters the next day, a hack drove up to the door, and I lingered a moment out of curiosity. The ady came down leaning on her husband's arm, looking so miserable and altered I hardly recognised her. She must have noticed the expression on my face for she nodded to me and smiled; but such a ghost of a smile! A few days afterward the things n the house were sold by auction, and new people came to live there; and soon, amid the nany thoughts of life, I forgot all about the

young lady. "It was in the summer of 1877, when I got put on a route in Germantown. I was not very well, and thought the country walking would do me good, so I changed routes, with the permission of the postmaster, with a comrade who worked, as I said, in Germantown. Sorting out my letters, as I served one of the pretty, leafy avenues, I came across one addressed to the old familiar name, Mrs. ---

and in the husband's handwriting. The postmark was Colorado; so he was away; that was evident. porch of a pretty little cottage, with a child in her arms. It was easy to see she was no longer rich. The dresses of herself and child, and the smallness and dirtiness of the Irish servant maid, who was cleaning a parlour window, denoted the fact at a glance; but she did not look unhappy, and she knew me at

once.
"Why, postman, she exclaimed, "is it possible it can be you?' "'Yes, ma'am,' I says, 'it is; thanking you kindly for remembering me, and here is

"She took it from me with the old eager-

ness, and as she turned to go into the house I

one of his letters for you.'

noticed her pressing it to her lips. He didn't write very often to her-every two or three weeks, not more, while sometimes much longer intervals elapsed. It used to make me quite miserable when I noticed her pleading face as I passed morning after morning without anything for her. ". You are quite sure you have not got one, postman' ", she would ask. "Quite sure, ma'am. The Western mail is late to-day-not delivered till to-morrow.

was my faltering excuse. "Christmas Day arrived, and I had not delivered a letter from the husband since the middle of October. She no longer came to the door now. The little servant girl told me her mistress was nearly always ill. At last I brought a letter from Colorado—on the last day of the year; and then I delivered one regularly once or twice a week, until Febru-

ary. The lady began to come to the door

again, looking something like her former bright self.

"The 14th of February-Valentine's Day -came round, and I had a Colorado letter for the lady; but it was not in the husband's handwriting. She came to the door. "'Here is a valentine, ma'am,' says I, cheerily. . 'I hope it will make you as happy as the one I delivered to you in Spruce street about five years ago."

"Thank you, 'postman,'" she replied, 'and I have got a hot cup of coffee for

you.'
"'She took the letter, eyed it curiously.
"'She took the letter, eyed it curiously."
"I was and opened it with trembling tingers. I was

watching her while sipping my coffee—a glance at the contents, and she fell back lifeess. The little Irish girl came up immediaely, and between us we carried the lady into he parlour, and laid her on the sofs. I took up my mail bag, for of course I could not wait, and continued my delivery. A few nouses away lived a doctor, and I told his servant there was a sick lady who required nedical aid. I had no letters for the cottage the next morning, but the little servant rushed out to tell me the lady was dying, and he letter from Colorado was from a police ustice, saying the husband had run away with a woman to Australia, taking with him large sum of money he had stolen from his employers. The letter also said it was supposed, where he was working, that the woman, vho was his companion, was married to nim, until a search among the defaulter's papers disclosed the existence of a wife in Philadelphia. Before the week had closed there was a bow of crape on the cottage door, and the doctor's certificate said, 'Died of a proken heart.' Have you got a match about you, sir; my pipe has gone out," and the postman trudged off homeward with his mate,

A MONSTER TIME-PIECE. THE large clock at the English Houses of Parliament is the largest one in the world. The four dials in the clock are 22 feet in diameter. Every half-minute the minute hand moves nearly 7 inches. The clock will go eight days and a half, and will only strike for seven and a half, thus indicating any neglect in winding it up. The winding up of the striking apparatus takes two hours. The pendulum is 15 feet long; the wheels are cast iron; the hour-bell is 8 feet high, and 9 feet n diameter, weighing nearly 15 tons, and the hammer alone weighs more than 400 pounds. The clock strikes the quarter-hours, and by ts striking the short-hand reporters regulate their labours. At every strike a new reporter takes the place of the old one, while the first retires to write out the notes that he has taken during the previous 15 minutes.

Agriculture.

CLOVER SICKNESS.

SIR JOHN BENNET LEWES, BLET, L.L.D. F.R.S. A short time ago Professor Scott delivered a lecture before the London Farmer's Club upon the "Recent Advances in the Science and Practice of Agriculture."

Amongst other subjects he referred to potato disease and clover sickness, and in reference to the latter mentioned that at Rothamstead upon a garden soil, without further manuring I had grown red clover for 28 years

The discussion which followed turned a good deal upon clover sickness; and one of the members who had recently returned from the States—after giving his experience with regard to the disease following a too frequent repetition of the crop—mentioned that at a meeting of one of the Granges in America, he was called upon to speak, and "amongst other things," he said, "I mentioned clover-sick land, and directly after I sat down, a lady got up and began to ridicule the farmers of Eng-land, and the scientific men of England, because they could not, in their scientific researches, find out some remedy for this great

To the best of my belief, nowhere but at Rothamstead has any attempt been made, up to the present time, to find out why red clover would not grow continuously upon the

In the year 1848, having some acres of clover in one of our fields, we decided to apply a variety of manures to the crop and to restore it if it died away. I have no intention of giving a history of all our failures, but will merely mention the fact that after twenty-two years, feeling somewhat weary of wasting maney on several acres of land without being able to arrive at any definite results as re-garded the object of our investigations, I left Dr. Gilbert to go on with the experiment on a more confined area, thinking that a few square yards would prove equally as well as some acres of land where the crop of clover could be grown continuously or not. I may say, however, that the last ten years have given no more successful results than the twenty-two years that preceded them.

Upon the remainder of the land-which had been under clover experiment for twentytwo years-I have now for some years been trying to grow other plants of the same order; and in addition to the red clover, I have five other clovers, and nine other agricultural crops of the leguminous order.

I may mention here that, as far as chemical composition is concerned, the Leguminosæ bear a very close relation to each other, and the same is the case with the graminaceous crops; while there is a marked difference between beans and wheat, or peas and barley, plant or the seed alone—is very slight; wheat harley, corn and rice closely resemble each other. My object therefore in carrying out this experiment was to ascertain whether the land was only clover-sick, or whether it would refuse to grow any other crop of the same

With this view I sowed three red clovers, three white clovers, two yellow trefoils, the scarlet Trifolium, the purple Lucerne, the red Sainfoin, the pink clover, the vigorous Bokhara Clover, and the purple vetch; every one of these had the option of feeding upon thirtyfour different combinations of manures, each of which differed more or less from the other. This experiment has now been going on for several years, but I propose to give merely the result of a competitive examination made at the end of May of the present year. Before going into the field I decided

classing the various crops under three heads: 1. Good: which should represent a fair agricultural crop. 2. Very good: where the produce was much

in excess of an ordinary crop.
3. Bad: Where the produce was much below that of an ordinary crop.

Each crop had, so to speak, thirty-four

chances, having the opportunity of producing a good result under any one of the thirty-four le of this portion of the field has

been under experiment since 1848, its condition therefore with regard to manures is well tion therefore with regard to manures is well known. Since 1854 no dung has been applied, and, upon certain portions of the land, no substance containing nitrogen has been used increase of annual discoveries in the inner since the commencement of the experiment in The result of the examination brought out

the following facts: Five of the different crops grown, Sainfoin, tares, Bokhara Clover, Lucerne and Trifolium, under every one of the thirty-four different manures, came under the class described as good, or very good. Four of the other crops have the large majority good or very good; four have the majority bad, but the only crop which is bad through-out the whole of the thirty-four varieties of manuring is the ordinary red clover.

It so happens that this red clover adjoins the Sainfoin which is a good, or a very good crop under every variety of manuring. In no case is the Sainfoin less than 18 inches high, while in several cases it is between two and three feet high and very thick upon the ground; the red clover, on the other hand, is not more than two or three inches above the ground, and although the plant is not diseased there is no active growth.

no active growin. Passing from this field, let us now go into another where an experiment on an ordinary. four-course rotation of turnips, barley, clover and wheat, was commenced in 1848, and has been carried on, without any application of manure to the soil, from that day to the present time.

The third crop in the rotation was clover and a very large produce was carried off, but as usual when the attempt was made to repeat the crop after an interval of four years it failed. Beans were then tried in place of the clover, and they were repeated every fourth year until 1873 when red clover was sown with the barley. The crop was not diseased in any way and it stood the winter, but there was no active growth; and the hay which was cut three times, only weighed 11 ton per acre. A crop of beans was taken in the fourth following year, and red clover was again tried with the barley in 1881; the crop as on the previous occasion, stood the winter well, and there is an excellent plant at the time I am writing, but the produce is very small and would hardly pay for the expense of cutting.

In another experiment in the same field where the turnips in the rotation have received a very liberal application of artificial manures every fourth year from the commencement the clover is an exceedingly large crop.

When this land was first put under experiment in 1848, it was in what we should describe as rather high agricultural condition; the failure of the clover crop when repeated in the seventh year from the commencement, could not therefore be due to want of food in the soil, as in the interval between 1854 and 1874 the removal of twenty unmanured crops must have greatly impoverished the land, yet we still obtained a crop, though a very small one; and even eight years later than this date we got a crop without disease. We have therefore before us the singular fact that discase is not due to poverty of the soil; and that it is not due to richness of the soil is proved by our having succeeded in growing continuous clover crops upon a rich garden

Here I may observe that the remarkable circumstance of other leguminous plants growing luxuriantly where clover would not grow must not lead us to conclude too hastily that we can continue to grow them; after a few years they may in their turn fail just as the red clover has failed.

I have not referred to the numerous analy ses which have been made of both soils and crops in connection with this subject; nor even to the elaborate operations carried on by Dr. Gilbert on his small beds, in which he placed the various manure ingredients in layers, several feet below the surface.

My object is to point out to those of my clsewhere for the occasion. Not that our friend would accept indiscriminately whatever subject, and to the lady-who I am sorry to was offered to him. On the contrary, when find has so low an opinion of the farmers and spiders—his favorite and usual food—were scientific men of England—that here at least, abundant, he would disdain lanky and at

some attempts have been made to investigate | tenuated specimens, for which at the present the causes of clover sickness; and it is not from any sparing of time or money bestowed are scarce, he is only too grateful. Sin upon the subject if the results have not as yet proved altogether successful.

Science.

HOW THE SUN PRODUCES HELT AND LIGHT. is a communication to a Builalo paper, Dr. H. R. Rogers says that science at the present time admits of four different explanations of the production of sun-light, and sun-heat, viz.: 1. Combustion of cosmical substances falling into the sun. 2. Arrest of motion of such cosmical substances. 3. Contraction of the solar mass. 4. Dissociation of compound bodies in the sun's substance. He holds that the first hypothesis, that of "combustion," is virtually given up by scientists on account of its insuperable difficulties. The fuel problem is too intricate for the finite mind. The second, so-called mechanical hypothesis, is held in greatest favor by scientists to-day, as best accounting for the phenomena, or as being least vulnerable to objections. This hypothesis presupposes the presence in space of an in-calculable supply of ponderous masses all rov-ing loosely and by chance until, falling under the infinence of the sun, they are drawn thereto with such momentum that the concussion gives rise to inconceivable light and heat. But Dr. Rogers believes that such exstence of ponderable matter, away from the influences of gravity, moving about in the universe, and assumed to follow the attraction of the nearest stellar system, can hardly be credited by philosophic minds. The sup-position that old, useless worlds, comets, meteors, etc., are attracted to the sun to be utilized for the production of its light and heat, is contrary to every principle of reason and sound philosophy. The inevitable en-largement of the sun's dimensions, which

would occur from the accretions resulting from this method, would also prove fatal to this hypothesis. An exact knowledge of the sun for centuries has not in the slightest degree disclosed a change of radius in the earth's orbit; a necessary consequence of any change in the sun's bulk. The third hypothesis, "the contraction of the solar mass," imply. ing a progressive diminution of that body, finds the same objections which lie against its progressive augmentation. The fourth, "dissociation of compound bodies in the sun's substance," depends upon the process of combustion, and is, therefore, open to the objections already mentioned. Each of the foregoing hypotheses stands in direct opposition to the inexorable law of conservation of force. According to the decree of that law, whatever is received by the earth from the sun, an equivalent for the same must again be returned from the earth to the sun to the uttermost the distinction between the various plants of traction. No hypothesis based upon any the same order—whether we take the whole other foundation can stand. Dr. Rogers's theory of the cause of solar light is a magnetic one. He believes that the sun and earth are gigantic fountains of magnetic influence, continually acting and reacting upon each other, and that this view gives to the phenomena of light and heat their clearest and fullest interpretations.

THE ASTEROIDS The number of asteroids that have been discovered is now over 220. Recent researches by Herr Hornstein (communicated to the Vienna Academy) appear to prove that the number of those with a diameter of over 25 geographical miles is extremely small, and that probably all such were discovered before On the other hand, the number of 1859. asteroids with a diameter less than five miles seems also to be very small, at least in the parts of the asteroid zone next Mars; in the outer regions next Jupiter there may be more. Most of the asteroids seem to have a diameter between five and fifteen miles. The average number with a diameter of 5 to 10 miles discovered annually within the last twenty years is about three; the number of those of 10 to 15 miles diameter about 16. Thus, should no elescopes more powerful than the present ones be used in future search, we may expect but a moderate "find" of asteroids with diameters under 5 or over 15 geographical miles, while a considerable increa with diameters of 5 to 15 miles may be looked for. It further appears that in the case of the smaller asteroids of 5 to 10 miles diamezone; such an increase is observed only in the outer zone. Within certain zone limits there is an increase of the average number o yearly discoveries with the time and with distance from the sun.

Maturalist.

A PET TROUT. It is, I believe, somewhat unusual for a trout to live, grow, and flourish in a small tank; still more uncommon, perhaps, that a fish of this species should become as tame as the individual in my possession. He lives in a small rockwork cistern in an unheated conservatory attached to my house. He was placed there, I believe, by the preceding tenant in 1879, together with a number of other small fry of his kind. At Michaelmas, 1879, when I took the house I found that by cannibalism or other causes the trout were reduced to three, of which the largest—the subject of this note—was about the size of one's forefinger. Before the end of the following spring, our friend, like the survivor of the Nancy Bell, and by similar means, had effectually disposed of his two companions; and since then, has lived in solitary state, save on one occasion, when some unfortunate small fishcoach or gudgeon—happened to get in from an adjoining compartment of the tank. On

hem he promptly dined. The division of the aquarium in which he resides measures seven feet in length, fifteen inches in depth, and eighteen inches in anything instinctive in this, or whether it is average breadth. He is monarch, therefore, of about eighty gallons of water. For a few I cannot pretend to say. hours each day, but not regularly, this is renewed by a small fountain which plays in the centre of the tank.

Until last spring, I must confess that I paid scant attention to my finny friend. I could not approve his too great liking for his own species, and it had not dawned upon me that I could pessibly make a pet of him. How he existed, is a matter of physiological interest. Occasionally during the warmer weather, some one or other of us would toss a chance spider or earthworm into the table and the table and the moment he hed sat content buddled in the sould be table to that moment he hed sat content buddled in the sould be table to the table and the table table to the table table to the table table to table table to table t pider or earthworm into the tank, and these the trout would supplement by a fly or two caught on his own account. But during the severe weather of 1870-80, and again in the winter of 1880-81, the whole tank-water was for weeks, to all appearance, a solid block of ice; certainly it was so thick that we could not possibly break it. My man tells me that for a period of five weeks consecutively during the latter winter the tank was covered in every part by a sheer ice-sheet-not a crack or air-hole anywhere to be seen. I felt certain that the fish must all be dead, and was considerably astonished to find—assoon as the thaw allowed us to remove the ice-that not one in any of the compartments was, as far as one could judge, a whit the worse. should say, however, that some very large gold-fish which survived the ice of the winter 1879-80, died one by one in 1880, when the warmer weather of spring set in.) It goes without saying that not a drop of water flowed into the tanks during the whole of the severe veather.

Up to the spring of 1881, the trout had made scarcely any progress in his growth; but during the summer, he had so developed that he measured seven and a half or eight hand are generally paralyzed. There is an inches in length. This may in part be at order, what we may call a law, of succession, tributed to the tremendous petting which he received. His survival of the winter and his ameness made him in a small way a local

elebrity. Not only has he since feasted continually upon the peculiarly fat and well-to-do spiders with which my garden abounds, but visitors have come to see him, armed with boxfuls of web-spinners hunted out from cellars and clsewhere for the occasion. Not that our

date (November 1881), when choice spiders he would reject a whitish spider, which I oc-casionally offered him; light-colored spiders indeed, as a rule, he took less readily than dark. Nor was he very partial to spicers which had been confined in boxes. He had a decided preference for those freshly caught. spiders, when you shut them up together, evote themselves to each other's extermination with a perfinacity worthy of a better cause. Whether angry passions evoked acrid juices, or whether the survivors fell short of his standard of liveliness, is uncertain, but Mr. Trout clearly showed his disapprobation

of them. His favourite morsels were certain juicy females of large size, abundant in summer and autumn. He would take a dozen to occasionally offered, and he generally took them; with bright-coloured or hairy cater. vorzeity was very great, and I have seen him dash at a white-handled penknife with which a friend of mine was endeavouring to emove a wasp which had fallen into the water. a wasp which had fallen into the water. Wasps, by the way, I believe he never ittempted to take, although they occasionily, fell into the tank by accident, or were put there unknown to me. I am inclined to think, me, and I can bear it no longer. I have deformed one.—Juvenal.

The skilful class of flatter course of an ignorant friend me, and I can bear it no longer. I have deformed one.—Juvenal.

It is shameful for a man in his own country, and in his own country, and in his own country, and water, that he once or twice devured portions of a humble-bee. I do not fel sure of this, though. He is partial to exthuorms, but will sometimes refuse them for a spider. He swallows his food voraciously and almost

waits for some movement of his victim belore he advances upon it. His manner of taking his prey varies. If the insect sinks in the water, he quietly swims food before it reaches the bottom of the tank ; trepidation, but arises from his knowledge— But for the great novelst's self-control, there instinctive, if you like—that, while beneath would have been a nurder in that quiet lithe surface, an earthworm, or spider, or any brary. thing not a fish, can be captured at leisure there is no such certainty as to things above the water. He seems to be aware that they may elude him or take wing, unless he is very sharp. So far from feeling any fear, he will always, when hungry, and seeing me at the edge of his tank, come out from his favourite lurking-place, and place himself immediately below the outstretched hand in which I hold the expected spider, waiting till I let it fall.

Sometimes he executes a preliminary flourish up and down the tank. Curiously, he appears to know me, and will certainly and unmistakably prefer to take food from my hand than from that of a stranger. By dangling a spider a considerable distance above the water, I have several times made my pet leap entirely out of the water, and very curious it has been to observe his pink spots and silver scales so close to one. In rising thus at objects above the water, he takes a half-turn round from right to left, in the act of seizing the object, bringing his belly uppermost, and falling into the water beyond almost flat on his back, when the leap has been a high one. This turning to grasp his prey is shark-like; but he does not turn over when seizing a worm or insect below the surface. When the object lies on the water, his rush is too rapid and his body too indistinct, to enable me to say positively whether he turns or not. As a rule, I think he does not. He has three favorite stations in his tank; ment the curtan was found to be unchanged and from the first two which I shall mention he rarely stirs, lying there for hours, a dark the smoke did not adhere to it. the salety state, typing there for hours, a dark object, his white mouth opening and shutting as he forces the water through his gills. The first is underneath the leaves of a Cape pond-thus strengthening it to allow of its suspenweed which grows out of a flower-pot sunk in the water-and round which, by the way, he commonly takes a triumphal swim, after receiving a more than usually luscious spider never failing, however, to present himself again for another of the same sort. His second post, more favoured since the pondweed has died down, is underneath a miniature rock-work bridge which spans the water. Here he lies, as a rule, on the gravelly bottom, with his body closely applied to the stone

tank has at this point. When inclined to feed, however, he rises midway to the surface, and there waits his opportunity.

His third post is somewhat of a puzzle to me. It is the only point in which he displays any shyness; and he invariably dashes from this part of the tank with a great splutter the very moment I enter the concernatory with very moment I enter the conservatory-rushing, nevertheless, to the spot at which I generally feed him, and taking his spiders very much as usual. The post in question is at the very surface of the water at one end of the tank. It is the best lighted end of the aquarium - his lurking-places are at the darker end-and the only concluison I can come to is that his object is to sun himself.
Why he is so ashamed of it as he appears to be, I cannot tell; but I believe, from the evidence of scientific research on the hostile in-fluence of light upon the lower fungi, that sunning is essential to fish as preventive of the parasitic fungus-disease which attacks them. I have observed goldfish so affected rising to the surface of their pond and lying

work side of the aquarium, accommodating

his tail to the curved direction which the

Miscellaneous.

in the bright sunlight; but whether there is

R. L. STEVENSON tells a pretty story illusthat moment he had sat content, huddled in his ignorance; but he left that farm another man. There were day-dreams, it appeared, divine day-dreams, written, and printed, and bound, and to be bought for money and enjoyed at pleasure. Down he sat that day, painfully learned to read Welsh, and returned to borrow the book. It had been lost, nor could he find another copy but one that was in English. Down he sat once more, learned

English, and at length, and with entire delight, read "Robinson." DISEASES OF MEMORY.

Scarcely any mental disorder is more curious than the cases of aphasia—i. c., loss of power to use language correctly, if at all. This affection has become familiar, even to the medical profession, only within a couple of decades, or less. Evidence of several persons who have recovered goes to show that ideas may exist, while their fitting expression is impossible. Some can write the proper words, but cannot utter them (aphemia). Others can speak, but not write correctly (agraphia). Most aphasic subjects can do neither; especially as with this disorder the right arm and order, what we may call a law, of succession, in the loss of different kinds of recollections first recent events, then ideas, next emotions last simple and habitual actions. Otherwise stated, the repression is from the new to the old, from the complex to the simple, from the voluntary to the automatic and organic. When recovery takes place, the reverse of this order is equally constant. We are told that "Walter Scott, as he

grew old, was subject to forgetfulness. One

day some one recited in his presence a poem

which pleased him much; he asked the

AN ALLEMO DISCOTERT. singular fact he been ascertained by a mutual insurance ompany, that in Onio, where whisky is almost the sole liquor used, they are six, and if Kentucky, Tennessee. Illinois, and Indiana, there more whichy than beer is used, they re eleven. This does not prove the claim hat beer is the healthiest beverage. - Cincinnti Gazette.

HOW SIR WALTER HOTT EXTRICATED HIMSELF FROM A LUNATIO. Siz Walter Scott ras in the habit of employing in literary won a German spident named Weber. Being in interesting person, he became a favorate with Scott's household, twenty of these in rapid succession, rising at them as I dangled them from the tip of my finger. Moths and various kinds of files were occasionally offered, and he will be succession at a two with them. If Walter, knowing that Wiber was inclined to drink to freely, encouraged this intimacy, that he occasionally offered, and he will be successionally offered, and he will be successionally offered. might heep him as much as possible from temptation. When Sir Walter left Edin-burgh at Christmas, 1813, the two parted pillars, he would have nothing to do. Yet his hindly, and on the day after his return Weber was with him in the library, as usual, making extracts. As the light began to fail Scott leaned back in his chair, and was about to

under his chair, and laid one of them on Scott's paper. "You are mistakm, I think," said is not so noble as to sect, "in your way of setting about this affair patience.—Silus Italicus. immediately. When he seizes an earthworm too large to be so summarily disposed of, he -hut no matter. It can, however, be no part of your object to annoy Mrs. Scott and the will rush up and down his tank at great children; therefore, if you please, we will pu: speed. Dead things he avoids, and generally the pistols into the drawer till after dinner, and then arrange to go out together like gentlemen." Weber answered with the same coolness: "I believe that will be better," and laid the second pistol on the table. Scott up to it, seizes it, then turns round and returns locked both in hisdrawer, saying: "Iam glad to his lurking-place. Sometimes he takes the you have felt the propriety of my suggestion; at others he picks it off the gravel which forms the bed of the aquarium; but there is never any hurry. It is, however, very different, when the bait lies on the surface or message to one of Weber's intimate companhance suspended shows the water. Then he hangs suspended above the water. Then he comes with a rush and a splash, making nervous people 'jamp,' especially when—as is frequently the case—they are peering over with a rush and a splash, making nervous people 'jamp,' especially when—as is frequently the case—they are peering over with under the companion of the companion noses down, declaring they 'cannot see any-innatic, and until his death he was supported thing.' This rush is not the result of fear or at Scott's expense in an asylum at York.

Detroit Free Press.

SUBE CUE FOR CORNS. . C., who has trid it, is authority for the following: - Take one fourth cup of strong vinegar, crumb firsty into it some bread. Let stand half an hou, or until it softens into a good poultice. Then apply, on retiring at night. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the con can be picked out. If the corn is a very ostinate one, it may require two or more applications to effect a cure.

TRIAL OF A ASBESTOS FIRE SHIELD. A resr of an abestos curtain or fire shield was made recently before members of the Washington Fir Board, and the police and fire department: The curtain was hung between two posts On one side of the curtain was a pile of kirdling wood, and close on the other a frame of rood with a glazed window. When the kindling wood was fired the heat was so great that the spectators were driven back a distance of fifty feet. The flames curled against the curtain, but had no effect upon it or upon the window frame behind. The frame was mt heated nor was the glass cracked, though bth were within six inches of the fire, and sparated from it only by the curtain.

The experiment was considered highly satisfactory. A the conclusion of the experi-The shield thus strengthening it to allow of its suspension from the upper part of a building, and hang down over the front to the ground, to protect it from exposure to fire.

THE POWER OF COAL. The enormous amount of power stored up in coal is thus set forth by Professor Rogers: The dynamic valte of one pound of good steam coal is equivalent to the work of a day, and three tons are equivalent to twenty years' hard work of 30t days to the year. The usual estimate of a four foot seam is that it will yield one ton of good coal for every square yard, or about 5,00t tons for each acre. Each square mile will then contain 3,200,000 tons, which, in their total capacity for the production of power, are equal to the labor of 1,000,000 able-bodied men for twenty years.

GUNPOWDER ENGINE. POWDER engine has been patented in Ger many by Herr Beck. In it a piston is forced to and fro in a horizontal cylinder by small quantities of powder ignited on either side alernately. Powder pans are provided on the bottom within, on which, at the proper moment, powder falls through passages from two holders which rest on distribution slides. The igniting of the powder is effected by means of a spirit or gas flame from the cy inder cover, drawn in through an obliqu aperture by the suction force of the piston. The access is regulated by slides. The gases of explosion are expelled through holes furnished with slides, on return of the piston. The heavy residues are pushed by the piston into bags, which are emptied at intervals. It is claimed for the new motor that, with small occupied space, it is very effective and easily set at work. The consumption of powder is comparatively small, and the engine regulates itself. The danger is represented as slight. Scientific American.

In Providence, Rhode Island, with a population of 104,000, not a single death has occorred from small-pox since 1875. The reason is given as "general and careful vaccination."

DIEULAFAIT found in one cubic centimétre of Dead Sea water enough lithia to show the spectrum of this substance at least a thousand times. The same water contains also so much boracic acid that it can be practically recognised in the residue from a single cubic centimétre of the water. Hence he infers that the present waters of the Dead Sea are the residues of the evaporation of an inland sea analogous to the Caspian or the Kara Boghaz.

RECENT discoveries in Indiana gave a much more recent date to the mastodon than has been generally assigned. In one skeleton the marrow of the huge bones was still capable of use, and the kidney fat was replaced by lumps of adipocere. In another, found in Illinois, there was every evidence that it had lived apon the vegetation of the present day upon ne grasses and herbs that now grow in the vicinity.

SIDNEY SMITH. Mrs. Kemble's impression of Sidney Smith was that of a kindly man, whose wit had no malice in it, not even when he excused himself for not keeping an engagement to see the boa-constrictor at the Zoological Gardens, by de-claring he had been detained by the bore con-tradictor—Hallam. He preferred talking to listening to music, for at a musical party one evening when he was stealing away from the concert-room to one more remote, and was chided for it, he whispered to Mrs Kemble, "My dear, it's all right. You keep with the dilettanti; I'll go with the talkettanti." He was asked one morning, when he was so ill that his friends were anious about him, how he had passed the night. "Oh! horrid, hor-rid, my dear old fellow" he replied; "I dreamt I was chained ton rock and being talked to death by Harret Martineau and Macaulay." He was funny one evening at a party at which pleased him much; he asked the lay. He was lamby observed us a party at author's name; it was a canto from his the expense of Mrs. Gote, the wife of the lit reaches the haven through tears. historian, who entered with a rose-colored tur-

ban on her head. "Now I knew," he exclaimed, "the meaning of the word grotesque!" He professed to like both the lady and her to Paris, Jules Noriac, Henri Murger, and husband "I like him," he said, "he is so lady- la via Bohemienne, the Daily Telegraph of which is the large consumer of lager beer husband "I like him," he said, "he is so lady- la ria Bohemienne, the Daily Leaguage of and malt liquors, the said are annually over like; and I like her, she's such a perfect Monday last incidentally refers to the views sixteen to 1,000 inhabants, while in Ontario, centieman." She was a singular lady, was upon tobacco expressed by the late Dr. Mrs. Grate especially in her taste fordress.

Anstie. "The effect of tobacco-smoking in

rou.—Horace.

man if he gives quickly.—Syrus. Tuzze is no benefit so small that a good and the pulse maintains its firmness, in many man will not magnify it.—Seneca. Do you never look at yourself when you yields to no morbid depression. Where deabuse another person ?-Plautus. pression is produced, it is produced early, and

In adversity it is easy to despise life; he is custom is to denounce as deleterious everytruly brave who can endure a wretched life.— thing which happens to be pleasant. Man

I have found by experience that there is certainly used to live without clothes; but nothing better for a man than mildness and the fact that both these luxuries are in the nature of comforts should not necessarily THE skilful class of flatterers praise the dis- spur us into antagonism against either of

It is shameful for a man to be a foreigner of Wines in Health and Disease," published your taking one of them instantly," and he in his own country, and a stra produced the weapons which had been placed affairs and interests.—Minutius. in his own country, and a stranger to her by Macmillan, were generally read, a great affairs and interests.—Minutius.

| Macmillan, were generally read, a great deal of the prejudice existing upon this sub-To avoid misfortunes by our watchfulness ject would give to views which would not be is not so noble as to overcome them by the less sensible because they represented un-

> THE mind wishes for what it has missed. and occupies itself with retrospective contemplation.-Petronius Arbiter. A coward boasting of his courage may de-

evening.—Ammianus Marcellinus. Whoever thou art that hast suddenly be-

As the blessings of health and fortune have beginning, so they must also find an end. Everything rises but to fall, and increases but to decay.-Sallust.

which can be weighed against the smallest degree of grief.—Pliny.

Hz is next to the gods, whom reason, and not passion repels; and who, after weighing the facts, can measure the punishment with

EXPERIMENTS IN HANGING. has devoted a long article to the subject of the sensations experienced by one on whom the capital sentence is inflicted by hanging. No man has, of course, returned from the now known little or nothing. But this is no onger the case. Death by hanging is, we are assured, not at all unpleasant, but rather the contrary. If the neck is broken death is instantaneous. If the vertebral column is unbroken, death comes to the culprit in a state of coma. The conclusion is not imaginary but derived from experiments. A notorious character named "Cuss" Judson has been sentenced to death on three different occasions; but each time the hangman failed, either from want of ability or for some peculiarity in the make of the patient's neck, to carry out the sentence, and the man got off. s evident his experience would form a supplement to Victor Hugo's "La Dernière Nuit d'un Condammé." Accordingly, the editor of the Medical Ledger interviewed Cuss," and cross-examined him. Judson affirmed solemnly that "the moments he was dangling in the air were among the most agreeable he had ever experienced." He de-clared that "colored lights appeared to dance before his eyes. Noble landscapes extended themselves around him. Now he imagined he was the spectator of a magnificent display of fireworks, or now again he was listening to exquisite music." Finally, he asserted that the first moment he felt pain was when they cut the rope and restored him to unexpected freedom .- London Globe.

A CHEAP BLACK INK .- A cheap and good black ink, without the use of gall-nuts and iron, has long been a desideratum. The ordinary logwood and bichromate of potassium mixture meets this want to some extent, but does not seem to possess sufficient merit to ring the ink into popular use. A German hemist recommends the following modificaion of this ink : Extract of logwood, parts..... 100

Lime-water S00
Carbolic acid 3
Common hydrochloric acid 25

quickly turns black. It does not corrode steel ens, and if it dries up, needs only the addition of water.

THE ROSARY OF MY YEARS.

BY FATHER RYAN. Some reckon their age by years, Some measure their life by art— But some tell their days by the flow of their And their life by the moans of their heart. The dials of earth may show The length, not the depth, of years;

few or many they come—few or many they go—-But our time is best measured by tears. Ah I not by the silver gray
That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the scenes that we pass on our

And not by the furrows the finger of care On forehead and face have made; Not so do we count our years; Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade Of our souls—and the fall of our tears. For the young are oftimes old, Though their brow be bright and fair; While their blood beats warm, their heart lies

O'er them the spring time—but winter is there. And the old are oftimes young, When their little hair is thin and white And they sing in age as in youth they sang, And they laugh for their cross was light. But bead by bead I tell

The rosary of my years; From a cross to a cross they lead—'tis well ! And they're blest with a blessing of tears. Better a day of strife Than a century of sleep; Give me instead of a long stream of life The tempest and tears of the deep. A thousand joys may foam On the billows of all the years;

But never the foam brings the brave bark -Detroit Free Press.

In a pleasantly charty article, which takes us upon tobacco expressed by the late Dr. WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS.

moderation," Dr. Anstie writes, "on the ma-

jority of persons who are skilled in the use of

the pipe is a marked increase of stimulation.

could probably live without tobacco, as he

alcohol. If Anstie's little book, "On the Uses

HE BELLEVED IT

before he could speak. "But I forgot to say,"

tal without injuring the watch." "Oh, yes,"

you can break the crystal every time."-

ENDYMION.

The rising moon has hid the stars; Her level rays, like golden bars,

Lie on the landscape green, With shadows brown between.

And silver white the river gleams,

As if Diana, in her dreams, Had dropped her silver bow

On such a tranquil night as this,

She woke Endymion with a kiss,

When, sleeping on the grove, He dreamed not of her love.

Like Dian's kiss, unasked, unsought

Lore gives itself, but is not bought;

Nor voice, nor sound betrays

t comes—the beautiful, the free.

It lifts the boughs, whose shadows deep Are Life's oblivion, the soul's sleep

Of him, who slumbering lies.

O weary hearts! O slumbering eyes!
O drooping souls, whose destinies
Are fraught with fear and pain,
Ye shall be loved again!
No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utforly desclute.

But some heart, though unknown,

An angel touched its quivering strings;

And whispers, in its song:
"Where hast thou staved so long?"

-H. W. Longfellow.

Responds unto his own.
Responds—as if with unseen wings.

Its deep, impassioned gaze.

The crown of all humanity-

To seek the elected one.

And kisses the closed eyes

No one so utterly desolate,

In silence and alone

Upon the meadows low.

"I have been told," said Mr. Dubious,

introduce.

Burdette.

CONTROL YOUR passion or it will control the pulse being slightly increased in ite-ou.—Horace. THE prudent man does not put his hand into the fire.—Hieron.

His confers a double kindness on a poor not followed by depression. On the contrary,

No government is safe unless protected by is a sure sign that even the small dose is too door." the good will of the people.-Nepas. much for the smoker's constitution, and that Envr is blind and knows nothing except now to depricate the excellencies of others. ing to come upon this sensible language in these days. We live in times in which the

Martial.

course of an ignorant friend and the face of a them. And so it is with the question of

prejudiced examination of the question from a Ir you count the sunny and cloudy days of the whole year, you will find that the sun-shine predominates.—Ovid. which moral considerations dependant on the

ceive strangers, but he is a laughing stock to watching the great steam hammer in the roll-those who know him.—Phoedrus. watching the great steam hammer in the rolling-mill, "that a good hammer man can break those who know him.—Phoedrus. Antone who is prosperous may by the turn of fortune's wheel become wretched before mer."

Theorem in that has suddenly become rich, from great poverty, use thy good fortune with moderation.—Ausonius.

Event great example of punishment has in it some justice, but the suffering individual is compensated by the public good.—Tacitus.

As the plessings of health and fortune have the proof of the

The enjoyments of this life are not equal to its evils, even in number; there is no joy he exclaimed, "that he was to break the crysdiscretion.—Claudianus.

As fire when thrown into water is cooled and put out, so also a false accusation when brought against a man of the purest and holiest character, boils over and is at once dissipated and vanishes.-Cicero.

THE editor of the American Medical Ledger dead; so that of such sensations we have till

Thousehold. MARRIAGE. Marriage, truly and rightly considered, may

MARRIGE, truly and rightly considered, may doubtless be productive of great happiness—greater than it is possible to obtain under any other circumstances; but it makes one shudder to think of the end of so many of the beautiful imaginings of the young and happy heart. I look round the world, and grieve over the holiest tie that can exist on earth, and this because people do not contract. world, and grieve over the holiest tie that can exist on earth, and this because people do not contract it from motives sufficiently high. It is or should be, a bond to exist through eternity that complete union of souls so beautifully typined in the Arabian belief that after death the married pair melt into one angel. It is, on the contrary, frequently debased by a merely sensual union or one of experience.

is. It is not a mere selfish fondness; it is a gem of the purest water, unchanged by time or circumstances; it is eternal in its nature; and beautiful as are the things said of it, they are less than the feeling itself. The bosom that harbors it in the fullest and highest sense has received a heavenly guest; living on like the sun, through good and evil, unchanged by falsehood or the world's bitter trials. When this sun first shines upon the heart, it seems as if a higher and far brighter existence had begun for us. The earth seems more fair to us; the flowers never looked so beautiful, the sky never so blue, the birds sing more melodiously, the trees wave more gladly in the breeze.

This season, the early Summer of life, comes to most who are endowed with imagination, but it is often as fleeting as the first bright, joyous days of the earth's Summer itself. Every woman should learn that where her home is, there her duties lie; and she should make that heme a little paradise to all who come within its magic circle. She should be ever willing to add to its are feet in the should be ever willing to add to its are feet.

and she should make that name a little paradise to all who come within its magic circle. She should be ever willing to add to its comfort and elegance and never forget to look her prettiest, and to meet with a loving welcome the husband of her choice.—Rural New Yorker.

Bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS. (TRANSLATED FROM LE FIGARO.)

To a Mother-in-Law who has just returned from the grave of her son-in-law. "You don't seem to regret his death very much ?" "The good lady, in a solemn tone: "I had too much reason to regret his life."

"There is nothing more exasperating," said Calino, the other day, "than to have, in a lottery, the number next to the prize. So, to get rid of this possibility, when I draw a number I take care to draw at the same

In a certain country they had formed a regiment of men who fought like demons, and who appeared careless of life. They were called the children of despair. They were all married 1

A correspondent has improved a little on this idea. He drew attention to the fact that the Egyptian soldiers not only fought bravely, but seemed absolutely to court death.

And then he adds: "they were not only married, but they were very much married AT THE JABOUR D'ACCESSOR STORE A rich stranger wishes to purchase a day of

an exceptional breed. r encephonal bress. "Thet ma see," said he to the keeper, " what "No. no. . . I must have something uncommon. . . Have you none of the creek of the fatigue in body or mind being greatly re- dog of Venice lieved. This stimulation most assuredly is The keeper disappears over helmed.

the smoker seems lighter and more cheerful, and the pulse maintains its firmness, in many cases for an hour or two, and even then licateh cold from the wind that comes through to no markid depression. Where detailed to no markid depression. prudent as to take the key out of the frame "And me," said the other, "I get a coll in he had better not smoke at all." It is refreshing head by simply opening the galax of my

watch! IN AN EATING-HOUSE. 'Garcon, a mutton cutlet." "You are just in time, Monsieur, for there only one leis." Ten minutes after, the cutiet had no

"Hullo! Waiter, that cutlet? " Monsieur, the cat has eaten it. "Oh! the cat, I'll find it again simile! those days!" "How do you mean. Monsieur?" " In a rabbit stew!"

RESPONSE of a gilded youth to one of the prejudiced examination of the question from a friends who has invited him to his appropriate physiological standpoint, freed from the bias ing marriage. "I would be most happy to be a first standard to him to his appropriate the first standard to him my compliments to both, but, not any reakness of human nature must necessarily the young lady, I am not able to congrating you. As to you, knowing you as I do. I am not conscientiously felicitate the bride clean

HOFFENSTEIN'S BUGLE. 'ME. Hoffenstern," said Herman, 25 % folded up a pair of pants, and placed the the crystal of a watch with that thirty-ton hama pile, "if you don't haf any colerant yould like to get from de store avay mer." "Yes, sir," said the hammerman. "it can be done." "I should like to see it," said ing, and go mit de soldiers to de Sag-Fort." "Vell, Herman, I dinks you had Mr. Dubious, eagerly, feeling in his watchter keep away from de soldiers.

Hoffenstein, "und stay mit de store be you know, you don't can put any game is mit de soldiers. I vill dell you day vile I vas in Vicksburg, during height, and the next instant all its ponderous cock-eyed soldier came in my store mit an weight, with a crushing force that shook the bugle in his hand, and he looks arran ground for an acre round, came down on that watch. "There," said the nammer-man, quietly," if you don't believe that crystal is asks him vat he vants, and he buys a co of undershirts, then he dells me to kee bundle and de bugle behind de erro broken, just stoop down, and you can see it til he comes back. After de cock-eve a parsticking to the hammer." Mr. Dubious swallvent de store out, some more soldiers come in owed a whole procession of lumps and gasps und valks all around, vile dev lock at goods. 'Shentlemens, I says. 'do + anyding?' 'Ve are shust looking to see you hai,' said one ui dem, und aider avile and looking to see you said the hammerman, "yes, I know; I have heard that rubbish myself; but it's all says: 'Bill, shust look dere at de tryl yery ding de captain told us to set. gammon. I don't believe it can be done. But know ve don't haf any bugle in de compafor dree months. How much do you ask dot bugle?' I dells dem dot I can't se bugle because it belongs to a man vo: vent out. 'I will gif you fifty dollars says de soldier, pulling his money dells him I don't can sell it because it mine. 'I vill gif you a hundred do it,' he said. "My gr-r-actions, Herman, I to sell de bugie so bad dat I visties. soldier dells me vile dev vos leaving de dot if I buy de bugle from de man it dey vill gif me one hundred und fiw five dollars for it. I dell dem I vill do sees a chance, you know, Herman, to make some money by the oberation. Ven the cock-eyed soldier comes back he says. me my bundle and bugle : I got to at camp.' I says, 'My frent, don't you want sell your bugle?' He dells me no un's says 'My little boy Leopold, vot plays in store, sees de bugle und he coes all arms crying shust as loud as he can, because he don't get it. Six times I dakes yard und vips him, and he o und cries for de bugle. It shows, v how much drouble a man vill has reit a family. I vill gif you den dollars for it sousto please little Leopold. De soldier ven dake it, und at last I offers him nity und he says, 'Vell, I vill dake hity because I und he says, 'Vell, I vill dake hitty because I can't vaste any more time. I had to go to de camp.' Afder he goes away I goes to de door und vatches for de soldiers vat vantei de bugle. I sees dem passing along de street, und I says, 'My frents, I had got de bugle, und dey say, 'Vell, dam it, vy don't von blow it?' My gr-r-acious. Herman, vat you dink? All dem soldiers helony to the service. dink? All dem soldiers belong to the same crowd, and dey make de trick to swindle me. Levi Cohen, across de street, he finds it cut. und efery day he gets boys to blow horns in front of my store, so as to make me dink how I vas swindled. Herman, I dink you had better stay mit de store."-New

Times-Democrat. ONE LAST REQUEST. He had never told his love, their acquaintance had been a very short one, and when suddenly he had placed her arms around his neck and imprinted a huge kiss upon her rosebud mouth, she was naturally startled. "Sir," she said, "this is insufferable." For-give me!" he cried. "I was mad to act thus. I beg you, pardon me." "No, I can never forgive you, never. You have forfeited my friendship. You must leave me at once and forever." Vainly he pleaded; she was ebdurate. So glaring an offence could not be condoned. And so he said he would ge. His whole life would be embittered, for ne felt that her image could never be effaced from his heart. "I will go," he said, sadly, "but before I leave there is one boon that I would ask. I feel that I am not unreasonable in desiring and expecting that you will grant this one little favor." "What is it?" she asked, gently, touched by his emotion. "Won't you please take your arm from around my neck?"—Cincinnati Saturday

A VERY NATURAL MISTARE. You have stepped on my foot! The murmuring zephyrs of June morning were kissing with dewy breath the rosebushes that were soon to burst forth in a wealth of bud and blossom; the twitter of a robin and the meadow-lark rose cheerily upon the cool, fresh air that came from beyond the hilltops in the west, and athwart the eastern sky faint bands of crimson light, rosy harbingers of the golden flood that was to come, made a vivid contrast to the deep blue of the zenith, while over all was spread the solemn hush that comes before breakfast.
"You are mistaken, darling," said Gwendolen Mahaffy, looking up tenderly at Pericles Perkins, "it was the horse." "Perhaps you are right," the man replied, stroking the neck of the horse—a beautiful Norman that weighed nearly a ton-" but it would have deceived even a more trusting heart than mine."-Chicago Tribune.

THE LADY AND THE WOMAN. "Is yerse'f de'oman what wants ter hire a lady ter wash?" asked a coloured woman of a fashionable Scott street lady. "No, but I am the lady who wants to hire woman." "Wall, I reckons dat I'se made a mistake in de place. I needs a sitewation mighty bad, but ef yer doan wanter hire a lady I specks I'll haf ter hunt anudder place." Arkansas Traveller.

said Calino, the other day, "than to have, in a lottery, the number next to the prize. So, to get rid of this possibility, when I draw a number I take care to draw, at the same time, the number before it, and the number after it!"

THE BEAUTIES OF BASE BALL PLAYING.

It has often been said that employers do not encourage base ball playing. They need not. Base ball playing, like virtue, is its own returned, the number after it!"

THE BEAUTIES OF BASE BALL PLAYING.

It has often been said that employers do not encourage base ball playing. They need not ward. When a clerk limps into his work, stooping for a sore spot on his stomach, wearing a binder over a black eye and having also a sprained and baying one hand also a sprained ankle, and having one hand in a sling on account of a broken finger, the employer is naturally proud of having such an athlete in his employ, and a raised salary is all the encouragement the player needs. New Orleans Picayune.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) MELBOURNE, Friday Evening.

Members of the Ministry have been in conference all day. They will adhere to the resolution to wait till the vote of want of confidence is carried against them.

the following is to be the new Ministry:-Mr. Service, Premier and Treasurer; Mr. Berry, Chief Secretary; Mr. Gillies, Minister of Railways; Mr. Patterson, Minister of Lands and Mines; Mr. Kerferd, Attorney-General; Mr. Wrixon, Solicitor General and Minister of Education; Mr. Nimmo, Minister Customs; Mr. Cuthbert, representative in Upper House and Postmaster-General; Mr. Anderson to have portfolio without office.

It has been definitely decided to abandon the combined Australian cricket team match in favor of a match All England v. Victoria, which takes place next Friday. The following is the team selected :-Blackham, Boyle, Bonnor, Cooper, Horan, Midwinter, Palmer, M'Donnell, Rosser, Scott, and Turner.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

The following case was heard at the East Charlton Police Court on the 23rd February: -George and John Exell (judgment creditors) v. John Buttery. Adverse claim for goods distrained to wit, one bullock waggon, ten bullocks, yokes and chains. Mr W. H. Coffey (barrister), appeared for Exell Bros. Mr C. F. Maunsell for Mr Buttery. Mr Buttery sworn said-I own the waggon and bullocks in dispute. I bought them from J P. Howard and lent them to Dugald M'Innes. There were eight bullocks, yokes and chains. There are two bullocks I do not claim. On hearing of seizure by bailiff I put in a claim. Document produced was the one I put in. I purchased four of the bullocks from J. P. Howard, the other four I ored. The contract of sale produced is the one I purchased from J. P. Howard, and is dated June 13th, 1880. It was given by Dugald Minnes to J. S. Stewart, transferred from him to J. P. Howard. To Mr Coffey-I purchased from the latter his right, title, and interest, whatsoever it might be. I did not get any promissory note or bill of exchange with the bill of sale. I have received money from Milnnes. Cannot say what he owes me now, it might be L60. Have been in possession of these bullocks since June, 1880, with the exception of two I lent him recently. I believe M'Innes gave a promissory note to Mr Stewart, of Talbot -I believe one was due when I purchased the bill of sale over the dray and bullocks. M'Innes told me there was a promissory note current to defray the amount, when I took this contract of sale from J. P. Howard. Mr Coffey here called the attention of the Bench to the contents of the agreement signed by J. P. Howard, which ran thus: "I have this day sold to Mr J. Buttery all my right, title, interest and claim against Dugald M'Innes.' Mr Coffey, on behalf of the execution creditors submitted that the contract of sale, and letting and hiring was fraudulent and bad. Buttery, having a transfer of contract of sale, was in the same position as Howard, and that the additional sale note given by Howard purports only to sell Howard's claim against MInnes. That from the evidence it appeared that when Buttery took the transfer, there was an acceptance of M'Innes' current, which Buttery knew of, for the amount secured by the contract of sale, which proved that the sale was not bona fide, but in fact a mortgage, and the contract of sale invalid. and, non these points, asked the Bench to give a verdict for the judgment creditors. (William M'Gill, County-court bailiff, proved to having seized these bullocks twelve months since.) Mr Coffey continued-Mr Buttery. according to his own evidence, knew that M'Innes was in a fix, and went to get him out by purchasing the contract of sale from Howard. He also knew that there was a promissory note current at the time, and therefore a sale could not be legal. He purchased a contract of sale with his eyes open. If the Bench held contrary views he would call evidence. Mr Maunsell contended that the court had nothing to do with any transactions that had taken place between M'Innes and Stewart and Howard. After carefully receiving the evidence that had been given he receiving the evidence that had been given he held that the validity of the bill of sale given to M. Innes by Stewart, and then resold to Howard, and from the latter to Buttery could not be dealt within the absence of the former helders and also that that the country of the bill of sale given to M. A. D. Sinclair, J. E. Loft, G. Loft, G. H. Cougle, C. W. Tompkins, J. M.D. Murray, James M. Keich, G. Thomas, P. Broadbent, all of Beaufort, and C. Seal, jun., Buninyong.

MEMBERS' RACE, 200 YARDS. mer holders, and also that that there was no necessity for any conract of sale between Buttery and Howard. The Bench after a short deliberation, gave a verdict in favor of the execution creditors, empowering the bailiff to sell. Costs, L7 6s 8d, to be recovered by distress .- "East Charlton Tribune."

A WHOLESALE POISONER.

Charles M'Leod, a young man, 26 years of Charles M'Leod, a young man, 20 years or age, was charged at the Melbourne city court on Friday morning with attempting to administer poison. M'Leod's father is dead, and his mother and family live on a selection of Land at Marnoo, near St. Arnaud. Prisoner had not been on friendly terms with his relations for some time, and did not live with them, being employed in the neighbor- In the Insolvent Estate of George with them, being employed in the neighborLood of Stawell. The family at Marnoo
kept their stock of flour in an open out-house,
which was accessable to any person. On
Tuesday week a batch of bread was baked
from the flour of which the family pertock

In the Insolvent Estate of George {
Taylor, of Middle Creek.

M. EDWARD NICKOLS, of Beaufort,
all Accounts and Monies due the above Estate, and
his receipt will be a valid discharge thereof.

EDWARD MACCABE,
Official Assignee, without injury; but on Thursday morning a pot of flour porridge was made of the same material, and was found to be so bitter that it was thrown out. A dog and pig ate it and died shortly afterwards. It then transpired on examination that the flour contained strychnine, and on enquiry it was ascertained that the prisoner purchased an ounce of strychnine at Stawell a short time previously. The prisoner, who was in the neighborhood, at once disappeared, and went Melbourne, where he was arrested by Detective Beaufort. Charles, and the remainder of the strychnine Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

found in his possession. He is the eldest of the family, and, being hard up at the time, it is supposed that he attempted to poison the whole family in order to secure the property He was remanded to appear at St Arnaud on Friday.

The "Otago Daily Times" of the 14th February says :- "At the Christchurch Resident Magistrate's Court, Mr. Olliver, who was on the Bench, mentioned that he had seen at the Rokaia a few days ago about 20 men who were idling about a publichouse. I have just heard on good authority that They had refused as wages for harvesting £3 per week and their 'tucker' The wages they | may be necessary :wanted were £5 per week and found.

A movement is being made at Port Pirie, S.A., with the object of getting a reduction in the size of wheat bags. The notion is, that the majority of men in loading and unloading drays, &c., cannot carry on their backs, with safety to themselves, a greater of Public Works; Mr. Tucker, Minister of load than 170 to 200 lbs, and it is urged that Melbourne Races, Artumn Meeting, 1883. the usual weight of a bag of wheat exceeds this. The Mayor, in supporting the motion, said that after one or two seasons of wheat carrying, even a strong healthy man's gait was stiffened, and he was unfit for other work. The hydrometric free man and the content of the 12th March. At stations where the last through train does not stop passengers will be booked by the manions train. was stiffened, and he was unfit for other work.

He had remarked that to Dr. Stewart, who had remarked that to Dr. Stewart, who we element the by the previous train.

THOMAS BENT, Commissioner of Railways. incapacitated through wheat carrying.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

The following nominations have been received for the principal events to be competed for on

Easter Monday:—
MAIDEN RACE, 100 YARDS. Thomas Jones, Buangor. C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham. B. Murphy, Kewell West. Richard Tredrea, Hamilton, "Maiden," Beaufort. W. Deacon, Gordon. F. D. Carroll, Gordon. "John O'Connor," Gordon. D. J. Ham, Ballarat. W. Murphy, Kewell North. "W. Grant," Ballarat.

W. O'Shea, Trawalla. BEAUFORT HANDICAP, 100 YARDS. Thomas Jones, Buangor.
"J. Warner," Yalla-y-poora.
"J. T. Black," Streatham.

D. Packham, Trawalla. C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham. Joseph Mulcare, Elmore.
"W. G. Black," Streatham.
F, H. Oliver, Nhill.
R. J. Shields, Streatham. Richard Tredrea, Hamilton

Abraham Tredrea, Hamilton.

J. H. Mackwood, Nhill. W. Bennet, Ballarat. W. Neville, Gordon. T. H. Dunstan, Ballarat. F. P. Carroll, Gordon. 'John O'Connor," Gordon. J. D. Dunstan, Ballarat. D. J. Ham, Ballarat. W. Murphy, Kewell North, S. Hughes, Dimboola.

W. Sheppard, Ararat. J. Weber, Leigh Road. A. E. M'Lennan, Beaufort. R. Stokeld, Ballarat. BEAUFORT CUP, 200 YARDS.

Thomas Jones, Buangor "J. Warner," Yalla-y-poora "J. T. Black," Streatham D. Packham, Trawalla J. W. O'Shea, Trawalla C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham Joseph Mulcare, Elmore "W. G. Black," Streatham F. H. Oliver, Nhill R. J. Shields, Streathan Abraham Tredrea, Hamilton J. H. Mackwood, Naill J. C. Nicholls, Dimboola 'Maiden," Beaufort

W. Bennett, Ballarat W. Deacon, Gordon T. H. Dunstan, Ballarat F. D. Carroll, Gordon J. D. Dunstan, Ballacat D. J. Ham, Ballarat W. Murphy, Kewell North S. Hughes, Dimboola W. Sheppard, Ararut "W. Grant," Ballarat

R. Stokeld, Ballarat. FIERY CREEK PLATE, 440 YARDS.
"J. Warner," Yalla-y-poora,
"J. T. Black," Streatham

"J. T. Black," Streatham C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham Joseph Mulcare. Elmore W. A. Day, Haddon F. H. Oliver, Nhill Richard Tredrea, Hamilton Abraham Tredrea, Hamilton C. J. Nicholls, Dimboola "Maidon" Research "Maiden," Beaufort.
W. Beannet, Ballarat
W. Deacon, Gordon
T. H. Dunstan, Ballarat

S. Hughes, Dimboola W. Sheppard, Ararat James Wills, Beaufort. HURDLE RACE, 300 YARDS.

"J. T. Black," Streatham
D. Packham, Trawalla
C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham
"W. G. Black," Streatham
R. J. Shields, Streatham
"John O'Connor," Gordon
W. Milne, Eurambeen
S. Bughes, Dimboola
"W. Grant," Ballarat
C. W. Harrison, Ballarat
J. H. Mackwood, Mill
C. J. Nicholls, Dimboole

C. J. Nicholls, Dimbools.

R. Sinclair, J. M.D. Murray, F. W. King, A. Andrews, C. W. Tompkins, J. B. Humphreys, R. Paterson, G. Loft, H. Stuart, A. Loft, and G. H.

Cougle.

Those names which are quoted are assumed.

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine—"PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which

Official Assignee. Ararat, 1st'March, 1883.

A SMALL COTTAGE to LET. Apply W EDWARD NICKOLS, Beaufort. THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD.

CIVIL ENGINEER, BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district that he is prepared to execute Plans and Specifications for any description of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities, and prepare estimates.

Address—Messrs. Hawkes Bros., Ironmongers, etc.,

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for a Gold Mining Lcase.

In pursuance of the Act of Parliament 29 Victoria No. 291, Section 41, it is hereby notified that after the expiration of One month from the date hereof it is intended to grant the lense undermentioned, subject to such excisions, modifications, and reservations as

ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION.
No. 1039, 15 years; J. Wotherspoon; 28a. Iv. 24p.; ECCENT BURROWES,
Minister of Mines.

Office of Mines, Ielbourne, 23d February, 1882.

TICTORIAN RAILWAYS.



Beaufort Jockey Club.

THE ANNUAL RACE MEETING will be held on the Beaufort Racecourse on MONDAY, 19th March, 1883. STEWARDS—Messrs. R. G. Beggs, J. T. Harris, H. P. Henningsen, W. Loft, W. Edward Nickols, John Robertson. W. Smith, David Troy, and C.

Clerk of the Course: Mr. John Whitfield, jun. Clerk of the Scales: Mr. J. B. Humphreys. Starter: Mr. Theodore Beggs. Handicapper: Mr. G. Vowles. MAIDEN PLATE,

Of 10 sovs. One mile and a quarter. For all horses that have never won an advertised race. Entrance, 10s. HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, Of 10 sovs. Two miles. Ten flights of hurdles, 3ft. 6in. high. Entrance, 10s.

SELLING HACK RACE, Of 5 sovs. Once round the course. Winner to be sold for £10; any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Catch weights. Entrance, 7s. 6d.

BEAUFORT HANDICAP. Of 30 sovs. Two miles. Second horse to receive half the entrance money. Entrance, I sov. SELLING HURDLE RACE, Of 6 sovs. Twice round the course. Winner to

be sold for £10; any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Catch weights. Entrance, 7s. 6d. HURRY SCURRY, To be arranged on the ground, CONSOLATION STAKES,

Of 4 sovs. One mile and a half. For all horses that have been beaten during the meeting. Entrance, 10s. V.R.C. rules strictly adhered to. Qualification for Denuiort Handierp, £1 1s.; all other races, except Hurry Scurry, 10s. 6d.

A charge of 5 per cent, on the winnings will be made for weighing.
All entries, except those for the Hurry Senry and Consolation Stakes, giving name, age, pedigree, performances, and description of the horse, with owner's name and colors, must be in the hands of

e secretary before 9 p.m. on MONDAY, 5th F. WILSON KING,

THAT SHOP, recently in the occupation of Dr. Johnston, in Neill street. Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Wanted,

POSTS and RAILS for the Ballarat and Scarsdale railway. Apply to J. TOMPKINS, Beaufort Station, Agent for Bell, Lewis, and Roberts, con-

Ballarat Wool Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield, & Co WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS

AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE

(Established 1864.) MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

WE beg most respectfully to inform our clients that we shall continue to hold regular Auction sales of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW and PRODUCE, every alternate THURSDAY during the ensuing Wool Season, at BALLARAT.

Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbourne and Ballarat, or for shipment.

In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce every TUESDAY, at the

every TUESDAY, at the CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE, And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat

FOR SALE—Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Brau Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates.

EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO., Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange, Melbourne.

WOOL. W 0 0 L. WOOL

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS. AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW

AUCTION ROOMS, Lydiard-street north, near Railway Station. Established 1869.

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

L J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons' prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of calciting the force of properties of the seasons' prices will show. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether are sale here, Melbourne or Geelong.

Prompt Account Sales.

Charges—Lowest in the colony.

SALE DAY-THURSDAYS.

Any of the forwarding agents will receive consignments, pay all charges, and forward with despatch.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the FARE on my line of COACHES running between Waterloo and Beaufort will be REDUCED. Single fare, either way, 1s.; and return, 1s. 6d. HARRY SMITH.

January 18th, 1883.

Wanted Known,

THAT on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., I will start a LINE of COACHES between Waterloo and Beaufort to meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

W. EDWARD NICKOLS AUCTIONEER.

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat. Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer. Wool, Grain, and Money Broker. Estates managed for Absentees and Others. Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking

Company, Limited.

Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Iusurance Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria

Limited,
Houses and Land bought or sold.
Rents and Debts collected.
Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.
Attend at Beaufort or Mondays and Saturdays, or ny other day by appointment.

Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

W. H. WILLIAMS. SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH,

WISHES to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that he has commenced business opposite the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, and hopes, by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public

Horses carefully shed.

Boots ! Boots! Boots !

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDREN'S HOOTS always kept in stock. Prices the most reasonable. Quality of the best made. Hob-nailed Watertights, for miners' wear, 12s. per pair; Best Men's Kip Lace, 11s.; Bluchers, 10s.; do. Men's Eest Calf Llastics 11s. 6d.; Ladies' Leather Elastics 9s. 6d.; Ladies' Kid Boots, from 9s. upwards; Ladies' Lastings, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Ladies' Kid Shoes, 10s. A Good Stock of Children's Boots, from 2s. 6d. upwards.

A Large Stock to select from.
All Boots sold by me are guaranteed.

A THAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE LOFT BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Havelock street, Beaufort, three doors from the Golden Age Hotel.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

(Established for 28 years), WOOL BROKERS,

HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

ARB STATION AGENTS,

ARE prepared to Make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL sent to them for sale in the colony, or for shipment to the London market SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and THURSDAY for WOOL, and on WEDNESDLY for SKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other produce.

We act as SELLING or SHIPPING BROKERS only, and consignments whether in large or small quantities are carefully valued by the firm on the morning of the sale, and where no reserve is fixed by morning of the sale, and where no reserve is fixed by owners, we withdraw the lot it the price offered is not up to the market value.

In the event of our clients wishing to ship their WOOL TO THE LONDON MARKET (after testing

the colonial sales and prices not realising their idea of value) the total charges will only be ONE SHILLING PER BALE for receiving, weighing, warehousing-Fire Insurance, and delivery on board ship, and the charge for re-pres-

and delivery on board ship, and the charge for ro-pres-sing the bales.

We would point out to our constituents that by offer-ing their wool in the Geelong marker, they effect a saving of between SIX AND SEVEN SHILLINGS PER BALE as compared to Melbourne charges. CONSIGNMENTS from any Railway Station in the colony will be at once attended to. CHARGES—The lowest ruling in the colony.

ON SALE: Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and all Station Stores.

Agents for Messrs. Burgon and Ball's celebrated single and double bow sheep shears.

September 1st, 1882.

Clare-street, Geeloug. Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

Capital, £3,000,000, Reserve Fund, £200,000,

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the year.

Auction Sales of Grain, Flour, etc. held every Wednesday. Vednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager.
I. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Wool and Produce Manager.
Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD.

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS-

American shelving boards

American seering heards

Do lumber do

6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring

6 x ½ do do lining

6 x ½ do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
in., in., lin., lin., cedar, wide and varrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
Freuch casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

INSURANCE COMPANY Limited. TICTORIA

Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING. Chairman-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER

24 Market street, Melbourne. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent for Beaufort-W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

MOLIDAY SHASON

IN ALL OUR FANCY DEPARTMENTS. Also New Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year

Will be ready for inspection on and after SATURBAY, DE EMBER 5th.

Freuch Satteens

Chinelle Capes Hosiery New Dress Goods Gloves Dolmans French Cashmores Stays Silk Ulsters China Silks Black & Colored Sating Ribbons Cream Linen do. Lace Goods Scarves

Cotton, Salin Cioth, Zonalla, and Durable Sille Sunshades and Umbrellas, from 1s. 6d. each up to 2ts. Also a CHOICE SELECTION of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Ready-made

Clothing, Shiris, Hats, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc. Men's Tweed Suits, 40s. Men's Tweed Sie Coats, new shape, Men's Superior do., 47s. 6d. 10s. 6d., 12., 6d., and 14s, 6d.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. AND CO.

HAWKES BROS, IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS,

Importers of English, American, and Continental HARDWARE,

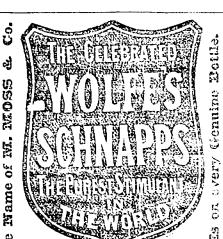
TYAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LANGE and WELL-ASSOUTED STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BUILDERS' TRONMONGERY, Bar Iron, Orb Galvanized Iron, Steel of all Kinds, Powder, Frze, Pinch Finings, Ryland's Wire, Galvanized Wire, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Pools, Kerosene, Bolic', Cascor, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pip.s, Phologs and Cocks, Leather, Grindery, etc.

Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

> NOTE THE ADDRESS: HAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE PROM REVAIL DEPOTS AT 59 SWANSTON-STEEET and NEW COFFED MELBOURNE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET... BALLARAT BALLARAT .. STAWELL MARYBOROUGH GEELONG HAMILTON GRAY-STREET



A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,

Invigorating Cordial.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE Is warranted not only free from every injurious | 2-roomed House furnished complete for £12. property and ingredient, but of the best possible quality. Its extraordinary Medicinal properties

GRAVEL, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMA-TISM, INCIPIENT DROPSY, FLATU-LENKE,

Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or Infams. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS; In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic, in General Debility, Sluggish circulation of the

Blood, Inadequate Assimilation of Food and Exhausted Vital Energy, Are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty, and attested in their highest written authorities,

PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS Against the Sale of Counterfeits of WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

action will be instantly taken against anyone infringing upon the Trade rights of the proprietor. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, M. MOSS & CO.,

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY J. W. HARRIS. MINING AGENT

SHARE BROEER.

BEAUFORT, Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange.

M. J. LILLEY BEGS to inform the general public that he has B opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the Beaufort milway station, and is prepared to supply

meals at all hours at moderate rates. Tea or Coffee, with Hot Pie, 6d

Startling Announcement.

Mouses without Money or Security

MATHAN'S WONDERFUL SYSTEM

TIME PAVMENT

IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

PAYABLE 5:, 0d. WEEKLY,

3-roomed House furnished complete for £19. PAYABLE 7s. 6d. WEEKLY.

4-roomed House furnished complete PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY.

Furniture, Pianos, Sewing Machines, etc. SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT

FROM 28. 6D. WEEKLY Have been granted by the Supreme Courts of Victoria and New South Wales, and further ALL GOODS ON ABOVE TERMS AT

> S. NATHAN, 149-51 BOURKE STREET (Opposite Eastern Arcade).

CASH PRICE,

MELBOURNE. HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

Breadbent Bres. and Co. Wm. M'Culloch and Co

Permewan, Wright and Co. FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS.

Charle Williamens & Troub.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

OTHERS.

Wholesale Prices.

Extensive shipments from England and the

Persons residing in the country, including the

The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET,

And their

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

during the ensuing Season.

examined prior to sale, and protected up to full

They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY

CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony,

Saving of Seven Shillings

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded

WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied at

Separate Warehouses have been provided for

SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW,

Lightning Sewer.

Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE

for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

Vo Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism

Entirely NEW in Principle, Detail, and Detail.

Every WILSON SEWING MACHINE guaranteed

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

ALEXANDER and & O..

Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between

Swanston and Russell Streets,

MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros. and

for FIVE YEARS by certificate of warranty.

stations in the colony to our store.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

Geelong, 1st July, 1882.

bale by selling at Geelong instead of

and growers will find they effect a

invariably three days after sale.

lowest market rates.

London market.

OXYGEN IS LIFE .- Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne -Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Compaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitutien, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the globe. To Caution .- Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly soluble in water.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 13d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asth-

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to induce the destruction and prevent the improper use of their wrappers and labels, and thus further protect the Public against fraud thus further protect the Public against fraud and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,
THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be cashed by them on presentation. To secure these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs. each. 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON and PLATT, 85 Gracechurch street; London.

Beaufort Post Office.

			
\mathbf{T}	ME .	Lable, 1883.	
Post Town	-	Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Beaufort
Melbourne		6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg		Ditto	Ditto
Ballacat		Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla		Ditto	Ditto
Raglan		4.15 p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute		Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	•••	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	 .	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat	•••	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor	•••	Ditte	Ditto
Eurambeer	•••	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley		Ditto	Dittto

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily. Mails for Shirley, and Eurambeen are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute are despatched three times aweek-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.
FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL
LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a. m, 11.10 a. m, 4.10 p. m. 7 p. m
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.13 a. m12.57 a. m 6.15 p. m 8.30 p. m
LEAVE—Geelong 8.30 a. m, 1.12 a. m, 6.35 p. m, 8.45 p. m
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.35 a. m 3.20 a. m 9 p. m 10.20 p. m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a. m 10.50 a. m 3.55 p. m
Burrumbeet 6.40 a. m 11.21 a. m, 4.35 p. m
Banufort 7.30 a. m 12.4 a. m 5.25 p. m
Banufort 8.95 a. m. 12.40 a. m. 6.7 vm.

Beaufort 7.30a.m 12.4a.m 5.25 p.m Buaugor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm. Arrive at Ararat 9.10am 1.16 pm, 6.50 p.m. LEAVE—Ararat, 9.20 a.m, 1.31 a.m, 7.1 a.m Arrive at Stawell 10.20 a.m, 2.26 p.m, 7.55 a.m FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE
LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m., 10.45 p.m., 3.5 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m. 11.45 p.m. 3.59 p.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m., 11.55 p.m., 4.9 p.m
Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.45 p.m
Beaufort 9.2 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.25 p.m
Burrumbect 9.43 a.m. 2.16 p.m., 6.7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3 pm, 6.45 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.30 a.m., 31.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7.10 p.m.
ARRIVE at Geolong 8.30 a.m. 1.39 p.m. 6.5 p.m. 9.13 p.m.
ARRIVE Geolong, 6.50 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 1.54 am, 6.30 a.m.
9.28 p.m.

9.28 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 9 a.m, 10.30 a.m, 3.41 am, 8.35 a.m. 11.15 p.m. FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.

r W 10 1	D ~-	
Beaufort to Trawalla Burrumbeet Windermere Ballarat Geelong Melbourne Baunfort to	First-class 1s 0d 2s 6d 3s 6d 5s 0d 14s 0d 2ls 0d First-class 2s 6d	Second-class 0s 9d 1s · 9d 2s 0s 3s 0d 9s 0d 13s 6d Second-class 2s 0d
Bunngor Ararat Armstrongs Great Western	5s Od Od	3s 6d 4s 0d 4s 6d

Important Discovery. G REEN BANK ALKALI CO.'S
PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED 98 per cent.

CAUSTIC SODA Makes the Finest Hard Soap absolutely without Boiling!!

No special apparatus required. By simply mixing with tallow refuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be nade, costing only a half-penny a pound!!
This article is the most highly concentrated alkali This article is the most highly concentrated alkali obtainable. For all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes each pound of our patent Double Refined Caustic Soda Powder is equal to ten pounds of ordinary soda crystals, thus effecting a great saving of freight and carriage to distant countries. Nothing better for cleaning or removing old paint.

The following very simple directions for producing the best hard Soap will always succeed if exactly followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREENBANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTIC SODA POWDER, put it in any can or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of

CENT. CAUSTIC SODA POWDER, putt in any can or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of WATER; stir it once or twice with a stirrer; it will dissolve immediately and become quite hot; let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly SEVENTY-FIVE pounds of Clean Grease, tallow Soil (except mineral oil). If grease or tallow is useds, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feely only inst warm to the hand. If oil is used no heating only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches weed, continue cently ctirring without grease or oil in a small stream continuously, when the sinches broad; continue gently stirring, without three inches broad; continue gently stirring, without stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined, and the mixture drops from the stirrer like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the weather and the kind of grease or oil used, from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough. When the mixing is completed pour off the liquid scap into any old square box for a mould, sufficiently large to hold it, previously damping the sides with water so as to prevent the scap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blankets or sheep skins; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which matic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London

London

London

Lordon

MOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to

> MEMO. THE COMMON CAUSTIC SODA SOLD Aersons restaing in the country; including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having areful attention. The principle of having only one price (no matter how large or how small the parcel) is a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed on the same footing as if they selected the goods IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE

put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs. each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL
APPARATUS REQUIRED!

APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted tallow, the most perfect wool scouring scap can be produced, at far less than the cost of soda ash, or soda crystals, which never should be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the weel! Full directions for use may be had on application

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Molbourne: Wholesale Agents for Victoria.

POPULAR, SAFE

EFFICACIOUS. D. JAYNE'S tions and improvements to their warehouses,

STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECO RANT DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain pulliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the sale of the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of children, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquilising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.50 p.m.

LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.25 p.m.

LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.30 p.m.

ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 4 p.m.

Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.

LEAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.

ARRIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.

ARRIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.

LEAVE Portland, 10.15 a.m.

ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m.

LEAVE Hamilton, 12.32 a.m.

LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 4.9 p.m.

LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m.

ARRIVE At Melbourno, 11.15 p.m.

Eustelass Second-class

Eustelass Second-class

out the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENTS: W. FORD AND CO. 76 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

The Great Pain Annihilator. PROFESSOR SCOTT'S

MAGIC BALM
Is the only Medicine that will Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently. Diphtheria in One Night.

From 1 to 7 days
From 1 to 14 days Lumbago ... From 1 to 14 days
Earacho ... Instantly and Permanently
Colic, Champs, and Spasms ... In 10 minutes
Diarrhea and Dysentery ... From 1 to 12 hours
It heals Cuts; Burns, Scalds, Bruises, etc., and for all
kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER
FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL.
If you suffer any aches and pains give it a trial, and
you will not regret it.

THE WONDERFUL MAGIC BALM Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directions, and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful officacy. It is now a household word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lohnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It contains no poisonous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND Drapery, Woollens and Clething, Carpets

Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and

Bedding direct from the Landens at the Landens and the contents of the cont Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua

TESTIMONIALS-Which are genuine. Wonderful Cure of Severe Pains in the HEAD. Consulate of the United States of America Craic, Williamson,

at Auckland, N.Z. Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878. PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your wonderful herbal medicine, the "Magic Balm," which I have used for severe pains in my head from which I have been a great sufferer for some time past. I have made but one application of the "Magic made but one application of the "Magic made but one application of the "I have felt no the past of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the research to the highest transfer of the system to the highest "Magic Balm," which I have used for severe SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Lindeums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates. The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent. Balm" and can truly say that I have felt no pain since, which I am very thankful for, and degree. can recommend it with pleasure. The " Magic Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the Balm" is the best medicine I ever used for pains, and in fact, will state that it is the only medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant, GEO. W. ROOSEVELL, U.S. Consol.

WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA. Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880. To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Sir,-I have been a great sufferer from neuassumed such large proportions are now located at the warehouse, No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery warehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns ralgia for some time past, and I used some of your wonderful medicine "THE MAGIC The Stock in all departments is now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their lief, and I am very happy to say, I have not Lassitude felt any pain whatever since the application. am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recommend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

> WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE. [Sworn Affadavit.]

terribly with my teeth for several years past and had tried all known remedies, within my reach, all of which failed to give me any relief whatever; two months ago, while working in a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was compelled to knock off work. I was advised to call and see Professor Scott (who was then visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, stated my case, and he immediately applied the wonderful medicine, which gave instant relief, and, from that time to the present, I have felt no pain whatover, and can eat my meals with the greatest ease. I can safely recommend Professor Scott's "Magic Balm" to all who suffer with their teeth

Signed.—Walter White, Miner. Witnesses—W. Fraser, Resident Magistrate G. Curtis, M. L. A., Pacific hotel. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive addiwhich are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utmost market value.

C. Curtis, M. L. A., Pacific hotel.

Wondereul Cure of Rheumatism. PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been using your "Magic Balm" for a severe case of chronic rheumatism, from which I have long suffered. I was almost a cripple, could hardly walk, and was in constant pain. disease was located principally in my lower extremities, and I was unable to do any work Only One Shilling per, bale is charged for Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and Delivering Wool intended for shipment to the relative to your great medicine, the " Magic Balm," I purchased a package containing a dozen bottles, and commenced the treatment as per directions. Great was my astonishment, before I had finished the second bottle to find that the pains were passing away, and and other station produce.

Special arrangements have been made with now having used some nine bottles I feel quite another man, in fact I consider the Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from ail railway Magic Balm" has completely cured me. You have my permission to use this letter in any way to your advantage that you may think proper. I am, dear sir, yours respect-

MATTHEW HOGAN, Miner, Ballarat West. Wonderful Cure of Nervous Headache. Professor Scott Sir, After suffering The New WILSON Oscillating acute pain last evening for several hours from nervous headache, accompanied with severe palpitation in the region of the temples, I was induced to try your "magic balm," as a curative agent. In justice to you, and in testithe BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD mony of the virtue possessed by the "balm," in this instance, I may state that a free application of the same where the pain was most severe afforded relief in about 10 minutes. Previous to applying the "balm" I was unable to distinguish one letter of print from another but after relief I read with case for three hours. As I was to a considerable extent sceptical regarding the efficiety of the remedy Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat prior to trial, I feel pleasure in thus tender ing my thanks to you, and remain, yours

HIRAM CRISP, Evening Post Office. Mair street, Ballarat, 10th June, 1880.

No Person or Mouse should be without it. For Sale by all respectable Chemists and General Storekeepers.

CAUTION. Be sure and ask your Chemist or Storekeeper for "Professor Scott's Magic Bahn," and be sure you are not induced to accept any other preparation. It he has none in stock he can easily procure it for you by sending to the Main Agency, at PROFESSOR SCOTT'S

HEPBAL DISPENSARY. MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT East-Next London Chartered Bank.

Price—2s. per Bottle.

Oxygen is Life.

LTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include A many-valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing. Phespherus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where Solid Particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is, therefore, necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

the powers and functions of the system to the highest

It is agreeable to the palate, and innecent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeuric agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Prostration

Shortness of Breath

Shortness of the bands and Nervous Prostration Trembling of the hands and iver Complaints limbs alpitation of the Heart

Impaired Nutrition Noises in the Head and Ears Meutal and Physical Depression Consumption (in its first Loss of Energy and Appetite Hypochondria Female Complaints stages only) Timidity Eruptions of the Skin General Debility Impaired Sight and Memory

Indigestion Nervous Fancies Incapacity for Study or Impoverished Blood Business

Kerrous Fancies

Nervous Debillty in Nervous Debillty in all its Premature Decline And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which

constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and thesh generating agent known; am sure they will receive great benefit from its use, as I have already done. You may therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly impaired and broken-down constitutions. CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, use this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours an emaciated, anxious, endavorouse and semi-vital condition has existed, the fiesh will respectfully.

F. Thurling. rapany increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phesphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878.

I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past and had tried all known remedies, within my and had tried all known remedies, within my had been suffering throught upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

as use enames an demartated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundredsymptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full directions for use in the English, French, German,
Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, whatever. On seeing your advertisments Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case,

CAUTION-The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several initiations undersimilar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's l'hosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signa-

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-... Felton, Grinwade, and Co., Melbourne.
South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adolaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Berkley and Taylor, Brisbanc. New ZealandKempthorne, Prossor and Co. Dunediu and Auckland.

Export Agents—Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bartholomew Close.

Holloway's Cintment. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations

THERE is no medicinal preparation which may b HIBRER IS no meacutant preparation of the solution almonts as Holloway's Ointmen. Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both and constitutionally. The Ointment embled rocally and constitutionally. The Ointment embled around the part affected enters the pores as salt per meates meat. It juickly penetrates to the source of

qf all kinds.

the evil, and drives it from the system. and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats clongated uvula

Relaxed and congested throats engaged a draw ulcorated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, cronp wheezing from accumulated mneous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shortness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing Outment over the chest and back for the state half my hour twice a day assisted by annot for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appro priate doses of Holloway's Pills. For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin. This invaluable unguent has greater power

over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good carnest, by using this infallible remedy according to printed in structions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner. Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence speedily and effectually it ensures a cure.

Piles I istulas, and Exhortations. The cures which this Oirtment effects in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be in very life is sufficient to know that the yould be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inedicacious.

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In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbe of twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the casiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in th

following complaints:-Sore Throats Fistulas Bad Legs Bad broasts Skin Diseases Gout Glandular Swell Seurvy Sore Heads ings. Bunions Tumours Lumbago Chilblains Chapped Hands Piles Rheumatism Sore Nipples

Stiff Joints Scalds
The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo
WAY's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also
by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throught
out the Civilised World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Potos Ointment one ounce.
Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

"Lives of great men all remmd us We can make our lives sublime; And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sunds of time."

Footprints on the sands of time."

THE above is read with great interest by thousand of young men. It inspires them with Hope, for in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail. Alas! say many, this is correct,—is true with regard to the youth who has not been "passion's slave."

But to that youth—to that man who has wasted his vigor, who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbridled license to his passions, to him the above lives are but as a repreach. What Hope can be have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? For a man to leave his bootprints on the sands of time? For a man to leave his bootprints on the sands of the cleave his bootprints on the sands of the howest possess a sound, vigorous mind in a healthy body—the power to conceive—the energy to execute! But look at our Australian youth! See the emaciated form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating manner, the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, Is that a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time.

The pagents, medical men, and educators of youth pay

Do parents, medical men, and educators of youth pay Do parents, medical men, and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, do they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular speciality, whose lite has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is your answer? Let each one cuswer for himself. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight, see them become emaciated old young men, broken down in health, enfeabled, unfitted for the battle of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, abituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warding off the impending doom of a miscrable and gloomy future, and by appropriate treatment resto. the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure &

the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculiar study. His whole professional life has been specially devoted to the treatment of Nervous Affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His skill is available to all—no matter how many hundreds or thousands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that comment would be superfinous—(by this means many thousands of patients have been cured, whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such sands of patients have been curred, whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that though he has been practising this branch of his profession for twenty-six years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet happened. When Medicines are require forwarded in the same careful manner possibility of the contents of the parcels being disc vered Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a cure is effected without even the physician knowing

who is his patient.

To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions, the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. E. SMITH'S plan of treatnent commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the i nience and expense of a personal visit.

dddress— DR. L. L. SMITH 182 COLLINS STREET EAST. MELBOURNE.

(Late the Residence of the Governor). Consultation Fee by Letter, £1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

of family should be without these Pills. Theirlong tried efficacy in companion district. original should be without these rais. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a

short continuance effects a complete cure. may look forward towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the cortainty of obtaining relief. How to Enjoy Life s only known when the blood is pure, its circulation periect, and the nerves in good order. The only sale and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills

possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids. and strengthening the solids. Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Helloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life,

or when entering into womanhood. Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Coughs In general debility, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful re volution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane o thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or experiment the system; on the contrary they support and hausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood.

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

Bilious Complaint Retention of Urine Blotches on the Skin Scrofula, or King's Evi Bowel Complaints Sore Throats Dropsy Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds Seconda w zanpton Tic-Dolo 45 "U cers." "Vaneral At ections Gout Headache Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve cause, &c., &c. Indigestion Liver Complaints

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo way's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London, also by nearly every respectable vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots, The smallest box of Pills contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of second contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of second contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of second contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of second contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of second contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of second contains four dezen.

Ointment one ounce. Full printed directions are atfixed to each box and it and can be had in any language, even in Turkish Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Printed and published by H. P. HENNINGSEN, for

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the proprietors, at the Office, Lawrence street, Beaufort, Victoria

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883,

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general news for the week.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may no rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the

office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication. Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to sublication.

ew subscribers are only charged from the time of Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Sale, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted fol o shillings and sixpence.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 2s. 6d. for each insertion. Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent in-

Business and double column advertisements, if ordere or extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale, in proportion to the number of insertions.

TONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in the Colonies 1862.

Capital, £1,500,000 fully subscribed. The undersigned having been appinted Agent for Beau fort, is prepared to receive Proposals for all descriptions of Insurance at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES. Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Agricultural Produce. P-emiums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over

The additions to Reserve Funds now amount to Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,997 was paid to Shareholders in Dividends, the balance being added to Reserve Fund. H. P. HENNINGSEN

WANTED KNOWN.

I'T having come to my knowledge that Subscribers to Daily Papers are charged Nine Pence (9d.) a week, for the benefit of the public I wish to inform them that the "Ballarat Star," "Age," and "Daily Telegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Beaufort at 6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per marker. H. P. HENNINGSEN.

GRATEFUL.-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA, BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a conjudicious use of such articles of diet articles stitution may be gradually built up until strong The W. and W. has less wear and tear. enough to resist every tendency to disease.
Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around
The W. and W. is better finished.
The W. and W. has been awarded as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." -See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets or tins labelled :-JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOM COPATHIC CHEMISTS, London. Also-EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

For Afternoen Use. H. P. HENNINGSEN.

BOOKSELLER.

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT.

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

T MPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT

Of the WEEKLY TIMES

TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. \mathbf{Or}

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS. In compliance with the wish of several of the

delegates to the Conference of the Farmers' Unions held in Melbourne, an important new feature has been added to The Weekly Times, namely, 'THE FARMERS' GAZETTE AND UNION

RECORD."

The increased size of the Weekiy Times will enable Parliamentary Proceedings, and all matters of interest

TO BE MORE FULLY REPORTED. The Weekly Times is now the Cheapest and Most Complete Weekly Newspaper PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD

At the Price. THE SPORTING DEPARTMENT Of the Weekly Times will continue to be Special Feature in the Paper.
In the Weekly Times will be found a Good Selection of Light Literature, comprising Ori-gual and Selected Tales, Sketches, Household

Hints, and the Ladies' Column. In addition to the above, The Weekly Times will contain the Latest and Fullest Cablegrams, Commercial, Shipping, and General News, thus supplying in a condensed form the WEEKLY NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

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Subscriptions per post 3s. 6d. per quarter, or 12s. per annum in advance.

OFFICE: S6 COLLINS ST. EAST, MELBOURNE

MOTICE.

It having come to my knowledge that certain unprincipled vendors of sewing machines have frequently substituted in place of the GENUINE "WERTHEIM"

Machines on a similar principle, but of a far inferior make, I beg to INFORM the PUBLIC

That EVERY GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING FACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK

Of the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a GNOME.

Representing the Dwarf of German Fable, in a sitting posture, with a mallet resting on his shoulder, and long flowing beard reaching to his feet. Besides this Trade Mark the NAME "WERTHEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE

of each Machine. As a Further SECURITY
To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every
GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE

SHIPPED to AUSTRALIA Has STAMPED on the SHUTTLE-SLIDE the NAME of the SOLE AGENT for Australasia,

HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE.

I herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies that the Wertheim "Gnome" Trade Mark, as well as the name "Wertheim," have been properly registered in Australia; and that any infringement upon the said registration will be at once proceeded against according to law.

Hugo Wertheim, 39 FLINDERS LANE EAST, MELBOURNE.

Sole Representative and Agent in Australia for the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company,

PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beaufort and District.

Machines from £4 10s. Easy Terms. Illustrated Catalogues.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the the respecting ask the photor note to be instea by the pull of our "Rival of former years."

The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov..rtocked with the importations of 1874. Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON" Sewing Machine Is far superior to the "Singer.

The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better. The W. and W. is much more durable. It will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair. The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer.

The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction. LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Instruction Given Gratis.

WATCHMAKER,

Sole Agent for Beaufort. All Sewing Machines delivered FREE of charge at Melbourne Prices. Discount allowed for Cash, or on easy terms.

Plain and Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the

'RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE, Lawrence-street, Beaufort, And "TRIBUNE" OFFICE, East Charlton.

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ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DE-LIVERY BOOKS, &c., Prepared on the shortest notice

THE ARGUS may be had daily, on the arrival of the mid-day Train, at the shop of Mr. H. P. HEN-NINGSEN, Agent, Beaufort. Price. Threeponce.

WARD & LIPMAN. Commission Megchants,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS. Advances made on Consignments.

Contracts for Railways and Public Works Solicited.

WASHING LIQUID.

MRS. GILLOCH begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that she is manufacturing a "Washing Liquid," which will be found to materially lessen the labor of Washing Clothes, besides giving the clothes a good color. Warranted not to injure any article, of whatever description or texture; it will also take out paint, and improve account article.

description or texture; it will also take out paint, and improve colored articles.

Directions for Use.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pint of the liquid, wetand soap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flamels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain for 15 or 29 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual. rinse as usual. Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

The "Riponshire Ad ocate," PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirloy, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipt a, and Carngham.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS,

POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS, SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS. MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c., PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

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(HAND AND TREADLE).

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Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1880-AND THE Only First Prize. Adelaide Exhibition, 1881.

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MELBOURNE. (Next to the Theatre Royal). Local Agents Wanted.

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Debilityeither special or general. To avoid disappointment, ask for Hocd's Phosphorus

Fills, and insist upon having them only. PRICE-2.6 and 5/-: FOX8/10/2016(6): E-C415/18/5/6/12/7/18/

A Certain Cure for Hard or Soft Corns. PRICE-2/6 a Bottle. mood & co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE

SANDER AND SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome. Dr. Cruikshank, Health officer for the City of Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation. pronchitis, diptheria, affections of the lungs, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia, etc., all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, dis-

orders of the bowels, diarrhoea, etc. PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the University of Greifswalde, Germany, reports astonishing cures of Diphtheria, Lung and Throat Diseases by inhaling the vapors of SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

Epitome of declaration made before M. Cohen, Esq., J.P., at Sandhurst, October, 1877 :- The son of Mr. Raabe was hurt with an axe on the knee. After nine weeks' medical treatment it was declared necessary by Dr. Macgillivray to amputate the injured limb. At that juncture the extract was applied, and the wound speedily cured without amoutation.

The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. Atkinson and Boyd, was cured just as speedily. Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, croup, bronchitis, diyhtheria, carache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad legs, wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle, H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the "Donald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald" 'Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser," and others.

The extract regulates the action of the kidneys cures dysentery and diarrhoea, and is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each bottle.

Sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per vial.

CAUTION. Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUCACYPTI Extraor with the common Eucalypti Oil, a esinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the healing vapors of our Extract, and positively njurious in most cases for which our preparation is highly recommended; therefore ask for SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT and see that you get it. The genuine article is made up in vials bearing our trade mark and signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signature and address-

Agent for Waterloo: J. Frusher. MAIN LEAD : J. M'LEOD.

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ADELAIDE AGENTS. FAULDING & Co., Wholesale Druggists. BRISBANE AGENTS.

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85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

ON SALE. GRAND CAMERON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO, "VICTORY" brand, at 3s. per lb., or 4d. per

> H. P. HENNINGSEN. Havelock Street, Beaufort.

TO STAND this Season at M'Millan's Farm, half way between Lake Goldsmith and Beaufort, and will travel the district, the Draught Stallion

YOUNG CHAMPION. YOUNG CHAMPION was bred by Mr. A. Robbie, of Bryntirien Stud Farm. He is a dark bay, black points, 6 years old, standing 17 hands high, and is a most promising young horse. He is by the celebrated Champion of England, which was imported by Mr. Derham, and purchased by Mr. Robbie at a cost of 115 guineas. When three years old he took first prize at Petersborough, open to all England. He took second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to all the world, and was considered to be, by competent judges, one of the best Cart Stallions in Europe. YOUNG CHAMPION'S grandsire was the celebrated horse England's Glory; gg sire that renowned horse Old England's Glory, which took first prize at Petersborough six years in succession, being open to all England, and he for many years stood open to show against any horse for a hundred guineas; ggg sire, Mr. Brown's noted horse England's Glory, which took first prize at Windsor, Manchester, and Liverpool in the same year: gggg sire, Mr. Southam's Major; ggggs sire, Mr. Purant's Old Honest Tom, etc., etc.

YOUNG CHAMPION'S dam was one of Mr. Robbie's prize narcs, Blossom, which was purchased by Messrs. Hepburn, Leonard, and Rowe, of Ballarat; grand dam, Black Daisy; her sire, Mr. Carbut's celebrated Britain.

TERMS:—£2 10s.: insured. £3. Every care talconders.

grand dam, Dack Daisy; ner sire, Mr. Carbut's celebrated Britain.

TERMS:—£2 10s.; insured, £3. Every care taken, but no responsibility. £1 down when served, the balance to be settled by promisory note due at the end of the season. Mares sold or exchanged to be paid for as stinted.

JOHN M'MILLAN, Beaufort.

VANQUISHER Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm, Middle Creek.

He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkcudbright when two years old, and the £50 prize given by Machers Society; and again the same prize in 1872. Champion is by Salmond's Champion, who gained eight first prizes at the Highland Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

Champion is brother to frince Charles and Victor.

VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson, Esq., Gillespie, Wigtonshire, out of Brisk, who, when two years old, took first prize at Ayr; at three years old the first prize at Kelso, also first prize at Dalbeattie: the first prize at the great Union Show at Dumfries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkeudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

DRESS DEPARTMENT

Kirkeudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

To show that VANQUISHER is not only a remarkably handsome horse, but—what is of far more importance to farmers and breeders—is the sire of the dam of a champion winner, the fact is mentioned that at the great International Exhibition at Kilburn in July, 1879, the first prize horse out of \$15 shown was Druid, whose dam (Tibbie) was got by Vanquisher.

With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which won the first prize for aged stallions, and also carried off the Champion Cup." The judges say—Stallions, four years old and upwards. The first and second horses were very superior animals; the first horse having more substance, and very deservedly obtaining the premium ticket, and afterwards easily won the cup. David Buchanan, Garsandden Mains, near Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, first prize, £50, and Champion Cup, value £25, for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James Milroy, Guldeneach Stranraer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbie, by Vanquisher \$90."

This splendid entire is now rising four years old, stands 18 hands 3 inches, is a heautiful derived have stands at the bards in the prize for a proper of the control of the control

This splendid entire is now rising four years old, stands 16 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bay, with a good flat bone, and silky hair in the right

Place.
YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as a yearling at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two-year-old.
YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dain was bred by

curred.

Any mares not proving in foal will be served next season for half price. Guarantee as per agreement. One mare in four allowed to bona fide owners.

THOMAS JESS, Proprietor.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION. LEO,

Will STAND This Season at Chepstowe. Terms: £6 6s. THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE.

SERANG. Terms: £5 5s. T. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

TS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London. Sanger and Sons, Oxford-street, London. And all the Loudon Wholesale Houses.

MELBOURNE AGENTS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melbourne: HEMMONS & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

SYDNEY AGENTS. ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. ED. Row & Co.

BERKLEY & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists. ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. NEW ZEALAND AGENTS.

MELBOURNE AGENTS

FOR THE BIPONSHIRE ADVOCAT. MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

OF THE WHOLESALE AND FAMILY

CASH TRADE, As introduced to the public of Ballarat by

CRAWFORD WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH

DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMAN. AITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET. The success of the new system of trade has

peen established beyond all doubt. It has exceeded the most sanguine exceptions ever ormed of it, and it has been the means of enabl ng the smallest purchaser to buy at as cheap a ate as the ordinary draper who has to purchase n the Molbourne wholesale market.

During the past year the establishment has been crowded with customers in all parts of the house from morning until evening, and this, too, previous to the stock being in the same grand condition as it is at present. This stock on hand now, and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement, from the largest and puncipal British manufacturers, renders the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Establishment one of the grandest emporiums in Australia for the sale of all kinds of soft goods. Having just completed the most satisfactory

STOCK-TAKING Ever had at any time since the establishment of this business in the City, and to make room for many large and extensive purchases, now landed from Europe, but in bond in Melbourne, many hundreds of lines will be thrown out for sale during the following month at less than half

their value.

Colored lustre dresses, 2s 11d for 12 yards, formerly 6s 9d Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, reduced from

Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 3s 11d, reduced

from 6s 9d. Faucy dresses, 12 yards, 5s 11d, reduced from 12s6dColored lustres, 12 yards, 7s 6d, reduced from 14s 6d

Colored Cashmeres, 12 yards, 1s 3d, reduced

from 1s 11d Summer serges, 8s 11d for 12 yards, reduced from 12s. A grand line of beiges, $10\frac{3}{4}$ d, cheap at 1s 6d. Decided reductions in taffetta cloths, princetta cloths, etc., etc. Also in colored silks, saturs, broches, moires, etc., etc., in all the leading colors; together with black, all at English cost tice. Black and colored sains, in all the new

cashmeres and merinoes, reduced to 1s 4d, would be wonderfully cheap at 2s.

makes, equally reduced. A grand line of black

COSTUME DEPARTMENT Chidren's print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print cos-William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.

TERMS, £2 10s. each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. Good paddocks, with plenty of water provided, for which 5s. extra will be charged. All sort of care will be taken, but no responsibility incurred.

Chidren's print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes, 2s 6d; ordinary retail price 18s 6d. Lace and lastre aprovided, for which 5s, extra will be charged. All the balance of the summer stock, very great reductions will be made in cheuille and cash-very 6 days. mere fichus; silk, saim, broche, and cashmere dolmans and maniles; ladies' silk and holland dustcoats. The whole of the above lines will be cleared out, quite irrespective of value, at very

IN FANCY GOODS

ow prices.

There are many wonderful bargains. Ladies fancy cotton parasols from 1s to 3s 11d; children's fancy cotton parasols, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d, all under the regular cost price; ladies' black satin parasols, 8s 11d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d, all specially reduced. Black satin broche, etc., in the new Japanese shapes, at English cost, specially reduced, and must be cleared, the balance of a large shipment of ladies' handbags, in leather, plash, seal, satin, etc., etc. A very large stock of sewed muslin edgings and insertions at less than Melbourne wholesale prices, 23d, 33d, 44d, and 6d. A superior lot of beautifully-worked hand-made edgings and insertions at 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The balance of a large shipment of ladies' linen handkerchiefs, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, and 5s 6d per dozen; worth, wholesale, double the money. Special bargains in ladies' new silk scarfs, musling the second of the start ties, squares, and collarettes, sash ribbons, black and colored broches, cotton and silk laces in black, white, cream, ficeile, Spanish, D'Alengon, odecte, russe, D'Aiguille, etc., etc.

Great bargains in ladies' striped hose, worth in each case double the amount, 41d, 6d, and 1s. Plain hose, all colors, grand value, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Ladies' white cotton hose, 33d, 6d, and 9d, lower than Melbourne wholesale prices. Lisle, thread hose, 1s per pair, cheap at 2s, Girls' plain and striped hose, formerly 1s 6d and 2s, all reduced to 6d per pair. All the the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England latest styles in cotton, thread, and silk, for evening wear, at reduced prices.

CARPETS AND FURNISHING. The stock in this department is the largest and best selected out of Melbourne, and even there it cannot be surpassed; but in price the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Wavehouse is cheaper by from 6d to 1s 3d per yard than that of any Melbourne house.

The largest selection of Brussels Carpets with borderings, and hearth-rugs to match, ever seen in one establishment in Ballarat; a grand stock of the ordinary best five frames, moresques. mosaics, and Arabesques. Tapestry Carpets-A magnificent stock from 1s 11d to 4s 3d per yard, with hearth-rugs to

Felt Carpets-A very large stock from Is and upwards to 3s 9d per yard, both light and dark patterus, large and smail. All Wool Dutch Carpets—Stair and passage widths, likewise, yard wide.

Napor Matches all whiths, and qualities from the lightest to the heaviest. Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

colony, from 63d to 2s per yard; straw mat-tings, door mats, indiarubber mats, skin mats,

PRICE SIXPENCE

etc., etc., in large variety. The finest and cheapest stock of Nottingham lace curtains in the colony, imported direct from the factory, from 1s 11d per pair and upwards. The greatest novelty of the age, Notingham lace bedquilts, a very pretty effect in a nicely-fur-

nished room. French jute curtains and holders, a late French novelty; strong, cheap, esthetic, and

French jute table-covers, to match the above, window poles, cornices, etc., etc.
The whole of the above goods are imported direct, and are sold retail at the lowest Melbourne wholesale price.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The extraordinary low prices are in this particular class of goods very clearly marked.
Good white calicoes, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 6d, per dozen.

Grey calicoes, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 3s 11d per Good useful flannel, 87d and 107d per yard. Special line in all wool flannel, 1s per yard;

worth 1s 6d.

Wide width brown twill sheetings, 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)d; 72-inch wide plain sheeting, 7\(\frac{7}{4}\)d, 10\(\frac{1}{4}\)d, and 1s; 72-inch white twill sheeting, from 1s per yard. The grandest value in linen goods in Australia. Special advantages given by one of the largest manufactories in Belfast, whose goods have a world-wide reputation for superiority and

Several cases of prints will be jobbed at 33d and 4^3_4 d per yard. Cotton shirtings, 33d, 43d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and 9d per yard.

Table oil baize, from 9d per yard. Previous to the arrival of the new blankets, the present stock will be cleared out at job

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE

The stock in this department is a most complete one. The goods are all made on the premises. They are cut, trimmed, and fluished quite equal to the ordered goods, and every figure can be fitted, from the most slim to the most corpulent, from the smallest to the

TAILORING

best finished, and the cheapest. The best value given of any house in the colony. Trousers made to order from 10s 6d.

In all its branches. The best stock of tweeds in

the colony to select from. The best cut, the

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET.

A. CRAWFORD,

HOPPER'S MILK PUNCH GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

VITÆ

Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotel Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Suake Valley

"For the Blood is the Life." CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE WORLD FAMED BEODEMINE

TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE." THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores **Cures Cancerous Ulcers** Cures Blood and Skin Diseases

Cures Glaudular Swellings Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGA OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs. C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows: -Sir, -We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his 27th February, 1875. I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for

I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both n Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your nedicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous

Salve, my legs are perfectly healed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you tike of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

CHAS. LUKER,

Late Sergt. R. Engineers. Witness-W. J. Sparrow. To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln. Sold in Bottles 2s 6d, each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each-sufficient to effect

permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing

cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE

VENDORS throughout the world. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, CUEMIST,

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 5s Cape barley, 3s 3d; wheat, 5s 2d to 5s 4d oats, 2s 11d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 10s; do., manger, L4 to L4 5s; potatoes, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s; straw, oaten, 40s; do., wheaten, Ll 5s; peas, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; bran, 1s 2d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s; flour, L10 15s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A fair amount of business has been transacted during the week in the produce market, and we have heard of several good-sized parcels of wheat changing hands at our quotations. On Thursday one lot of 40 bags was disposed of at 5s per bushel, bags returned, since when two or three smaller lots found buyers at the same figure. At the beginning of the week flour ran up to L12 per ton, and the present rate may be given at L11 12s 6d to L11 15s per ton. The deliveries of wheat at Horsham have been light, but last week's figures 4s 9d to 4s 10d per bushel have been maintained. Very little wheat is coming forward at Donald where 4s 10d is given. At St Arnaud the quotations are 4s 10 to 5s per bushel. Locally oats are a little easier, the ruling prices now being 2s 8d to 2s 9d per bushel Three or four large parcels were disposed of at the latter figure, but speculators do not care for business at the present price, their have arrived in large quantities from Warrnambool and are worth £4 per ton, a reduction of 10s per ton on last week's price. Hay has been well supplied and there is no alteration in the price. Fresh butter has not been pound, with potted at 1s, and eggs are a trifle firmer. Below we give the prices current :---

Wheat, 4s 11d to 5s, bags returned, 5s 1d bags in, per bushel; cats, 2s 8d to 2s 10d per bushel; pollard, 1s 3d per bushel; per bushel; peas, 3s 6d per bushel; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do.; flour £11 5s to L11 15s per ton; Warrnambool potatoes, L4 per ton; Ballarat do., L3 5s per ton; L3 5% per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 40s per ton; chaff, 4s 6d per cwt; orions, 6s per cwt; carrots, 4s per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s 3d per lb; butter 9d per dozen.-" Advertiser."

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

MESRS. GEORGE HAGUE AND Co. report: coarser sorts of crossbreds, which are almost neglected. Sheepskips .- The tone of the market is slightly easier for all excepting hides being most sought after. Tallow.—W have to report a very dull market.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A valley surpassing in reality of horrors the fabled region of the upas-tree has been is volcanic, and in one spot the emanations from the interior of the earth, are so deadly that the place is called the Valley of Death. As the traveller approaches it he is attacked by nausea and giddiness. He also notices a suffocating smell. As he advances these through the belt of fetid air which guards the valley, the visitor is able to examine with less risk the spectacle before him. A hard as rock. The hills which hem in this to summit with healthy trees and bushes. to the plain. In five seconds the animal fell dead before he reached the bottom. It is come to breathe. The neighbouring mountains are volcanic, but they neither emit; sulphrous odours, nor do they present any indication of recent eruptions.

which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prepeculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unbeing composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all is our hope, and we are inclined to believe a temporary appointment, and proceed to Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!-Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywere hat 1s. 13d. per bottle.

PAPERS.

Allen, A. Mr.; Adams, J.; Armstrong, Burridge, Thos.; Bull, Mrs.; Barnes, Wm. Doyle, J.; Dolhegay, Wm.; Dutton, Wm. Fallon, M.; Farguharson, Jno. George, M. J. Mrs. Johnson, Robt.; Jeffry, C. M'Rusket, P. Griffin, Miss. Smith, G. Mrs.

Tonkin, A. P.; Topp, Mr.; Topper, G. White, Margaret, Mrs. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, March 9th, 1883.

Pipoushire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883. GREAT difference of opinion appears to

have enforced for so long a time, and feels a fear that the Chief, to whom he has looked best offer being 2s 6d per bushel. Potatoes up to in a folly of blind adoration, is about to swallow constitutionalism in such a dose that the vaunted liberal ideas of days gone by will be so poisoned that they will be of no ef fect now and hereafter. The extreme Conso plentiful, and it now commands 1s 3d per servative or Constitutionalist on the other hand looks upon a conjunction with the Prophet of Liberalism as if the Constitutional leader were about to touch an unclean thing when he contemplated such a union, and sets bran, 1s 3d per bushel; Cape barley, to work to prophesy that the connection of 3s 6d per bushel; English barley, 3s 9d two such apparently irreconcileable elements two such apparently irreconcileable elements will bring dire misfortunes, and that if this union is brought about the last state of the House (i.e. the Assembly) will be worse than hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trussed), the first. These are the views promulgated by the extremists on either side, and it may be as well to reckon up what they are worth. In the minds of the more moderate men of (potted), Is per lb; hams, Is Id per lb; the Constitutional and Liberal side of politics. bacon, 10d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, it is acknowledged that the line of demarcation which separates them is now of an extremely slender character. Both are anxious that the business of the country should be proceeded with, and that practical legislation -Wool.-We offered a small catalogue to- should take up an abiding place in the counday, and made a full clearance of all but the sels of the nation. Both, we believe, desire peace, because the Liberal has learnt what the Constitutionalist know before, that it is imwell-grown merinos in good condition, for possible for the country to progress while a which there is a brisk shipping demand state of bitter party warfare reigns supreme, at prices fully up to late quotations. Hides. the public feeling is intensified by the utter-There is a steady demand at late rates—large, thick, good-conditioned, well-taken off ance of revolutionary threat and ill-considered for the Board of Advice for the School these colonies on behalf of the Irish National is the first bunyip, or anything of the sort, menace. Granting then that the two great parties in the State are agreed on such essential lines in the conduct of Mr. E. R. M. Scott, resigned. Full par- A meeting called by the Mayor of Sydney its business, it is not too much to hope that a strong coalition Government would Chamber, and the confidence of the people. And it is only in a combination of the two discovered in the island of Java. This island strong parties of the State that the people is intended to get up a trotting race on the can hope to see a stop put to that continual course to fill in the programme in place of the bickering, that ever present hunger and thirst after power and its comitant advantages. The utterances of the Melbourne "World" are worth quoting on this subject. also the booths and gates in connection with symptoms disappear, so that, after passing Our contemporary observes, the question is the Beaufort Athletic Club's Easter sports. not now who are to be the leaders of the victorious party? Nor, whether shall the recent traveller describes the valley as being Constitutionalists or the Radicals have the oval, about one mile in circumference, and first innings? Nor, whether shall this from 30ft. to 40ft. below the level of the party, or that, be able to carry on in the face at 4.45. p.m. for money orders and resurrounding land. The floor of the valley is flat, dry, without any vegetation; and be the cry of the new Cabinet? All these and transmission and Rrindis must be so endowed. scattered all over it are the skeletons of men, tigers, wild boars, birds, and stags lying the like enquiries are but the mechanical among large blocks of stone. No steam or utterances of empty minds. Intelligence smoke is to be seen, nor is any crevice ap- disdains them; common sense rejects them parent in the earth, which appears to be as with scorn. We are quite sure that they Valley of Desolation are clothed from base are not the questions which are at this moment stirring in the minds of the real The traveller whom we have already quoted leaders in our political world. Petty condescended the side of one hill with the aid of siderations of factious Cabinet tinkering have see his rude boy in the gallery pelting the a bamooo stick, to about 18ft. from the utterly been swept away before the force of hearers in the pews below with horse chestevents. The actual business before Parliaon its side motionless, although it continued ment—the practical interests of the country to breathe for eighteen minutes. Another —the work to be done—is of far too serious I'll keep 'em awake." dog died in ten minutes; a fowl only resisted magnitude and importance to be dealt with the deadly air a minute and a half, and was in the spirit of factious tinkering. The task believed that the human skeletons are those in hand requires trained ability, large ex- expense about a small donkey which he sent of malefactors who have sought refuge here, perience, resolute energy, and a truly up to his country seat for the use of his childignorant of the fatal influence of the air they patriotic purpose, in order to its accomplishment. It demands, in a word, statesmanship, not political peddling." In these few mal lifted up his voice and brayed dolefully. words, the truth of which no one could "Poor thing!" excluimed the sympathetic impugn, it is clearly and forcibly pointed out child; but, suddenly brightening up, she that the old party animosities should be A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, begin do not party animosities should then it won't feel so lonesome." begin de novo and with a clean sheet. It is feasible then to suppose that a coalition of mittees on Wednesday. A supply has to be ents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth as parties would tend to bring about this result, obtained, the necessity for the appointment and that a Government composed of some of of a chairman arose, and Mr. J. G. Francis pleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," the best men should be able to conduct the countr's business without that "factions of Mr. M'Intyre seconded the motion. Mr. county's business without that "factious Richardson, Mr. Patterson and other memtinkering" referred to by the "World." Such bers contended that the House ought to make

fort to-day (Saturday).

that it will not be misplaced.

appeared for the defendant, and Mr. T. Mann upon the names being placed on record.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS | for the plaintiff. Since the proceedings were initiated the defendant Hutton had died, and infirmities. Berfore the discovery of these editor of the South Australian "Register," Mr. Mann applied to have the name of Mary remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, etc., Mr. Fisher, J.P., in the course of his re-Hutton, the executrix in the deceased's estate, were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, marks, said that when he in years gone by entered as defendant. Mr. Kelly consented to the treatment pursued tended to destroy the was a member of the "Register" staff, he had this, and as probate had not yet been granted strength it was incompetent to persevere, and known nine libel actions and a bailiff in the to the will of the late Alexander Hutton, the to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate office all at the same time, which was a very case was postponed till the next sitting of to remove. Holloway's Pills ower the most different state of affairs from that which now the court. The Court, at its rising, adjourned wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh prevailed. sine die. The Court of Mines was opened, or skin, without debarring the patient from but as there was no business, it was also fresh air and exercise, and thus the constituadjourned sine die.

Mr. W. Lewis, of Stoneleigh, has laid poison on his run, as of late he has been troubled by dogs killing his sheep. On Friday, 2nd instant, the boundary rider saw two dogs kill two sheep at the bottom of Long Gully, but they got away before he could come up with them. On Sunday last he found that twenty sheep had been killed, and on looking for the dogs he found them both asleep, after having feasted to repletion on their victions. The man, of course, at once destroyed the animals.

For the first time since its foundation the at the annual Fire Brigades Demonstration. The principal reason for this is the fact that the Easter holidays are so near, and the maexist over the proposed coalition between Mr. Service and Mr. Berry. The extreme Liberal sees in the contemplated union a wholesale again at Easter.

desertion of the principles which Mr Berry At a meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade has been credited with, and is supposed to on Monday evening last a rough balance sheet in connection with the Christmas demonstration was read, which showed the net profits to be about £90. After paving off all inbilities, and advancing the sum of £10 to the fife and drum band fund, the brigade has by other people's mistakes, misfortunes and balance of about £48 to their credit.

The following are the reported yields of the claims at Waterloo for the week :-New Victoria, 120oz.; Hobart Pasha, 90oz.; Waterloo. 60cz.; Royal Saxon, 85cz. The New Discovery yield is expected to be over 90oz.

Mr. Johnson, the ranger for the Mount Cole State Forest, is paying particular attention at present to the destruction of young wattles by the bark strippers. He has confiscated a lot of bark stripped from trees under the regulation size of one inch in diameter. Stripping such wattles as these is a serious offence, as it means killing the young | ing his leisure time, and up to last Friday week ree, while the bark obtained is a more

On Tuesday night last the engine attached to the 9.30 up train from Stawell to Ballarat broke down between Middle Creek and Buangor. The mail train, which usually leaves here at midnight, was detained till after 4 clock on Wednesday morning. The disabled train was brought on to Beaufort after some trouble, and left for Ballarat with only one cylinder working at 5 a.m.

We have received a letter from Mr. P. M. O'Connell in reply to "Splitter," but it came o hand too late for insertion in this issue.

We have received a copy of the March number of the "Sketcher." It contains a number of excellent engravings of more than ordinary interest, while the reading matter Mr. Henningsen is the local agent, from them is still less, if possible an excuse. whom copies may be obtained.

District of the North Riding, Shire of Ripon, has received instructions to proceed to the ticulars will be published in due course.

number of entries are fairly satisfactory. It Hack Race, which will be a walkover for Mr. Gemmell's Contractor. The booths in connection with the races will be sold by auction this evening, at the Golden Age Hotel, as

The English mails will be despatched from Melbourne on Thursday next, 15th March. The mails will close at the Beaufort Post Office on Wednesday, 14th inst., for ordinary letters and newspapers at 5 p.m., and ransmission via Brindisi must be so endorsed and must bear the full rates of postage, viz.: letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be charged 6d.; every additional half an ounce or portion thereof, 6d.; newspapers, ld. each; packet not exceeding an ounce. 1d.; two ounce, 2d.; four ounce, 4d.

A preacher, raising his eyes from his desk in the midst of his sermon, was paralysed to nuts. But while the good man was preparing a frown of reproof, the young hopeful cried out, "You tend to your preaching, daddy,

The "Avoca Mail" has the following :- A gentleman tells a delightful story at his own ren. One of his little daughters, going out with her nuise to admire the animal in its paddock, was sorely distressed when the aniturned to her nurse and said :- "Oh, I am so

The Assembly elected its chairman of Comelect a chairman on a motion of which notice should be given, but the Speaker ruled that

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Outward | During the recent dinner to Mr. Finlayson tional vigor is husbanded while the most cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitulcerations.

pocket to ruin a temperance society.

A scamp who concealed himself in ambush Beaufort Fire Brigade will not be represented at the Oroura River, near Awahuri, while a number of Maori girls were bathing, had a very rough time of it when they discovered him. They surrounded him dragged him to ority of the brigadeers cannot afford to go to the river, beat him with sticks, and, but for the expense of visiting Sandhurst and spend the timely arrival on the scene of a policeman, the probability is that the dusty maidens would have pitched him into the

> "Gambling" says the Rev. Chas. Strong begets a frivolous restless spirit, it spoils a man for sober work, and tempts him to become a mere bloodsucker-a parasite, living and luck, not by his own honest, productive labor or outlay of capitalised labor. It leads the young, and even the old, into temptation; temptation to shake their honestly-earned. and perhaps hard-earned, money on the cast of a dice; to rob their families, to rob their masters; temptation often to frequent low society."

> Samuel Kintzer, of Cairo township, Chester county, Pa, last June imposed upon his sou, Samuel Jr. for swimming on Sunday the task of copying with pen and ink the entire Old Testament. The lad was kept at his task durhad got as far as the 37th Psalm, when he concluded to give it up, ran away from home, and has not since been heard from.

Mary Pickett was (says an exchange) prosecuted last week before the Richmond Petty sesssions for having cruelly ill-treated a cat. This estimable lady put a cat into a hot oven, where it remained until its color was changed, and its back and head were burnt. She pleaded that she had been drinking heavily, and merely put the cat in the oven to relieve its sufferings from previous ill-treatment. On this the bench discharged her. If a woman when drunk takes it into her head that a hot oven is a sort of a hospi- placed by the tints of peaches and lillies. tal for suffering cats, she must accept the consequences. Drunkenness, in such a case, ordinary interest, while the reading matter is no sort of plea, whilst the mere assertion of belief that baking cats is a kinduess to

League has already produced its natural that has been seen in the vicinity of the results in the ebullition of excited feeling election of a member of the Board in place of which was manifested last night in Sydney. was held at the Protestant Hall to protest The entries for the races to be held by the against the Redmond mission, Sir Henry command the respect of the Legislative Beaufort Jockey Club on the 19th instant Parkes being the chief speaker. A large will be found in another column. With the crowd assembled, and it soon appeared there exception of the Selling Hack Race the was a body of men in the hall who were determined to do everything in their power to prevent the speakers from being heard. A number of the audience resented these pro- 6s Sd." ceedings, and a free fight took place, in the course of which forms and chairs were smashed to pieces and the police had the greatest difficulty in quelling the disturbance. An attempt was made to assault Sir Heary Parkes as he left the hall in a cab, but it was frustrated. Altogether, the meeting was one of the most disorderly ever held in Sydney. —"Argus."

The eldest son of the "Claimant," acting on his father's hint, has made an appeal to the Home Secretary to grant the convict his early discharge. He bases the application chiefly on the fact that he and his two sisters need a father's procection and advice. Sir William Harcourt, as might have been anticipated, replied that he was unable to liscover any sufficient ground to justity him, consistently with his public duty, in advising Her Majesty to interferelin the matter. Some surprise has been occasioned by the reply being addressed to Mr. R. C. D. Tichborne, when the Crown contention is that the Claimant is either Thomas Castro or Arthur Orton.

Another proof of the efficiency of oilin calming the troubled waters is furnished (says the Launceston Examiner," March 2) by Captain G. Weber, of the ketch De Witt, which recently left Launceston for Trial Harbor heavily laden with machinery. Captain Weber writes to a friend in town:-"On Sunday morning, the 18th February, we were off Mount Heemskirk, but there being a heavy sea running they hoisted a signal to stand off, so we had to run for Macquarie Harbor, and before entering we experienced one of the heaviest squalls I have ever been caught in. But the little craft stood it like true little sea boat that she is, though she had only 9in. of a side. We got in all right, though there was a fearful break on the bar. We had to use oil to deaden the sea, this plan proving a most successful remedy for breakers.'

A Castlemaine doctor sent in a certificate of death the other day to the registrar, and accidentally signed his name in the space for "cause of death." The registrar says he wishes the profession would be as accurate generally.

There are few conoisseurs whose judgment is valuable in the taste and selection of following are the scores for the day's play: the more regular course was to proceed at liquors. Singular to say, reliable wine-bibbers M'Donnell, 6, Blackham, 1; Bonner, 54; Mr W. H. Uren, M.L.A., thanks the once. Mr. Nimmo then submitted the name are scarce, in so far as their knowledge of Scott, 29; Horan, 37; Midwinter, 57 (not cessful as Trompf, bowled very well, and electors for returning him by an advertise- of Mr. Dow. After a short but lively dis- quality is concerned. A counterfeit article out); Palmer, 2; Turner 18; Boyle (not batted freely for 23 in the second innings. ment which appears in another column. We cussion, a division was taken, and Mr. may be so artificially doctored as to have the out), 2; sundries, 7; total for seven wickets, The fielding of the Beaufort team all round understand that Mr. Uren will visit Beau- Cooper was elected by a majority of 41 to smack, the flavor, the delicacy of the best 213. 27. The "discontented liberals" crossed vintages and brands, and yet the judges pro-His Honor Judge Trench presided at the over, and, almost to a man, voted with the nounce on it, without being able to detect day. Mr. Deakin retains charge of Water the Buangor play is the fielding, and were it His Honor Judge Trench presided at the over, and, amount of a man, the the imposition. The few choice spirits, who Supply, as well as Public Works, and Mr. not for mistakes and let-offs at the wickets With one exception, all the cases in the list member for Creswick. The Noes, when constitute what we may call the medical jury Levien takes Agriculture as well as Mines, and in the field I believe Buauger would had been settled. The case were one which they saw themselves defeated, called out "no of the country, however, were right in their Mr. Kerferd will be sworn in as Attorney- have won. Messrs Drummond and Johnson had been adjourned from last Court, Henry division"; but Mr. Bent left the Ayes, scated vordict about Wolfe's Schnapps, and Time, General next week. Sheward v. Alexander Hutton. Mr. Kelly himself with Mr. Dow's friends and insisted the greatest and highest tribunal, confirms

Thursday's "Telegraph" gays :- In connection with the prophecy of Dr. Wiggins, an American astronomer that a great storm malignant ulcers, abscesses, are in process of will sweep over the waters of the earth early next month. Mr. Ellery, the Government astronomer has supplied the following inting it to fall into that poor and watery state formation:—The question is, is this predicso fatal to many laboring under chronic tion based upon any condition of things obtaining at that time likely to produce Solidified beer is the latest thing. It is atmospheric disturbance? We find that from ager concentrated the way they do it to milk, the 9th to the 11th of March that a new so that the amount you can hold on the point moon occurs while she is near the equator. of a knife will make you drunk clean through. and, at the same time, she is at one of her A man can carry enough of it in his vest closest perigees, which is, moreover, the nearest perigee to the equinox. Such an occurrence is often assumed by weather prophets to portend great atmospheric dis turbances, high tides, etc., and it will be re membered that the well-known "Saxby's" predictions of some years ago were based upon similar circumstances. Such conditions frequently occur without any remarkable disturbances, and will be very similar, with a still closer perigee, on 7th April next. We generally look for disturbed weather in March, more especially towards the equinox, and the seasonal changes usually set in during that month, but I see no scientific grounds for supposing or anticipating the great disturbance predicted by Dr Wiggins, nor do I admit it possible to predict storms, etc., except for a day or two in advance. It is quite safe, however, to predict, from experience, storms of ordinary character some ime during the month of March, especially in the more northern and southern regions. am of opinion, therefore, that this prediction is simply a guess, based upon the conditions eferred to, not worthy of serious considera-

The presiding judge, during the hearing of slander case at the Bairnsdale County Court on Monday (says the "Advertiser" lwelt strongly on the disgraceful state of the aw as existing, as a female could not recover damages for slander unless special damages were proved. He said it was desirable that the law should be amended, as it was unjust that a man could slander a woman, and not suffer in pocket unless special damages were

An English Society paper writes :- Whatever the external application of hot water may effect, girls desirous of having a good complexion would do well to apply it to their faces. They should either dip their faces into a basin of very hot water, or apply the water with a sponge. At first the are like lobsters, but in a few moments this is re-

A mob of Chiltern boys while fishing at the Murray recently observed what some of them thought to to be a bunyip. They said that it somewhat resembled a pig, and before they could get their guns loaded it had jumped The mission of the Messrs. Redmond to into a lagoon. This, the "Standard believes,

> A geutleman while bathing at sea, saw his awyer rise up at his side, after a long dive. After exchanging salutious, says he : "By the way how about Gunter? Have you taken a warrant out against him?" "He is in gool," replied the lawyer, and dived again. The gentleman thought no more of it, but on getting his account he found : "To consultation at sea anent the incarceration of Gunter,

The "Sydney Daily Telegraph" thus deals with a correspondent :- We have received a couple of peaches from Treseder and Eardeit, upon the merits of which our opinion is requested. We must say we admire the smariuess which aims at getting a good advertisement for a pennyworth of peaches, out is is thrown away in this case. Now, bad t been a case of peaches, then we mighe have been able to form an opinion of their quality.

BEAUFORT JOCKEY CLUB.

The following nominations have been received for the races which take place on Monday, 19th

MAIDEN PLATE, OF 10 SOVS. MATDEN PLATE, OF 10 SOVS.
Mr T. R. Oddie's b m Alice
Messrs M'Queen Bros' ch g The Argus
Mr J. Lavery's ch f Lady Odd Trick
Mr Smith's b f Milkmaid Mr L. Berryman's b m Alma Mr J. Clifford's b g Lion Mr John Stuart's b g Yanko Mr R. Gemnell's gr g Contractor HURDLE RACE, OF 10 SOVS. Mr T. Beggs's b g Dick
Mr C. W. Wilson's b m Cerise
Mr L. Berryman's b g Quicksilver
Mr W. M'Indoe's gr g Duffer
Mr M. Costello's b m Fancy Goods
Mr W. Left's be a Westing Mr W. Loft's br g Warrior.

BEAUFORT HANDICAP, OF 30 SOVS.

Mr T. R. Oddie's b g No Name

Mr T. R. Oddie's b m Alice

Mr C. W. Wilson's b m Cerise Mr C. W. Wilson's D in Cerise
Mr E. Butler's b g Kingston
Mr J. Ford's b in Little Nell (late Kate)
Mr W. H. Welsh's ch g Mawallok
Mr W. H. Welsh's bl g First Light SELLING HUBBLE RACE, of 6 sovs.
Mr T. R. Oddie's bg No Name
Mr F. Stuart's br g Dodger
Mr G. Yaensch's br g Aaron
Mr L. Berryman's bg Quicksilver
Mr John Stuart's br g Fraud SELLING HACK RACE, OF 5 SOVS Mr R. Gommell's g g Contractor

TLAEST NEWS.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) MELBOURNE, Friday Evening. The cricket match, Victoria v. All England, was commenced to-day on the Melbourne and Beaufort won by 9 wickets. The chief cricket ground. The weather was cool. The Victorians went first to the wickets. The

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

The following are the handicaps for the principal events to be competed for on Easter

BEAUFORT HANDICAP, 100 YARDS. W. B. Freeman, Fitzroy, scratch F. H. Oliver, Nhill, 22yds. T. H. Ourstan, Ballarat, 3½yds.
T. H. Dunstan, Ballarat, 3½yds.
Abraham Tredrea, Hamilton, 3½yds.
"J. T. Black," Streatham, 4yds.
S. Hughes, Dimboola, 4½yds.
"W. G. Black," Streatham, 5yds.
J. Weber, Leich Road, 6yds. W. G. Black, Streatham, syds J. Weber, Leigh Road, 6yds. "Brown," Beaufort, 6yds. R. J. Shields, Streatham, 64yds. J. H. Mackwood, Nhill, 7yds. Charles Lyons, Murtoa, 7yds. R. Stokeld, Ballarat, 7yds. D. J. Ham, Ballarat, 7yds. W. Bennet, Ballarat, 7yds. B. Murphy, Kewell West, Syds.
W. Murphy, Kewell North, Syds.
Joseph Mulcare, Elmore, Syds.
C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, Syds.
W. Neville, Gordon, Syds. "J. Warner," Yalla-y-poora, Syds.
"C. F. Maloney," Gordon, 8½yds.
"John O'Connor," Gordon, 8½yds. W. Sheppard, Ararat, Slyds. D. Packham, Trawalla, 9yds. Richard Tredrea, Hamilton, 9yds. J. D. Dunstan, Ballarat, 9yds. Thomas Jones, Buangor, 9yds. "Maiden," Beaufort, 9yds. BEAUFORT CUP, 200 YARDS. W. B. Freeman, Fitzroy, scratch. F. H. Oliver, Nhill, 5yds. T. H. Dunstan, Ballarat, 7yds. Abraham Tredrea, Hamilton, Syds. S. Hughes, Dimboola, 9yds. "W. G. Black," Streatham, 19yds. "J. T. Black," Streatham, 10yds. R. J. Shields, Streatham, 13yds. W. Bennett, Ballarat, 13yds. D. J. Ham, Ballarat, 13yds. R. Stokeld, Ballarat, 13yds. J. H. Mackwood, Nhill, 13yda. Chas Lyons, Murtoa, 13yds. J. C. Nicholls, Dimboola, 13yds. W. Murphy, Kewell North, 14yds. Joseph Mulcare, Elmore, 14yds. "J. Warner," Yalla-y-poora, 15yds. C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, 15yds. "C. F. Maloney," Gordon, 15 yds. W. Sheppard, Ararat, 15yds. "W. Grant," Ballarat, 15yds. J. D. Dunstan, Ballarat, luyds D. Packham, Trawalla, 16yds. W. Deacon, Gordon, 17yds. Thomas Jones, Buangor, 1Syds. "Maiden," Beaufort, 18yds.
J. W. O'Shea, Trawalla, 20yds. J. W. O'Shea, Trawalla, 20yds.
FIERY CREEK PLATE, 440 YARDS,
W. B. Freeman, scratch
F. H. Oliver, Nhill, 12yds
T. H. Danstan, Ballarat, 14yds
Abrahata Tredrea, Hamilton, 15yds
S. Hughes, Dinaboola, 16yds
"J. T. Black, St. eatham, 17yds
"Brown," Beaufort, 18yds
Charles Lyons, Markoa, 22yds
C. J. Nicholts, Dimboola, 24yds
Joseph Mulcare, Ehmore, 26yds
C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, 26yds
W. Bennet, Ballarat, 20yds
"J. Warner," Yalla-y-poora, 28yds
W. Sheppard, Arant, 28yds

W. Sheppard, Aranti, 28yds W. Deccon, Gordon, 30yds W. Deccon, Gordon, 30yds Richard Tredrea, Hamilton, 30yds W. A. Day, Haddon, 30yds James Wills, Beaufort, Styds James Wills, Heanfort, 35/yds.

HURDLE PAGE, 300 YARDS.

S. Hughes, Dimboola, scratch
J. H. Mackwood, Nhill, 10yds

"J. T. Black," Streatham, 12yds

"W. G. Black," Streatham, 14yds

R. J. Shields, Streatham, 16yds

"W. Grant," Eallanat, 10yds

C. W. Harricon, Ballanat, 10yds

C. W. Harrison, Bailarat, 18yds
C. J. Nicholls, Dimboola, 18yds
C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, 20yds
"John O'Connor," Gordon, 20yds
D. Packham, Trawalla, 22yds
W. Milne, Furnanbeen, 25yds

MEMBERS, 1866, 200, va. MEMBERS' RACE, 200 YARDS. R. Paterson, scratch R. Sinclair, 7yds W. King, A. Andrews, 1dyds J. B. Humphreys, 10yds C. W. Tompkins, 12yds

G. Loft, Hyds J. M.D. Murray, 18yds H. S.nari, 20yds G. H. Coagle, 22yds J. M'KEICH, Handicapper. DICYCLE TACE, I AND 3 MILES. 1 mile . A. D. Sinclaic ser. J. M.D. Min my James MrKeieri 80yds 85yds 85yds 95yds

J. E. Lou

. Thomas

G. Loit P. Broadbent. ... 200 vds 600 vds_ 750 yds. A. Andrews Handicappers. JOHN B. HUMPHREYS

Those names which are quoted are assumed.

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175yds

ser. 130yds.

500yds.

BUANGOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT). A very pleasant game of cricket was played bore ou Saturday last, between a Buaugor eleven and the Beaufort Central Caleket Club. There is no regularly formed Club in Buanger, and the eleven who played for us were a scratch team, the majority of whom bad little or no practice this season. The Beaufort eleven was comprised principally of youths, but they are very smart youths, just the sort of stuff of which cricketers are made. A fair wicket having been prepared for the match, Buangor, winning the toss, elected to bat first, Beaufort entrusting the bowling to W. Trompf and D. Drummond. The first wicket fell for 4 runs, and then a procession followed; five batsmen going to the wicke's and coming out without adding a run. W. Trompf had been busy. T. and G. Miles now got together, and made a stand, T. Miles making 13 runs before succumbing to the irresistible Trompf. The innings closed for 28. W. Trounf took 7 wickets for 9 runs. Beaufort commenced their first innings confideat of topping the small score of their opponents, but fate and T. Miles were against them, and the last wicket fell for 23, Audas, with 5, being top scorer. This result was mainly due to the bowling of T. Miles. After an adjournment for refreshment Buangor went in for their second innings, and totted up 47, G. Miles, 15, being top scorer, and leaving Beaufort 52 to get to win. Buangor thought this quite good enough, but alas for their hopes. The two first batsmen, W. Trompf and D. Drummond, collared the bowling, and made 50 before Drummond was stumped. The remaining runs required to win were made without the loss of a wicket, credit on the Beaufort side must be given to W. Trompf, who bowled splendidly throughout, and made 29 not out in the second innings. D. Drummond, though not so sucwas capital. For Buangor T. and G. Miles Ministers took charge in Parliament to- showed the best play. The weakest point in were competent and impartial umpires. I The writs for fresh elections will be issued regret to say that Mr. Johnson, while standing umpire at the batsman's wicket, received

Doetry.

THE GREAT DEEP.

DT DANIEL AUSTIN HOLMES.

Summers four had fallen lightly On the head of her we teach,
As we stood and heard the murmurs
Of the waves, thrown on the beach From the face I watched beside me, Every trace of laughter fled, Gravely looking up said, "Papa,

Don't the waters go to bed?"

"Yes, my precious," low I whispered And the rose-bud mouth I kissed; You, my darling child, have noticed That which older ones have missed Christ, Himself, kneels down beside them, Soothing troubles that have been; Softly falls the mist around them, And God's angels tuck them in."

Movelist.

HARRY BLOOMFIELD:

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN SOUATTER.

BY ANGUS M'LEAN.

CHAPTER XII. ELLEN ARNOLD.

On arriving in town I found the usual con-

gregation of squatters located at the Royal Hotel, and the same drinking and spreeing going on, but I had more prudence this year, and kept sober and reserved. I at once made all arrangements with regard to the disposal of my clip and providing supplies for the ensuing scason. Whelan had arrived in town a day before the races; but a circumstance well nigh deprived me of the opportunity of accompanying him to the course. This was no less than the issue of a warrant against me for resisting the police during the previous year's meeting, wounding one of them in the arm with my loaded whip, and escaping from their custody. The Clerk of the Court informed me of the charges hanging over my head like the sword of Damocles and assured me that the law would be put in force as sure as I made my appearance upon the racing-field. What was to be done? The main object of my visit at this time of year was denied me at the last moment. I took Whelan into my confidence, and the only ex-I should disguise myself in a lady's riding-habit, and accompany my friend to the course on hoeseback. I had succeeded so well in my representation of a Governor as to inspire my companion with a hope that I would be successful in another character. Next morning Whelan procured the neces-

sary habiliments, among which was included thick black veil. A suitable horse was hired; but as a lady's saddle could not be procured without purchasing one—a plan fixed enquiringly on my face.

which would have proved rather expensive—
a gentleman's saddle was substituted, with bush in those days. Thus disguised to our satisfaction we arrived in due form at the racecourse, and enjoyed the proceedings for some time, holding aloof from the central positions for fear of detection. By degrees we ventured to mix more among the spectators, but I noticed several times the ferret eyes of old Julian Bright, the chief constable, turned upon me, and I imagined occasionally that his gaze penetrated through my

At last, as Whelan was in the midst of an argument with some persons near on the quality of certain of the horses which were to contest the next race, and myself listening more attentively than usual to what was said. a puff of wind blew the veil to one side, and, as misfortune would have it, before I could get it back Julian had discovered me. I was startled by a tap on the shoulder, and on turning round beheld the dreaded red countenance of the minion of the law.

"Mr. Bloomfield, you are the very gentleman I was looking for. You are wanted," were the words with which I was saluted; b before he could utter another sentence I had turned my horse and was off as fast as he could carry me, with the old fellow in hot pursuit, puffing and blowing like a por-

I shall never forget the cheers and laughter which at that moment pierced the air, coming from the multitude on the course as they beheld the amusing chase.

"Go it, Susan! stick to her, Julian!" and other like expressions rang through the air. I was very much discommoded by the habit and the style in which I was riding, and, without consulting the feelings of the public, I accordingly took the drapery unceremoniously under my arm, and, throwing my dis engaged leg over the nag's back, made off at a much improved pace. This called forth another round of boisterous cheering from those who witnessed the chase.

It was well for me that I performed the last act, otherwise I should certainly have been caught, for my pursuer, who was riding a tall bay horse with white legs and face, pushed me hard. I made straight across the course, when I observed that I was following the same route as I had steered the year be fore, when the troopers were in pursuit of me. On that occasion I had ridden a horse which was able to clear the fence, but now I had only a strange animal, whose qualities I was totally ignorant of. However, there was no room for consideration. I must either attempt the fence or surrender myself a prisoner, and so lifting my nag as well as possible, and inflicting a sharp stroke with my whip on his flank as we came up to the timber. I made him clear the obstacle swimmingly. On turning round I beheld old Julian on the other side, his face scarlet with exertion, and gnashing his vicious-looking teeth. He threateningly shook his fist to wards me as he exclaimed-

"Ah, my fine young buck, we'll nab you I took little notice, but with much satisfaction at this second escape I cantered back

The Police Clerk whom I have alluded to more than once called upon me that evening and strongly advised me to surrender myself, as otherwise the affair might be serious 'What! and get into gaol!" I exclaimed

"Well I think, Bloomfield, that I can put you up to a plan of avoiding such a disagree-

"If you do so I shall be your debtor all my life; but what is your plan, and I shall follow it to the letter? "It is simply to tip the old Major and

"You don't mean to say that they are capable of taking a bribe?"

"Not exactly money, but there are other ways of doing these things at times; for instance, if you were to send each of them a horse, stating that you had a lot of the same kind on your station, and hoping they would accept the present."

"You are a brick, old fellow," I replied en-thusiastically. "I shall follow your advice

According to my decision, I purchased two screws at a horse bazaar, and sent one of them to Julian Bright with the following note:-"The lady whom you chased yesterday presents her compliments and the accompanying started on our journey—Mr. Arnold, in the squatter had to undergo at the time of which and, which she trusts you will kindly accept."

panied with a politer note, and on the next norning I presented my body in due form at an I Julian, and the knowing smile which my

"Where are your witnesses, Mr. Bright, in support of this warrant?" asked the Major n a hard business-like tone. "Please, your Worship, I am sorry to say

that the trooper, on whose information the warrant was issued, is away up the country, and will not be back for some time." The presiding Magistrate looked round the room as if searching for his decision, then said-"The short and long of it is, that there

is no case. It is needless therefore to keep this gentleman in custody on so frivolous a charge. Dismissed." And to my great satisaction I was at once liberated. That same evening I found that my neighbor—old Mr. Arnold—was in town, and stay-ing at the Prince of Wales Hotel. He came

to me in great glee with the pleasing intelli-gence that his young niece (now an orphan) had arrived from England with the intention of living on his station. To have a young lady come to our neighborhood was a startling circumstance. Ladies' society was then a very rare pleasure in the bush. The old had a door opening from without, where we sentleman was in ecstasies, and invited me sometimes made "shakedowns" for extra gentleman was in ecstasies, and invited me at once to visit his hotel for the purpose of introducing me to the fair lady in question. I declined the honor for that day, but told' him at the same time that I would avail my self of the invitation for next evening. The excuse for this delay was that I wished to "rig" myself out, and make my person as presentable as possible to a young lady so lately from the land of fashion. I accordingly laid out a goodly sum in adorning my rather passable person, and on surveying myself in

tages of person I now sported a beard and I went to the Prince of Wales forthwith, where I was introduced to the newly-arrived peauty. Ellen Arnold truly deserved that title for a more lovely-looking creature could not easily have been found. We were soon on the best of terms, and I was soon astonished to find that my name was not unfamiliar to

the mirror next evening my vanity was rather gratified, as, in addition to the other advan-

"I am very happy to meet you, Mr. Bloom-field," she said sweetly, "for I often heard your name mentioned at home." "Indeed, Miss Arnold! I am surprised you

should have heard of me, for I never left my old country, from which you do not hail, until I came to Australia." "But I know some people from your part though, and one in particular, who seemed to

take some interest in your welfare." "I am at a loss to comprehend who could trouble himself by taking any interest in me, as I was young when I left home, and knew

few people."
"Did you know a young lady named Edith
Mowbray?" she said, with her large eyes If the lovely and never-forgotten person bearing that name had entered the room at both stirrups turned to one side, after the that moment I could not have manifested that both were plainly visible in my counte

"Did you really know Edith, Miss Arnold?" I asked in confusion. "Of course I did." she replied, rather bitterly, I thought; and the idea gave rise to the first unfavourable opinion I had of my beautiful companion. Perceiving the effect of her careless remark, she added more gaily-"You must understand, Mr. Bloomfield

that the Mowbrays' cousins lived near us in Wales, where Edith was visiting for some time, and hence our acquaintance. "And did the Maxwells live near you then ?''

"They were our nearest neighbours." " And what sort of people were they?" "Very nice plain people, and not so prouas the Mowbrays."

"But Edith was not very proud?" I re narked warmly. "Not very; but she had a good deal in her composition," Miss Arnold remarked, with

"Well I never thought so," I added feelingly.
"You might not see all her failings," she

replied in her former key, and, changing her one instantly, added-"I dare say she is married by this time." "Married?" I exclaimed aghast, for the ews startled me. "And to whom?"

"To a friend of the family, and another eighbour of ours—a Mr. Stanley." As she gave me the last item of news I thought the voice of my fair companion trembled—especially when she pronounced Mr. Stanley's name. But my own misery drove all other subjects from my thoughts. earthly hopes were at once blighted. What had I now to live for? My ambition of future appiness were blasted for ever. But I thought I must hear more before I gave way to des-pair. Of all things I must not allow Miss

"And who is this Mr. Stanley? In what elationship does he stand to the Mowbrays?" enquired as steadily as I could. "He is not exactly related to them, there is a sort of family connection. Mr. Stanley's uncle by the mother's side is a Governor in one of the British West Indian Is-

lands. He is married to a sister of old Mr. fowbray's—Edith's aunt." In this way my companion talked iving me descriptions of the families. She said Mr. Mowbray seemed anxious that his daughter should make such a respectable match; and, with regard to the Maxwells, that there were only two young men-Andrew, the eldest, and Edwin, a youth, the very counterpart of his cousin Edith, though younger. Such subjects formed the staple of

our conversation until the time arrived for

I had no doubt of the proud Mr. Mowbray's object to gain a suitable match for his daughter; and, according to Miss Arnold's statement Edith herself was partial to my rival. For a long time I lay prostrate under the stunning plow; but at length my self-esteem came to my assistance, and I endeavored to shake off he feeling of sorrow since my false Edith had broken the solemn yows which had passed between us. "Could she really be so unaithful?" was the question I put to myself; and I could not find in my heart any words to accuse her. But if she was indeed guilty why should I lament? Were there not others be found equal in their charms to her? Was not Ellen Arnold beautiful, accomplished? Then why not press my suit on her? But these suggestions of anger did not find any echo in my heart; however, my pride held them out continually before my view, and, in order to drown the sorrow. visited every day without intermission my air neighbor who was to be. A complete flirtation and confidence sprang up between

courage. I soon found a dangerous rival in the person of the handsome and rather stylish Mr. Wilberforce—my other neighbor; but a prior occupation of the fair fortress held me

us, which Mr. Arnold seemed willing to en-

safe for the present at least. The time for moving up the country now to convey himself and his niece to his station I having no horse in town accepted the offer of a seat in the buggy, and we accordingly

The other I presented to the Major, accom- by the side of the levely niece. Wilberforce, who started with us, rode by the side of the vehicle, and I could see from his demeanor the Police Office. When my case was called a rignificant look passed between the Major eyed monster." I thought at the moment ap Julian, and the knowing smile which my that he might have spaced himself the friend the clerk cast at me convinced me that | trouble; but his day was nealer hand than I for an instant dreamed of.

CHAPTER XIII.

A SLIP BETWEEN CUP AND LIP. A few weeks after we had returned to ou various places of abode, and when I had settled down at the rather unpleasant work of dipping the flocks for scab, I was one day startled by the arrival of one of the black-follows at the dip, who, in breathless haste, uttered the following rather unintelligible

"Dan want him massa alonga gundah two fella, gen'lmen and lady, sit down der." "Who are the gentlemen, Bobby?" I en mirad.

"Massa Anol and Massa Wilbebos." I knew at once who composed the party, but I decidedly did not know how I was to face them—particularly the lady, in the dress in which I was habited. I however sent word that I would be with my visitors immediately and thinking I could utilise a room, which guests, made my way towards it to change my clothing. I was rather unfortunate, how ever, for no sooner did I think I had arrived safely than I found myself face to face with Miss Arnold. She did not know me at first, and gave one of those affected little screams which ladies are so fond of when anything disturbs their equilibrium. She was soon " in a fair way to recovery," however, for although I was clad in the roughest possible garb, and perhaps looked a ruffian at first sight, I was harmless when known, and I announced my

identity at once.

When I thought how I should be able to intertain my guests I did not know what to Dan was my only cook, and although he had boasted sometimes of his culinary performances, these were to me quite unknown As a last resort I called him and put a question on the subject as delicately as possible "Bless yer sowl, Masther Harry," said Dan in reply; "make your mind aisy. Shure I'll sarvo up the finest dinner they iver ate in the

colony, or anywhere else for that matter." "And what dishes can you give them, Dan?" I enquired reassured. "Why sure we can make them an illigant

three-decker pie, and then there's some raisins for a plumduff." "All right," I said, "only be sure you don't make any mistake when the time comes," and my cook left "the presence" with perfect condence in himself.

All went on well till we entered the diningroom to sit down to dinner, but there I found another difficulty awaiting me. Miss Arnold and Mr. Wilberforce preceded the old gentleman and myself, and they had no sooner entered the dining-hall than I heard Wilberforce utter a great laugh. When I entered the cause of the merriment was clearly apparent in the shape of a large black pot placed in the ment, and I asked him rather in a rage what "Shure," he said, perfectly satisfied with

"Confound your three-decker!" I said sharply. "Take it away instantly!" and I could see a look of very great disappointment in Dan's face as he removed the object of his solicitude on the devoted head of which my anger had so suddenly fallen. We then made as good a dinner as possible on what

what he had done, "that's the three-

In the evening, as I was settling up s accounts in a room that I used as a kind of office, Dan came to me greatly troubled in spirit about the mistake he had made, and told me that as we could not be expected to turn out a dinner worth eating where there was "ne'er a woman at all at all," he had serious thoughts about popping the question to the Widow Conolly, and if possible adding her to the establishment. I of course concurred in the favourable view of the project taken by Dan, and advised him to go at once to Yass. He did not, however, appear to think that necessary; but considered that a "letther," which I might be kind enough to

compose for him, and which he could copy would answer all purposes. I could not help feeling sorrow for my sharpness when I saw the grief pictured in the kind-hearted face of this faithful retainer. I would not be much trouble to me. I knew, to pen a letter that would express the warmest feelings of Dan's breast in moderately goo English: so I set about the work, and soon produced an epistle that quite satisfied him He took the manuscript away with him after All my I had read it over to him a second time, in order that he might make a copy, and I went

on with my work. Nothing worthy of mention occurred on that day; but next morning at breakfast I was surprised to find Miss Arnold very distant in her demeanour towards me. She ap peared in what she said to be very seriously offended, though I could not think of any cause; and at breakfast Mr. Arnold told me that he had received news that would call him home at once, and that he must therefore set out during the afternoon. Mr. Wilberforce also expressed his intention of accompanying his friends, and as he did so I could see a triumphant look in his eyes that

was quite beyond my ken. They departed at noon, my fair visitor giving me a very cold farewell contrasted with the warm-hearted friendship she had exhibited towards me on the previous day. "What can be the cause of such a change? said to myself in a state of great perplexity, as I watched the little party disappear along the bush track over the hills as they had come. It was a mystery, and one that was not to be solved till too late. Truly, the slips between the cup and the lip come oftener than each of us expect in the course of our world journey. The next I heard was an account of the marriage of Wilberforce to Miss Arnold. It was such a surprise as I have rarely felt, for I deemed that my attentions had made a favourable impression on and I don't mind it."

that lady's heart.

A few weeks afterwards I had occasion to meet Mr. Arnold. My pride was too much hurt by what had occurred to allow me to ask the cause of the marriage; but he volunteered the information in a strange way, by asking me the rather peculiar question, "How is your 'Dear Biddy Conolly?'" remarking at the same time that I had put my foot in it with his niece. But I need not narrate the whole story. It is sufficient to say that the letter to Biddy, in my hand-writing had been found by my rival, and his passion for Miss Arnold had induced him to descend to the meanest trickery. He had persuaded her that I wanted to marry the hotelkeeper of Yass; and as I had made a considerable impression on her own heart, Miss Arnold all he more warmly cast me off. It was long before the truth reached Mrs. Wilberforce's ears; but when it did I flatter

CHAPTER XIV.

myself she learnt it in sorrow.

MEETING AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE. It has often occurred to me how ignorant the people at home are of all the hardships and inconveniences which an Australian squatter had to undergo at the time of which

ling hundreds-even thousands-of miles in a short space of time. I was only two years and some months in the colonies, but I had traversed more ground than the whole kingdom of Great Britain, and I never had gone farther than ten miles from my father's house before leaving my native land. I really believe that a roving disposition prevails among all classes of this southern society; that a sort of gipsying mania seizes them whenever they set foot on Australian soil.

Not satisfied with my annual visits to Mel-bourne, I must needs find some excuse to have another peep at Sydney. A business transaction with the bank in which I had de posited my money on my arrival, and certain bills at the time I invested in stock, gave me an opportunity of a journey to the metropoli of New South Wales. Accordingly, in com pany with one of my fellow-passengers from home, who had business of the same charac-

ter, I started for the ancient capital. Both of us being on the "quiet and sober tack," no adventure worth recording transpired during our journey thither. After set tling our pecuniary arrangements we passed a few days there to look about us and enjoy ourselves on a small scale, but were afraid to "go it heavy" as we invariably had done in Melbourne.

One afternoon as we were strolling along the beautiful grounds of the Government Demesne, we observed, among the prone-naders who were enjoying the fresh air a number of young ladies walking in trios, and evidently belonging to some boarding-school. As we passed them, my companion, who was less bashful than I, lept his eye upon them until they had all passed under his critical review, and even followed them with his eyes after they had passed.

"What an angel!" were his first vords when they were out of hearing,
"Well, Thornhill," I said, "you are a " Well, cheeky fellow staring in that way at those conquered her agitation, and said solemnly-

young ladies."
"Cheeky! Staring! Well, if you had seen the lovely eyes that were staring at you, I doubt whether you would feel so cool, Bloomfield."

"Staring at me? Very likely at yourself, Thornhill." I remarked. "I wish it had been. Indeed I flattered myself at first that I was the object until we came near her; but I was sadly mistaken when I saw the beautiful face turned round at you. My eyes! didn't the governess look daggers at her? I daresay she is getting a ecture by this."

"Who in the name of patience are you talking about? "I enquired. "A lot of school-girls, who will stare if they can at every

"I wish to patience you had seen her; never beheld such a lovely creature in my life. She nearly rubbed against you, and I thought the large brown eyes pierced through you, they seemed to look so intently, as if wishing to meet yours. And the blush which spread over her cheeks! You may believe, old boy, that she recognised you when she looked over her shoulder, which you know is against the

rules of boarding-schools."
"Well, Thornhill she must have taken me for some other person, for I do not know a After these remarks I began speculating who could have recognised me, particularly a young lady. I was sorry now that I had not gazed like my companion, for she might perhaps be a friend from home. But how was I to find her out?

Thornhill advised me to come next day about the same time to the Demesne in case they might be walking there, which was natural, as it was then the only place for recreation about the town. To this I agreed having no alternative. When the time arrived next evening we

strolled about the walks in order to meet with the young ladies, and at last saw the fair band at a distance. We made a detour in order to meet them. "By jingo, I see her from here, Bloomfield,—that tall girl in white muslin and broad straw hat, and in the middle division, be-

tween the two short girls in pink." I saw the figure indicated, but it seemed quite strange to me. When we faced the party I could not see the girl. The front rank hid her from view until we came along side them, and then all eyes were directed at myself and my companion. I stood the clare of bright orbs as well as I could until a pair of flashing brown eyes met my gaze. I could not mistake the eyes, though the face and figure had changed wonderfully for the better. It was Winnie Graem. But what a model of beauty and symmetry! Our recognition was mutua and instantaneous; and Winnie, breaking through the rules, sprang towards me, allow ing her companions to walk on.

Mr. Bloomfield !" "Winnie !-Miss Graem, I ought to say."

These exclamations broke from us the same ioment. Thornhill stepped a few paces forward, leaving me with my fair friend, and I had more time to notice the improvement that had taken place in her person. She had grown taller and more womanly. The infantile expression of the lower part of her face had somewhat disappeared, and given place to a more perfect formation. The pouting ruby lips were nearly the same as of old. The magnificent brown eyes had a more soft and languishing look in them than formerly, and the long dark lashes drooped oftener my gaze than at our first meeting. Her high intelligent forehead completed a perfect and

pleasing picture." "What a fine girl you have grown!" exclaimed in surprise. "Do you think so?" she exclaimed doubt

"I am certain of it!" I added, looking at her with admiration. "I am glad you think me good looking, for o one ever told me so."

"They must be either blind or jealous of your becuty then." "But I am not so pretty as the other girls for they used to make game of me and said my eyes were too large and dark like a black gin's, and they always call me Wild Winnie."

"Do they, indeed? Well, I won't mind for the future, Wild Winnie, though I felt vexed when I was called it." "But how did you recognise me, Mis

"But," said I, "they call me Wild Harry,

"Oh, call me Wiinie; I like it from you But about recognishe you? Why, I knew you yesterday as soen as I saw you. I could not fail to recognise you, although you have got some beard. I think it makes you look nandsomer than ever" As she spoke she looked towards me, and a

deep blush crimsoned her cheeks.

"Do you really think me handsome, Winnie?" I asked.

"Think! Why, all the girls yesterday said that you were; and then I told them that I knew you they began teasing me and saying that I was start at a way like a feel, and

that I was staring it you like a fool; and Miss McFarlane scaled me for looking over my shoulder at you, ind only for her being so ond of ma, and always taking my part, she would not let me wik out any more. But I told them all that yu were a cousin of mine
—a lawyer in town. That was the first fib I
told, and it was forear they would keep me at home to-day, for guessed I would see you

"But why did ou wish to see me so much, Winnie? thought you had forgotten me." "I'd never forg you," she replied,

Demesne road with her parasol. "I often saw you in my sleep. Do you remember when I told you that I might see you in Sydney, and you said that you would never come to Sydney or see me there? I could never believe that, and ever since I came I have been looking out for you." "I am afraid you will get another scolding

to-day for talking to me. "I don't care. I could not resist speaking to you, even if I were sent away from school for it. Only for you I would never have come to Mrs. McFarlane's; I should have grown up wild as you saw me,'

After a pause she remarked-"I know I'll get a teasing from the other girls for this."

"I suppose they think I am a sweetweart of yours, Winnie? "They know I have no sweethearts, although every one of themselves has a lot."
"And have you none at all? I suppose your cousin is yours?"

"My cousin? I would never think of having a cousin as a sweetheart. I was so glad yesterday, when I heard the m praising your looks, because --- " And she stopped abruptly.
"Because what, Winnie?" I asked. "Because I have liked you so long," she re-

plied in a timid voice.
"I like you too, Winnie, and I am very proud that you are such a fine girl! but I am afraid we shall never meet again." "You said that last time; but you see now you were mistaken.'

"Ah Winnie, but I shall have no more business in Sydney."
She turned her face away now as if looking or her companions; but I noticed that she wiped her eyes with a handkerchief; and when she faced me again the traces of tears were on their silken lashes. However, she

> (To be continued.) THE MAN-DOG.

"God only knows whether we shall meet or

WILD STORY OF A TRAGEDY IN A SOUTHERN My first knowledge of the singular being called "Du Chien, the Man-dog," began when we were on duty down in the Peche country, a short time after General Taylor's celebrated "Run on the Banks," in the vicinity of Mansfield. The cavalry had really very little to do except "to feed," and await orders. As a result of this idleness many of the officers and men formed pleasant acquaintances with the hospitable planters in whose neighbourhood we were located.

One of the planters whom I found to be most congenial was Cantain Martas, a French creole, whose father had come from Langueloc. He was himself native-born. He was a man of forty-eight or fifty years of age, and had two sons by his first marriage, who were in the army of Virginia, and a boy of two years of age, by his second wife, who was a young and beautiful lady. The housekeeper was a mulatto girl, who was in every physical Sydney. She must be lately development almost a perfect being—even ier small hands looking like consummate wax-work. She had been taught, petted and indulged as much, perhaps, or more than any slave should have been, especially by Captain Martas, who uniformly spoke to her more in the tone of a father addressing his laughter, than that of a master commanding a slave. She was always gentle and obedient.

The family seemed to prize her very greatly, and the little boy especially preferred her to his own beautiful mother I suppose it would be hard for the later generation, who remember little or nothing of the "domestic institution," to understand how such pleasant and beautiful confidence and friendship could exist between a slave and her owners, but it was no uncommon thing in the The family was so attractive that I visited

t often ; but one evening, on my arrival at the house, I found that its peace and quiet had seen disturbed by one of those painful occurences which often marred the happiness of Southern families, and which really constituted the curse of "the peculiar institution." The day before, the beautiful and accomolished wife of Captain Martas had, for some mexplained reason, got into a frenzy of rage the overseer to give her a severe whipping. The girl had run off into the Black Swamp during the night, and Captain Martas who imparted this information to me, was in a tate of terrible distress by reason of her absence. He did not seem to understand the cause of he trouble, but he could not justify his slave without condemning his wife, whom he seemed to regard with a most tender and dutiful de rotion. The only emotion which seemed to master him was a heartbreaking and hope away, and while asking for such information as I thought to be necessary about the neigh boring plantations, and of the almost bound

Black Swamp, I saw Celia slowly and quietly coning up the broad walk which led from the portico to the big gate. She carried in her hand a branch of the nagnolia tree, from which depended a splendid blossom of that most glorious of all florers. She bowed slightly as she came near the portico, and passing around the corner of the house, entered it by a side door. Mrs. Martas was most passionately devoted to the magnolia, and, from her exclamations of delight, which were soon heard in the hall. we knew that Celia had brought the beautiful flower as a peace-offering to her mistress, and that it had been accepted as such. Very soon the two women came nearer, and from our seats on the verandah we could hear their conversation. A terrible weight seemed to have been lifted from the heart of Captain Martas by the girl's return, and by the apparant renewal of friendly relations between his beautiful wife and his even more beautiful slave—a relief which showed itself in his face and form, but not in his speech.

"Yes," said Celia to Mrs. Martas, "it is an old, wide-spreading tree on the very edge of the water, and is glorious with just such splendid blossoms as these. There must be more than three hundred clusters, some that I could not reach being much larger and finer than this one." "And you say," answered Mrs. Martas,

that the air is still, and that the perfume broods all around the tree? Oh, how sweet!" "Yes," said Celia, "it is so strong that you can taste as well as smell the wonderful perfume. Few people could bear to stand immediately beneath the shade; it is so sweet as to be almost overpowering." "Oh, how I wish I could see it ! How far

is it. Celia?' "Only four miles. You can go. It is deep in the swamp; but the pony can follow the ridge all the way. You can go, and get home hefore dusk. I would like you to see it before a rain makes the road too bad, or the winds come and scatter the delicious perfume that now hangs as heavy as dew all around the glorious tree for yards and yards away."
"I will go," she cried. "Tell Toby to bring out Selim, and you can take a horse.

Let us go at once. It is getting late."
"I would rather walk," said Celia, "so as to he sure that I will not mis the route in going back, although I watched so carefully that I know I can find it on foot" Very soon a boy led up Mrs. Martas's pony

and she went out to the steps and mounted followed by Celia on foot. The girl held the Man-dog, returned with that strange creature, ther, seen less often, seen less distinctly stirrup for her mistress, and as she did so He surely deserved his name. He must have every moment, and then seen no more.

looking down she traced a figure on the looked back at Captain Martas with eyes in which shone strange love, pity, and tenderness; but the voice of her mistress called her away, and, even in turning her black and ustrous eyes toward Captain Martas, their expression totally changed, and showed for a lecting instant the murderous glitter that sleamed from the eyes of a panther when

ready for a fatal spring.

I was startled and troubled, and half moved forward to tell the lady not to go; but a moment's reflection showed me how foolish such an unnecessary and silly interference would seem. A strange mistrust flitted across my mind, but there was nothing on which to base it. I could not give a reason for it except to say that I had seen the light of a gladiator's eye, the twitch and spasm of an assassin's lip, in the eye and mouth of that now smiling and dutiful young slave girl. The thing was too foolish to of few words, said : think of, and I held my peace.

The women passed out of the gate, and went on quietly in the direction of the Black Swamp. Martas and I resumed our conversation. Hour after hour passed away, and the sun grew large and low in the west; still Mrs. Martas did not return. The sun was setting—set; but she had not come. Then Captain Martas called Toby and had him ride to the edge of the wood, and see if he could learn anything of his mistress; but Toby soon came back, saying that he saw nothing except the pony's tracks leading into the swamp, and the pony himself leisurely coming home without a rider. Then Cap-tain Martas mounted, and I followed him. He took the plantation conch-shell, and we rode on into the dark forest as long as we could trace any footsteps of the pony, or find any open way, and again and again Captain Martas blew resonant blasts upon his shell that rolled far away over the swamp, seeking to apprise his wife that we were there, and

waiting for her; but nothing came of it. "They could hear the shell," he said, upon a still night like this three or four miles away," and it seemed to him impossible that they could have gone beyond the reach of the grew on the edge of the swamp, leaning out sound. But no answer came, and the moonless night came down over the great Black Swamp, and the darkness grew almost visible. so thoroughly did it shut off all vision like a

vast black wall. Then Martas sent Toby back to the plantation for fire and blankets, and more men, and soon a roaring blaze mounted skyward, and every few minutes the conch-bell was blown. Nothing more could be done. I remained with the now sorely troubled husand through the night. At the first peep of

plantation, and as soon as it became light nough to see in the great forest, we searched for and found the pony's track, and we carefully followed the traces left in the soft soil. The chase led, with marvellous turns and twists, right along the little ridge of firmer land which led irregularly on between the boundless morasses stretched on either side, trending now this way, now that, but always we were safely landed by his side, Du Chien penetrating deeper and deeper into the almost said: "Single file, all!" and started off, trending now this way, now that, but always inknown bosom of the swamp. The pony had followed his own trail in coming out of trace his way. At last we came to the dark, other side, but less regular in its outline; and solid ground, of less than an acre in extent, a foot or two above the water, almost circular in outline, and nearly surrounded by the lagoon. It was comparatively clear of timber, and near the centre rose a grand magnolia tree, such as Celia had described to Mrs. Martas on the evening before. At the root of this tree, bathed with the rich, overpowering perfume of the wonderful bloom above her, lay the dead body of the beautiful oman, her clothes disordered, her hair diswelled, a coarse, dirty handkerchief stuffed into her mouth, and all the surroundings giving evidence of a despairing struggle and a esperate crime. Captain Martas was overcome with anguish, and after one agonized look around, as if to assure himself that Celia was not also somewhere in sight, he sat down

beside the body and gazed upon his murdered wife in silent, helpless agony of spirit. I desired all the men to remain where they were, except Toby, whom I ordered to follow me; and then, beginning at the little ridge of land betweed the waters by which we had reached the circular space before described, we followed the edge of the ground completely round to the starting point, seeking in the soft mud along the shore for a footprint, or the mark made by a canoe or skiff, for some evidence of the route by which the murderer had reached the little peninsula, or by which Celia had left it.

We found perfect tracks of all animal life existing in the swamps, even to the minute lines left by the feet of the smallest birds, but to trace of a human foot, although a snail could not have passed into or out of the water without leaving his mark upon the rielding mud, much less a footstep or a The thing was inexplicable. Where was

Celia? How had she gone without leaving a trace of her departure? Had she been there ess and impractible wilderness known as the at all? Who had murdered Mrs. Martas? Surely some man or devil had perpetrated that crime. How had the villain escaped from the scene of his crime, leaving not the slightest clue by which it was possible to tell which way he had gone? I reported to Captain Martas the exact condition of the affair, and told him I knew not what to do, unless we could get bloodhounds

and put them on the trail. He said there were no hounds within sixty miles; that all of the planters he knew preferred to lose a runaway rather than to follow them with the logs. Rumors of the loss of Mrs. Martas had spread from plantation to camp, and two or three soldiers had immediately ridden out to the plantation, and then had followed us to the scene of the crime. One of them

" If there are no hounds, send to camp for old Du Chien. He is better than any dog."
The remark was so singular that I asked: "What do you mean by saying 'He better than any dog?'"

"I mean that he can follow the trail by the

scent better than any hound I ever saw, and I have seen hundreds of them." "Is that a mere camp story," said I, " or do you know it of your own knowledge?" "I knew it myself, sir," said the soldier. "I bulk fell heading to the earth. have seen him smell a man or his clothes, and "It is a pity," said Martas: then go blindfold into a whole regiment and pick out that man by his scent. I have seen him pull a lock of wool off a sheep, smell it good, and then go blindfold into the pen and top of the ridge, he started off at full speed. ick out that identical sheep from fifty others. have known him to smell the blankets a rigger slept in, and follow that darky four or ive miles by the scent of him through cotton. corn, and woods. He is better than a dog."

The man looked to be honest and intelligent; and while I could hardly credit such an astounding and abnormal developement of the nasal power in a human being, there was nothing else to do; so I told him to take my horse and his own, ride as quickly as possible to camp, and bring old Du Chien with him. Then we made a litter, and slowly and reverently we bore the corpse of the murdered lady along the difficult road until we reached

a point to which it was possible to bring a carriage in which we placed her in charge of the horrified neighbors, who had by this time Captain Martas insisted on remaining with ue and awaiting the coming of Du Chien. More than two hours elapsed before the

been six feet high, but was so lank loose flabby, and jumbled-up that it was hard to even guess at his stature. His legs were long and lank, and his hands hung down to his knees. A bristly shock of red hair grew nearly down to his eyebrows, and his head slanted back to a point, sugar-loaf fashion. His chin seemed to have slid back into his lank, flabby neck, and his face looked as if it stopped at the round, red, slobbering mouth. His nose was not remarkably large, but th sloping away of all the facial lines from it as from a central point, gave his nasal organ an expression of peculiar prominence and significance. When he walked, every bone and muscle about him drooped forward, as if he were about to fall face foremost, and tra vel with his hands and feet.

Briefly I explained what had happened, and thereupon Du Chien, who seemed to be a man

"Stay where you are, all of you, for a minute." Then he started off at his singular dog-trot pace, and followed the edge of the water all the way around, just as I had done. lightly, but with wonderful celerity. Then he came back to us, looking much puzzled. handed him the coarse, dirty handkerchie which I had taken from the dead woman's mouth, and Du Chien immediately buried that wonderful nose of his in it, and snuffed at it long and vigorously. Having apparently satisfied himself, he removed the dirty range from his face, and said : "Nigger." "No," said I, thinking of Celia, and looking Du Chien in his little, round, deep-set eyes

'a mulatto," "No," he answered, with quiet assurance not mulatto; nigger; tlack, wool-headed, and old—a buck nigger."
"What can you do?" said I,

"Wait a minute," said Du Chien. Then he started off again to make the circuit of the peninsula, but more slowly and deliberately than at first. He threw his head from side to side, like a hound, and smelled at every tree and shrub. He had got about half way around when he reached a mighty tree that over the water where it was narrowest and deepest, and seemed to mingle its branches with the branches of another tree of a similar gigantic growth that grew upon the other side. He walked up to this tree, saying:
"Nigger went up here!" and at once began to climb. The inclination of the great trunk and the lowness of the branches made the task an easy one. Almost instantly, Captain

Martas, I, and two or three soldiers followed Du Chien up the tree. Du Chien had gone up some thirty feet into the dense foliage, when dawn he had breakfast brought from the all at once he left the body of the tree, and began to slide along a great limb that extended out over the water, holding to the branches around and above him until he got into the lateral branches of the tree on the opposite side, and thence to the trunk of that tree, down which he glided, and stood upon the opposite bank waiting for us to follow. We did so as speedily as possible, and as soon as

smelling the trees and bushes as he went.

The spot at which we had decended seemed the swamp, and this made it easier for us to to be a hummock similar to that on the came more and more difficult and impassable Often it seemed that the next step would take us right into the dark and sluggish water but Du Chien, almost without pausing at all would smell at the leaves and branches and hurry on, now planting his foot upon a clod just rising out of the water, now stepping upon a fallen and half-rotted log, now treading a fringe of more solid ground skirting the dreary lagoon, but going every moment deeper

> accessible portions of the swamp.
>
> For nearly two hours this strange man folowed the trail, and we followed him. At last we came to a considerable elevation of ground under which opened a little V-shaped alley made by the water of a branch which drained the high land into the swamp. This valley was rather more than two acres in extent, and seemed to be a clearing. But there vas a thick-set growth of sweet gum, holly, and magnolia across the opening toward the

> swamp, beyond which we could not see. With quickened steps, and with many of he same signs of excitement manifested by a round when the trail grows hot. Du Chien followed along this hedge-like line of underbush, and at its farther end stopped. There, within three feet of where the steep bank ran into the water, which seemed to be of great depth, was an opening in the hedge. slipped cautiously through it, and we followed him in silence. It was a little garden in the heart of the swamp, lying between the hills and the water. At the apex of the V-shaped valley was a miserable cabin with some fruit trees growing round about it. We gazed upon he scene with profound astonishment. "Do you know anything of this place,

Captain Martas?" said I, in a low tone. "No," said he; "several years ago one of my field-hands, a gigantic Abyssiman, was whipped and ran away to the swamp; I never followed him, and have never seen him since, although every now and then I heard of him by the report of the negroes on the plantation; suppose he has been living somewhere in the swamp ever since, and, unless this is his home, I can not imagine how such a place came to be here."

"The nigger is there," said Du Chien. "If there are a dozen of them I can tell the right one by the smell," and again he put the old handkerchief to his nose. "If it is old Todo," said Captain Martas, he is a powerful and desperate man, and we

had better be cautious." We formed a line, and slowly and cautiously approached. We had got within ten or twelve et of his door, when we saw a gigantic, halfclad negro spring from the floor, gaze out at us an instant with fierce, startled eyes, and then, with a yell like that of some wild beast roused up in its lair, he seized an axe which stood just at the door, and, whirling it around nis head with savage fury, darted straight at Captain Martas. It seemed to me that the huge, black form was actually in the air, springing toward the object of its hatred and fear, when one of the soldiers sent a ball from his revolver, crushing through old Todo's skull. With a savage, beastly cry, the huge

"It is a pity," said Martas; "I wished to burn the black devil alive." At that instant Du Chien cried out: "Look there!" And extending his arm toward the We all looked up, and saw Celia flying for dear life toward the crest of the high ground behind the cabin, and we joined in the chase. It was perhaps forty yards up the slope to the highest part, and about the same distance down the other side to the water's edge. Just as we got to the crest, Celia, who had already reached the water's edge, leaped lightly into a small canoe; and began to ply the paddle rigorously, and with a stroke or two sent the frail bark gliding swiftly away from the shore, while she looked back at us with a wicked smile. In a moment more she would be beyond our reach, and the soldier who had shot Todo levelled his fatal revolver at her head. But Captain Martas knocked the weapon up, saying, in a voice choked with emo-tion: "No, no! let the girl go! She is my

daughter." Swiftly and silently the slight cance swept away over the dark waters of the great, black swamp, now hidden in the shadow, now a noment glancing through some little patch of sunlight, always receding farther and farsoldier whom I had sent for Du Chien, the

SWISS CHEESE.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ITS MANUFACTURBEIN SWITZERLAND.

The manufacture of cheese in Switzerland says Consul Adam of Geneva, is some of the most ancient industries of the country, instruments for this purpose having been found in different parts among the ruins of the lake dwellings. In the Fourteenth-and Fiftcenth centuries the production had grown large enough to become the subject of legislation, as appears from some curious decrees of Berne, Glaris, Appeuzell and other cantons, prescribing the form and weight of the cheeses, and forbidding the manufacture of certain sorts, or any exportation to foreign countries The modern manufacture dates from the introduction, eighty or ninety years ago, of the cultivation of artificial fodder and the system of stabling cattle now universal in the lower valleys and the plains. The several varieties are classified, either according to consistency of material, as "hard," "firm, and "soft," or according to the proportion of fatty matter, as "rich," "medium," or "thin," or according to the congulation, whether by rennet (a presure) or by sour milk (a lait aigre). The best is the Emmenthal, a round cheese, eighty to one hundred centimeters in diameter; ten to fifteen centimeters thick, and weighing from fifty to one hundred kilogrammes, and like all the rich cheeses (fromages gras) which retain nearly all the elements of the milk, its nutritive value is high. Next in importance is the Gruyere, called after the Village of Fribourg, a cheese about seventy centimeters in diameter, and weighing about forty-five kilogrammes. It has come into great repute within the last ten years, since the formation of a wealthy society for its manufacture in Fribourg. It is manufactured in much the same way as the Emmenthal, except that a third or more of the cream is removed, whence it is classed as " mi-gras," or medium. The Spalen, so called from the manner of packing for shipment, is a medium cheese, about fifty centimeters in diameter, and weighing twenty kilogrammes, and made in a much ruder manner than the Emmenthal and Gruyere. It comes from Unterwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Lucerne, and is sent to Italy, where it is used grated with maccaroni, rice, polenta, etc.

The cheese of the canton of Appenzell, long

famous for its fine cattle and excellent fodder, differs in certain qualities from the other Swiss varieties. In making it the curd is triturated in a bassoir, moulded without pressure or salting, and finally treated with a brine of water, wine less or white wine pepper and salt, which gives it a pungent odor and flavour, something between the Swedish and Italian cheeses. The exact formula for the brine is a secret, and, as with most of the Swiss cheeses, the process of manufacture is only to be learned in its own country, where the traditional method has been handed down for generations. The size of this cheese is generally about thirty centimeters in diameter, fifteen centimeters thick, and it weight about eight kilogrammes. A very remarkable cheese, also, is the Schnabziger, or green cheese, and which some writers hesitate to class as a cheese. The peculiarity of the Schnabziger is due chiefly to the method of congulation by azi instead of rennet, and partly to treatment by the zigerlee (melilotus carulca), a plant grown for the purpose in Schwyz. The Gessenay is made in the high pastures about the village of that name in Berne and elsewhere in the Oberland. It is a cream cheese of fine and aromatic flavor, very hard and keeping well for years. Its nutri-tive qualities are high, and it is largely used, like the Spalen, grated with soup, maccaroni, etc. A similar cheese is made in the canton of the Valais. This is, perhaps, the richest of all the Swiss varieties, and has a peculiar flavour of its own. The process of manufacture has greatly improved since 1872. Less durable, but equally nutritious and palatable and of the same general character, is the Cristalina, made in the valley of the Medels Grisons. The Vacherin is the only soft cheese of large size made in Switzerland, and there arc two kinds-one made near Gruyere, and in appearance resembling the cheese of that name; the other is made in the valley of the Jura. The latter kind is about thirty centi-meters in diameter, six centimeters thick, and weighs five kilogrammes. It is sold in drums, and if perfectly mature has an exquisite flavor .- The Sanitary Engineer.

Maturalist. HONEY ANTS.

BY GRANT ALLEN. THE Garden of the Gods in Colorado is a bit of show-scenery of the true American typen green amphitheatre, studded with vast ledges and cliffs of red sandstone, weathered here and there into chimneys or pillars, in which a distorted fancy traces some vague resemblance to the sculptured forms of the Hollenic gods. Hither, a few years since, Dr. McCook, of Philadelphia, went on his way to New Mexico, where he wished to study. the habits and manners of a famous, bu little-known insect, the honey ant. To his surprise, he accidentally stumbled here upon the very creature he had set out to find There are two kinds of entomologists; one kind, now, let us hope, rapidly verging to extinction, sticks a pin through his specimens, mounts them in a cabinet, gives them systematic names, and then considers that he has performed the whole duty of a man and a nnturalist; the other kind, now, let us hope, growing more usual every day, goes afield to watch the very life of the creatures then scives at home, and tries to learn their habits and customs in their own native haunts. Dr. McCook belongs to the second class. He forthwith pitched his tent (literally) in the Garden of the Gods, and proceeded to study

the honey ants on the spot.

Like many other ants, these little honeyenters are divided into different castes or classes; for beside the primary division into zone. There is no reason to anticipate any queens or fertile females, winged ants or special display at the present passage, but males, and workers or neuters, the last-named class is further subdivided into three the curious connection existing between them castes of majors, minors, and minims or dwarfs. But the special peculiarity which gives so much interest to this species is the comet. fact that it possesses, apparent at least, a fourth caste, that of the honey-bearers, whose abdomen is distended till it is almost spherical by a vast quantity of nectar stored within it. Dr. McCook opened several of the nests, and found these honey-bearers suspended like flies from the ceiling, to which they clung by their legs and appendages. All over the vaulted dome of the ant-hill, these little creatures were clustered in numbers, their yellow bodies pressed tight to the roof, while their big round stomachs hung down behind from the slender waist, perfect globes of the orbit, the thickest portion extending along translucent tissue, showing the amber honey about one-fifteenth of the space. The earth distinctly through the distended skin. They looked like large white currents, or sweetwater grapes; and as they were actually filled with grape-sugar, the resemblance was really quite as true inside as out.

Where did the honey come from? That was the next question. Everybody knows that ants are very fond of sugar, and they often steal the nectar in flowers which the plant has put there to entice the fertilizing bee. So much damage do they do in this way, that many plants have clothed their stalks with hairs, or sticky glands, on purpose, in order to prevent the ants from creeping up the stem and rifling the nectary. In other cases, however, plants actually lay by honey to allure the ants, when they have anything to gain from their visits, as in the case of those Central American acacias, mentioned by Mr. Belt, which have a nectar-gland on the leaf-stalk to attract certain bellicose ants, which so protect them from the ravages of the leaf-cutting congeners. Of course, everybody has heard, too, how our own species sucks honeydew from the little aphides, or plant-lice, which have often been described as ant-cows. But it is not in either of these

nocturnal species, and he had to follow them through the thick scrub, lantern in hand; still, he satisfactorily settled at last that they obtain the nectar from the galls on an oak, where it must simply be exuded as an accidental product of injury. The workers take it home with them, and give it to the honeybearers, who swallow but do not digest it They keep it in their crops ready for use, exactly as bees keep it in cells of the honeycomb. When the workers are hungry they caress a honey-bearer with their antennes, whereupon she presses back a little of the nectar up her throat, and the workers sip it from her mouth. The honey-bearers, in hort, have been converted into living honeyjars. They are thus passively useful to the community, for in this curiously-ordered ommonwealth they also serve who only

stand and wait. How could such a strange result as this have been brought about? Dr. McCook, though not himself an avowed evolutionist has supplied us with facts which seem to suggest the proper answer to this difficult question. He has shown that the rotunds (as he calls them) are not, in all probability, a separate caste, but are merely certain specialized individuals taken at haphazard from the vorker-major class. He saw himself in the ests many worker-majors, which seemed at that moment actually in course of transformation into honey-bearers. Now, it is easy mough to understand why these social insects should wish to store up food against emergencies. At all times, the queen, the young female ants, and males, and the grubs or larve are entirely dependent upon others for support. Hence, alike among bees and ants, stores of food are habitually laid by, sometimes in the form of honey in combs and beebread, as with the hive-bee; sometimes in the form of seeds and grains, as with the harvesting ants. During the winter months of the rainy season, when food fails outdoors, there must be some reservoir at home to meet the demand of the starving community. Under such circumstances, any trick of manner tending to produce a habit of storing food would be highly useful to the nest as a whole; and, taking nests as units in the struggle for existence, which they really are, those nests which possessed any such tricks would survive in seasons when others might perish So the tendency, once set up, would grow and be strengthened from generation to generation, those ants which stored most food being most likely to tide over bad times, and to hand on their own peculiarities to the other swarms or nests which took origin from them. A set of primitive ants, living upon the

honey of the oak-galls, have no tendency to produce wax, like bees, because their habits with regard to their larve do not lead them to make such cells at all. The eggs and grubs simply lie about loose among the chambers of the ant-hill, instead of being confined in regular hexagonal cradles. Hence the bees' mode of honey storing is practically impossible for them; they have not the groundwork habit from which it might be developed But the ants have a crop, or first stomach, in which they store their undigested food, before passing it into the gizzard, exactly as in When ants come back from feeding whether on flowers, or aphides, or on galls, their crops are very much distended; and they can bring back the food to their mouths from these distended crops, to supply the grubs and their other helpless dependants in he nest. If, therefore, some of the ants were largely to over-cat themselves, they would be able to feed an exceptionally large number of denendants.

Dr. McCook observed that some very greedy workers, returning to the nest, fastened themselves upon the roof in the same position as the honey-bearers, and in fact seemed gradually to grow into rotunds. The other ants would soon learn that such lazy, overgrown creatures were the best to go to for food; and, in time, these gorgers might easily become specialised into a honey-bearing set of insects. The workers would bring them honey, which they would store up and disgorge as needed for the benefit of the rest as a whole. If the honey passed into their gizzards and was digested, they would be a positive dead loss to the community, and so the tendency would soon be eliminated by natural selection, because the nests possessing such workers could not hold their own in bad times against neighboring communities. But as only a very small quantity is ever digested -just as much as is necessary to keep up the sedentary life of such immovable fixtures -the effect is about the same as if the honey were stored in cells of wax. The ants, in fact, utilize the only good vessel or utensit they have at their disposal, the flexible and extensible abdomen of their own comrades. The greatest difficulty is to understand how the workers first acquired the habit of feeding these lazy members to such repletion; but as all ants "take toll" of one another, this is

much less of a crux than it looks at first sight. A very greedy ant, which not only ate much itself while out foraging, but also took toll of all others in the nest, after it was too full to move about readily, would be in a fair way to become a rotund. And as it would thus be performing a useful function for the rest, at the same time that it was gratifying its own epicurean tastes, the habit would soon become fixed and specialized, till at last we should get just such a regular and settled form of honey-storing as we see in this Colorado species. Indeed, another totally distinct type of ant in Australia has arrived at exactly the same device quite separately, as so often happens in nature under similar circumstances Whatever benefits one creature under any given conditions will also benefit others whose conditions are identical; and thus we often get adaptive resemblances between plants and animals very widely removed from one another in genealogical order.—Knowledge.

Science.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

Ox the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November, th earth ploughs her way through a swarm of meteoroids known as the November meteor-

The November meteor-zone is made up of a

sun in an orbit of great eccentricity, the perihelion resting on the earth's orbit, and the aphelion extending beyond the orbit of The Pall Mall Gazette (London) gravely re-Uranus. The earth passes through the portion resting on her orbit every year about the 13th of November. The immense width of the zone may be inferred from the fact that the earth, moving eighteen miles in a second is three days in passing through it. The meteoroids are not equally scattered around meets the thickest portion of the swarm once in thirty-three years and a quarter, and the event is signalized by a dazzling display of shooting stars that ranks among the most awe-inspiring and beautiful celestial phenomena on record. At other times, the earth encounters a portion of the zone either almost

sparsely scattered. There cannot be a grand meteoroic shower unless the earth and the swarm of meteors cross at the same time. The November meteoric showers thus took place with a few straggling falling stars annually, and a great display occasionally, and no one was able for many centuries to find out the secret of their action. But busy brains were at work, and keen eyes were watching the ways of the cosmical atoms.
At length it was proved that the period of revolution was thirty-three and a quarter years, and more wonderful still, it was discovered that a faint telescopic comet, known as Tempel's comet, was moving in the same orbit as the meteors were. Astronomers seized the key and worked out the problem.

destitute of meteors, or where they are

It is now clear as day that November meteors are caused by the earth's encountering a ways that the honey-ants get their sugar, swarm of particles following Tompel's comet in its orbit, and completing the circuit in thirthis matter at first, for the honey-ants are all ty-three and a quarter years. The comet's

tail is actually splitting into meteors that thus before the poatoes are put into it. The next, fax fill but one fitteenth of the zone, but will in and most important part of the process, is has already taken place in August meteors, a much older system connected with a comet in

the same vay.

It is therefore easy to see that once in about hirty-three years the earth and the tail of Pempel's comet will meet on the celestial road. and the result will be a rain of fire, shooting stars falling like snow. Many observers nov living will remember the superb moteoric showers of 1833, and 1866-67. By consulting astronomical annals, these showers have been traced back for a thousand years. Tho next one may be expected in 1899, and is eagerly anticipated among coming celestial events.

The recent origin of the November meteors

s proved from the lact that the thickest porion of the swarm at present extends over a comparatively small part of the zone. Leverrier, a famous French astronomer, gave an ingenious theory to account for the introduction of the meteoric ring into the system, and calculated the time when the event occurred. The four giant planets exert a powerful attraction upon the cometathat come near them. Jupiter is especially distinguished in this line, and is called the great comet disturber for this reason. The theory is that about the year 126 of the Christian era, Tempel's come passed near Uranus. The plane's attraction changed the comet's orbit into an ellipse, revolving about the sun in the track we have alcady described. Ever since it has continued o revolve in its new orbit, its tail all the while reaking into meteors which finally will fill he whole zone. Therefore we must wait till 1839 for a rain of shooting stars on a grand scale. Meantime we must be contented with fow stragglers that in the passage of the earth through the zone in the present month will mpinge against our atmosphere, and being ignited by the concussion, trail their shining

way through the heavens.

The radiant point of the November meteors s in the constellation Leo. The most favourable time for observation is about 3 o'clock in the morning, for the starry group is then well up in the east, and the tiny visitors may be een to the best advantage.

Comets and meteors are now among the most interesting objects of astronomical research, for they are closely associated if not identical. It is not improbable that their fall upon the sun in numbers of which we can orm no conception, instead of being a cause of alarm, may serve as fuel to keep up his fires, and thus prolong his power of giving life and heat to the earth.—Scientific American.

Miscellaneous.

WATERPROOF PAPER. According to the Journ. Soc. of Arts, a strong impervious parchment-paper is obtained by horoughly washing woollen or cotton fabrics. so as to remove gum, starch, and other foreign bodies, then to immerse them in a bath containing a small quantity of paper pulp. The latter is made to penetrate the fabric by being passed between rollers. Thus prepared it is afterwards dipped into sulphuric acid of suitable concentration, and then repeatedly washed in a bath of aqueous ammonia until every trace of acid has been removed. Finally, it is pressed between rollers to remove the excess of liquid, dried between two other rollers which are covered with felt, and lastly calendered.

ACONITE IN DYSENTERY. DR. Owen reports the results of one hundred and fifty-one cases of acute dysentery treated with aconite. He was induced to look about for another treatment than the conventional one with ipecac. on account of the nausea which often attends the latter, and which often drives hospital patients, especially, to rebel against a repetition of the dose. minim every fifteen minutes for the first two hours: after that, one minim every hour. This would make thirty minims in twenty four hours. Dr. Owen feels that his experi ence in one hundred and fifty-four cases justi fics him in speaking quite positively in favor of the treatment. In his paper he gives a very good analysis of his results.—N. Y. Med. Journ.

AN INCUBATOR FOR INFANTS. M. TARNIER, the surgeon of the Maternity Hospital in Paris, struck by the great mortality among infants prematurely born, and those which are very sickly after birth, has conceived the ingenious idea of constructing a box which is almost exactly similar to the incubators used for poultry. This box is divided into two compartments—the lower one being used as a reservoir for hot water, while the infant is placed in the upper one, which is well stuffed at the sides and fitted with sliding glass over. The temperature is maintained at 86deg. Fahr., and M. Tarnier has found that by keeping infants in the incubato for a period varying from two days to six weeks, their vitality is enormously improved. He has made experiments upon five six-month children, six seven-months, and thirteen eight months children, and he has only lost four of them, whereas, according to his statement three-fourths of them would have died but for this adventitious aid to vitality.-Lancet.

ALUMINUM. AT the recent meeting of the British Associa tion, Mr. Barlow read a paper "On the Mechanical Properties of Aluminum." This metal is used chiefly as a substitute for silver, but the author had found it to be exceedingly strong in proportion to its weight. Experiments had been carefully made for him by Professor Kennedy, from which its valuable properties of ductility, tensila strength, and Considerable has been lately said in medical clasticity were fully demonstrated. This was journals concerning the value of warm milk as well illustrated by the comparative length of rods of uniform section, but of different Christian at Work, referring to an interesting metals, which could be suspended without article on this subject which lately appeared rupture, the lengths in the case of steel and in the London Milk Journal, states, on the alluminum being equal and exceeding all authority of Dr. Benjamin Clarke, that in the others. Unfortunately it is an expensive East Indies warm milk is used to a great exmetal, and the process by which it is at pretent as a specific for diarrhea. A pint every sent extracted leaves little hope of its use four hours will check the most violent diarbeing greatly extended. Sir H. Bessemer said he did not think any metal could be depended on like the one in question, from and it was stated that forty-five of thes swarm of meteoroids revolving around the would only weigh one pound.

BAKED ANGLE WORMS.

been so recently demonstrated. "Fifty guests were present at the experi-ment. The worms, apparently lob-worms, will ahandon them forever in favor of

worms." SAW TEETH TIPPED WITH IRIDIUM. MR JOHN HOLLAND, whose discoveries and improvements in the working of iridium were noticed not long ago, has now made a circular saw with teeth tipped with that hard and refractory metal. The saw is 12 inches in diameter and is to be used for sawing hard woods.

POTATO IVORY. This new "vegetable ivory" is made from ordinary potatoes—rrovided they are tolerably sound and fully developed—by purely chemical means. The selected tubers must

ime be stattered through its whole extent as that of boiling the regetables in diluted sul-has already taken place in August meteors, a phuric acid for a considerable time, herein

lying the gist of the invention, the secret of which is kept rather cosely at present, but a short series of well organized experiments would probably enable any of our friends to elucidate the question. The variety and age of the regotable itself, the time for which it is subjected to the action of the acid, and especially the strength of the later, are all matters of great importance to the spect in view as affecting the quality of the proparation. As some little guide, however, we may bear in mind the process for "parelmentizing" paper, which is effected in the cold, and also he fact that heat greatly enhances the action of all acids upon organic substances, so that as the potatoes according to our advices have boiled" in the liquid, a comparatively more diluted acid should probably be used. Treated in this way the entire substance of the potatoes hardens and becomes gradually less pervious. When "done" they are to be taken out and washed in a stream of first warm and afterwards cold water, the subsequent drying process being in all instances a slow and gradual one. Potato ivory thus prepared is not very unlike the ordinary

influence of a very dry atmosphere.

Potato ivory is of a creamy white tint. hard, durable, and elistic, it being even adapted, it is stated, for the manufacture of billiard balls. There is no difficulty in dying or coloring the material either during the process of preparation or afterward, and alogether it would seem that this new product is one which is capable of an immense number of useful applications. To its other good qualities it adds that of being exceedingly cheap. We should have said before that the sulphuric acid used must be quite free from impurity, even traces of nitrie or hydrochloric acid being detrimental .- Monthly Magazine

vegetable" kind, but is said to be of a more

even "grain" as well as easier to turn, while

it is not so liable to spit when exposed to the

SULPTUR AND MALARIA. -- At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy, M. d'Abbadie called attention to some facts regarding marsh fever. Some African elephant hunters from plateaus with conparatively cool climate brave the hottest and most deleterious Ethiopian regions with impunity, which they attribute to their daily funigation of the naked body with sulphur. It is interesting to know whether sulphurous emanations received involuntarily, have a like effect. From inquiries made by M. Fouque, it appears that in Sicily, while nost of the sulphur mines are in high disricts and free from malaria, a few are at t ow level, where intermittent fever prevails. In the latter districts, while the population of the neighboring villages is attacked by fever in the proportion of 90 per cent., the workmen in the sulphur mines suffer much less, not more than eight or nine per cent. being attacked. Again, on a certain marshy plain near the roadstead in the island of Milo (Grecian Archipelago), it is hardly possible to spend a night without being attacked by intermittent lever, yet on the very fertile part near the mountains are the ruins of a large and prosperous town, Zephyria, which, 300 years ago, numbered about 40,000 inhabitants. Owing to the ravages of marsh fever the place is now nearly described. This change was brought about by the transfer of sulphur mining in the neighborhood to the opposite side of a mountain range. The decadence of Zephyria has nearly corresponded to this transference. The sulphurous emanations no longer reach the place, their passage being blocked by the mountain mass. Again on the west side of the marshy and fever infested plain of Catania traversed by the Simeto, is a sulphur mine and beyond it at a higher level, a village which was abandoned in the tageously affected by the emanations.

THREE GOOD DOCTORS.

The best of all the pill-box crew Since ever time began, Are the doctors who have most to do With the health of a hearty man. And so I count them up again, And praise them as I can; There's Dr. Diet, and Dr. Quiet, And Dr. Merryman.

There's Dr. Diet, he tries my tongue, "I know you well," says he; Your stomach is poor, and your liver sprung; We must make your food agree.'

And Dr. Quiet, he feels my wrist, And he gravely shakes his head: Now, now, dear sir. I must insist That you go at ten to bed." But Dr. Merryman for me Of all the pill-box crew For he smiles and says, as he fobs his fee,

"Laugh on, whatever you do!" So now I cat what I ought to eat. And at ten I go to bed, And I laugh in the face of cold or heat; For thus have the doctors said! And so I count them up again, And praise them as I can:

There's Dr. Diet, and Dr. Quiet. And Dr. Merryman. D.D., in Independent.

bousehold.

WARM MILK A HEALTH RESTORER. CHIFFONS FROM PARIS.

a remedial agent in certain diseases. The (TRANSLATED FROM LE FIGARO.) half-an-hour each. of two hours have the same effect?" tent as a specific for diarrhees. A pint every rhœa, stomach-ache, incipient cholera, and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, not too hot to drink. Milk which ha been boiled is unfit for use. This writer gives

several instances in arresting the disease, among which is the following: The writer says: "It has never failed in curing in six or twelve hours, and I have tried it, I should think fifty times. I have The Pall Mall Gazette (London) gravely reports that a group of French gournets have tested the edible qualities of the common earth worm, whose agricultural services have diarrhoa was gone; in three weeks he became a hale hearty man; and now nothing that may hereafter occur will shake his faith were first put into vinegar, by which process they were made to disgorge the famous vegetable mould about which we have recently of the value of milk in twenty-six cases heard so much. They were then rolled in batter and put into an oven, where they acquired a delightful golden tint, and, we are and nounshes and cools the body. People assured, a most appetizing smell. After the first plateful the fifty guests rose like one man and asked for more. Could anything be more convincing? Those who love snails, they add, waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary that the suffering from diseases need food quite as much as those in health, and much more so in certain diseases where there is a rapid waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary food, in cortain diseases, is rejected by the stomach, and even loathed by the patient; but nature, ever beneficent, has furnished food that in all diseases is beneficial-some directly curative. Such food is milk." The writer in the journal last quoted, Dr. Alexander Yale, after giving particular observations upon the point above mentioned, its action in checking diarrhoa, its notrishing properties, and its action in soothing the body, says:
"We believe that milk nourshes in fever, pro-

intestines, and, in fine, is the sine qua non in typhoid fever." We have lately tested thevalue of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now re-commended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often very discessing children's disease. Give all the milk the patient will chemical means. The selected tubers must first be carefully peeled and the "eyes" cut out, all "spongy" and discolored portions being also scrupulously pared away. The peeled tubers should then in allowed to soak for a short time, first in phin, then in acidulated water, sulphuric acid being the agent employed, and the mixture should be quite cold in blessed thing in this sioknost. At length pretender, place call pretender, in all the milk the patient will take, even during the period of greatest fever. It keeps up the strength of he patient, acts well upon the stomach, and is in this way a blessed thing in this sioknost diant air,

motes sleep, wards off delrium, soothes the

RECIPES.

To KEEP CHEESE. -To keep cheese moist, wrap it up in a linen cloth dipped in white wine. This not only keeps the cheese moist, but improves the flavor.

BAKED QUINCES.—Wash and core ripe

lish with a little water; to be caten hot or cold, with cream and sugar. PRUNE WHIP .- Sweeten to taste and stew three-quarters of a pound of prunes; when perfectly cold add the whites of four eggs peaten stiff, stir all of this together till light; put in a dish and bake twenty minutes; when cold, serve in a larger dish, and cover

with good cream. CHOICE FIG CARE.—Take a large cup of butter and two and a half cups of sugar, and beat well together, one cup of sweet milk, three pints of flour with three tenspoons baking-powder, the whites of sixteen eggs, a pound and a quarter of figs well floured, and cut in strips like cition; no flavoring.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Pare and divide large,

fresh, ripe and july peaches, sprinkle over them granulated sugar, freeze them like ice cream for an hour; remove them just before serving, and sprinkle with a little more sugar. Canned peaches and all kinds of berries may be prepared in the same way. MACAROONS .- Very delicate macaroons are made of one pound and a quarter of almonds planched and pounded, with a little rose-

water added to moisten and flavor them. The whites of three eggs should be beaten very light, and the sugar stirred in gradually. Mix all thoroughly together, and drop on clean writing paper. Bake for about three minutes in a quick oven.

OYSTERS IN THE SHELL .- Open the shells and keep the deepest ones for use. Melt some butter, season with minced parsley and pepper. When slightly cooled roll each oyster in it, using care that it drips but little, and lay in the shells. Add to each shell a little lemon uice, cover with grated bread-crumbs, place in a baking pan and bake in a quick oven; just before they are done add a little salt Serve in the shells.

BLACKBERRIES. - Blackberries need to be cooked a long time in order to expel the air from them; a much longer time is necessary than for raspberries; let them cook slowly until the berries have shrunk at least half; unless you do this, there is likely to be enough air left to start fermentation; if there is more uice than you like to have in the cans, you can boil it down and pour over the berries, or

strain it and boil for jelly.
FRUIT JUMBLES, which are truly delicious are made of one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups and a half of flour, half a cup of milk, three eggs, half a nutmeg grated, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of English currants. Wash the fruit in at least three waters before adding them to the dough. Bake the jumbles in a broad, shallow tin, cut them in squares while warm, using a thin, sharp knife. If the dough is stiff, you can mark the squares with a fork before bak-

APPLE OMELET, to be served with broiled spare rib or roast pork, is very delicate. Take nine large tart apples, four eggs, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter; add cinnamon or other spices to suit your asto; stew the apples till they are very soft; mash them so there will be no lumps; add the butter and sugar while they are still warm, but let them cool before putting in the beaten eggs; bake this till it is brown; you may put it all in a shallow pudding dish or in two tin plates to bake. RAMERINS.—Half a pound of cheese grated and beaten with a piece of butter the size of matter for many an amusing newspaper sketch, an egg, and the yolk of four eggs; cut the and will doubtless continue so to do until a new crust from two small slices of bread and boil method of disseminating intelligence has been made by simply rolling out the remains of a dried cheese, sprinkling with cayenne pepper, advertiser—doubtless a lady—must have folding over once, and then rolling out again | quickly discovered the ludicrous mistake, for

for a few minutes. INDIAN PICKLE.—Vegetables for this pickle should all be gathered fresh. Beans, small cucumbers, cauliflower broken in small pieces, damsons, grapes, green tomatoes, nasturtions Wipe them and pack in jars, not quite filling them. To a gallon of vinegar put half an ounce of cayenne, a tablespoonful of ground horseradish, two ounces of ground ginger, two of mustard, two ounces of turmeric. two of curry powder, three heads of chopped garlic, one tablespoonful of whole globes, and a tablespoonful of salt. Heat the vinegar, keeping it tightly covered to prevent evaporair-tight; let them stand three days; then pour off the vinegar. Bring it to the boiling point and pour over hot. Keep the jars tightly corked a few weeks before using.

MORNING: AFTER RAIN.

Fresh from the hills blows the breeze! and all gracefully bending, The trees wave their boughs as in welcome from 'midst the white cloudlets Gleam, like the blue eyes of children, small circles of azure Forming, anon, when commingled, the image

An ocean of ultramarine with fair cloudislands studded! -Carltonus.

Bumour.

THE doctor orders M. Lerat four baths of "Pardon, doctor, but would not one bath

An egotistical gentleman is leaving his house in company with a friend:
"Allons! that is good! it is raining. Such things never happen to anyone but me.'

Mademoiselle Baby has just perverted the truth most outrageously.
"Oh! it is wicked to tell lies!" says mamme to her. "The good God will be very angry with you." The little one, after a long reflection. "I won't tell him .. I shall not say any prayers

to-night!" MADEMOISELLE TATA talks with her nurse: "Do you think he will propose?" Silence of the nurse.

"He is evidently very much struck," con-tinues Mile. Tata; "and he is so kind and attentive l'' The nurse with a sigh: "Yes I but he does not look silly enough

Calino is writing to one of his friends:
"Why have you written in such large letters?" asks his guardian. Calino, with a look of the most preternatural wisdom : "Because he is deaf I"

Young Sigismond had asked his God-mother to find him a wife, and every time she proposed a party whom she considered suitable e invariably responded : "Bring her to the Ambigu and let her take seat on one of the fauteuiles of the balcony.

I shall be able to see her there, and I will tell you at once if she pleases me." Eight young ladies had already been pre-sented in this fashion; and, on their installation, Sigismond had at once responded that they would not do. At length there arrived at the Ambigu a new

pretender. She made an attempt to take her

place calmly in the most voluminous seat she could find; but the fates and her bulk were against her-she couldn't find a seat large "That'll do" cried Sigismond, with a ra-diant air, "You can ask her."

AT THE Zon. M. Prudhomme showing the tortoise to his

" See, my child, how nature sometimes distributes her favors so unequally. Here, for example, this poor tortoise possesses in abundance the finest material for making combs, and yet can make no use of its natural gifts quinces, fill with sugar, and bake in a baking because it has no hair."

> THE BOY WHO WOULDN'T BE AN ANGEL. BROOKLYN Sunday school class had just nished singing, "I want to be an angel,

And with the angels stand," when the teacher, observing that one of the boys had not contributed his voice to swell the sacred refrain, said : "And you want to be an angel, too; don't you, Willie?"
"No," resumed Willic, "not right away.

[want to be a circus rider a good deal, first.'

-Eagle. WHY SHE WANTED TO SAVE HIM. During a Deadwood quarrel the other night a woman was seen to rush between the combatants, and throwing herself before one of

them exclaimed to the other: "Don't shoot, oh, please don't shoot him." Greatly affected the foc lowered his reolver and asked in tremulous tones: "Are you his sweethcart, wife, or sister? "No." answered the peacemaker, "but this man has a room at my house and owes me three weeks board."—Philadelphia News.

WHY HE DIDN'T TAKE IT. Nor long ago an old pioneer, who had lived in Texas in the days of the early colonists, was once boasting of the good old times. "Why, sir, I was once offered a league of

land for a pair of old boots."
"Didn't you take it?" said the party ad

"No, sir; I didn't." " No account land, I reckon?' "Why, bless your heart, sir, it was the best piece of land outdoors. Grass five feet high, a clear stream of water running through

"And why in thunder didn't you make the "Because," said the old man, in a sad and regretful tone of voice, "because I—I didn't

have the boots."—Through Texas."

t, and an undeveloped silver mine in one

A Bull broker who had just emerged from the effects of celebrating his successes during the late advance of the market observed that for most of the time it seemed to him as if he

were in heaven.
"You must have enjoyed it," said a friend "No; it was too awfully lonely," returned the convalescent. "I didn't meet a single member of the Stock Exchange there."

EVEN when the course of true love does run smooth, se weak and contrary is human nature that the jealous swain is apt to plague his mind with imaginary perils, as the following correspondence will show:

HIS DELIEF.

If you shud dusurt me decrest mary I believe i wood do like joner throw miself overbored and be swallered by a waile. HER SUGGESTION.

That would be very foolish. that Jonah only stayed down a short time. Alligators have stronger, stomachs than whales. Try an alligator.

The vagaries of the proof-reader have furnished soft with a little milk; stir in the cheese and season highly with pepper, salt and mustard. blunders of the type are, in some cases, so Pour in a baking dish. Beat the whites to a rich that one is almost led to believe them in-Dr. Owen gave the tincture of the British early part of this century because of marsh pharmacopeia, which is of one-sixth the fever. Yet there is a colony of workmen living atrength of Fleming's tincture. He gave one about the mine, and they seem to be advantaged by the sort, and they seem to be advantaged by the sort of the British early part of this century because of marsh four in a baking dish. Beat the whites to a rich that one is almost led to believe them intended by the sort, and they seem to be advantaged by the sort of the British can be recommended. Here is an example of the sort, and they seem to be advantaged by the sort of the British can be recommended. Here is an example of the sort, and they seem to be advantaged by the sort of the British can be recommended. and cutting it into small strips, shape the on the following morning the "ad." appeared strips into little rolled lengths and bake them in amended form: "Two beautiful, small snow-white house-dogs, cheap." There is considerable difference between a house and a poodle, but the proof-reader failed to distinguish it.

"WHAT's the matter now?" inquired a one eyed man of a group of young sports who were posed on the sidewalk, watching a friend, the occupant of a buggy which stood in front of a leading hotel. "Horse won't move," returned one of the crowd, with a sly wink to his companions on the darkened side of the inquirer. "Won't move, won't he? I'll soon start him." And seizing a handful of mud, ation. Then pour the vinegar, which must he made a grab for the animal's head and be scalding hot, into the jars. Make the jars jabbed the mess into his mouth. The horse moved-nearly a mile before he could be pulled up, but the one eyed man kept up with him, yelling and gesticulating, and arrived, panting but triumphant, as the animal was brought to a standstill. "Thought I could make him move," he cried, with a well satisfied air. "Never knew the plan to fail. It's an invention of my own, and I'll make you a present of the idea." "Make him move!" exclaimed the amateur John with witherin scorn—" why, you inflamed idiot, I didn't want him to move. I was waiting for a lady in the hotel!" The one eyed man gathered himself together and retraced his steps in the direction of the caravansary, muttering sav agely. They were gone, though,

-HE bowed to her across the table, smirked, washed his hands in invisible soap and water and said: "Oxcuse me, I dink I haf med you at Saratogas dis summers-my name is Moses." "I cannot recall your face," she airily answered, "but your name is familiar."

SHE UNDERSTOOD. A woman with a market basket on her arm and a big bouquet of flowers in her hand was waiting at the ferry dock when a man of pleasant address approached her and said: "Madam, that is a fine nosegay." " Yes sir."

"I think it is the finest one I ever saw, and I have been in twenty-seven different States.'

"Yes sir."

"There is the pansy hiding itself behind the rose. According to the language of flowers the pansy stands for 'Darling, I cannot live without you.' I likewise observe the rosebud is: 'I'm looking for a husband.' Madam, do you understand the language of flowers?" flowers?' " Yes sir,"

"Then what is the language of that tulip? "The tulip says, sir, that if you don't stump along with your brazen impudence I'll have you walked into the cooler!" was her firm reply. He stumped. Detroit Free Press.

NO CHANCE FOR HONOR. WE were all at the depot in Macon waiting for the train to go when a colored man with

a head as round as a bullet came bustling in and picked up a friend and brother and jammed him against the wall, and slammed him on the floor, and bestowed upon his cocoanut some blows which must have made that organ ache in a lively manner. The victim was a tall, scrious-looking man, wearing a plug hat and carrying a small satchel. He made no resistance, and when it was all over he sat down and rubbed the kinks out of his hat as coolly as if a pounding was an every day occurrence.
"Rather sudden?" I remarked as the crowd

thinned out. "Werry sudden, sah, an' altogether beyan precedent," he replied.
"I noticed that you didn't resist."
"No, sah. I didn't git ober de commoshun

oon 'nuff." "Were you not expecting something of the sort?"

"No, sah. I am sellin' a powder dat makes pint of kerosene ile go as fur as a quart vidout it. I sold that pusson some yesterday, an' I reckon he might have tried it fur toothiche or liber complaint an' become disgusted." "He gave you some hard knocks." "I s'pect he did sah, an' de worst of it am

l can't get eben wid him. De proper way would have bin fur him to send me a chal-We should have met on deith! enge. honah, an' I should have killed him.

didn't do it. He rushed in heah, an' widou the leas' regard fur my sense of honah he banged me into a box, an' walks out widout axin' fur my ca'd or leabin' his. Dat's one fing dat am keepin' our race down in dis kentry—want of honah. I don't say dat I 'prove of duellin', but I must insist dis way of valkin' in on a pusson who kin speak fo' languages, an' has bin to Niagary Falls, an' him on do doo! am not only painful moppii o de wictim, but casts a slur on de archieves of de hua African race."

Detroit Free Press.

WHY HE DON'T EXPLAIN. Some eight or ten years ago a silvery-tongued chap who claimed to be a fruit-tree agent swindled the farmers of this county in a shameful manner, and one resident of Nankin was so mad about it that he came to Detroit. searched the rascal out and gave him a pounding on the street. After he got through is work he told the fellow that he would lick him twice as bad if he ever put eyes on him again, and it was a threat to be remem bered and well nursed.

About three weeks ago the Nankin man wa travelling in Washtenaw county, and as he journeyed along the highway he met a traveller who so closely resembled the fruittree swindler that he halted and called out: "Here you are again, you bold-faced

rascal I " "Yes, I'm here." "Well, so am I, and I'm going to lick you until you can't holler! I said I'd do it, and I always keep my word. Climb down here."

The stranger "clumb" without a protest shedding his coat as he struck the ground, and a fight began. In about two minutes he had used up the farmer and was coolly re-

placing his coat. "See here," said the man from Nankin as he wiped his nose with a burdock. " you fight better than than you did eight years ago. "Well, I dunno. This is my first affair

with you. "Didn't I wallop you in front of the Petroit post-office eight years ago?"

"No sir! I was in Australia up to a year "And you never saw me before?"

"Nover!" "And was never in Nankin?"

"Never!"
"Well, I'll be hanged! Come to look at you can see that you are not the man! Why on earth did't you explain, or ask me to? You must have thought me mistaken.

"Ah, yes, I knew you were mistaken, but I had just discovered that I had driven seven miles on the wrong road and was wishing some one would come along and give me two words of sass. I didn't want any explanaions about it. A rotten sweet apple will cure hat black eye in three or four days, and salt and water will tighten four front teeth in a week or so. I feel fifty per cent better, and. I'm ever so much obliged. So long!"

AN INNOCENT HOOSIER'S EXPERIENCE

with a hose pipe. Yesterday afternoon a tall, lank individual, dressed in a faded suit of brown jeans, his panaloons tucked into a pair of remarkably large and dusty boots, and wearing a broad-brimmed straw hat, much the worse for use, was sitting on one of the benches at Garfield-place, curiously watching the park-keeper watering the grass The operation seemed to impress him considerably, and he looked as if he wanted to speak to the man with the hose. He made one or two ineffectual efforts, but each time sat down upon the bench without having opened his mouth. At length, having conquered his natural diffidence, he arose and thus addressed

the keeper: "Say, stranger, I'm from Injiany, and I'd likemighty well to see how that tharthing is worked."

The man with the hose courteously explained the operation, told all about the water-works, and finally offered to let the Hoosier try is hand at watering the grass, if he wished. With a smile of innocent and child-like gratification the man from "Injiany" firmly grasped the hose, as if he feared it would get away from him, and began. For a moment the stream went on the grass, then by way of variety he squirted it over the gravel walk.

"Stop that right off," shouted the keeper. In his effort to do as he was bid, the Hoosier planted one of his ponderous boots upon the nose, and the water ceased to spurt from the nozzle. "Why, it hez stopped: what is the matter

with the plaguey thing?" he asked in a tone of surprise. Just then, looking straight into the nourle. he changed his position the better to study the situation, and the stream gushed forth into

"Ugh, ugh," he gasped, half choked, swinging the hose around in a helpless manner, sprinkling a crowd of bystanders, and at last evelling it square in the breast of the custodism

of the park. "Stop that, you idiot!" yelled the keeper. "or I'll murder you," and as the stream of water, instead of being removed, was directed now into his face, he grappled with the unfortunate countryman, and, with the hose grasped between them, they rolled over and over on the wet grass, biting and scratching like a couple of cats. The Indiana man came out on top. and, while he proceeded to pummel his antagonist, he allowed the hose to squirt out in the direction of the sidewalk, where the stream fell upon two of the finest summer bonness of the season, and drenched a couple of levely stiffstarched white dresses. Just at this juncture half a dozen policemen and the patrol. wagon arived. With much difficulty, and not until they were thoroughly sprinkled, the officers managed to pull the Hoosier away and convey him to the Central, where the charge of wilful destruction of property—the same property consisting of two summer bonnets and a couple of dresses was placed against his name. If his clothes are anything

SHAN'T WE?" HE struggled to kiss her-she struggled the To prevent him, so bold and undaunted.

like dry to-morrow morning, his case will be

tried in the Police Court - Cinneinnati Gazette.

smitten by lightning he heard her "Avaunt, sir!" and off he avaunted. But when he returned with the fiendishest laugh. Showing clearly that he was affronted.

And threatened by main force to carry her She cried "Don't!" and the poor fellow don'ted.

Then he meekly approached and got down at her feet, Praying loud as before he had ranted, That she would forgive him, and tried to be sweet,

And said, "Can't you?"-the dear girl recanted. Then gently he whispered, "How could you do so?

I certainly thought I was jilted; Say, come thou with me, to the parson we'll Say wilt thou, my dear?" and she wilted-Then gayly he took her to see her new home,

A shanty by no means enchanted. Saying, "Here we shall live no longer to Say, shan't we, my dear?"-so they shan-

-Detroit Free Press.

Totalk in public, to think in solitude, to read and to hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, is the business of a scholar.—Samuel John-Thoughts must come naturally, like wild

flowers; they cannot be forced in a hot-bedeven although aided by the leaf mould of your past .- Alex. Smith.

a very so ere blow over the eye from the ball ignorance or forgetfulness of this fact. Mr. heaven," and he called upon "Zulu Jim" to he being unable to get out of the way of a Riley, manager of Mr. Stubley's Glencoe come forward. Putting his hands upon his

usual amount of interest during the past point of the small blade of his pocket-knife. his head he thinks of Heaven!" fortnight, and house accommodation has been His scientific lecture being concluded, he put at a premium. This is due to the temporary his knife back in his pocket. Some hours access of population caused by the arrival of afterwards, feeling distressed by a tickling some 20 men or so to assist in the unloading sensation in his ear, he opened his knife and and carting of the water pipes in connection used the point of the small blade to allay the with the Ararat Water Supply. The pipes irritation by scratching. He unconsciously are being delivered at the Buangor railway penetrated the skin, and inoculated himself station, and the contract for carting them to with the venom which had evidently remained Mount Mistake has been let to Mr. Macgregor, in a dry state on his knife. His sufferings of Ballarat. Mr. Macgregor has ten or for a time were very great, and the comatose twelve teams engaged in the work.

Beaufort have again commenced operations assistance was at once procured, and some here, and are showing our Buangor folks how | relief afforded. A singular feature in the to make the business pay.

THE SUCCESSFUL FLOATING OF one ear to the other, and both are now THE VICTORIAN LOAN.

The following copy of a telegram received from the Agent-General by Sir Bryan O'Loghlon was handed to us on Thursday by the Local Postmistress, acting under instructions from Sir Bryan O'Loghlen:-Loan a great success, but obliged to give pledge respecting conversion of loan (not to float more than two millions in July). £8,993,000 subscribed for. Tenders at 2s 6d and upwards above par receive in full; at 2s., onefiftieth. There were two tenders over £1,000,000 each. There were 510 tenders in all. The average price is ascertained to come to 3s 6d premium. Both the Associated Banks and the London and Westminster Bank have assisted largely.

CIDER MAKING.

The Camperdown Chronicle says :-- Apples that owners of orchards are puzzled as to how bucket of apples is poured into the mill, which | four radicals .- "Argus." cuts them up and reduces them to a pulp. They are then placed in the press and the juice extracted, that from the first pressing flowing nearly clear. The pulp is afterwards pressed a second time, the juice thus obtained Salvation Army in Port Adelaide (says the the result of the second pressing is said to went through some of their martial evolutions constitute the best part of the cider. The to celebrate the return of Majer Barker and pulp is then put on one side to be used for "Happy Dinah" from their visit to Melking vinegar, whilst the inice is poured into hogsheads to ferment and riper. The behind the police station, and for an hour or mill at present gives employment to three or two conducted an open-air service. A sensafour men, and affords a market for large quantional announcement of the proposed doings tities of fruit that would otherwise be wasted of the day had been posted about Port The manufacture of cider it will be seen does | Adelaide for some time, and had excited not necessitate a large outlay, and it might be found a profitable industry in this locality. bill ran thus:-The supply of the beverage would soon create a demand for it.

"A FREE PRESS."

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The beautiful idea of getting something for nothing is nowhere more readily traceable than in a newspaper office. So much has been spoken, written, and sung about a "free press," that people have come to accept the term in a sense altogether too literal. If a man has a scheme of any kind germinating he just steps into the editorial room and details it with the remark-"I am not quite ready to advertise yet, but a few words will help me along." He gets the few words but never gets ready to advertise. Two tickets admitting lady and gent to the "G.R.X.M.T.'s grand ball" are expected to produce a six line local, and a quarter of a column description of the ladies' toilets after the ball is over. Church fairs and the like are worse that balls. They never leave tickets, but demand more space because "it's a matter of news and a help to the cause." Should a boy saw off his finger, "Dr. C. O. Plaster dressed the wound with great skill," would be a graceful way of stating it, and, hesides, it is "unprofessional to advertise." The patent rat-trap man brings in one of his combinations of wire and mouldy cheese bait, sticks it under the editor's nose, and explains how they catch 'em every single time the spring works. "It's something of interest to the community, and if you put in a piece save me a dozen papers," with which he quietly walks off, as though he had bestowed a favor in allowing editorial eyes to gaze on such a marvel of intricacy. An invitation to "come down and write up our establishment" is a great deal more common than a two square "ad" from the same firm. Newspapers must be filled up with some thing or another you know. The lawver with strong prejudices against advertising is fond of seeing his cases reported in full in the newspapers, with an occasional reference to his exceedingly able manner of conducting the same. It is cheaper than advertising. In tect anyone who has an axe to grind, asks the newspaper to turn the crank, and forgets even to say thank you, but kindly takes a free copy of the paper as part pay for furnishing the news. The press being "free" all hands seem bound to get abroad and ride it to death. That is why newspapers are so rich that they can afford to pay double price for white paper. - "New Haven Register."

SNAKE POISONING.

known gentleman, residing near Townsville, then observed that he had promised them signments, pay all charges, and forward with has lately been a severe sufferer, either from that they should see "the boy with hair like despatch."

The match was played throughout in a most friendly manner. On the next occasion of the teams meeting Buangor hopes to reverse the verdiet.

Our little township has presented an unnegative of a recently-killed snake, and the Heaven! So wherever limited locks, the Captain declared him to be the boy mentioned. "Look at his hair, there's no sign of patting there, is there? Nor is there any parting in the aid of a recently-killed snake, and the Heaven! So wherever limited locks, the Captain declared him to be the boy mentioned. "Look at his hair, the relief of the boy mentioned. "Look at his hair, the relief of the boy mentioned." HARRY SMITH.

Beaufort will be REDUCED. Single fare, either way, Is.; and return, Is. 6d. HARRY SMITH.

January 18th, 1883. state produced by the snake poisoning I notice that a party of woodcarters from clarmed his friends considerably. Medical case is the fact that by some extraordinary means the poison was communicated from affected.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The New Ministry was formed on Thursday and sworn in before His Excellency the Governor, at 3 o'clock, at the executive Council chambers. It was pretty generally understood on Wednesday who would be selected to fill the principal posts, but the final selection was not agreed upon until yesterday morning. when Mr. Berry submitted the names of the three representatives of the Radical party whom he proposed to bring with him into the Cabinet. Mr. Service assumes the Premiership, and takes charge of the Treasury and Education department. Mr. Berry is Chief Secretary and Postmaster-General. The Attorney Generalship has been conferred on Mr. Kerferd, who has held the position on several occasions, and Mr. R. S. Anderson is Minister of Justice, and will be one of the ropreare so plentiful in this district this season sentatives of the Government in Council. Mr. Gillies is Commissioner of Railways, a they can dispose of the abundant crop. post he has filled in two previous Adminis-Cider making has been suggested, and some trations. Mr. Languidge who was a member inquiries have been made respecting the manu- of the last Borry Government, is Commisfacture of this delightful beverage. We no | sioner of Trade and Customs. The Ministers tice that Mr. Kitz, the well-known colonial new to office are Mr. A. L. Tucker, who is apwine merchant, has commenced this industry pointed Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. on a large scale at Brighton, and some parti- Alfred Deakin, Commissioner of Public culars of the venture may be interesting. Mr. Works and Minister of Water Supply; and Kitz has purchased or contracted for some Mr. J. F. Levien, Minister of Mines and 300 or 400 tous of apples, at prices ranging Agriculture. Mr. Sargood, M.L.C., is apfrom L2 to L2 10s per ton, and a great por- pointed a member of the Cabinet without tion of these have been already delivered. office, and, with Mr. Anderson, will represent One large shed is already full of hogsheads of the Ministry in the Upper House. He yes. cider in full ferment, and the mill is continu- terday took charge of Government busially going during the day. Other large sheds ness in that Chamber. Mr. Deakin has are in the course of erection to receive the given an undertaking in writing to sover his hogsheads as they are filled. The plan of connection with the radical press. The new operations is very simple. Bucket after Ministry contains six constitutionalists and

THE SALVATION ARMY.

February 26th was a gala day with the having the appearance of muddy water, yet Port Adelaide News") a field day, when they bourne. In the afternoon they congregated considerable attention and criticism. The

Salvation Army!! Barracks, Port Adelaide 3rd Corps. Monday, February 26. War! War! War! Blood and Fire! Hallo! Hallo, Jack! What's up! Look Here! The Salvation Army Is going in hotter than ever against Drink, Sin, and the Devil, Amen.

They will open with a monster Holiness Meeting in the Barracks, at 10.30, led by Major Barker, Captains Yorkshire Relish, Rolfe, Colley, and Bettes; and a Host of Hallelnjah Lasses will sing and

Speak for Jesus. A Monster Hosannah Meeting! Will be held at the Glory Shop at 3 p.m., led by Yorkshire Relish, and all the officers of ing Happy George, Zulu Jim, also the Right Hon. Father Bonnell, and the Boy with Hair like Heaven, bringing up the rear, with the Sharpshooters and the Light Brigade.

Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbourne and Eallarat, or for shipment.

In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold publicates of Grain and Produce. Now Comes the Struggle

Inside the Town-hall Pies, Tarts, Cheesecakes, ham and Tongue, Savages, Bread and Butter, Tea, Milk, Sugar,

Of which you can have a Full Supply by Paying One Shilling Each. Wa'll Meet Again at the Glory Shop. Against the Police Station, at 7 p.m., for a

Real Merry-go-Round, When some Red-hot Bombshells Will be poured into Satan's Territories. Inside Town-hall Major Barker will lead a Monster Salvation Meeting,

Assisted by Yorkshire Relish, Captain Rolfe, Colley, Bettes, Happy Dinah, And a Host of Hallelujah Lasses in their Timbuctoo Bonnets.

Come, See, and Get Gloriously Saved! Amen. War Officer in Command, CAPTAIN TOM GIBBS, The Yorkshire Relish.

Thus advertised, the proceedings of the Army were watched with considerable interest by a large number of people. "Happy Dinah" was called on to give an

account of her Melbourne experience, and this she did with some command, and a most extraordinary flow of language. Her descriptions were quaint and effective. She reserved to business he makes a specialty) for their liberal tions were quaint and effective. She gave an account of the opposition which had greeted the work in Melbourne, Ballarat, and other towns, but how the work had prospered and Dead snakes are often carelessly handled progressed in spite of opposition. She claimed by people who have a wholesome dread of for the Salvationists that they had the "true the live reptile. The fact that the venom religion," and cited an instance in which a miprocured from the poison fang of a snake nister at Ballarat had become a convert, and retains its virulence for a long time is per- confessed that although he had preached the haps not so widely known (says a Queensland gospel to others he had never possessed the exchange) as it deserves to be. A well- true religion himself before. Captain Gibbs

Here is a point for noti-robocconists. Os riches, which digest tempenny mails, cannot stand lobacco. The other day, says the "Na al Wieness," a farmer living near Zourbron was standing in one of his ostrich camps smoking a mee schaum pipe, when one of his most valuable beeding birds came up and snatched the pipe from his mouth and swallowed it. In a very short time the bird was dead, having been poisoned by the nicotine in the pipe.

Sufferers from Wind on the Stomacu, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sich Headache, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Headache, Colie, Ague, Editonsuess, Liver Complaints, Shin Empirious, &c., should lose no time in availing thenselves of that most excellent medicine—
"PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which for 30 years has held the first place in the world a na effectual antidoto to the above and all complaint rising from a disordered state of the stoanen bowels, or liver. Tonic, invigorating and preflying they form the best remedy extent. Sold by a Medicino Vendors in boxes at 1s., 12d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock,

Schedule N.-Clause 42.

W.E, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we did, on the 5th day of March, 1883, take possession of such a quantity of land as may, under the provisions of chause 42, section 4, of the byelaw of the Mining Board, Ararat, numbered 2, be held under ix miners' rights as an extended area; the land taken six mine s' rights as an extended area; the land taken
posse sion of is situated south-east of the Royal Saxon
lease, Weterloo; John O'Shea, Charles Junes, and
Joseph Earber, occupiers under the Land Act.

John Dean Williamson.

David Cochana.

Joseph Callow.

Andrew Cant.

John Wilson.

James Gibbs

To the Electors of Ripon and Hampden.

CENTLEMEN,—Kindly accept my grateful acknowledgements for returning me as your representative to the Legislative Assembly, and allow ne to assure you that it will be my utmost endeavour to serve you faithfully as long as I shall have the ionor to be entrusted with your confidence. WILLIAM HENRY UREN.

March 5th, 1983.

For Sale or To Let, A COTTAGE and LAND, near the Agricultural Society's Show Yords, Benefort, Apply to WILLIAM SMITH, Butcher, Beaufort.

Ten Shillings Reward.

I OST, Pive Lambs, branded W on near side: also II five Ewes, triangle brand. The above roward will be unit on the same being restored to TOGIAS JAMES, Main Lend.

MOTICE.

POISON is laid on the Amphilibertae Run. C. G. Watte HT, Manager. THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD.

CIVIL ENGINEER,

district that he is prepared to execute Plans and Specifications for any description of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities, and preserve estimates.

Addie-s—Alesses, Hawkes Bros., Ironmongers, etc.,

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company. To Let.

THAT SHOP, recently in the occupation of Dr. Johnston, in Noill screet. Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Wanted, DOSTS and RAILS for the Pallarat and Scarsdale railway. Apply to J. TOMICKINS. Beaufort Station, Agent for Bell, Lewis, and Roberts, con-

Ballarat Wool Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield. & Co WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

(Established 1864.) MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

the South Australian Staff, who will Open Fire on the Powers of Darkness with heavy Brigade of the King's Own Regiment including Happy George, Zulu Jim, also the Right Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce every TUESDAY, at the

CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE, And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat

FOR SALE—Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Eran Pags, Gamies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates. EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO.,

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange,

WOOL. WOOL. WOOL. TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS,

AND OTHERS. E. J. STRICKLAND'S

Ballarat WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW

AUCTION ROOMS, Lydiard-street north, near Railway Station Established 1869.

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether nr sale here, Melbourne or Geelong. Prompt Account Sales.

Charges-Lowest in the colony,

SALE DAY-THURSDAYS. Any of the forwarding agents will receive con-

Wanted Known,

THAT on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., I will start a LINE of COACHES between Waterloo and Beaufort to meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER.

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat. Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer,

Wool, Grain, and Money Broker.
Estates managed for Absentees and Others.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited, Houses and Land bought or sold.

Routs and Debts collected.

Rents and Debts collected.

Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

Attend at Beaufort on Mondays and Saturdays, or any other day by appointment.

Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH. WISHES to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that he has commenced business opposite the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, and hopes, by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Horses carefully shod.

Boots I Boots !

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDGEN'S BOOTS always kept in stock. Prices the most reasonable. Quality of the best made. Hob-nailed Watertights, for miners' wear, 12s. per pair; Best Men's Kip Lace, 11s.; Bluchers, 10s.; do. Men's Best Calf Llastics 11s. 6d.; Ladies' Leather Elastics 9s. 6d.; Ladies' Kid Boots, from 9s. upwards; Ladies' Lastings, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Ladies' Kid Shoes, 10s. A Good Stock of Children's Boots, from 2s. 6d. upwards.

A Large Stock to select from.

All Boots sold by me are granuteed.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE LOFT BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Havelock street, Beaufort, three doors from the Golden Age Hotel.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO. (Established for 28 years),

WOOL BROKERS, HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN, STOCK

AND STATION AGENTS, ARE prepared to Make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL sent to them for sale in The colony, or for shipment to the London market:
SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and
THURSDAY for WOOL, and on WEDNESDAY for
SKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other produce.
We act as SELLING or SHIPPING BROKERS only, and consignments whether in large or small quantities are carefully valued by the firm on the BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and owners, we withdraw the lot it the price offered is no up to the market value.

In the event of our clients wishing to ship their WOOL TO THE LONDON MARKET (after testing

the colonial sales and prices not realising their idea of value) the total charges will only be ONE SHILLING PER BALE

for receiving, weighing, warehousing—Fire Insurance, and delivery on board ship, and the charge for re-pressing the bales.

We would point out to our constituents that hy offering their wood in the Geoloog market, they effect a saving of between SIX AND SEVEN SHILLINGS PER BALE as compared to Melbourno charges.

CONSIGNATIONS from any Railway Station in the colony will be at once attended to. colony will be at once attended to.

CHARGES—The lowest ruling in the colony.

ON SALE: Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and all Station Stores.

Agents for Messis, Burgon and Ball's celebrated ingle and double bow sheep shears.

September 1st, 1882. Clare-street, Geelong.

Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £3,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £200,000, Malce Liberal Cash Advances

STATION SECURITIES, ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, ETC., FOR SALE IN MELEOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskius, Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the year. Auction Sales of Grain, Flour, etc. held every Wednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager. I. YOUNGHUSBAND, Molbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins street west

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS-American shelving boards

Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x ½ do do lining 6 x ½ do do florring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards American clear pino lin., lin., lin., codar, wide and narrow beards Cedar table legs, all sizes French casemons, doors, sashes Mouldings, archivraves, skirtings Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood slways on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING.

Chairman-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER 24 Market street, Melbourne. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary

Agent for Beaufort-W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS, Beg to intimate that on and after

SATURDAY, 17TH INSTANT, They purpose making their Opening

Winter Display of New Season's Drapery Gooods

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

In all Departments, including the

Latest Novelties in Foreign and Home, Wanufactures.

All the Latest Novelties for the Season will be found in each Department, and we invite inspection, confident that, both in style and value, we cannot be beaten by any house in the Purchasers at Wotherspoon Bros. and Co.'s save the Retail Profit.

W. B. & CO. will also show a Magnificent Assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shirts, etc., etc., comprising the most Fashionable Materials and Styles in Coats, Trousers and Vests, Tweed Suits, etc., which, for quality, workmanship, and value cannot be

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bought from the Best Manufacturers for CASH, and cannot be excelled, either for quality or price.

SPECIAL VALUE—4 Trunks Ladies' Printella Boots, 6s. per pair.

6 Trunks Ladies' Cashmere Boots, 4s. per pair.

Children's High-cut Leather Boots, Copper Toes, 2s. 6d. per pair.

HAWKES BROS.,

IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS.

Importers of English, American, and Continental HARDWARE,

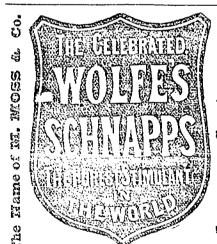
TYAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, Bar Iron, Orb Galvanized Iron, Sicel of all Kinds, Powder, Fuze, Plough Fittings, Ryland's Wire, Galvanized Wire, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Kerosene, Boiled, Castor, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pipes, Fittings and Cocks,

Leather, Grindery, etc. Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

> NOTE THE ADDRESS: MAWKES EROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT MOORABOOL-STREET



A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,

Invigorating Cordial.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE

GRAVEL, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMA-TISM, INCIPIENT DROPSY, FLATU-LENKE,

COLIC PAINS Of the Stomach or Bewels, whether in Adults or Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY

ORGANS; In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic, in General Debility, Sluggish circulation of the Blood, Inadequate Assimilation of Food and Exhausted Vital Energy,

Are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty, and attested in their highest written authorities

PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS Against the Sale of Counterfeits of WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS Have been granted by the Supreme Courts of Victoria and New South Wales, and further action will be instantly taken against anyone infringing upon the Trade rights of the proprietor.

Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY

J, W. HARRIS, MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER.

BEAUFORT. Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange.

M. J. LILLEY

PEGS to inform the general public that he has opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the Beaufort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at moderate races. Not or Coffee, with Mot Pie, 6d

Startling Announcement.

Mouses without Money or Security

S. NATHAN'S

WONDERFUL SYSTEM

TIME PAYMENT

IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

Is warranted not only free from every injurious property and ingredient, but of the best possible quality. Its extraordinary Medicinal properties

2-roomed House furnished complete for £12.

PAYABLE 5s. 0d. WEEKLY.

3-roomed House furnished complete for £19. PAYABLE 7s. 6d. WEEKLY.

4-roomed House furnished complete PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY.

Furniture, Pianos, Sewing Machines, etc. SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT

FROM 28. 6D. WEERLY. ALL GOODS ON ABOVE TERMS AT

CASH PRICE.

NATHAN 149-51 BOURKE STREET (Opposito Eastern Arcade).

M E L B O U R N E. HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

Agents for Broadbent Bros. and Co.. Wm. M'Culloch and Co

Permewan, Wright and Co. FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly soluble in water.

Valuable Discovery forthe Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will be in the property of the property of freight and carriage to distant countries. Nothing before for cleaning or removing old paint. The following very simple directions for producing the best hard Soap will always succeed if exactly followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREEN-BANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, put it in any can be received by the property of the property of the producing the part of the part of the producing the part of the part positively restore in every case Grey or White or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It stand until the locality made is cold. Which out and hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at the stand unit the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly seven the glands are not decayed. Ask your sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at the stand unit the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly seven the glands of Clean Grease, tallow Soil (except mineral oil). If grease or tallow is used, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feels only the property of the stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly soil (except mineral oil). If grease or tallow is used, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feels only the property of the property of the property of the property of the place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly soil (except mineral oil). If grease or tallow is used, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feels only the property of the sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 13d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road,

thus further protect the Public against fraud discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good for and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since Ist October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,
THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn
upon the undersigned, and which will be
cashed by them on presentation. To secure
these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask
for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE
The Soap made by the old-fashioned bolled
process. This soap being pure and unadulterated, it
will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or
colours; though for washing or securing voolenarticles recommend a nure notists Soap made

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON PLATT, 85 Gracechurch street, London.

Beaufort Post Office.

T	IME	TABLE, 1883.		
Post Town	Post Town		Mails close at Besufort	
Melbourne	• • •	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.	
Geelorg	***	Ditto	Ditto	
Ballacat	•••	Ditto	Ditto	
Trawalla	•••	Ditto	Ditto	
Raglan	•••	4.15 p.m	9.15 a.m	
Chute	•••	Ditto	Ditto	
Waterloo	•••	Ditto	Ditto	
Main Lead	•••	Ditto	Ditto	
Sailor's Gully	•••	4.15 p.m -	Ditto	
Stockyard Hill	•••	Ditto	Ditto	
Ararat	•••	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m	
Buangor	•	Dittc	Ditto	
Eurambeer		4 30 p.m	1 p.m	
	- 1		!	

Ditto____ Dittto The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily. Mails for Shirley, and Eurambeen are despatched three times a week-Mondays,

Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute are despatched three times aweek-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, the ordinary ailments of Children, and to Wednesdays, and Fridays

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.
FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL
LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4.10 p.m.7 p.m.
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.13 a.m. 12.57 a.m. 6.15 p.m. 8.30 p.m.
LEAVE—Geelong 8.30 a.m., 1.12 a.m., 6.35 p.m., 8.45 p.m.
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.35 a.m. 3.20 a.m. 9 p.m. 10 20 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m. 10.50 a.m. 3.55 p.m.
Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m. 11.21 a.m., 4.35 p.m.
Beaufort 7.30 a.m. 12.4 a.m. 5.25 p.m.
Buangor, 8.25 a.m., 12.40 a.m., 6.7 pm.
ARRIVE at Ararat 9.10 am. 1.16 pm, 6.50 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 9.20 a.m., 1.31 a.m., 7.1 a.m.
ARRIVE at Stawell 10.20 a.m., 2.26 p.m., 7.55 a.m.
FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE
LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m., 10.45 p.m., 3.5 p.m. TIME TABLE.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m., 10.45 p.m., 3.5 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m. 11.45 p.m. 3.5 p.m.

LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m., 11.55 p.m. 4.9 p.m.

Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.5 p.m.

Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.5 p.m.

Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m. 2.16 p.m. 6.7 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3 pm, 6.45 p.m.

LEAVE—Ballarat 6.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7.10 p.m.

ARRIVE at Geelong 8.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 6.5 p.m. 9.13 p.m.

LEAVE—Geelong, 6.50 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 1.54 am, 6.30 a.m.

9.28 p.m.

ARRIVE At Melbourne, 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3.41 am,

8.35 a.m. 11.15 p.m.

FROM ARARAT to HAMILITON and PORTLAND

ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m. Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.

Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.
Glen Thompson, 3.25 p.m.
LEAV Hen Thompson, 3.30 p.m.
ARRIVE At Dunkeld. 4 p.m.
Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.
ARRIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.
FROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT and MELBOURNE.
LEAVE Portland, 10.15 n.m.
ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m. LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m.

ARRIVE At Afarat, 3.51 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m. FARES.

Beaufort to	Fust-class	Second-class
Trawalla	1s 0d	0૩ ઈતે
Trawana	2s 6d	1s 9d
Burrumbeet	0 01	2s 0s
Windermere		
Ballarat	5s ua	3s 0d
Geelong	14s Od	9s Od
Geelong	21s 0d	13s 6d
Melbourne	First-class	Second-class.
Beautert to	L11.41 +0.1942	
	2s 6d	2s (N
Buangor	- 01	3s 6d
Frarat	00 01	4s Od
A minicipat. (%	ψu	
Great Westera		4s 6d
Great mestern		

Important Discovery.

REENBANK ALKALI CO.'S
PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED . 98 per cent.

CAUSTIC SODA Makes the Finest Hard Soap absolutely without

Boiling!! No special apparatus required. By simply mixing with tallow retuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refus grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be made, costing only a half-penny a pound!!

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali obtainable. For all washing, securing, and cleaning purposes each pound of our patent Double Refined Caustic Soila Pewder is equal to ten pounds of ordinery soda crystals, thus effecting a great saving

only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is tequired. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring, without stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined, and the mixture drops from the stirrer like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the weather and the kind of grease or oil used, from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough. When the mixing is completed pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mould, sufficiently large to hold it, previously damping the sides with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blankets or sheep skins; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted tallow or grease is used, it must be only just the cool of depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London

this purpose.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane. Sydney.

colours; though for washing or scouring toolidaries we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way withour Pure Caustic Potash. The attention of WOOL GROWERS and WOOL SCOURERS is directed to the Company's.

PURE CAUSTIC POTASH

put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs, each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted tallow, the most perfect wool scouring soap can be produced, at far less than the cost of soda ash, or soda crystals, which never should be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the wool!

Full directions for use may be had on application

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Melbourne: Wholesale Agents for Victoria.

POPULAR, SAFE GEORGE HAGUE & CO. EFFICACIOUS.

D. JAYNE'S STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECO RANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain pulliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the sale of save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of children, Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and Is the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquilising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the

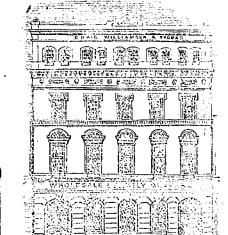
SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

W. FORD AND CO. 76 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND

OTHERS.

Drapery, Woollens and Clething, Carpets Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and

Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices. Craic, Williamson,

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Lincleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent.

Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the newest goods. Persons residing in the country, including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having areful attention. The principle of having only one price (no matter how large or how small the parcel) is a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed to the same forting as if they released the roads.

on the same footing as if they selected the good The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having assumed such large proportions are now located at the warehouse, No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery

varehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns forwarded on application. The Stock in all Departments s now fully assorted

for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their DRAPERY WAREHOUSE AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET.

And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 6 ELIZABETH STREET

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday during the ensuing Season.

TO keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their warehouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prior to sale, and protected up to full

They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utinost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, and growers will find they effect a

Saving of Seven Shillings per bale by selling at Geelong instead of Melbourne.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded

invariably three days after sale. WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied at lowest market rates.

Only One Shilling per bale is charged for Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and Delivering Wool intended for shipment to the London market.

Separate Warehouses have been provided for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW,

and other station produce. Special arrangements have been made with to receive and forward Wool from ail railway stations in the colony to our store.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,

Geelong, 1st July, 1882.

Lightning Sewer.

The New WILSON Oscillating Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE

for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism

Entirely NEW in Principle, Detail, and Detail.



Every WILSON SEWING MACHINE guaranteed for FIVE YEARS by certificate of warranty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA. ALEKANDER and g O. Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between

Swanston and Russell Streets, MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents-Wotherspeon Bros. and Co

The Great Pain Annihilator.

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S MAGIC BALM Is the only Medicine that will

Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently. Diphtheria in One Night.

Instantly From 1 to 7 days
Lumbago ... From 1 to 7 days
Earache ... Instantly and Permanently
Colic, Camps, and Spassas ... In 10 minutes
Diarrhoea and Dysontery ... From 1 to 12 hours
It heals Cuts, Burus, Scalds, Bruises, otc., and to all kinds of internal and external aches and pains give it a trial and you will not regret it.

MAGIC BALM Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directions, and only requires a trial to prove its wouderful efficacy. It is now a household word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It contains no personent mineral incredients whatever. Testimonials make the currary of nervs a speciality. It contains no poisonous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful inedicinal properties.

TESTIMONIALS—Which are genuine. Wonderful Cure of Severe Pains in the HEAD.

Consulate of the United States of America t Auckland, N.Z.

Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878.
PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your wonderful herbal medicine, the "Magic Balm," which I have used for severe pains in my head from which I have been a great sufferer for some time past. I have made but one application of the "Magic pain since, which I am very thankful for, and degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, pains, and in fact, will state that it is the only medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ROOSEVELL, U.S. Consol. WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA. Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880.

To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for some time past, and I used some of your wonderful medicine "THE MAGIC BALM" last night which gave me instant relief, and I am very happy to say, I have not felt any pain whatever since the application. I am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recommend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I am sure they will receive great benefit from its use, as I have already done. You may use this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours E. THURLING. respectfully,

WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE. [Sworn Affadavit.]

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878. and had tried all known remedies, within my reach, all of which failed to give me any relief reach call and see Professor Scott (who was then visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, inactive, and suggish disposition which many persons stated my case, and he immediately applied experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently to all who suffer with their teeth

Signed.—WALTER WHITE, Miner. Witnesses—W. Fraser, Resident Magistrate C. Curtis, M. L. A., Pacific hotel.

Wondereul Cure of Rheumatism. PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been asing your "Magic Balm" for a severe case of chronic rheumatism, from which I have long suffered. I was almost a cripple, could hardly walk, and was in constant pain. The disease was located principally in my lower extremities, and I was unable to do any work whatever. On seeing your advertisments relative to your great medicine, the " Magic Balm," I purchased a package containing a dozen bottles, and commenced the treatment as per directions. Great was my astonishment, before I had finished the second bottle to find that the pains were passing away, and now having used some nine bottles I feel quite another man, in fact I consider the Magic Balm" has completely cured me. You have my permission to use this letter in any way to your advantage that you may think proper. I am, dear sir, yours respect-

MATTHEW HOGAN, Miner, Ballarat West. Wonderful Cure of Nervous Headache. Professor Scott-Sir,-After suffering acute pain last evening for several hours from nervous headache, accompanied with severe palpitation in the region of the temples, I was induced to try your "magic balm," as a curative agent. In justice to you, and in testimony of the virtue possessed by the "balm," in this instance, I may state that a free application of the same where the pain was most severe afforded relief in about 10 minutes. Previous to applying the "balm" I was unable to distinguish one letter of print from another but after relief I read with ease for three hours. As I was to a considerable extent sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy prior to trial, I feel pleasure in thus tendering my thanks to you, and remain, yours

HIRAM CRISP, Evening Post Office. Mair street, Ballarat, 10th June, 1880. No Person or Mouse should be without it.

For Sale by all respectable Chemists and General Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

o the Main Agency, at

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S HEFBAL DISPENSARY, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT East-Next London Chartered Bark.

Price—2s, per Bottle.

Oxygen is Life,

A LTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing. Phospherus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is procounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all Balm" and can truly say that I have felt no the powers and functions of the system to the highest

pain since, which I am very chanked to the parate, and muccent in a carried can recommend it with pleasure. The "Magic while retaining all its extraordinary properties: and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents are the controlled for the sneedy and permanent cure of of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of— Shortness of Breath Nervous Prostration Trembling of the hands and Liver Complaints Palpitation of the Heart Impaired Nutrition

Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Ap- pression Consumption (in its first petite Hypochondria Fomale Complaints stages only) Timidity Eruptions of the Skin General Debility Indigestion Flatulence Impaired Sight and Memory Flatulence Nervous Fancies
Incapacity for Study or Impoverished Blood

Business Sick Headache rvous Debillty in all its Stages And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which Premature Decline constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly im-troves the functions of assimilation to such a degree. hat were for years an emaciated, auxious, cadaverouse and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and

reach, all of which failed to give me any relief The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, whatever; two months ago, while working in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was compelled to knock off work. I was advised to

the wonderful medicine, which gave instant relief, and, from that time to the present, I have felt no pain whatever, and can eat my meals with the greatest ease. I can safely recommend Professor Scott's "Magic Balm" recommend Professor Scott' of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activityi n the previously debilitated nervoussystem; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full directions for use in the English, French, German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case,

CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signaure of Pateutee.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-... Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne. South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Queensland Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane.

New ZealandKempthorne, Prossor and Co. Dunedin and Auckland. Export Agents-Evans, Leselier and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Cintment.

Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult

ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and short-ness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and Lack for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appro-priate doses of Holloway's Pills. For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other pre-paration. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using Lumbago Bo sure and ask your Chemist or Sterekeeper for "Professor Scott's Alagie Balm," and be sure you are not induced to accord any other preparation. It he has none in stock he can easily precure it for you by sending Gout and Rheumatism. structions affixed to each pot. All settled aches Gout and Rheumatism.

> There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fementation with warm water. . It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence speedily and effectually it ensures a cure.

Plant I ist das, and Exhortation. The cures which this Oirtment effects in healir 2 ; ud fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted other applications, have been so countless and notor throughout the world that any effort to give an quate detailed statement of their number or charawould be in vam. It is sufficient to know that Ointmeut has never proved inefficacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Grad The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well ru. wice a day into the small of the back, over the region the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever t Ointment has been once used it has established its ev worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as teasiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidne Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in t

following complaints:-Sure Throats Skin Diseases Bad breasts Gout Glandular Swell Scurvy Burns ings Lumbago Tumours Chilblains Chapped Hands Piles Wounds Rheumatism Corus (Soit) Contracted and Sore Nipples

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLL vay's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; a

by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throng

out the Civilised World, in boxes and Pots. The small-box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Po Dintment one ounce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and P. and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arab Armenian, Persian, or Chinesa.

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime; And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time."

THE above is read with great interest by thousand of young men. It inspires them with HOPE, to in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word fail. Alas! say many, this is cornect,—is true will regard to the youth who has never abused his streng man to the man who has not been "passion's slave." But to that youth—to that man who has wasted higher, who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbeing license to his passions, to him the above lines are but a reproach. What HOPE can be have? What astiguish a What days of leaving his footnoting and sends of time? I'm him, alas! there is nought to

dark despair and seaf-reproach for a lost life.

For a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time b rust be endowed with a strong brain and nervous power He must possess a sound, vigorous mind in a health body—the power to conceive—the energy to execute: But look at our Australian youth! See the emachated form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating manner the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, Is that a man to leave his fooiprints on the sands of time.

Do parents, medical men, and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, do they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled, advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular speciality, whose life has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is your answer? Let each one answer for him-self. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight, see them become emaciated old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the bacity of life; yer one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision. of such cases, would, in most instances, so ceed in warding off the impending doom of a miserable and rloomy future, and by appropriate treatment rescond the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a

oyous and happy life.
Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculiar study. His whole professional life has been specially devoted to the treatment of Nervous Affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His skill is available to ali-no matter how many hundreds or thousands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that comment would be superfluous—(by this means many thou-sands of patients have been cured, whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that though he has been practicing this branch of his profession for twenty-six years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet happened. When Medicines are required these are forwarded in the same careful manner without repossibility of the contents of the parcels being disc ven d cure is effected without even the physician knowing

who is his patient.

To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions, the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconve-uience and expense of a personal visit.

Address— DR. L. L. SMITH 182 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

(Late the Residence of the Governor).

Consultation Fee by Letter, £1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

O family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and revivitying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purity and invigerate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their hypothetics when the latest their three perfect their three perfect their three perfect and the perfect their three perfect their three perfect their three perfect three perfect three perfect three perfect three perfects their three perfect three perfects the perfect three perfects three perfects the perfect three perfects the perfect three perfects the perfect three perfects beneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pilis possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to temales of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, and the actualized that we manhood. or when entering into womanhood, Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Coughs:

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful re-volution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they support and hausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood.

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

Rheuratism Retention of Urine Blotches on the Skin Scrofula, or King's Evi Bowel Complaints Sore Throats Stone : Savel Second: Travel Debility Dropsy Female Irregularities Tic -Dolo ax Fevers of all kinds U-cers Veneral Atlections Headache Worms of all kinds Indigestion Weakness from whatever Liver Complaints cause, &c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo way's establishment, 539, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine through-out the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of

Cintment one onnee. Full printed directions are affixed to each box and it and can be had in any language, even in Turkish Arabic, Aresenian, Persian, or Chinese.

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Printed and published by H. P. HENNINGSEN, for the proprietors, at the Office, Lawrence street, Beaufort, Victoria

The "Riponshire Advocate," PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of us by immediately forwarding their names to the orace of this paper, Lawrence street, in order that such exters may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to publication. ew subscribers are only charged from the time

ordering the paper. Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current

Communications of a literary nature must be ad communications of a interary nature must be andressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to contributors.

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Sale, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted fol o shillings

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent in-

Business and double column advertisements, if ordered or extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale, in proportion to the number of insertions.

ONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in the Colonies 1862.

Capital, £1,500,000 fully subscribed. The understand having been appinted Agent for Reau fort, is prepared to receive Proposals for all descriptions of Insurance at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES. of Insurance at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Peniums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over The additions to Reserve Funds now amount to Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,997 was paid to Shareholders in Dividerds, the balance being added

to Reserve Fund. H. P. HENNINGSEN WANTED HNOWN.

IT having come to my knowledge that Subscribers to Daily Papers are charged Nine Pence (9d.) a week, for the benefit of the public I wish to inform them that the "Ballarat Star," "Age," and "Daily Telegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Beaufort at 6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per H. P. HENNINGSEN.

GRATEFUL .-- COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

laws which govern the operations of digestion | The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong The W. and W. has less wear and tear. enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak coint. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

4

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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets or tins labelled :-JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

London. Also-EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE For Afternoon Use.

H. P. HENNINGSEN.

BOOKSELLER.

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT.

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

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TICE. W O

It having come to my knowledge that certain ampriscipled rendors of sewing machines have requently substituted in place of the GENUINE "WERTHEIM" Machines on a similar principle, but of a far

inferior make, I beg to INFORM the PUBLIC That EVERY

GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK

Of the Wertheim Sowing Machine Manufacturing Com-

pany, a GNOME, Representing the Dwarf of German Fable, In a sitting posture, with a mallet resting on his shoulder, and long flowing beard reaching to

his feet. Bosides this Trade Mark the NAME, "WER-THEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE

of each Machine.
As a Further SECURITY
To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE SHIPPED to AUSTRALIA

Has STAMPED on the SHUTTLE-SLIDE the NAME of the SOLE AGENT for Australasia,

HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE.

herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies that the WERTHEIM "GNOME" TRADE MARK, as well as the name "WERTHEIM," have been properly REGISTERED in Australia; and that any nfringement upon the said registration will be at once proceeded against according to law. Hugo Wertheim.

39 FLINDERS LANE EAST, MELBOURNE, Sole Representative and Agent in Australia for the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company,

PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beanfort and District.

Machines from £1 10s. Easy Terms. Illustrated Catalogues.

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TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years." The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the "WHEELER AND WILSON" Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer. The W. and W. will domore work, and doit better. The W. and Wsia much more durable. It will last "By a thorough knowledge of the natural | The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. order.

The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away and break, as a Singer. delicately flavored beverage which may save us The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet, as the Singer. The W. and W. is more simple in action.

> The W. and W. is better finished. The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes. If any further proof is required of the superi-

ority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines. BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Instruction Given Gratis.

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washing liquid.

RS. GTLLOCH begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that she is manufacturing a "Washing Liquid," which will be found to materially lessen the liber of Washing Clothes, besides giving the clothes a good color. Warranted not to injure any article, of whatever description or tayture, it will also take a ground and the contraction of the contractio lescription or texture; it will also take out paint, and improve colored articles.

Diffections for Use.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and soap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, Soap and soak flaunels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual

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A Certain Care for Hard or Soft Corns. PEICH-2/6 a Bottle. iood a co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE

SANDER AND SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome. Dr. Cruikshank, Health officer for the City of Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation, pronenitis, diptheria, affections of the lungs, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia, etc., all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, dis

orders of the bowels, diarrhea, etc. PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the University of Greifswalde, Germany, reports astonishing cures of Diphtherie, Lung and Throat Diseases by inhaling the vapors of SANDER and Sons' Eucalypti Extract.

Epitome of declaration made before M. Cohen. Esq., J.P., at Saudhurst, October, 1877 :—The son of Mr. Raabe was hurt with an axe on the knee. After nine weeks' medical treatment it was declared necessary by Dr. Macgillivray to amputate the injured limb. At that juncture the extract was applied, and the wound speedily cured without amputation.

The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. Atkinson and Boyd, was cured just as speedily Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, croup, bronchitis, diyhtheria, earache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad legs, wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle. (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical udvice was of no avail, are reported by the ' Donald Times," "Newcastle Merning Herald" 'Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser," and others.

The extract regulates the action of the kidneys cures dysentery and diarrhoea, and is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid; and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each

Sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per vial.

CAUTION. Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUCACYPTI

EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, a resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the healing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our preparation is highly recommended; therefore ask for SANDER and SONS EUCALYPTIEXTRACT and see that you get it. The genuine article is made up in vials bearing our trade mark and signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signature and address-

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H. P. HENNINGSEN. Havelock Street, Beaufort.

ON SALK,

TO STAND this Seesow at M'Millan's Farm, half I way between Lake Goldsmith and Peaufort, and will travel the district, the Draught Stallion YOUNG CHAMPION.

YOUNG CHAMPION was bred by Mr. A. Robbie, of Bryntirion Stud Farm. He is a dark law, black points, 6 years old, standing 17 hands high, and is a most promising young horse. He is by the celebrated Champion of England, which was imported by Mr. Derham, and purchased by Mr. Robbie at a cost of 1115 guineas. When three years old he took first prize at Petroshkranch, onen to all England. He took at Petersbirough, open to all England. He took secend prize at the Royal show, held at Dedford, open to all the vorld; as the Royal show, held at Dedford, open to all the virid; and was considered to be, by competent judges, one of the best Cart Stallions in Europe.

YOUNG CHARTHON'S grandsire was the celebrated horse Ord England's Glory, which took first prize at Petersborough six years in succession, being open to all England, and he for many years stood open to show against any horse for a hundred guineas; ggg sire, Mr. Brown's noted horse England's Glory, which took first prize at Windsor, Manchester, and Liverpool in the same year: gggg sire, Mr. Southam's Major; ggggs sire, Mr. Purant's Gld Honest Tom, etc., etc.

YOUNG CHAMPION'S dam was one of Mr. Robbie's prize mares, Blossom, which was purchased by Mesrs. Hepburn, Leonard, and Rowe, of Ballarat; grand dam, Black Daisy; her sire, Mr. Carbut's celebrated Britain.

Thems: £2 10s.; insured, £3. Every care taken, but no responsibility. £1 down when served, the balance to be settled by promisory note due at the end of the season. Mares sold or exchanged to be paid for JOHN M'MILLAN, Beaufort.

VANOUISHER Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm,

Middle Creek. He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydescale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Lach Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkeudbright when two years old, and the 250 prize given by Machers Society; and again the same prize in 1872. Champion is by Salmond's Champion, who cained eight first prizes at the Highland Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. and Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous

Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson, Esq., Gillespie, Wigtonshire, out of Brisk, who, when two years old, took first prize at Ayr; at three years old the first prize at Kelso, also first prize at Dalbeattie; the first prizes at the great Union Show at Dunafries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkeudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dunafries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

To show that VANQUISHER is not only a remarkably handsome horse, but—what is of far more importance to farmers and breaders—is the sire of the dam of a champion winner, the fact is mentioned that at the great International Exhibition at Kilburn in July, 1879, the first prize horse out of \$15 shown; was Drud, whose dam (Tibbie) was got by Vanquisher. With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be offered their value.

There will be unheard of bargains in every department of sound, good, and fashionable matter of fact more plain to the public, activate the six prize at Dulparatic prize at Dulpar

stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which won the first prize for aged stallions, and also carried off the Champion Cup."—The judges say—Stallions, four years old and puwards. The judges say—Stallions four years old and provided the provided says of the first here having more substance, and very deservedly obtaining the premium ticket, and afterwards easily won the cap. David Buchanan, Garseudden Mains, near Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, first prize, 250, and Champion Cup, value 225. for Druid, four years old, had by Mr. James Milroy, Guldeneach Strangaer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbie by Vanquisher 800."
This splendid entire is now rising four years old.

stands 16 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bay, with a good flat bone, and silky hair in the right place.
YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as a yearling at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two-year-old.
YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by WOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Waliace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.

TERMS, £2 16s. each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. Good paddocks, with plenty of water provided, for which 5s extra will be charged. All sort of care will be taken, but no responsibility incurred.

Any mares not proving in foal will be served next One mare in four allowed to bona fide owners.

THOMAS JESS, Proprietor.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION. LEO.

Will STAND This Season at Chepstowe. Terms: £6 6s. Also. THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE,

SERANG. Terms: £5 5s. T. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

TS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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CRAND

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH TRADE,

As introduced to the public of Ballarat by

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMAN, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT

STREET.

The success of the new system of trade has been established beyond all doubt. It has excoeded the most sanguine exceptions ever ormed of it, and it has been the means of enablig the smallest purchaser to buy at as cheap a rate as the ordinary draper who has to purchase

in the Melbourne wholesale market, During the past year the establishment has been crowded with customers in all parts of the house from morning until evening, and this, too, previous to the stock being in the same grand condition as it is at present. This stock on hand now, and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement, from the largest and principal British manufacturers, renders. the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Establishment one of the grandest emporiums in Australia for the sale of all kinds of soft goods. Having just complete I the most satisfactory

STOCK-TAKING Ever had at any time since the establishment of this business in the City, and to make room for many large and extensive purchases, now landed from Europe, but in bond in Melbourne, many hundreds of lines will be thrown out for sale during the following month at less than half

their value.

Colored lustres, 12 yards, 7s 6d, reduced from

Colored Cashmeres, 12 yards, 1s 3d, reduced from 1s 11d Summer serges, 8s 11d for 12 yards, reduced

rem 12s. A grand line of beiges, 104d, cheap at 1s 6d. Decided reductions in taffetta cloths, princetts cloths, etc., etc. Also in colored silks, saturs, broches, moires, etc., etc., in all the leading colors; together with black, all at English cost price. Black and colored satins, in all the new makes, equally reduced. A grand line of black cashmeres and merinoes, reduced to 1s 4d,

would be wonderfully cheap at 2s.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT Chidren's print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes elegantly trimmed and made, 9s 6d; ordinary retail price 18s 6d. Laco and lustre apron, 6d each; ordinary price, 1s 3d. Print skirts, 2s 6d; regular price, 4s 11d. To clear the balance of the summer stock, very great reductions will be made in chenille and cashmere fichus; silk, catin, broche, and cashmere dolmans and mantles; ladies silk and holland dustcoats. The whole of the above lines will be cleared out, quite irrespective of value, at very

low prices. IN FANCY GOODS

There are many wonderful bargains. Ladies' fancy cotton parasols from 1s to 3s 11d; children's fancy cotton parasols, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d, all under the regular cost price; ladies' black satin parasols, 8s 11d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d, all specially reduced. Black satin broche, etc., in the new Japanese shapes, at English cost, specially reduced, and must be cleared, the balance of a large shipment of ladies' handbags, in leather, plush, seal, satin, etc., etc. A very large stock of sewed muslin edgings and insertions at less than Melbourne wholesale prices, 23d, 34d, 43d, and 6d. A superior lot beautifully-worked hand-made edgings and insertions at 1s to 2s 6d per yard. balance of a large shipment of ladies' linen handkerchiefs, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, and 5s 6d per dozen; worth, wholesale, double the money. Special bargaius in ladies' new silk scarfs, muslin ties, squares, and collarettes, sash ribbons, black and colored breehes, cotton and silk laces in black, white, cream, ficeile, Spanish, D'Alongon, odette, russe, D'Aignille, etc., etc.

Great bargains in ladies' striped hose, worth in each case double the amount, 41d, 6d, and 1s. Plain hose, all colors, grand value, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Ladies' white cotton hose, 33d, 6d, and 9d, lower than Melbourne wholesale prices. Lisle, thread hose, 1s per pair, cheap at 2s. Girls' plain and striped hose, formerly 1s 0d Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at and 2s, all reduced to 6d per pair. All the latest styles in cotton, thread, and silk, for evening wear, at reduced prices.

CARPETS AND FURNISHING.

The stock in this department is the largest and best selected out of Melbourne, and even there it cannot be surpassed; but in price the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Warehouse is cheaper by from 6d to 1s 3d per yard than that of any Melbourne house. The largest selection of Brussels Carpets with

borderings, and hearth-rugs to match, over seen in one establishment in Ballarat; a grand stock of the ordinary best five frames, moresques. mosaics, and Arabesques. Tapestry Carpets—A magnificent stock from

match.
Felt Carpeis—A very large stock from 1s and upwards to 3s 9d per yard, both light and dark natuerns, large and small. All Wool Dutch Carpets-Stair and passage

1s 11d to 4s 3d por yard, with hearth-rugs to

widths, likewise, yard wide. Napier Mattings all widths, and qualities from the lightest to the heaviest. Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the

colony, from 6^3_1 d to 2s per yard; straw mattings, door mats, indiarubber mats, skin mats,

etc., etc., in large variety.

The finest and cheapest stock of Nottingham lace curtains in the colony, imported direct from the factory, from 1s 11d per pair and upwards. The greatest novelty of the age, Notingham lace bedquilts, a very pretty effect in a nicely-furnished room.

French jute curtains and holders, a late French novelty; strong, cheap, costhetic, and

French jute table-covers, to match the above, window poles, cornices, etc., etc.

The whole of the above goods are imported direct, and are sold retail at the lowest Melbourne wholesale price.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The extraordinary low prices are in this particular class of goods very clearly marked. Good white calicons, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s

Grey calicoes, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 3s 11d per dözen Good useful flannel, 87d and 107d per yard. Special line in all wool flannel, 1s per yard;

worth 1s 6d. Wide width brown twill sheetings, 67d; 72inch wide plain sheeting, 77d, 101d, and 1s; 2-inch white twill sheeting, from Is per yard. The grandest value in linen goods in Australia. Special advantages given by one of the largest manufactories in Belfast, whose goods save a world-wide reputation for superiority and inish.

Several cases of prints will be jobbed at 33d and 43d per yard. Cotton shirtings, 37d, 47d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and d per yard.

Table oil baize, from 9d per yard. Previous to the arrival of the new blankets, he present stock will be cleared out at job

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The stock in this department is a most complete one. The goods are all made on the premises. They are cut, trimmed, and inished quite equal to the ordered goods, and every figure can be fitted, from the most slim to the most corpulent, from the smallest to the tallest.

TAILORING In all its branches. The best stock of tweeds in the colony to select from. The best cut, the best finished, and the cheapest. The best

value given of any house in the colony. Trousers made to order from 10s 6d.

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WANDIEOUGHEAT, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS.

A. CRAWFORD,

STURT STREET.

HOPPERS MILK PUNCH

VITE Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotel; Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valley Carngham.

GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELINIR

"For the Blood is the Life." SEE BARRIOUS SE WORLD FAMED HAMMANDARINE

TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-tailing and permanent cure.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Faco Cures Survy Sores Cures Cancerous Ulcers Cures Blood and Skin Diseases Cures Glandular Swellings Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted

free from anything injurious to the most delicate consti-

tution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to

It Cures Old Sores

give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs, C. Mumby and Company, Pharmacentical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows :- Sir, - We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much deasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can youch for the truth of his statement. 27th February, 1875. I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers

the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines could hear of, and have had the best advice both n Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful

Mixture, and applied two 4s. od. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use ? at like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar disease.

to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood

CHAS. LUKER, Late Sergt. R. Engineers.

Witness-W. J. Sparrow. To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln. Sold in Bottles 2s 6a, each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

F. J. CLARKE, CHEMIST,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

Sele Proprietor,

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday, We quote as follows :-Barley-English, 5s; Cape barley, 3s 3d; wheat, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; oats, 2s 11d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 10s; do., manger, L4 to L4 5s; potatoes, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s; straw, oaten, 40s; do., wheaten, L1 5s; peas, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; bran, 1s 2d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s; flour, L11 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A good deal of activity has been experienced during the past week in the breadstuffs market, notwichstanding that a decline in price has to be reported. A good supply of wheat has come in from Glenchompson, Wickliffe road, and Maroona, and though some was purchased for the Ballacat market a fair proportion was bought locally. One or two lots grown in the immediate neighorhood have also changed hands during the week at a slight reduction on former values. The quotations may now be given at 4s 9d to 4s 10d per bushel bags in, to 4s 11d to 5s bags returned. A good quantity of flour has been sent down country during the past week, and that locally milled still maintains L11 15s per ton. Up-country brands are being sold as low as L11 5s. At Horshum the wheat market has been very dull and though 4s 9d is still maintained, a good many bolders decline business under the impression that prices will improve. Both at Donald and St. Arnaud the quotation has fallen to 4s 9d and 4s 10d per bushel and the market is dall. Oats in this district have seen a good deal of business, several large parcels changing hands at 2s 8d to 2s 9d per bushel; but some inferior was offered and tailed to realise the quotation given. A big supply of polatoes has been forward from Warmanisool, but the value remains unaltered, and Ballarat varieties are a trifle firmer. There has been a brisk enquiry for hay, and the market has been fairly supplied. Fresh and potted butter are scarce and readily realise our figures, and eggs are not so plentiful as have been the case for many weeks past. We quote :-

Wheat, 4s 9d to 4s 10d, bags returned, 4s 11d bags in, per bushel; oais, 2s Sol to 2s | House would be unworthy of its name if it 9d per bushel; pollard, 1s 3d per bushel; were for any reason incapable, or unwilling, bran, 1s 2d per bushel; Cape bailey, to be the country's instructor and guide on 3s 6d per bushel; Eaglish badey, 4s per bushel; peas, 3s 6d per bushel; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do.; floar £11 bs to L11 15s per ton; Warramboot polacoes, L4 per ton; Ballarat do., L3 10s per ton; returned to speak and act according to hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (crussed), previous instructions; and a coalition Ministry L3 5s per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 35s per ton; chaff, 4s per cwt; orions, 6s per cwt; carrots, 4s per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s 3d per lo; butter (potted), Is per lb; hams, Is ld per lb; such a Government is in power, with a good bacon, 10d per lb; cheese, 7d per lb; eggs, majority at its back, there can be no full, 10d per dozen.—" Advertiser."

ADVERTISING.

When all advarding concert When it ceases to pay! Let us say when we re-enter None. Liberal advertising is to trade what liberal manuring is to a retentive soil-a decided improvement. Liberality in regard ber the sun never sets on your advertisement, issuing from a first-class paper with a home, you business from the antipodes. People say they cannot afford to advertise; they cannot afford not to advertise would be more correct. Press advertisements are the cheapest and surest means to attaining large returns, it being always understood that the journal is and acknowledging even that speeches of the a first-class representative, and has a wide highest value as regards theory and practice circulation. Advertising is publicity at a trifling cost. Conform to the spirit of the age and impove the opportunities it offers. express, and leave the profits and returns of business to wiser rivals. When shall I cease to advertise? When younger and more go cheapness in your line better than you, value considered; when buyers will assert to look you up for specialties without any advertisement. You may cease to advertise when you no longer require a customer. Cease. and it will be understood that you have no has recorded :-- "If I wish to know the leading firms, who are the most pushing men in supplied, and give one the best value for the money charged. "In business there should be profit, but as nations decrease the tendency of profit is to decrease." - Fawceit :- "Therefore advertise and look for increase of basiness on returns on an extended area for sales."

FLORILINE !-- FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.-A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, preents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth as peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," tobacco smoke. being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot between the modern Liberals and the Consti- 65lb. 20z.; but from nine acres forty removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It southes the clil!, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the hest known remedy for dysentery and diarrhæa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywers had a 11d, per bottle.

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UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-1 PAPERS.

Adamthwaite, T.; Allea, Mr. A.; Armrong Mrs. A. Baker, Jno.; Bull, Mrs.; Boyd. J. and A. Diew, Miss C. M. Ellis, J.; Etherton, W. and J.; Eason, Jas.

Fallon, Mr. Johnson R.; Jeffrey, C. Lewis, Thomas. Miller, J. W.; M'Kusker, P. Smith, Mrs. G. Topper, G.; Tonkin, A. P.

E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, March 16th, 1883.

THE

Kiponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

Tax opinions of the "Daily Telegraph" on political and other cognate matters are always | in their midst free of debt. entitled to the highest respect, because its arguments are based on lines which command will the future be moulded. Our contemporary has had some able leading articles antagenistic to the idea of forming a coalition Ministry, but since the combination has been effected, our contemporary, while accepting the inevitable, still places objections on record which are worthy of full attention. The "Telegraph" says-" But the most serious objection to a coalition Ministry arises from the suspension of the educative functions of Parliament which such alliances necessarily involve. Although, theoretically, the House is supposed to represent the country, the all great public questions. One of the dangers of democracy is the degredation of Parliament into an Assembly of mere delegates, who are of which the secretary desires us to acknowno matter how strong in its personal elements, from its very nature must, to a large extent, hasten the progress of degeneration. While free, and honest discussion of those great principles that underlie all party distinctions." Our thoughtful readers, who take an interest business head. Leading firms advertise, the proceedings of the last session of the country. Parliament which has just expired are to be taken as an example of the general curri- has (says the "Ararat Advertiser") at last

Those who cease to advertise might as well any favorable educational results in the subseneglect to send telegrams or to travel by queat proceedings of the Victorian Legislature? We trow not, and if such exist, we fail to nothinguess which has for some time characterised the proceedings of our Legislature. It is possible that a fairly strong ideas, no improved stock or machinery, no Constitutional Government could have been ennobled grain to offer. Lord Palmerston formed, but it is also possible and probable A. Polson the veteran prizetaker in cereals, that the Opposition would have been powerthe district or in Loudon, etc., I consult the ful enough to have prevented it from carryleading papers-locals, weeklies, and dailies." | ing on the course of business, and progress in Those men are business men who see a want, the particular legislation which the country samples of clean, bright wheat, weighing 651b let the public know where the want can be needs. The country would then be under 120z, or 60z. above the weight of the first the doubtful advantages conferred through prize wheat last year, which was also grown government by party, which we are led to each of which weighed alike, and the judges believe is the practice so favored by our pronounced both equal and lots were drawn contemporary. The "Telegraph" again de for pride of place. A rule prohibits the same plores that, while a coalition Government is exhibitor receiving two prizes in any one in power, "there can be no full, free, and section, and the second prize fell to the next honest discussion of those great principles variety. It was sown on the 14th May, on that underlie all party distinctions." We sandy soil previously fallowed, and manured can hardly follow our contemporary as far as with one hundredweight of Maldon Island this, as with an Opposition which numbers guano, seven acres yielding twelve bushels in its ranks some men of ability, it is hard to by Mr. C. Lucas, of Chapman, on chocolate imagine bow discussion can be stifled, unless soil, manured with two hundred weight of it degenerated into that lawless license of the Maldon Island guano. The seed was sown tongue which has too often marked the early in July, the yield from 20 acres was deposit, an waited the event. But the dedebates in our Parliamentary annals. As we twelve bushels per acre, and the sample observed before, the line of demarcation weighed 65lo. 10oz. Mr. T. Reynolds's fresh tenders, when a third contractor stepped wheat, which secured third prize, weighed in and carried off the prize. The consequence tutionalists is a very slender one. Is it too bushels per acre were obtained. The seed

> Waterloo, 50oz.; Royal Saxon, 100oz. The unmanured land, and six acres gave thirty through its arterial avenues, some defusive about it before giving an opinion. tribute at the South Victoria has been

the country? Nous verrons.

On Sabbath last, 11th March, the opening! The R.M.S. Australia, with the European made grateful reference to the late Mr. John son's Bay on Tucsulay next. Jardine, who, although a life long Presoyterian, had rendered most valuable assistance and support in establishing service at Eurambeen, and in erecing the church. A sacred though the weather on both days was very church, and his substantial work gives the as completed) is about £78; cash to hand, £73, including a cheque, received on the 14th inst., from Mrs. Beggs and the Misses Beggs, of St. Kilda, for £3. The small balance of £5 will shortly be paid, and the residents of Eurambeen may rejoice that a church stands

The district inspector, Mr. J. Holland, visited the Main Lead State School on Tuesattention, and if they do not always carry day, the 13th instant, and examined for conviction in their train, the spirit of thought was 87.367, and Mr. Holland's report is as and inquiry is invoked, a result not to be follows :- "Results seriously reduced by overlooked, since it is the highest privilege of over age of fourth class. In almost all the journalistic effort to excite a lively interest in subjects the classes pass very creditably. I all things which pertain to the present; and note great improvement in the style and neatness of their work. I would specially as the present is cast so in a great measure add that the work of examination to-day was greatly facilitated by the excellence of the discipline and by the methodical arrangement and management of the classes by Mr. M'Lennan. Records very neatly and accurately kept."

> The anniversary of the Raglan Sunday and Monday with the usual special services, tea, picnic, and public meeting.

The Beaufort Brass Band will hold a dance n the Beaufort Societies' Hall on race night, Jonday next. An excellent programme

mendable promptitude. No damage was done. Mr Wotherspoon forwarded a donation of ledge, with thanks

Mr. Peter Barker, of Yambuk, brought a favorite mare to M1. G. Hayden, farrier, Belfast, to have a front tooth extracted. The dental had grown abnormally long, and prevented the animal from eating. Mr. Hayden gling for a few seconds, died.

The origin of the Order of Oddfellows is of in mafters political, will, no doubt, acknow- ancient date; it was established by the butter mit the pound of gandles, vot I buy ledge the substratum of truth which underlies Roman soldiers in camp after the order of from you last week. I put des gandles vere the glacial period! What agent can effect our contemporary's remarks, but it is possible the Israelices, during the leign of Nero, the bound veight ought to go, zo if the such a canvass and such results in the same that this substratum of truth may rest on Toman Emperor, who commenced his reign gandles weigh right, de putter must be space of time as a neat, well-turned advertise-ment, and good goods at the back of it? tions, are unknown in a Colonial House of was given to this order of men (A.D. 79) by Legislature. We are at some loss to know Titus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, from their where "the educative functions of Parlia- singularity of notions, and from their knowto advertising is the best evidence of a liberal ment" have been during the past six years. If ing each other by night as well as by day, and for their fidelity to him and their

That much abused animal the native cat foreign, and colonial correspondence. While culum, we are irresistibly forced to the con- been discovered to be of some advantage. you are asleep your advertisement may bring clusion that the educative powers of Parlia- Hitherto it has generally been classed as the ment are of the very slightest description, worst of vermin, and any damage or loss at whatever its functions might be supposed to to the cat. One gentleman who had spent be. Take for instance, the length of time much time and ingenuity in manufacturing which was involved in the question of reform, trans for the destruction of the native cats found that all his endeavors resulted in but little diminution in their ranks and at last he were delivered in that time when the throes of that the mice which had been a great source abandoned his efforcs. It was soon found party strife convulsed the State, can we guage of trouble to him both in his fields and barn were becoming less numerous, and this season he has kept his grain stored in bags, and on removing it during the past week he dissee where they are to be found. We our- knawed by the destructive little animals. covered that not a single bag had been ahead firms cease to assert they can go in for selves have given countenance to a coalition. The native cats had completely exterminated Ministry, because we believed we saw in it the lesser vermin, and the gentleman now the only loophole of escape from that do referred to believes that nothing but gain can result to the farmer from the presence of the wild cat.

Speaking of the exhibits at the Ararat Agricultural Society's autumn show, held on Thursday last, the "Advertiser" says :- Mr. and who lest year refrained from competing was again in the field, and succeeded in carrying off the bulk of the awards in the classes in which he competed. He sent in two Advice to Mothers!—Areyou broken in your | much to hope that a union of the forces will was sown on loomy clay in the middle of continue the present peace and prosperity of May, the land being dressed with two hundredweight of Maldon Island guano. Mr. H. B. Carroll's sample weighed 651b.

sermon of the new church at Eurambeen was mails, arrived at Albany at 6.20. p.m. on preached by the Rev. R. Allen. The preacher | Wednesday. She may be expected in Hob-

infigurities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, etc., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, concert and recitations were given on the the treatment pursued tended to destroy the following Monday evening. The Rev. R. strength it was incompetent to preserve, and Allen presided, and read the financial state to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate place, entries for which will be received on prospecting party was formed I believe ment. Mr. John Jackson conducted the to remove. Holloway's Pills exort the most concert with his usual ability, and recitations wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh were delivered in really good style by Messrs. or skin, without debarring the patient from G. S. Allen, G. Eddy, and T. Hosking. Al- fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded while the most the proceeds liberal. Mr. J. Scott, of Bean cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the the principal events:fort, was the contractor for building the bloood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state greatest satisfaction. The total cost (as far so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations.

A little incident which occurred during election time at Warrnambool, showing the blunt and honest nature of a representative whose name need not be paraded, is told by a correspondent of the "Hamilton Spectator." A certain man was employed to visit the rooms where the committee of the opposing candidate developed their strategic movements, and to return and report progress. He returned one evening full of importance and whiskey, and desired to see the candidate on whose behoof he had played the spy. He gained an audience. "I've a come from the ranks of the henemy, sir," he said. "Have you?" "Yes." "You see I go and hear all they 'ave to say." Oh, you're a—Judus Iscariot, are you?" "Well, not exactly that, but I make believe as I'm going to vote for the t'other cove, an' then I comes back and tells your committee all as I've a-" " Oh,-you, clear out of this! If I can't win an election without a lot of d-d spies, I'll have nothing to do with it. Get out!" And Judas School will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) | Iscariot was ejected from the chamber expossulating.

Two of the Englishmen who suffered at the lands of Mr. W. H. Cooper on Saturday evidently knew but little the amount of spin which that bowler can at times put on the will be submitted, and a good attendance is ball. Messrs. Tylecote and A. G. Steel both hit at balls which pitched a yard outside the On Sunday night last a chimney at the leg stump, but which carled in and bowled residence of Mr. J. Wotherspoon caught fire. the wicket. The batsmen in each case did The firebell rang out an alarm, and a number not believe he was bowled, and looked most of brigadiers were in attendance with com- suspiciously at Blackham, as though to imply, "What did you knock down my wicket for ? Observing that the game did not proceed as £1 1s to the funds of the brigade, the receipt usual, they in each instance turned to the bowler's umpite for an explanation, and when told that they were bowled, walked away, evidently doubting the fact that a bowler could break a yard from the leg side.-"World."

A German woman who had been in the habit of selling a quantity of butter weekly commenced by striking the tooth with a to a storekeeper up country, on going with hammer, to loosen it. When a few strokes her week's churning a few days ago, was told had been given the mare commenced to by the storekeeper that each pound of butter shiver, as if in acute pain, and, after strug- was considerably under weight. 'Vas es das yew zay? replied the old woman, 'I loses my pound veight last week, and I veigh de

> The Cal in the colony. The next in seniority is the "Portland Guardian," first issued on August

> At a recent Casterton Land Court, Navey Watson, a Colac aboriginal applied for and obtained a selection. This, we believe, is the second aboriginal application on record.

> There is great stir amongst the representatives of mining districts in the Legislative Assembly that a member more conversant with mining affairs than Mr. Levien was not chosen to fill the position of Minister of Mines in the new Government. It is stated that the subject will be rather warmly ventilated when the House meets on the 3rd

> A proper wedding present. The "Home News" says :- "After the marriage of Mr. Charles Bewes to Miss Frances Soltan, at Plymouth, the bridegroom found under his plate at the wedding breakfast a cheque for £25,000 from his uncle, the Rev. T. A. Bewes, whose heir Mr. Charles Bewes is understood to be."

The following is from the "Sydney Mail": -"A certain stockowner in the Gundagai district lost some valuable sheep. Night after night for months has he planted himself in order to find out where the sheep go, out to no purpose, and yet they went. The fullowing remark which was overheard seems to explain the matter:-"Why, the old fool is so busy watching for me at night that he sleeps all day, and I'd sooner take the sheep in daylight than at night, so long as the old bloke is out of the way.'

How money is made by contractors is a puzzle to those who think that the innocents who undertake the business of tendering are always cutting each other down to starvation prices. It seems, however, says the "Leader," that there are sometimes "arrangements" which make up for that. Thus the successful tenderer for a large public work the other day found his £20,000 below the next contractor on the list. Accordingly he waited upon his rival and pointed out that if | G. Thomas he forfeited his deposit which amounted to £250, the department would, in all probability, conclude that he had made an error in his estimates and give the job to the next lowest tenderer. The two would then halve the £20,000 between them, and carry the work out at the first figures. The rivals agreeing, the successful tenderer forfeited his partment was awake this time, and called for in and carried off the prize. The consequence is, therefore, having lost his deposit, and the ob, as well, the plotter begins to think that

'Honesty is sometimes the best policy." Cold extremities argue defective circulation of the blood. If this life-giving current agents Wolfe's Schnapps stands highest,

BEAUFORT JOUKEY CLUP

of the above club takes place on Monday next, the district, and Mr. Murray, the govern-Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Outward at the old course, Waterloo Flat. If the ment geologist, when on a visit here, spoke weather is fine there should be a large ga- very favorably of the indications in one thering present, as the entries are very fair locality where a shaft had been sunk. A for the several events. For the Selling Hack great drawback to full prospecting, however, Race there was only one entry, and it is in- exists in the fact that most of the land is in tended to substitute a handicap trot in its the hands of private owners. But if a proper the course. The first race will start at one satisfactory arrangements could be made with o'clock, and tickets at Friday excursion fares, the private owners. available for return up to the following night,

MAIDEN PLATE, OF 10 SOVS.

Mr R. Gemmell's gr g Coutractor Mr J. Clifford's b g Lion Mesers M'Queen Bros' ch g The Argus Mr John Stuart's b g Yanko Mr L. Berryman's b m Alma Mr T. R. Oddie's b m Alice Mr Smith's bf Milkmaid
Mr J. Levery's chf Lady Odd Trick
HUEDLE RACE, OF 10 sovs. Mr W. M'Indoe's gr g Duffer ... Mr T. Beggs's b g Dick ... Mr L. Berrymen's b g Quicksilver Mr C. W. Wilson's b in Cerise ... Mr W. Loft's br g Warrior
Mr M. Costelle's b m Fancy Goods
BEAUFORT HANDIGAP, OF 30 SOVA. Mr W. H. Welsh's ch g Mawallok Mr W. H. Welsh's bl g First Light

Mr E. Butler's b g Kingston
Mr J. Foed's b m Linte Nell (late Kefe)...
Mr C. W. Wilson's b m Cerlse ...
Mr T. R. Obdie's b m Alice Mr T. R. Oddie's b m Alice
Mr T. R. Oddie's b g No Name...

SELLING HUBBLE RACE, of 6 sovs.
Mr T. R. Oddie's b g No Name
Mr F. Stuart's br g Dodger
Mr G. Yaensch's br g Auron
Mr L. Berlyman's b g Quicksilver
Mr John Stuart's br g Frand

SELLING HAOK RACE, OF 5 sovs.
Mr D. German's g g Conventor. Mr R. Geminell's g g Concractor

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB

The following are the acceptances and nomin tions for the principal events to be competed for on Easter Monday :-MAIDEN BACK, 100 YARDS. Thomas Jones, Buangor. C. E. S. Hunter, Hossiam. B. Murphy, Kewell West.

Richard Tredeca, Hamilton "Maiden," Beaufort. W. Deacon, Gordon. F. D. Carroll, Gordon. "John O'Connor," Gordon D. J. Ham, Ballarat W. Murphy, Kewell North "W. Grant," Ballarat. W. O'Shea, Trawalla.

BEAUTORT HANDICAP, 100 YARDS. W. B. Froeman, Fitzroy, scratch, "J. T. Black" (Joseph Brown), Streatham, 4yds, "W. G. Black" (G. W. Brown), Streatham, 5yds, R. J. Shields, Streatham, 61yds, J. H. Mackwood, Nnill, 7yds. Charles Lyons, Murtoa, 7yds. W. Eenner, Ballarat, 7yds. Joseph Mulcare, Elmore, Syds. C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, Syds. W. Neville, Gordon, Syds.
"C. F. Maloney" (F. D. Carroll), Gordon, Syds.
"John O'Connor" (P. Ryan), Gordon, Syds. W. Sheppard, Ararat, Sayds. D. Packham, Trawalla, 9xds. Richard Tredrea, Hamilton, 9yds. J. D. Dunstan, Ballarat, 9yds. Thomas Jones, Buangor, 9yds. "Maiden" (H. DeBaere), Beaufort, 9yds.

DEAUFORT CUP, 200 YARDS. W. B. Freeman, Fitzroy, scratch T. H. Dunstan, Ballarat, 7yds. "W. G. Black" (C. W. Brown), Streatham, 9yds. "J. T. Black" (J. Brown), Streatham, 10yds. R. J. Shields, Streatham, 13 W. Bennett, Ballarat, 13vds, J. H. Mackwood, Nhill, 13yde. Chas Lyons, Murtoa, 13yds.
J. C. Nicholls, Dimboola, 13yds. Joseph Mulcore, Elmore, 14yds.
"J. Warner" (J. C. Ware), Yalla-y-poora, 15yds.

C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, 15yds.

C. F. Maloney" (F. D. Carrell), Gordon, 15 yds.

W. Sheppard, Ararat, 15yds.

W. Grant" (W. Dean), Ballarat, 15yds. J. D. Dunstan, Ballarat, 16yds. D. Packham, Trawalla, 16yds, W. Deacon, Gordon, 17yds. Thomas Jones, Buangor, 18yds. "Maiden" (H. DeBaere), Beaufort, 18yds. J. W. O'Shea, Trawalla, 20yds. FIERY CREEK PLATE, 440 YARDS. W. B. Freeman, scratch

W. B. Freeman, scratch
T. U. Dunstam, Ballarat, 14yds
"J. T. Black" (Joseph Brown), Streatham, 17yds
Charles Lyons, Murcot, 22yds,
C. J. Nicholls, Dimboola, 24yds
Joseph Mulcare, Elmore, 25yds
C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, 25yds
W. Bennet, Ballarat, 25yds
"J. Warner" (J. C. Ware), Yalla-y-poora, 25yds
W. Sheppard, Ararat, 25yds
W. Deacon, Gordon, 30yds W. Sheppard, Ararat, 28yds W. Deacon, Gordon, 30yds Richard Tredres, Hamilton, 30yds James Wills, Beaufort, 57yds. HURDLE RACE, 300 YARDS.

BURDLE RACE, 300 YARDS.

S. Hughes, Dimboola, scratch
J. H. Mackwood, Nhill, 10yds

"J. T. Black" (Joseph Browa), Streathem, 12yds

"W. G. Black" (G. W. Brown), Streathem, 14yds

"W. Grant" (W. Peau), Pallarat, 16yds

C. W. Havrison, bathardt, 18yds

C. J. Nicholls, Dimboola, 18yds

C. E. S. Hunter, Horshou, 20yds

"John O'Connor" (P. Ryan), Gordon, 20yds

D. Packhaun, Trawalla, 22yds

W. Milne, Euranbeeu, 25yds

MEMBERS' RACE, 200 YARDS.

MEMBERS' RACE, 200 YARDS. R. Paterson, scratch R. Sinclair, 7yds F. W. King, Syds
A. Andrews, 10yds
J. B. Humphreys, 10yds
C. W. Tompkins, 12yds
A. Loft, 12yds G. Loft, 14yds J. M.D. Murray, 18yds H. Stuart, 20yda

G. H. Cougle, 22yds BICYCLE RACE, 1 AND 3 MILES. 1 mile R. A. D. Sinclair J. M'D. Murray James M'Keich ser. 45yds 80yds 85yds 200yds 275yds 250yds C. W. Tompkins E. Loft Söyds 9öyds 300 vd $200 \mathrm{yds}$

BUANGOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) from the several claims at Waterloo:—New first prize for both Tartarian and short oats, temperature to all its constituent parts. To sauguine regarding the prespect of the "spec," mentioned the extent of the injuries have not Victoria, 104oz; Hobart Pasha, 130oz; The former was sown on the 28th Moy, on start the blood into action, to send it bounding but I should like to know something farther yet been definitely ascertained. Mr. Teague,

accepted, and the men expect to start work on the 6th June, on saudy soil, the yield from would give it a gentle impetus and act as a mining prospects in the Buangor district believed to be suffering from concussion of the

may as you said to be untried, but I have heard experienced practical miners say they The annual race meeting under the auspices | believe gold is to be found in several parts of

On Wednesday evening the mixed train will be issued from Ballarat and Ararat and from Ballarat, due here at seven minutes all intermediate stations to Beaufort. The past six did not errive until half-past seven. unfavorable, yet the attendance was good, and | malignant ulcers, abscesses, are in process of following are the weights and nominations for | The cause of the delay was the breaking of one of the eccentric rods of the engine. The train reached Middle Creek and the passenger carriages were left there until the engine of a goods train was sent from Buangor and brought them on. The goods engine took the disabled engine and train on to Ararat. Beyond the delay, and being left in darkness until Ararat was reached, the passengers suffered no inconvenience.

BUANGOR RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Friday, 16th March. The Buangor Racing Club held a meeting to-day which was very successful. The weather was gloriously fine, and the attendance was large, over 200 persons being present, including a large number of visitors from Beaufort, Ararat, and other places. The races took place on a piece of land belonging to Mr. M'Hugh, a short distance from the township, and as considerable troublehad been taken in clearing and levelling the course it was to-day equal to the best upcountry course. There was an absence of the usual little games, such as "under and over," three card, etc., appertaining worse meetings, but a professional sweep-promoter appeared to do a good business, and the book-makers were represented by one knight of the pencil who also did some good business. The sport throughout was good. Appended are the

details of the various results :-MAIDEN PLATE, of 6 soys. One mile and a quarter Mr L. Berriman's bi m Alma, aged, 8st 13.b Mr J. Stewart's b g Yanko, 4yrs, &t 111b Mr J. Ford's br g Pluckem, 39rs, 8st 11b...
Mr H. Dunn's br g Ventis, aged ...
Mr J. T. Kelly's ch g Shamtock, aged ...
Mr R. Barker's ch g Pirate, aged ... This race was won easily by Alma. Time,

2min. $38\frac{1}{2}$ sec. BUANGOR HANDICAP, of 15 soys. One mile and a balf. Mr W. Carly's b g Posthoy, aged, 9st 7lb ... (Carly) Mr I. M'Guiness's b m Fairy, 5yrs, 8st 71b Mr H. W. Beggs's br m Kathleen, aged ...

Fancy Goods and Little Nell also started. Betting : Even against Postboy, 2 to 1 agst Fairy. This was a good race. A capital start was effected. After the first half mile Fairy took the lead until entering the straight, when Postboy came up, and a grand race for 200. yards ended in Postboy winning by a bare head, Kathleen a good third. Time, 2min.

53sec. HANDICAP TROT, of 7 sovs. Two miles. All horses to carry list. Mr L. Berriman's ro g Ballarat, aged, 300 yards

Mr. J. Howlett's b m Maggie, aged, scratch Flora M'Ivor, Kate, and Dolly also started. This race was won easily by Ballarat, who otted splendidly from start to HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, of 7 sors. Two miles. Mr L. Berryman's b g Quicksilver, aged, 9st 7lb ... 1
Mr J. Robertson's gr g Nimbok, aged, 11st 7ib ... 2 Mr M. Costello's b m Fancy Goods, aged, 11st Ventis, Dick, and Warrior also started. Betting : Even on Quicksilver and Nimbok,

At the first hurdle Warrior and Ventis ran round, and though brought back were not again in the race. Dick threw his rider, and botted. The race was then between Quicksilver and Nimbok but the heavy weight. told on the latter, and Quicksilver won by 100 yards, Fancy Goods a quarter of a mile behind. Time, 4min. 37sec.

HACK RACE, of 6 soys. One mile and a distance. Mr J. Stewart's br g Phantom, aged, 8st... Mr H. Dunn's b g Exile, aged, 8st Mr J. Stewart's br g Frand, aged ... 3 Flora M'Donald, Toby, Beggs's Frand, and Spider

Phantom, well ridden by F. Lewin, won this race easily. Time, 2min. 12\sec. The Consolation Stakes, which was won by

Mr. J. Ford's Little Neil, brought a very successful meeting to a close.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not identify ourselves with the opinions empressed by our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,-The low contemptible style and ignominious scope of "Splitter's" observations seem scarcely good enough to warrant any further attention from me, as everybody knows that his vulgar aspersions are totally inapplicable; in fact, senselessly ridiculous in the extreme. However, it is only fair that his impudent audacity should not be allowed to pass unchecked. As to the blockhead signing himself "Beaufort," I should consider myself dealing him a compliment were I to notice him.

Yours, etc., P. M. O'CONNELL. Beaufort, March 9th, 1883.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION AT

A serious railway collision occurred at the Clunes railway station shortly after one o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Owing, it is stated, to a mistake made by the pointsman, a young man named Blackie, the 1.15 p.m. up A report having been circulated here train from Maryborough, which should have during the past few days that a company was been run on to a siding, was carried on to the about to be formed to work a quartz reef at line on which the 12 noon down train from Mount Mistake, I made inquiries, and ascer | Ballarat was standing at the station platform. twined that there was some foundation for The pointsman discovered his mistake almost the report. It appears that some gentlemen directly, and after a portion of the train had have visited the district lately to inspect its passed, reversed the points, thus preventgold bearing indications with a view of pros. ling the back portion of the trainfrom going over pecting. It is said that a piece of quartz the line and reducing the speed of the train. containing gold was found on or near In both trains there were a number of pas-Delaney's land at Mount Mistake, and that songers, several of whom were severely shaken, there is a quariz reef in close proximity. To but with the exception of two-Mr. Teague, work or test this reef is the object of the of Chewton, and a lad named Hawkins, re-The following are the approximate yields Stewart's, 64lb. 8oz. Mr. Polson carried off alleys of the body," it should impart an even whom I have spoken appear to be very by escaped without injury. In the two cases bushels per acre; whilst the latter was sown stimulant should be used—something that I may here say a few words regarding feeted by the shock, and the lad Hawkins is on Monday. The New Discovery yield is seven bushels being twenty-eight bushels per motive power. In the catalogue of such generally. So little prospecting or actual spine. The collision will probably form the search for gold has been done that the district subject of a departmental inquiry .- "Argus."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Original Poetry. BAFFLED HOPES.

The good we seek flies from us fast; The bad keeps near us till the last. It is our fate for that to strive, Which, unattained, must still deprive Our souls of rest, our hearts of ease,

Because the prize we cannot seize: Aye lures us on to court defeat, But never warns us to retreat. The good we have—our present lot— Howe'er so good, we value not;

But ever waste our hopes on those Enchanting scenes whose radiance brows Dark shadows on each present bliss, And makes us half life's pleasures miss.

Movelist.

HARRY BLOOMFIELD;

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN SQUATTER.

BY ANGUS M'LEAN. (CONTINUED.)

I saw that she entertained for me a feeling dangerous to her happiness, I hoped, however, that if I did not again see her some other might cross her path, and banish what could only lead to sorrow. We shook hands, and were soon pursuing our different ways.
"Well, Bloomfield, you are the luckiest dog that I ever came across," were the words with

which Thornhill greeted me. "What do you think of her?" I replied, assuming a careless air. 'Think of her?" he said extatically-"I think she is the loveliest creature in existence. But who is she? and where in the

name of Providence did you meet with her "Do you remember after we left Sydney with our sheep my telling you all one night at camp of the girl I had met with one day when giving notice on one of the stations on

I remember you did mention a fine wild Australian girl.' "That was she," I said; and, as I did so,

a sigh was heaved in my breast quite involuntarily.
"It strikes me, Bloomfield, something will come of this; you have fallen in love.'

"Not exactly, Thornhill. I have seen her for the last time. I shall have no more busi ness in Sydney. "God only knows whether you may meet

What was it that made me start at that sentence which Winnie had used at parting. and which was now repeated by my com panion? Was it the same presentiment that had haunted me on parting with her two years before? Was I really to see her again; and, if so, under what circumstances? These were the thoughts which ran through my mind at one moment, giving me pleasure and at another causing me strange mis givings. The present meeting with Winnie had had an extraordinary effect upon my mind. Her matchless beauty, the simplicity. undisquised attachment, if I may so call it, for me, the changing colour of her charming face as she attentively drank in every sentence which I uttered; shove all the countenance when I told her that "I like her too." made my heart beat as if ready and willing to respond to hers with love. "Would I give up all thoughts of Edith Mowbray for was a question I asked myself: and a cold chill passed through me at the thought. I feared that I never could find affection enough for the beautiful Australian girl to allow her to supplant my first love. But then," I thought again, " if Edith has chosen another?" Ah, that little word

"if;" many a great stake hangs on it. Next morning we started on our return journey, I with a sadder heart than I had felt for some time, even at the marriage of

I happened to pick up on my way home a very intelligent blackfellow named Lachlan Tommy, who had been attached to an exploring party in the interior. I found him very useful about the station and in carrying messages.

Another individual whom I engaged lately for a station hutkeeper or watchman became very handy to me in a manner which the reader may condemn in these politedays, but which we early squatters considered essential. He taught me what he called the " noble art of self-defence." I could not see the "nobleness" of the art, but the self-defence part of it—even the attacking part—I found useful on some occasions afterwards, as the reader

How I became informed of the man's capabilities happened thus:—One day as I visited the outstation where he was hutkeeping, on approaching the hut I heard the sounds of heavy dull thuds within and also sharp remarks as if the two people were attacking one another. I hung my horse to a stump, and, as the door was closed, approached a small aperture used for a window or port-hole in case of attack from the blacks. On peering through I was astonished to find that, instead of two men boxing, I only saw a bag half-filled with some soft substance suspended from the roof, and Black Jerry, the hutkeeper, stripped and punching away at it unmercifully with fists. Each blow wheeled the bag round and round, and at every swing of the dummy Jerry would meet it with one fist, while h pounded it with the other. But the man's slang amused me more than all, as he talked in "fancy" dialect to the bag as if it had been an antagonist. At the "cessation of hostilities" I entered the hut, when he informed me he had been a champion boxer, and this was the way he kept " his hand in" while in the bush. Some of my neighbours were professors of the art, which, to my annoyance, I had found myself deficient in ; here now was the time to remedy the Black Jerry was quite willing " to take me in hand," as he called it, and he soon turned me out of his hands in a fair condition to take care of myself. I had pluck, muscle, and strength, and all that I had wanted was a few lessons in the "science" of defence.

CHAPTER XV.

MY FRIEND CAUGHT IN A TRAP. Apologizing to my readers for dragging shein from one place to another without giv ing them breathing time, and pleading as an extenuating circumstance that the early Ausextenueting cheathers, amongst whom my habits were formed, were a restless, roving people, I must ask to be kindly permitted to take back the thread of this history for a little to the capital of Victoria.

About this time I visited it again, my only About this time I visited it again, my only companion being my only friend Whelan, on whom I had called en my way down; and as we entered the streets of Melbourne after dusk the sounds of music and dancing, issuing from a large room on the ground floor of the hately attracted our attracted. one of the hotels, attracted our attention. The temptation to go in was very great, as felt in the condition so well known as "jolly." Our first act therefore was to put our page in

with the stewards to find admittance for us. A favourable reply was soon brought, when we entered booted and spurred, as we had not had time to change our clothing, and made the excuse that we were from the bush. About two hundred townspeople attended, all of course dressed for the occasion. Among the number we were happy to find an old friend in the person of Lamont, who like ourselves had come to town on business, and found his way to the ball. He was better prepared for it than we were, having dressed imself in a complete Highland costume, atattracting a good deal of attention. His partadorned in the same novel garb, and both being good dancers they were the nost engaging couple in the room.

The presence of squatters among the tradespeople was a novelty, and the estimation in which we were held by the fairer portion of the assembly roused the jealousy of the gentlemen tradesmen. Many black looks were east at us as we monopolized the prettiest girls in the room; but politeness towards strangers prevented an outbreak of feeling. Patience, however, was at last worn out by some glaring attentions that were paid to a few of the fair ones and the rather rude behaviour of our party towards the assembly.

Being flushed with wine and dancing our boldness increased as the night wore on. I remember seeing Whelan paying some pointed attention to a pretty Jewess, and whether she was married or "fairly promised," I know not; it is sufficient to say that the male Israelites began to murmur audibly among themselves at my friend's audacity. storm did not break on our heads through this indiscretion, but owing to far more unbecoming behaviour on our part. This was no less than wearing our spurs while dancing, and thereby insulting our fellow-dancers, and tearing the skirts of the ladies. Murmurs of dissatisfaction were the result, and we were asked to put our spurs off; but as we considered the request too like a command, and particularly as it came from persons whom we considered beneath us, a flat refusal was

our only reply.

We had an alternative allowed us—that we should go out, or be turned from the room : and we defied the whole company to compel us to leave. A scene now took place which bailles all description. We were two powerful fellows, with the advantage of the scientific use of the fists. I placed my back in one corner of the room, while Whelan stood in another, and every wearer of the "longtailed coat" who came within arm's length of

us was floored on the spot. The screaming of women, mingled with the anathemas of men, was frightful to hear. Some men left the hall, while the more plucky stood their ground to revenge themselves on us and accomplish their object. But that seemed impossible, for none of them vere able to dislodge us from our corners. At last Lamont and the landlord interfered, explaining to the company the impossibility of getting us out forcibly, and advised us to withdraw quietly from the room. To this we agreed, and thus escaped from the difficulty nto which we had so wantonly plunged.

Some few evenings after the above adventure Lamont and I were sauntering about the town, when an innkeeper named Manson (an acquaintance and countryman of my friend's) little conversation with Lamont he invited him to a "house-warming," or rathet a select evening party, which he was giving in honor of two nieces who had lately arrived from Scotland. My friend did not seem at first to manifest much eagerness to accept the invitation, but after some pressing he agreed, provided I should be of the party, when the innkeeper at once included me in the invitation. 'That is a sly old fellow, Bloomfield; I think the affair is meant to trap good matches for his nieces," said Lamont as the hotel-

old birds to be caught with chaff." I reminded him of the remark next day; but I must not anticipate. We returned to our hotel for the purpose, in colonial parlance, of "rigging ourselves out" for the oc-casion; and I noticed that my friend after all took some pains in adorning his person in his favourite Highland costume.

keeper left us; "but never mind, we are too

We proceeded to the party forthwith, and, being rather late, found that the dancing had already commenced. We stood in the shade outside the door for a while reviewing the scene and party within, when my friend pointed out to me the new arrivals, as he thought by their appearance, and really two prettier girls could not be found in the whole town. The freshness of their mountain laud was still visible in their complexions, which, added to pretty, well-formed features, made them uncommonly attractive. They had both dark eyes and hair; but those of the younger (who wore her hair still about her ears, according to the fashion of very young girls in those, as well as these days) were most brilliant and large. Her complexion was sallow, save a beautiful tinge on her cheeks, which rose with the exercise of dancing, but at any other time disappeared. I knew this was my friend's favourite picture of female beauty, and I was soon convinced on seeing his eyes fixed upon her, when he turned to me, and whispered—

"By Jove, Harry, is not the young one lovely? I must stick up to her. You try your hand at the clder-a regular stunner

Mr. Manson came to us at that moment and introduced us to some of the company, particularly his nieces, when Lamont took early advantage of the circumstance, "sticking" to the young one all night as he had premeditated. The pair appeared to be on the best of terms. I passed the most of my time in the company of the elder, who was both interesting and handsome. Thus we monopolized the two beauties or belies of the ball; but being the only squatters in the room, save one, our claims could not be successfully disputed. Before the party broke up I missed my friend and his lovely partner from the room for a short while; but they appeared again at the finish, when daylight spersed us.

On our way to the hotel Lamont, who was, I thought, rather dull and meditative, said, with a half laugh—
"By Jove, Bloomfield, I'm fixed at last!"

What do you mean? Over head and ears in love, I suppose, Lamont ?" "And engaged into the bargain, Harry!" "You don't tell me so? I am sorry for

that. Lamont." "Why sorry, Bloomfield? Is not she lovely creature, fit for a wife for any man?' "It is not that altogether, Lamont," I replied; "but I do not approve of these sudden engagements and love at first sight." "Now, Harry, you condemn your own setiong. Was not yours love at first sight

also?' "You have me there certainly; but I fear yours is a different case, and that you will repent. But tell me, Lamont, how you got

fixed so quickly." "Well, Harry, it was rather sharp work," must confess; but I was caught unawares, and could not well retract. I do not blame the young lady, however, for she was quite innocent, and the affair came off in this manner. You noticed that the girl's looks we had tasted at each hotel on our route, and versation with her I admired her still more, felt in the condition conversation with her I admired her still more, attracted me at once. When I got into conowing to the natural innocence and simthe stable behind the inn, and afterwards we ascertained from the landlord, whom we knew, whether we could be admitted into the ball-room. He informed us it was a tradesmen's left behind the inn, and afterwards we her full confidence, and, with the artlessness is a superscript behalf that his children Alfred family, but it seemed that his children family.

aunt) sent for them to come out here, and soon after they arrived led them to underof the epistle, which in reference to the constand that they must accept the first favour-able offer of marriage which she and her right there was a squatter—a tall, slovenly looking fellow—that would not dance, but is fellow his choice of the two sisters, and it seems that he preferred Maggie, who is the younger, to Miss Livingston, and reported to Mr. and Mrs. Manson his imperial decision early last evening. While I was in the

midst of my enjoyment, engaging in my best style and most honeyed language, the attentions of my charming partner—who, I flatter myself, listened favourably to me—her aunt called her out. After an absence of several ninutes she returned with traces of tears in her eyes, and her whole manner perfectly changed. I was very sorry for the cloud which so suddenly produced so great a change, and accordingly pressed her for an explanation. It was then that she informed me of the underhand decision which her uncle and aunt had arrived at with regard to the disposal of her person and future happiness, and she said she dared not do aught but obey. My Quixotic temperament flew instantly to arms, and the dread of losing

"Tell them you are engaged to me.'
"The bright smile which welcomed my suggestion was the most beautiful I ever beheld. She replied-

say, rather unguardedly I admit-

my new-found jewel so soon forced me to

"'Oh, I would so much sooner you than that dull person who never dances.' "Some time after this I missed her again. when Manson called me into a private room, where his wife and the young lady were seated. I noticed that the latter was in great confusion, and attempted to depart when I entered, but her aunt detained her. "Mr. Manson broke the silence by saying

— There has been a gentleman proposing to our niece—Maggie here—this evening, but she tells me she prefers you, and that some promises have passed between you. We wish to know, therefore, whether such are your intentions, for we would all accept your offer before the other, although it also would be an unobjectionable match.' "What was I to do? There sat the

dreaded aunt, whom I knew to be a regular she-tyrant should anything rouse her, and there sat the blushing creature who was to be at once sacrificed if I withdrew my pretensions. I saw but one course before me, which was to corroborate Maggie's statement. This was not sufficient proof for the acute Manson and his spouse. They required and secured a written promise of marriage, and even inserted the sum to be forfeited as damages should either of us withdraw from the contract. And now, Bloomfield, you have the whole story. That is the fixture." "You are indeed caught in the trap, which

you foresaw yesterday. But what are you going to do in the meantime? Are you going to marry right off the reel?" "No, I am not quite ready for that yet.

The contract gives us six months of single blessedness and my fair nacin the interim goes to a boarding-school to polish herself a little, and save her and me the annoyance of living in an hotel with her aunt." I was really sorry for my friend, for I had vague suspicions that he would repent, and that the young lady would not prove an

exactly suitable partner. In conformity with the foregoing arrangement Maggie Livingstone was sent to the establishment of Mrs. Hunt, the most respectable boarding-school in town in those days. Mrs. Hunt was a widow lately, who pretended to considerable accomplishments and a fair share of good looks. She had a drawback in the shape of a natural stoop or deformity in the back of her shoulders, which she strenuously endeavoured to hide. She was of a gay disposition, and exceedingly fond of visiting places of amusement with bevy of her pupils forming her train. The pupils often gained for their governess admision to balls, entertainments, and parties, which the lady herself could not obtain. And it often happened that when young gallants paid attention to the fair pupils Mrs. Hunt became the recipient of their

gallantry, and being still young she did not appear seriously to object. Lamont, who had permission to visit the establishment, introduced Whelan and me, and we soon were furnished with partners to visit public entertainments, or drive about for pleasure on many occasions. Among the poarders were two beautiful girls not unlike Maggie Livingston, to whom Whelan and myself "stuck like bricks," as the term went then; but we soon discovered that the expense of treating Mrs. Hunt to a share in the amusements became a heavy tax on our pockets. This was not the worst part of the bargain, for she wanted more attention paid to her than to the pupils, and besides was a

disagreeable spy on our flirtations.

At last we held a "council of war," consider the best means of getting rid of our expensive burden, when it was resolved that should risk her displeasure and invite only the three girls to the theatre on a certain

This bold stroke threatened to strike at the root of all rule in the establishment, and the young ladies therefore doubted the success of the attempt. When we called at the hour appointed, and knocked at the door of Mrs. Hunt's establishment, instead of the young ladies the governess herself made her appearance in the drawing-room. When we intimated to her our intention, she led us to understand that such a thing could not be allowed except she accompanied the young ladies, and that it would be entirely against the rules of the establishment. And without more parley she led us to believe that our presence was no longer wanted.

We stood a moment gazing in one

another's faces, after which we left the house in blank astonishment and disappointment This was all the recompense we had received for attention and expenses the governess had cost us. I never before beheld Lamont in such a state of rage. His face turned scarlet and he vowed a considerable quantity of vengeance. He held a "council of war" in order to hit upon some plan of paying Mrs. Hunt off; but better judgment prevailed, and we retired from the field, leaving her unmolested, though not altogether " alone in her glory."

CHAPTER XVI, STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

The course of this history now leads me to a period of my Australian life when un toward misfortunes brought upon me many a week of suffering. In fact, the result would probably have been that this hand would never have traced a line of story but for the

ossession of a robust constitution and extra-

rdinary powers of endurance.

I will, however, first say that about this time I received encouraging intelligence from my youngest sister Rose, showing that my father had gained the lawsuit which for a long time had been pending between him and his neighbour, Mr. Mowbray. The latter gentle-man, however, still kept his distance, never manifesting any friendly feeling towards our family, but it seemed that his children Alfred

quarterly ball, but that he would try his best of a child, she gave her whole history, by were on closer terms than those of mere letter as the simplest method of introducing my which it appears that she and her sister are orphans. Their father (who had been a respectable farmer at home) and their mother died some years ago. Mrs. Manson (their aunt) sent for them to come out here, and me, and which occupied the greatest portion of the greatest which in reference to the contract of the greatest portion of the greate

stancy of my betrothed, who, it was said. still held herself faithful to me, and had rehusband approved of. Now at the party last jected the proposals of several suitors, among night there was a squatter—a tall, slovenly. favourite. But a fear which was expressed a friend of Manson's. Manson promised the that she would have to yield to her parent's authority some day blasted all my pleasant thoughts. I returned an elaborate reply, setting forth my unalterable love, and stating that I still entertained the hope that I should be able to go home in a few years in a proper position to demand my Edith's hand.

Alas! these were vain hopes. The cloud that was to cast its shadows upon my life was fast bearing down upon me. Among the servants whom I had on the

station was an expiree prisoner from Van Diemen's Land, who went by the name of Derwent Ill. He was a shrewd, cunning fellow, andwas hated by the other men, particularly Din Cullen, with whom he had frequent quarels. Dan often told me to get rid of the fellow, as I might be made to repent keeping him on. I took no notice of these complaint, however, knowing that the Sydney men and Derwenters never agreed, and, in fact, niurished an inveterate hatred one one against another. Events had before occurred showing that Bill was making friends with the ratives-a thing not to be trustedbut I had taken no notice of them either.

This year, as my friends and myself were enjoying the usual spree at my station on the arrival of the keg, Derwent Bill, who was following a flock of sheep, came running home one atternoon in great excitement, with the startling intelligence that the blacks had attacked his flock, driven them away, and chased him for his life. Our little party, numbering about half a dozen men in all. flew to horse and to arms on receipt of the intelligence, and started off in pursuit towards a clump of forest about two miles distant, where Bill said the blacks had taken the sheep. He himself mounted a horse also and followed after us.

The blacks about this time were being gathered in towards civilization, but some of the more daring among them sometimes stole sheep at night, and then laid the blame on the wild ones. Attacking the shepherds in the daytime, as on the present occasion, was however, a rare thing

We galloped at full speed into the clump of forest, where we saw a few females and children roasting, as we imagined, some mutton; but not seeing men among them we proceeded on our way until we emerged on the otherside of the scrub, where the country was open To our surprise and my satisfaction we found there the whole flock feeding quietly as if nothing had disturbed them. As my companions were coming up to me I heard two shots fired in the scrub which we had passed through, but I did not take much notice of it hen. I had, however, good reason to renember them subsequently. We drove the sheep towards home, when my friends hinted to me a suspicion that it was all a ruse of Bill's, in order to get us away from the house, so as to have a chance at the keg. I had begun to entertain the same suspicion myself, and on the same suspicion myself, and the correctness of our supposition, for a appeared that Bill had only gone a part of the way after us. We found him at home, and Mrs. Cullen informed us that he had atempted to help himself to some liquor.

(To be continued.)

PASSAGES FROM THE JOURNAL OF A SOCIAL WRECK.

JANUARY 13, 188...—Twenty-nine to-day, with two psinful facts staring me blankly in the face. I am reduced almost literally to my last cent, and have no prospect of increasing this sum. For the first time in my life I may as well examine the situation impartially. It is not my fault that it is a physicial impossibility for me to get up early in the morning, and therefore that I never have staid in any office more than two or three weeks at the longest. It is constitutional. I can't write a good hand, or keep books correctly, for the same reason. Mathematics were left out of my composition. I must smoke, and it is impossible for me to smoke a poor cigar. If I am in debt for cigars, as well as other necessities, how can I help it? I would willingly work if I could only find fool: There is not a man in New York who speaks French with a better accent than I do. I can sing better than most amateurs. There is no vanity in saying that people consider me goodlooking. I don't find it difficult to please when I make an effort, and yet I am a complete failure. It is not my fault. I'm a round peg in a square hole. I ought to have been the oldest son of a

I have seld or pawned all my valuables. I might pawing dress suit and studs, but if I did, I couldn't to out to dinner if I, were asked, and that is alwiys a saving. I can not get a place in an opera chapany, because my voice has not been sufficiently trained. There always is something o prevent my success, no matter what I try.

To-day Imet Morton in the street. He stopped me and said: "By-the-way, Valentine, your name will come up at the Austerdam very soon. You re sure to let in.'

are sure to let in."

Imagine laying club dues in my present condition! Yet to belong to the Amsterdam has been one of my ambitions. I had to get out of it, and said, it an off-hand way: "Ah, thanks, Morton, but you may as well take my name off the list. I anthinking of living out of town."

Solvent thinking of any my last of real. So I am—I think of occupying six feet of real estate in the country, if something doesn't happen soon. Morion always irritates me. He is one of those prosperous, fortunate creatures, always so completely the thing that I feel hopelessly my own deficiencies

January 15.—Something has happened. I have un idea. It strikes me as strange, yet feasible. When I came in this afternoon I found a letter ring on my table. I opened it; it ran as fol-

NEW YORK, January 14, 188 ... "Families who are about to give receptions, dinner parties, or other entertainments will be gratified to know that persons who will assist in making these events pleasant and enjoyable can be obtained through the medium of the Globe Employment Bureau. These persons will not be professionals, but parties of culture and refinement, who will appear well, dress elegantly, and minigle with the guests, while able and willing to play, sing, converse fluently, tell a good story. tive a necitation, or anything that will help to make an evening pass pleasantly.

"The Globe Employment Bureau in this plan

simply complies with the increasing demands of a large class of its patrons. The attendance of these persons, young or old, can be had for the sum of afteen dellars per evening each. We will guarantse them to be atrictly honorable and reliable persons. Respectfully yours.
"The Globe Employment Bureau." The idea amused me. I moralized on it as

hase of Now York society; wondered what sort of hople would employ these individuals; wondered what the individuals would feel like themselves; miled grimly at the inference that I could go to of fifteen dollars to procure the ie of these persons. While I stood the expense of fifteen donars to produce the services of the of these persons. While I stood with the atter in my hand, a thought flashed into with the atter in my hand, a thought flashed into my mind. It widened and doveloped, until now it possesses my whole being. I can't hire a Globe young man, but anything is better than starvation; I will be a Globe young man? January 18.—It is all settled, and I am in the service of the New York Globe. After two days of hesitation, I presented myself this morning at the Globe of the New York Globe, I was shown to the Yenderwell. Globe office. I was shown to the Employment Bureau, and there, through a little grating, I was

He looked at me with his discriminating ex-

pression. "Let me see," he murmured. "We have had three thousand applications since the day before yesterday, and our list is complete. But six feet—blonde—good-looking—distinguished But six feet—blonde—good looking—distinguished in fact"—he bit the landle of his pen meditatively. His air of reflection changed to one of "Just follow me, please," he con-I followed him through a dim passage to a little

room where there was a piano with some music on it. Standing beside the piano was a small dark man, rubbing his hands and bowing politely as we entered. It reminded me of one of the torture chambers of the Lamient W. chambers of the Inquisition. What were they going to do with me?

The chief inquisitor, in the shape of the clerk, began the ceremonies by saying: "I suppose you would not have come here without being able to fill the requirements of the Globe circular. Be

kind enough to sit down and sing and play that song."

It proved to be "In the Gloaming." I was in good voice, and managed to sing it with some ex-

pression. "Bravo!" said the second inquisitor, in the shape of the little dark man.

He then took me in hand. He proved to be an Italian, and asked me questions in Italian and French, in both of which languages I answered as well as I could. I was then obliged to sing well as I could. I was then obliged to sing pathetic songs, drinking songs, comic songs, opera bothle, English ballads, and then—worse than all—requested to recite some dramatic poetry. Here I was at sea. I confessed that I

knew none.
"Never mind," said the clerk, encouragingly; you have done remarkably well in other respects, and you can easily learn the regulation

pieces."

He handed me a list, beginning with "Curfew shall not ring to-night," and "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and ending with "Betsey and I are Out," and "The May Queen." I choked down my rising resentment. What wouldn't I do

down my rising resentment. What wouldn't I do for fifteen dollars an evening, short of crime.

"Very well," I said, obediently.

I was led out of the torture chamber, exhausted, but still living. It is queer. I feel shaky. I had to give them my own name. I found that there was no getting out of this. They said that the whole matter was strictly in confidence. They required references, and I had taken the precaution to bring several letters of recommendation from well-known busiletters of recommendation from well-known business men-letters that had been given to me a short while before when I was trying to got a situation in a business house down town. These were atisfactory as to my character.

I have put the halter around my own neck now.

N.B.—Suppose Morton were to find this out!

January 20.—I have had my first experience in my new character. I had been told to be ready every afternoon by five o'clock for orders. Yesterday, about six in the afternoon, I received a message from the Globe, directing me to go to a house in East Seventy-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, at nine o'clock that evening, and submit myself to the orders of Mr. Q. K. Slater. It was a consol-ing thought that I had never heard of Mr. Q. K. later, and that East Seventy-fourth Street was m unknown region to me.

Punctually at nine that evening I found myself in the large parlor of a house in Seventy-fourth Street, brightly lighted, and filled with people The centre of the room was cleared, and several people were dancing to the strains of a band. Near the door stood a tall imposing gentleman with gray whiskers, and a lady in full evening dress. Doubtless my hosts, or rather my proprietors.

"Good-evening, Mr. Valentine," she said. am delighted to see you."

Mr. Slater murmured something that sounded like "How do you do?"
I said that I was delighted to meet—see them Mrs. Slater turned to another lady standing near

her.
"Mrs. Raggles, do let me introduce Mr. Valentine. We were so afraid that he would not be able to come."

Lethod as well as I could to Mrs. Rag-While I talked as well as I could to Mrs. Raggles, I surreptitiously observed my host and host ess. Mr. Slater looked uncomfortable. There was a consciousness in his uneasy manner that if I was a sham, so was he. I feared that he might give us both away, before the evening was over. Mrs. Slater, on the contrary, soured above any feeling of this sort. Her purty was to be a suc-cess; that was evidently her principal object. What a comfort this was to me! I felt safe in her hands. Of course it was as much of an object to her as to me to conceal the fact that I was not a bona fide invited guest. I took my cue at once. Avoid Mr. Slater; avrange matters in such a way that Mrs. Slater; arrange matters in such a way that Mrs. Slater could engineer me through the evening. All the time I had a sensation that in avoiding Mr. Slater I was avoiding an old and tried friend. There was something strangely the kind of work that would suit me. I am not a familiar in his face; in the almost courtly wave fool. There is not a man in New York who speaks of his hand as he directed his guests to the refreshment-room; in his protecting manner as he walked about, first with one lady, then another. I can not recall distinctly the events of the evening. I have a confused impression of lights, flowers, music, and people, much like any other party, yet with certain differences. The dressing was not in particularly good taste, and the German was manner was too much for my self-respect. Miss Courtland stood by the piano, and every one was

duke, with a large allowance. Instead, I am a helpless orphan, with nothing a year. I seem to joke; in reality I am in despair. Fortunately my landlady trusts me blindly, or I would be turned into the street.

Instead, I am a most extraordinary manner. At eloven o'clock the man who was to lead it came forward with a hat containing scraps of paper. I noticed that all the men went up and drew a slip of paper. They examined it, and retired into the crowd. I couldn't imagine what this ceremony meant, and felt sure that when my turn came I should make some frightful blunder. As I thought this, I found Mrs. Slater beside me. She hurriedly explained to me that this party was one of a series of Germans given at the houses of her friends, and that there had been some feeling on the part of certain young ladies because others had been oftener asked to dance the German and drive home afterward than thay had. In order to obvinte this a system of lots had been arranged, obviate this a system of lots had been arranged, by which chance alone decided the matter, "Each young gentleman," concluded Mrs. Slater, "can bring any young lady that he wishes to the party; but he is expected to go home with the lady whom he draws for the German. I hope you understand what is expected of you. You dance, of course?" she added, with a slightly stern manner—the namer of a proprietor. I said that I could.

According I drew my lot, and found myself the

partner of a pretty girl, who proved to be the daughter of Mrs. Raggles.

This is my journal; no one will ever see it; I can be honest. I impressed Miss Raggles. Ithink I impressed every one that I met. I realized that on the mere making a good impression depended my success in the future. To talk, to dance, to flirt, to cat ice-cream, at the rate of three or fou dirt, to eat ice-cream, at the rate of times of fold dollars an hour—for the present this was my pro-fession. Why not elevate it, glorify it, by doing hese things better than any one else had ever done them? There was an exhibaration in the thought. them? There was an exhibitant on the thought. It positively inspired me. I was in constant demand, and was presented to almost every one. Toward the end of the evening Mrs. Slater asked me to sing. I thought it odd for a large party, but I sang my best. One thing damped my spirits. I had been standing in the doorway, when I suddenly become every of the weights who was denly became aware of two waiters who were whispering together at a short distance. In a hull of the music their words reached me. Which did yer say he was?" said one in a loud

whisper.
"That's him—him there by the door, the good-lookin' fellow. Looks as if he didn't have nothin' n the world to do but stand there all the evening,

answered the other.

"You don't say!" ejaculated the first; "and he gets lifteen dollars for doin' the likes of that? You and me has missed our vocation, Bill."

I could have knocked down the impertment You and me has missed our vocation, Bill."

I could have knocked down the impertment
fellows, but, after all, what right had I to do it?
It was all true. "Noblesso oblige," I muttered
through my clinched teeth; and catching Mrs. Slater's stern glauce, I went to do my duty by taking my partner to supper.
At the close of the evening Mr. Slater came up to me. He was certainly a dignified-looking old fellow, but he seemed unhappy. "Well, Mr. Yalontino," he said, with rather a melancholy

smile, "You have done remarkably well, Been quite the life of the evening. Trying thing to entertain a party of this size. This is the first entertain a party of this size. This is the first time we have done it. How do you think it went off? Your candid opinion now. "Remarkably well," I said.

I noticed that his manner to me was secret and confidential, as if we had entered into some dark

As I looked at him his face seemed to grow more familiar. At this moment Miss Raggles, who had gone upstairs to get her cloak, made her appearance. I hade a hurried good-night to Mr. appearance. I bade a hurried good-night to Mr. and Mrs. Slater, and accompanied the young lady home. She lived in that part of Fifth Avenue which is on the contines of both New York and Harlem She treated me as a distinguished stranger, and ended by inviting me to call. Unsuspecting Miss Raggles! Her mother had apparently gone home hours before. In the Slater set they manufact things in this way.

gone home hours before. In the Slater set they managed things in this way.

I wonder when I am to be paid.

January 22.—I have discovered where I have seen Mr. Slater before. I stopped at Stewart's yesterday to buy some gloves (I was paid the morning after the Slater party), and as I walked down the slop one of the individuals popularly known as "walkers" approached me.

"What do you desire, sir?" I heard a pompous voice say. "Where may I direct you?"

voice say. "Where may I direct you?"
"Gloves," I said, mechanically.

"Third section on the right hand, Fourth Avenue side, sir.'' I looked at my guide, as a familiar tone struck my car. It was Mr. Slater. At the same instant e recognized me. A moment before we had been independent human beings-at the next our consciousness of the mutual knowledgo we possessed of each other destroyed our comfort. Mr. Slater walked away in one direction and I in another.

Still, it was a comfort to know where I had seen him before.

January 27.—I find that a whole week has clapsed since I have written anything in my journal. The truth is, I have been too miserable in the control of the co This occupation is degrading. Everywhere I go some fresh humiliation awaits me. The very servvants look on me with suspicion. At one place the butler followed me around all the evening as if I were a thief. I don't think any one noticed it, yet I could not rid myself of the feeling that Morton, who happened to be there, looked at me suspiciously events to be there, looked at me suspiciously once or twice. Suppose he were to discover everything, end tell it at the club! It is too hideous to be thought of.

At another house, where I had been obliged to

sing comic songs and make a buffoon of myself for two hours, my host—an enormously rich and illiterate person—presented me with a cheque for twenty-five dollars as I left the house. I returned it indignantly, but he pressed it into my hand, saying heartly.

saying, heartily:
"I ain't going to take it back, so you may as well keep it. You done first-rate this evening—first-rate! "Taint charity, but because what you done is worth more than lifteen dollars by a long that and when I have all when I have a second to be the second when I have a long." shot; and when I have pleasure, I expect to pay for it, like I do for everything else."

To avoid a scene, I had to keep the money. I am certainly richer than I was. I have been able

by my honest exertions, to supply myself with the luxuries without which I can not exist; and when my present income is doubled. I shall be able to pay something on account for my board bill here, and settle some of my other bills. The question that now troubles me is, are they honest Since the evening at Mr. Griddle's (the rich

manufacturer who gave me the cheque) I have been to several places, at all of which, among others that I knew, I saw Morton. His manner is beecoming most unpleasant. He said to me the other night, with that satirical grin of his : "You're getting to be quite a society man. Valentine. Never used to see you about so much. It's always been my way, but it's something new

I would not dare to join a club now. I stammered out something about talking it over another time, and left the room. I begin to hate him.

He suspects the truth, and knows that I am in his power, and enjoys it.

February 4.—Added to the mortifications I am exposed to, the feeling that I am a sham grows on me. I impose on every one wherever I go. This thought has robbed me of my peace of mind. However poor I was before, I had nothing to be ishamed of. Now I am a man with a Secret February 5.—I have realized this too late.
Last night I was sent for to fill a place at a dinner table where fourteen had been expected, and at the last minute one had failed. Mr. Courtland, the gentleman at whose house the dinner was given, treated me politely before his guests, yet with him I felt all the odium of my position. I was there as a convenience, and nothing else. My relation to him was purely a business one. The house was on Washington Square, and was old-fashioned but magnificent. The dining-room was hung with tapustry, and we sat around the dinner table in carred armediate. carved arm-chairs. I made a pretence of talking to the old lady whom I took in to dinner, and whom I had mot before, but in reality my attention was absorbed by a beautiful young girl who sat opposite to me. She had dark hair, brilliant coloring, and deep-set brown eyes. She wore an oddly old-fashioned gown of yellow satin, cut square in the neck. I found that she was Mr. Courtland's niece and heiress, and lived with him. He was a widower without any children After dinner, when the men went into the drawing room, I determined to leave. Mr. Courtland's

begging her to sing.
"My music has gone to be bound," she said, and I can not sing without it." Her uncle would not accept this refusal, and produced a portfolio of old music. His niece selected a duet for soprano and tenor, and said that she would sing if any one would take the tenor; she steed with the music in her hand, looking dubiously at the circle of men around her. Not one could sing. Mrs. Delancey, my companion at the dinner table, looked at me. "Mr. Valentine sings, Holen. I am sure will be lunppy to sing with you." Miss Courtland turned to me with a smile that was positively bewildering. "Will you sing this duet with me, Mr. Valentine?"

Mr. Courtland flashed a furious glance at m which said. "Don't dare to sing with my niece Of all my humiliations this stung me the most. Mr. Courtland, however, seemed to regret having shown so much feeling, for his manner changed.
"I hope you will oblige us by singing, Mr. Valentine," he said, stifly.

Of course I sang, although I was tempted to refuse, and leave the house instead. How could I refuse Miss Courtland? Her voice was exquisite

-sympathetic. It made me feel as thou could confide in her. What if I should! and be cut the next time we met. I felt painfully the chasm that divided us, gentle and cordial as she was, and left as soon as the song was over, wonder whether I shall see her again ?. wonder whether I shall see her again? February 13.—I have been out several times this week, and twice have met Miss Courtland. Her uncle never goes out, and Mrs. Delancey chaperons her. She always seems glad to see me, and certainly has the most charming manners. Never mind the fact of my being a whited sepulchre. Let me enjoy the goods the gods have sent me. That confounded Morton! he is always at Miss Courtland's elbow, and when he succeed in engaging her to dauce before I do, he looks at

February 15-Merton's malice is unspeakable Feeling convinced as I do that he suspects my secret, it is positive torture to see him talk to Miss Courtland as he did last night. He evidently spoke of me, and she listened to him, looking at me meanwhile with a surprised expression. The man has me in his power.

February 20.—I feel that it is unprincipled to

sand Miles Courtland flowers, for two reasons-first, because I can not do it and pay my bills a well; secondly, because it adds to my deception in making a friend of her, and yet I can no resist the temptation to show her my admi ation.

February 21.—Matters are coming to a climax Last night Miss Courtland said, with a dignified sweetness that was irresistible: "Mr. Valentine, I

have noticed that you have never been to see me. I have not asked you, because I supposed you would feel at liberty to come after having dined vith my uncle." "I assure you, Miss Courtland." I said. "

should of course have done so, but the truth is I have had a slight misunderstanding with your nucle, and I do not feel that I can go to his house." ouse.

Of course I added a lie to the rest of my duplicity. Her face was lighted with a charming smile "That is no reason for not coming; you owe my uncle a call at all events. I will be at home to-

woman, and it was her idea having you. She wanted a different style of young man from those we have been accustomed to, and"—looking at me with a sad pride—"she got it—she got it."

tea. My nucle is never at home until six clebras and when he does come in, never sees visitors been if you do meet him, it will be a good opportunity to make your peace with him." and when he does come in, never sees visitors. Even if you do meet him, it will be a good oppose tunity to make your peace with him."

In a kind of dream I recklessly consented

Morton came pushing up at that moment. "By-the-way, Miss Courtland," he said "By-the-way, Miss Courtland," he said wall you be at home Thursday afternoon? If so, with our permission, I will call upon you.

Of course he had overheard me, and wished t rritate me. Fortunately some one spoke to Mi Courtland at that moment, and she turned awar without having heard Morton. For once pro-

anger flamed out. I caught him by the arm, are held it like a vice. "Be careful," I said, between my teeth. "The sort of thing may go too far."

He gave me a furious look, and shaking me off, left the room.

February 22, Two A.H.—My brain is redline My world is upside down. There is no made it trying to sleep. I will write down what has hap pened. It may calm me. This evening when entered the house where I was to entertain other at the expense of my self-respect, I found I w before the time. The rooms were empty, with the exception of my hostess, a very old lady, who hel a formidable ear-trumpet in her hand. Proceding me down the brightly lighted room was a gentle man. There was something unpleasantly familia-in the cut of his coat and the carriage of his head It was my evil genius, Morton. I made up in mind to wait until some one else came, before going in. As I stood in the background this see

was enacted before me:

Morton bowed. The old lady looked blankly. "I am Mr. Morton, madam," said he.

She continued to stare at him, and then hel out her trumpet. Morton took it, and repeathis words into its depths.

"Horton?" she said, interrogatively

"Morton," he called. Oh yes, Lawton-Mr. Lawton. "Morton !" he fairly shouted.

"Oh yes," she said, intelligence breaking we reface. "Morton—Mr. Morton, from the Glob her face. "Morton-Mr. Morton, from the Globoffice. Where's the other? There were to have been two. Just take care of yourself, planter, for moment. I have to go and see about some She tottered out of the room, and Morton, to

ing, confronted me. He saw that I had everhear all. Before I could speak he came toward me wit an air of desperation. " For Heaven's sake don't betray me, Valentine now that you know my secret," he exclaimed, have felt from the first that you suspected at I was in your power. I throw myself on mercy. In your safe and prosperous conditiyou don't know-you can't know-what a fright

ful position I am in." My face must have changed in some ghostly manner as he spoke, for he stopped and ime with deepening consternation. What's the matter asked.

I saw my mistake, and tried to look uncome med but at that moment the old lady came back intthe room.
"Oh, there's the other," she said, as she said "His name's Valentine, so that's all right. Several people came into the room, and she were forward to greet them. Morton looked at me is dazed silence for a minute; then he see master his astonishment by a mighty effort.
"So," he said, huskily, "we are quits. I at in your power, but you are equally in times, careful how you interfere with me." We did not speak again together during the vening. What is to be the end of this? To

Valentine. Never used to see you about so much. It's always been my way, but it's something new for you."

I felt sure he suspected something. Another time he said:

"By-the-way, I thought you were going out of ham, to live?"

I suppose it is all right about the Amsterdam?"

*February 23.—The game is up. I went this after noon to Mr. Courtland's house, and found Misser and Mr. Courtland Shows and Mr. Co Courtland at home, alone. She was in a little room, with the firelight flickering or beautiful face. She saw that I was constrained and anxious, and at once asked me the reason.

Something in her kind manner broke down composure.
"Miss Courtland," I said, "how would you realist Courtiand, I said, "now women you feel if I were to confess that I have been decorain; you—that I am not what I seem to be?"

"What do you mean?" she asked, anxiously,
"Tell me first," I said, "that whatever I tell you, you will still be my friend, and will believe me when I say that I have not wished to deceave you—that I have bitterly regretted it."

She looked at me with a frank smil. may depend upon me."
In a few words I told her everything time of my going to the Globe office my to that moment. She listened gravely; then she turns! to me again with a smile. "You have told me nothing dishon

though you can surely find something better to be and I will still be your friend. I am gial you told me, for Mr. Morton said some things about ou last night that made me fear-This was too hard, and I interrupted her.
"Morton!" I said. "Morton is the last. o dare to say anything against me.

Here I checked myself, but Miss County of S.

"What do you mean?" she asked.
"Nothing," I said. "I will not talk of Morrow is enough that you are still my friend. "Certainly I am," she said. She held out her hand as she spoke, and I took She held out her hand as she spoke, and those, t and raised it to my lips. At the same moment two people entered the room by different does one was Mr. Courtland; the other, Morton. Mr. Courtland seemed stupefied with astonish

"How dare you!" he gasped. "I will expess His audacity was too much for my self-control "Morton," I said, in a low tone, " as you osition is the same as mine, I warn you the carreful of what you say,"

I spoke louder than I intended, and Miss
Courtland heard my words. She gave Morton

keen look.

"Ah! now I understand I" she exclaimed, as it involuntarily As she said this Morton became very white, and muttering something about a broken engagement, with a hasty good by to Mr. Courtland, left the room. He had gone a step too far at last. Mr. Courtland had by this time recovered from his astonishment. "What do you mean by this astounding imper

tinence?" he exclaimed, coming toward meturned to his niece: "Helen, do you know what terms this man first came here? I have him—hired him from the Globe Employment Bureau to fill an empty place at my dinner took I did not warn you against him, for I thought you would not meet him again. I trusted also to be sense of decency, but I was mistaken. Your horn esty was guaranteed, sir. You have not taken my silver, but you have done worse. This shall be reported to the Globe Employment Forces immediately. First, leave this house. I hall go at once to the Globe office." He paused for an instant.

My dear uncle," said Miss Courtland, quicily, "Mr. Valentine has just fold me all this hires if He only came here because I asked him to come Mr. Courtland would not listen to any captars but only repeated his assertion that he would report me at the Globe office. There was nothing for me to do but to go.

I gave Miss Courtland one look of gratitude, them
I left the house. I have but two consolutions
one, that Miss Courtland still trusts me; the other. that Morton is as budly off as I am -rather were My dismissal from the Globe has just come. 14 is a relief to be free from this bondage. as much in dobt as usual, and who that I the future?

The rutine?

L'ebruary 24.—A light is beginning to be a my dark horizon. I have just received a not from Miss Courtland telling me that her uncle has been pacified by her explanations; that as I am no longer in the camploy of the Globe, I am at liberty to come to his house; and that she is successful will find something better to do in the future. I can't help thinking of Ruy Blas and the queen again. I feel like Ruy Blas come back to life, and my queen is not married.

Jest not openly at those that are simple. but remember how much thou art bound to God, who hath made thee wise. Defame not any woman publicly, though thou know her to be evil; for those that are faulty cannot endure to be taxed, but will seek to be avenged of thee; and those that are not guilty cannot endure unjust reproach, so there is nothing partnership of crime, "Mrs. Slater," he continued, "is an ambitious about five o'cleck, and I will give you a cup of carrieth her publicly in every place.

Hariculture.

THE AMMONIA IN THE ATMOSPHERE. HITHERTO the quantity of nitrogen which the soil obtained from the atmosphere was esti-mated by determining the quantity of am-monia and nitric acid in rain water. A few years ago Schloessing proved, however that rain

water only carries down the nitrate of ammonia while carbonate of ammonia is only partially precipitated with the rain, another portion always remaining in the atmosphere. Of this latter ammonia a certain quantity is directly absorbed by the soil, and, since it is there oxidized to nitric acid, the soil always remains capable of taking up some more ammonia, and he calculates that 63 kilos of nitrogen are conveyed to the earth annually in this way on each hectare of surface.

We know already from our daily experience that the absorption of this ammonia, so important to the nutrition of plants, is not the same on all soils, for sandy soils require a more frequent application of nitrogenous manures than do the elay and loam soils. It was, therefore, of great practical interest to ascertain just how much ammonia the different soils were able to abstract from the atmosphere in the course of a year. The first than a century ago given up to brigandage, experiment in this direction was made by R. as the author learned in his study of them, Heinrich, who sought to determine the maximum amount of ammonia that any kind of soil could absorb from the atmosphere, and he thought to ascertain this with greatest certainty if he used an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid to absorb it.

The experiment was continued for two years in the following manner: A 20 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid was exposed to the open air for a month in a glass vessel, 5 centimeters (2 inches) deep, with a surface equal to 78.5 square centimeters (over 12 square inches). When it rained the glass was covered so as to keep out the water, but permit free access of air and wind. The vessel stood on the green sod of a field, over forty yards from any buildings, at the experimental station of Rostock, and two-thirds of a mile from the nearest houses in the city. The shores of the North Sea are about seven miles northward from this station. At the expiration of each month the acid was evaporated and the sal ammoniac weighed.

The results of Heinrich's two years of observation have been tabulated, and all the more important meteorological data added. Toward the end he also determined the quantity of ammoniacal nitrogen contained in the rain and snow water. The numbers in these tables show, first, that the amount of ammonia absorbed by the given surface of acid liquid is very different according to what season of the year it is examined. The mean value of both years showed 24.068 mg. nitrogen absorbed by the soil as ammonia in a year. The amount in winter was 2.912 mg. nitrogen; in spring, 6.712 mg.; in summer, 9.766 mg. and in autumn, 4 678 mg. From this the relation is seen between the absorption of ammonia and the temperature, and it is seen more distinctly in certain months. If the month shows a steadily rising temperature, the absorption is higher relatively than in months that are just as warm, but have the

temperature falling.
If, however, the warmer months are those which show the highest absorption of ammonia from the atmosphere, then it would not do to draw conclusions for the whole year from observations made during a few veeks in summer, as Schloessing has done.

What was most striking about the numbers in the table was the small amount of absorption during August, 1881, in which time th weather was unusually calm, and there were no south or south-west winds.

From the quantity of ammonia absorbed with different directions of the wind it can be seen (as might be anticipated) that the ammonia in the air does not come from sea, but from the air passing over the solid

It would not be reasonable to draw any conclusions as to the total quantity of ammonia that the soil gets from the air, based upon the quantity absorbed by such a small surface of hydrochloric acid. Nevertheless it is interesting to compare these numbers with those found by Schloessing. This small surface of 78.5 square cm. absorbed 26 mg. of ammonia per year, hence a hectare of surface would absorb 30.6 kilos per year of nitrogen. Schloessing concluded from his experiments that it would be 63 kilos. If we took the June average for the whole year we should get 48.732 mg. for our small surface, equivalent to 62.1 kilos per hectare, which is nearly the same as given by Schloessing. On the other hand, taking the February average, it would make only 15.1 kilos a year. These numbers prove that any determination of the absorptive power of soils for ammonia in the atmosphere must be continued throughout the whole year to get at the true absorption. -Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Agriculturphysik.

IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

THE misfortune of in-and-in breeding is that it is like a two-edged sword—it cuts both ways, says Mr. William Watson, in his address before the late Kansas meeting as given in the Live Stock Indicator. It is the readiest path to uniformity and perfection in the hands of a thoroughly competent breeder; yet it is the surest and swiftest to bring destruction to the animals and interests of the incompetent breeder. Admirable animals have been and are bred both ways. Mixing or mating may be done so well in the hands of a first-rate judge and skilful breeder, through the selection of animals personally suitable to one another, that the results are as constant as those of the most judicious breeding within one tribe; and, on the other hand, alliances of relations may be so badly assorted as to prove worse than alien alliances. There is indiscrimate mixing, and there is indiscriminate in-breeding. Suppose the effects of the two errors appear equally bad, those of the latter are really the worst if it is true that close in-breeding intensites hereditary potency. But again, we may assume, as a rule, that an unskilful breeder is less likely to make mistakes in uniting animals of kindred blood, than in bringing together sorts differently derived and descended. In nature in-and-in breeding must constantly occur, and if animals are perfectly sound and possessed of good sexual characteristics, there is no evidence that he knows of to show that any evil results from such breeding, but, on the contrary much good, because breeding in-and-in causes the tendencies to become fixed in the constitution of the offspring. Feed, blood and comfort, must he included in the bill of fare; that good management goes hand in hand with good blood no one can deny, for without both it is impossible to obtain perfection or succession. Rural New Yorker.

Science.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN SMOKING. A FRENCH physician, Dr. Deschamps thus describes his experience as a smoker in Galignani's Messenger:—" My debut as a smoker in tratig-nani's Messenger:—" My debut as a smoker was like everybody's. My first pipe made me very ill, and it was only by degrees that I managed to become a third-rate smoker—that is, I disposed of eight or ten pipes a day without inconvenience, but whenever I exceeded that average I suffered from violent sick headaches, ushered in by indistinctures of vision, and numbness of one side of the face, the tongue, and one arm, most often on the left tongue, and one arm, most often on the left of the day.

And his travelling experiences are inexpected by the control of the day.

And his travelling experiences are inexpected by the control of the day. aches, ushered in by indistinctness of vision. side. These preliminary symptoms lasted about ten minutes, after which the headache came on in full force. The most refractory this subject, and I have been able to listen to organ, however, was my stomach. After having smoked too much, I used to experience the symptom known as pyrosis or heartburn to a very trying extent, though as any alkaline water speedily caused these phenomena to vanish, I did not care to give up

About a year ago, having smoked for some months more than usual, I suddenly and singularly found myself affected by a peculiar Straits settlements, to which places his manuand terrific pain over the region of the heart; factures are not unfrequently shipped. All this

pectoris. It put a stop to my smoking, as, hough I have since tried once or twice, I have always found my cigar or pipe detestable, and, to sum up, am radically converted, I do not wish to discuss scientifically the nicotinic origin of my sufferings, but am sure that they all sprang from the same causeexcessive use of tobacco. Degeneration of the cardiac muscle is often caused by tobacco. So long as the rest of his organism remains in good working order, the smoker only experiences intermittent palpitation, and the grave injury done the heart remains unper-ceived, until some trifling cause brings into relief the irremediable disorders produced by the prolonged use of tobacco."

A NEW RACE OF PEOPLE IN RUSSIA In the Revue Scientifique, Mr. G. Le Bon speaks of a hitherto unknown people inhabiting an obscure part of Russia. Peculiar circumstances having induced the author to visit the Tatras Mountains, a very remarkable region, and one very little known, since he was apparently the first to traverse it, he found there a territory surrounded on all sides by steep mountains and inhabited by a people speaking a different language from the nations surrounding them, and with whom they had no intercourse. These people, although less are now very industrious and honest. In spite of a climate so harsh that it would be necessary to go to the extreme north to find a similar one; in spite of a very infertile soil; and in spite of an almost Lacedemonian diet, consisting mainly of oats, milk, and water, they are living in a most remarkable state of prosperity. They are clearly distinguished from all their neighbors in their external aspect, in their quick intelligence, and in their

artistic and literary tendencies. The villages inhabited by these new people are situated in the territory called Podhale, at the foot of the above-named mountains. This territory, as before stated, being surrounded on all sides by steep mountains, difficult of access, is almost as isolated from the rest of the world as if it were an island in mid-ocean. As regards its origion, Mr. Le Bon thinks the original stock was Polish, which in past ages became intermixed with individuals coming from different peoples. In isolating itself nore and more, and not uniting with outsiders, and in constantly being submitted to the action of the same environment and of the same election, the primitive agglomeration has become more and more homogeneous and finally formed a new race, whose homogeneity may possibly still increase, but which already possesses common hereditary characters that permit it to be clearly differentiated from all surrounding races.

Sketcher.

HOW I FIRST MET FRANK WESTON.

BY HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN. It was in the bar of the Commercial Hotel Beechworth, so many years ago that, I think, for both our sakes. I had better refrain from particularising the date. I was in the bloom of my first journalistic engagement as editor of the Ovens and Murray Advertiser.

There entered a lithe active gentleman, of medium height, with handsome, regular, features, bright sparkling eyes, and a moustache of Brobdignagian proportions. He was clad in a light yellow frock coat which reached to the top of his boots, and other habiliments not sufficiently remarkable to attract notice. Advancing to the bar, this gentleman demanded a cock-tail, and then iquired of the barman whether he would be good enough to direct him to the office of the Advertiser.

That individual gave the required information, and added, pointing towards myself, that I was the editor of the journal in ques-Thereupon the stranger turned to me, and introduced himself as Frank Weston. 'His

ficiently American to proclaim his nationality. We fraternised at once; more cock-tails were ordered, and I soon found out his business. He had come, he told me, to deliver a Lecture at the Star Theatre.

"I make no charge for admission," he added, "so the Theatre is just bound to be "What class of lecture do you purpose

giving," I asked.
"Waal," he replied, lapsing into that fascinating trans-Atlantic accent, which all travelled Americans affect, "I guess it's humorous and unique; and, if I wasn't of such a retiring disposition, I'd say it lays over any lecture (bar Artemus Ward), ever delivered upon a platform. I've delivered my lecture everywhere—from Greenland's icy mountains down to Injy's coral strands; and it fetches 'em! every time. But there,' he continued "you must come, and see and hear for yourself."

My curiosity was aroused, and I felt mysel strongly drawn towards the stranger. So, I published a smart notice in the Advertiser, and found myself, one amongst hundreds. in the auditory of the Star Theatre—on the eventful " first night."

It is something to boast of that you may sit out a lecture not only without weariness, but with the certainty of feeling at the end that you had rather it had been a little onger. It was all good, and some of it was o exceedingly good that you might venture upon what would seem extravagant praise and hardly praise it too highly.

I saw some elegant and some dignified

people laugh as if they would never cease aughing: To me, nearly all the jokes were new, and those which were old friends, were so quaintly

dressed that I was willing to accept them as f I had not met them before. Of Frank Weston's Lecture, interspersed as it was, with quaint jokes, side splitting yarns and amusing ditties, it would be no inconsiderable task, to give a comprehensive description. It was an olio of oddities, of merry music, moral maxims, morsels of mirth moments of merriment, and marvellous facial

He was only a new-chum then. A new comer in a new world—an uttor stranger in the midst of a community which viewed every unknown man with distrust.

Since then, Frank Weston has given his Lectures in every city, town, and hamlet, from Port Darwin to the uttermost extremity of civilization in Western Australia; also in Tasmarria and New Zealand; and he may safely be set down as the "most travelled" of our greatest Australian Travellers.

He is a keen observer, easy in conception, quick in delivery, and many notable reforms in this and the adjacent colonies, may clearly trace their origin to him.

Whilst lecturing in the Town Hall, Perth, W. A. (Sir. Wm. Robinson and Lord Gifford being present), Mr. Weston pointed out the country (Narrogin) where gold would be discovered; and five months afterwards gold was found, first at Narrogin, and subsequently in many other districts in that colony. In 1874, in Sydney, Mr. Weston published a weekly journal (extending over six months),

for the sole purpose of enlarging his business connections; and it will be within the recollection of many of my readers how eagerly his newspaper was subscribed for and read. In the old times of the goldfields-Mr B.

haustible. I have heard him discourse on him without being wearied-which is as high a compliment as I know how to pay to

His advertisements are to be met with in nearly every colonial newspaper, and his business extends through China, India and the singularly found myself affected by a peculiar and terrific pain over the region of the heart; in short, I had a violent attack of angina is the result of steady and close application to Exults to bear, and scorns to wish it past I."

business, coupled with great commercial ability. He is the son of the late Dr. Frank Auguste Hungerford Weston—an eminent practitioner of the old school, and a member of one of the oldest families of planters in the state of Louisiana, who lived in the country, whyn it belonged to France, long before it was ceder to the United States Government.

Frank is now located in a charming home in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, surrounded on all sides by towering trees, flowering shrubs, and the graceful fronds of the fern-tree. The premises are so extensive that he is able to devote a portion to the factory in which his famous medicines are compounded. In this retreat he welco ses all old friends with the genial hospitality for which his compatriots re celebrated.

If there were more such houses, and such men in Australia, life would be a trifle easier to many a struggling artist, actor, and author.

LOVE SO TRUE. There came to-day, From far away, A message. It was sent to me From one I knew, Who still is true. Her face again I seem to see; I trembled as I read her name; Thro' every vein within my frame I felt the warm blood ebb and flow; The deathless love of long ago

Again possessed my soul And held control. Once in these empty arms Her lovely form I pressed; I gazed upon her charms. I felt upon my breast The beating of her heart, Ere we were torn apart; Two lives, with faith and trust Were blended into one! Our rose leaves now are dust, Our dream divine is done.
Ah! life is short and love is long! Its hope is sweet, its faith is strong,

We live, we give Our hearts away, We watch and wait from day to day, And Time flies on. The flowers fade, the snow-flakes fall They soon are gone; And death destroys, but ends not all The years may fly. The friends we know May droop and die, But love is true! And every truth the word contains In Heaven remains! The Boudoir.

HISTORY OF PRINTING. In an interesting article on printing in China the North China Herald says that the first great promoter of the art of printing was Feng Ying Wang, who in 932 A. D. advised the Emperor to have the Confucian classics printed with wooden blocks engraved for the purpose. The first books were printed in a egular manner, and in pursuance of a decree in 953. The mariner's compass and rockets were invented about the same time, showing at this period, men's minds were much stirred toward invention. Twenty years after the edict the blocks of the classics were pronounced ready, and were put on sale. Large sized editions, which were the only ones printed at first, were soon succeeded by pocket editions. The works printed under the Lung emperors at Hangchow were celcbrated for their beauty; those of Western China came next, and those of Fokhien last. Movable types of copper and lead were tried bout the same time; but it was thought that mistakes were more numerous with them. and therefore the fixed blocks were prepared. Paper made from cotton was tried, but it was found so expensive that the bamboo-made paper held its ground. In the Sung dynasty the method was also tried of engraving on soft clay and afterward hardening it by bak-

ing. The separate characters were not thicker than ordinary copper coins. Each of them was, in fact, a seal. An iron plate was prepared with a facing of turpentine, wax, and the ashes of burnt paper. Over this waist, under strict injunctions to preserve the waist, under strict injunctions to preserve the waist, under strict injunctions to preserve the wax facing. An iron plate was placed above the types, making them perfectly level, the wax being just soft enough to allow the types to sink into it to the proper depth. This being done it would be possible to print several hundred or thousand copies with great rapidity. Two forms prepared in this way were ready for the pressman's use, so that when he had done with one he would proceed with another without delay. Here is undoubtedly the principle of the printing press of Europe, although western printers can dis-pense with a soft wax bed for types and can btain a level surface without this device. Perhaps the need of capital to lay in a stock of types, the want of a good type-metal easily cut and sufficiently hard, and the superior beauty of the Chinese characters when carved in wood have prevented the wide employment of the movable types which are so convenient for all alphabetic writing. The inventor of this mode of printing in movable types five centuries before they were invented in Europe, was named Pi Sheng.

PAST AND FUTURE.

BY CARLTONUS.
"Weep no more, woful shepherds, weep no more! For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead, Sunk the' he be beneath the wat'ry floor So sinks the day-star in his ocean bed And yet anon repairs his drooping head. And tricks his beams, and with new spangled ore Flames in the forehead of the morning sky."

-Milton (Lycidas.) PUTTING aside both religion and the poetry of very-day life, is there not sufficient in mere bstract thought and reflection at once to solemnize and to cheer? For, whether we believe that the present scene of things is the esult of spontaneous evolution, or was produced by the fiat of an acting will, how vast is the stage upon which we stand! how grand s the fact which both atheist and theist have alike to face—the fact of eternity! As one as

expressed it "Twixt two unbounded seas I stand." Away, away, over the more recent past to the centuries preceding and again away, away, to 'the old time before them" stretches the mental gaze, until it reaches the unpierceable remote, and the mind recoils, with a sort of norror, from the incomprehensibility of the

idea, for as Kirke White has it
"Think of th' eternity which hath yone by! The illimitable Past strikes us with awc, and must inspire us with some sense of the

dignity of our being! But the future? Away, again, we look, beyond the events immediately impending and which we can almost with certainty predict, to the years yet beyond of which the outlines are more doubtful, and away again beyond them, and still beyond, till the mental sight can discern naught but the dim haze of the far distant time, darkened here and there by the smoke of volcanic tragedy and anon gleaming with the radiance of some sunlit valley of prosperity and happiness!

vast picture we can perceive, by no means in-distinctly, the outlines of a valley where, for all of us, as Tennyson says—
"The shadow sits and waits." But the shadow will but conduct us to the narrow ravine by which we shall pass through yon unscaleably precipitous cliff!

True, that almost in the foreground of the

Surely, whether with the Christian, we beieve in a gradation of spiritual existences, or with the Brahmin, in an infinite series of transmigrations—surely the gigantic to come is big with possibilities enough to encourage the unsuccessful and to cheer the desponding Of course there is the pessimist view of the With Clough, voyaging on the

ocean of life, we may say Where is the land to which the ship doth go? Far, far ahead, is all the sailors know! And where the hand she travels from! Away, Far, far behind, is all that they can s and, regarding all speculation idle, and in

operative may contend that satisfaction and pleasure are only to be found in conflict and iction :---"On stormy nights, when wild nor westers rav

But what of the invalid in his cabin? where of the convict or the self-expatriated eretch, vhose only hope of honorable life has in the and which is the vessel's destination? Hope inspires them! But surely such require some righter light than that of mere speculation with which fittingly to relieve the black shadows of their lives! And is it not given them? For, philosophize about it as we may, we have to contemplate the phenomena of

Belief and of consequent Animation! Thirst stricken (to change the figure in the great Desert of Doubt, half stifled with the sirouco of saepficism, viey are sinking on the sand, when gently
"The twinkling note of camel bells

Are o'er the valley sounding"—
and presently they drink and live! Ay, and
it is no mere caravan of traders which has met them, but a company of well-accredited ambassadors of the Prince Spaddai, and the water is from the stream, whose source and spring is beyond the unscaleable cliff!

Maturalist.

WONDERFUL DIGESTION OF A FROG.-The Whaley brothers recently placed in their aquarium a large edible frog as a curiosity. That the monster might not be lonesome among the among frogs, but also that a frog's stomach for digestive power is about equal to that of an ostrich, which distils fat and a royal plumage from a diet of rusty nails. One fine night the frog kept as a companion disappeared and then the turtles began to be missed. Five were sold from fifteen in the tank, but the stock of turtles steadily dwindled util only five re-mained. The turtles' shells neasured on the average about 2 by 21 inches. As the turtles disappeared the frog increase his roundity, and his aldermanic proportions at last excited suspicion that the batrachian was swallowing his neighbors. A conference was held and i was decided that the frog should be opened for the good of the community in which he dwelt. The frog sat innocently blinking, but moved for no stay of proceedings while the knife was being whetted for dissection. He died without even squealing, and then his stomach was explored one turtle was found, as lively as Jonah in the while, waiting for something to turn up. He had spent a night in solitary confinement, and was well drugged There were remnants of several turtles in the frog's stomach, which shoved that he was not wrongfully executed. The one saved had been long enough in the frog for the digestive acids to work upon his shell, which was soft and sloughing off along the edges. He was replaced in the tank, and now is known as the "Jonah" of the lot. He measures two and one-half by three inches across the shell, and is as lively as a cricket. This investigation showed that a frog can digest turtle shell as well as meat. No more frogs will be favored with such feedings grounds.—Norwich Conn. Bulletin.

Traveller.

DESCENDING THE SAULT DE STE. MARIE.

Uron arriving at the Sault our party went trouting in the rapids of the small streams adjacent to the river, and although the weather was extremely unfavorable there was some fine sport. Piloted by the excellent Indian guide, John Boucher, the canoe of the party was poled up the rapid side-streams on the Canadian side, and every opportunity afforded to cast for trout till the main river above the Sault was reached, when they pad-

voice was pleasant, and his manner gentle-was placed an iron frame, in which the clay manly, whilst his accent was just suf-types were set up until it was full. The whole was then sufficiently heated to melt the to float in the smooth, swift draw above the breaking rapid, and the party were informed that there was now no possibility of retreat, as they could not if they would stem the current; so all were prepared for the descent, and in a moment the frail craft was in th breakers, and the red shale bottom seen through the clear water seemed to be retreat ing up the stream at railroad speed, so swift the current carrying us downward. Amidst the roar of waters not a word was spoken by the Indian guides, but orders were given by signs from the hand of Boucher in the bow, and the cance was guided here and there, passing fearful breakers on the right and left like a flash. Now they rested for a moment, and anon they paddle with their full strength to keep clear of the huge rocks in the breakers, till the passage had been made quite half way down in safety. Here we were confronted by a long reef which runs across the river, over which the water roars and plunges and to ward which we were being borne with the speed of an arrow. It seemed impossible that our canoe could live in such water, and we mentally prepared for a bath; but an instant before reaching the broken water, which rose ahead to a great height, a sign was made by Boucher, and the canoe was turned athwart the river, and both Indians bent themselves to their paddles as if their lives depended upon their efforts, and the canoe shot across, weathering heavy breakers, some of which came on board. In another instant the object of this manœuvre became manifest, as a narrow opening in the seething rapid was seen just ahead, and, though fearfully rough, was far less so than the leaping waves on either hand. The boat glided into this opening, and, mounting the swelling water, went off with a bound, remirding one of the lean at the foot of the hill, which all will appreciate who recall their byhood coasting days. The boat sped on is if sliding down hill on water. The Indians, ever on the alert for Scylla on the right and Charybdis on the left, placed us in the conparatively quiet chop sea at the foot, and the great Sault Ste Marie had been run, and a tremendous amount of excitement and experience crowded into the short space of less than four minutes which it took to traverse the somewhat ove a mile of plunging rapids.

Angrican Analer. JUSQU'A DEMAIN!

To-DAY I've seen my darling with the eyes, Her tears of joy fell upon either cheek; Give me," she said, "that love that never dies : Come kiss it me like that; don't speak,

don't speak." As yet no frost to kill, no flow'r to die, I walked on air as I went dreaming home for she had murmur'd with her parting sigh: "Let there be harvest-tine-to-morroy

come! To-morrow come!" Can there be harvest-time without the seed? Did ever summer burn without a spring? 'Oh, thou of little faith," she said, "indeed There shall be flower-time and blossoming leach out your hand; touch underneath my

heart. Oh, there are miracles of love for some. Give me one kiss, the last, and then depart; Dream all the night, and then-to-morrow

To-morrow come!" C. S. (In the Theatre.)

Bousebold.

HOT AND COLD DRINKS. A CORRESPONDENT of Knowledge calls atten-A CORRESPONDENT of Knowledge cans attention to some of the disadvantages of hot drinks. Cold drinks, he says, are natural to man, though most result and the same attention to some of the disadvantages of hot drinks. Cold drinks, he says, are natural to brains.—Burlington Hawkeye. man, though most people now-a-days are so used to hot drinks that they do not feel satisfaction—real stimulation—unless they have them. Hot drinks are injurious to the tongue, for they deaden its sensation, and, after taking hot soup or drink, the tongue becomes

jured by them, and many dentists say caries (decay) is due to them alone. They crack the

of that organ, so that after a hot drink the stomach is red and congested; in time a debilitated condition is set up. A tempera-ture of 100 degrees Fahrenheit also destroys the active ferment of the gastric juice—pepsin—and so leads to indigestion. If the stomach is at all disordered, hot drinks give rise to much griping pain, and in many cases to vomiting. In cases of diarrhœa, too, hot drinks only in-

crease it, while cold ones tend to lessen it. Thirst is not common in winter, unless sugary, salty, or hot spiced foods have been taken. In cold weather the since been more moisture than in hot, and in cold veather there is less perspiration. Hot drinks crease the volume of heat in the body, and f that is not required, it is quickly got rid of by the skin. Water is the best thirst quencher, but if simple food is taken, the need of drinks will be small. Many vegetarians drink nothing from month to month, the only fluid they the monster might not be lonesome among the golden carp and little turtles, a small frog was placed in the tank to keen him common means the care and little turtles, a small frog was placed in the tank to keen him common means to month, the only fluid they get being the juices of the fruits which they eat. But pleasant drinks, like "tea, coffee, atc." may be taken him to month, the only fluid they placed in the tank to keep him company. The sequel proved not only that no love is lost with little apparent damage. The least injurious is cocoa, made with plenty of milk, and allowed to stand until nearly cool. A

safely be taken. RECIPES.

CUSTARD PIE. Three eggs, beaten well, twothirds of a coffee-cup of sugar, a pint of sweet milk, flavor: add a little butter after it is poured into the pans. This makes two pies. Tomato Sauce.—A pint of canned or cooked tomatoes, with one clove of garlic and a small onion sliced and fried, two stalks of parsley, one of thyme, a bay leaf, a clove, six pepper-corns and salt to the taste. Boil till reduced about one-third, then mash gently through a fine colander, letting the tomato seeds and the herbs remain in the strainer-Seive as a sauce to red snapper.

Panis Cake.—One pound of butter, one

pound of pulverized sugar, one pound of wellsifted cornstarch, whites of twelve eggs, yolks of eight eggs. Beat the yolks of the twelve eggs thoroughly; add the sugar and beat well again; then add the well-beaten whites of the eggs, then the cornstarch, and lastly add the melted butter very gradually; beat all well to-

gether. Bake one hour.
PEACH FRITTERS. — Peach fritters, served with cream and sugar, are an excellent substitute for pastry at dinner. Make a batter as for ordinary fritters-of sweet milk, flour and baking powder—and if you choose to add one egg to each pint of milk it will improve the dish. Peel and quarter as many peaches as you wish to put in-the more the better, as the peaches shrink in cooking. Drop by spoonfuls in hot lard, fry till brown, and serve warm.

COCOANUT PIE.—Two rich, somewhat extravagant, but delicious cocoanut pies can be made by following these directions: Grate one pint of fresh coconnut quite fine; beat onequarter of a pound of butter and one of sugar to a cream-like froth; add a tumbler (of ordinary size) full of wine, strongly flavoured with rose water; stir in the cocoanut, and, lastly, put in the whites of five eggs beaten to a froth. These pies should be baked in deep plates, with a thin lower crust.

PRIZE CAKE .-- A delicate cake is made by beating five eggs very light; beat the whites fled out to the centre of the broad river, at and yolks separately, and if the yolks are at fais spot a mile wide, preparatory to making all lumpy, strain them. Beat three cups of powdered sugar and one cup of butter to a cream; add one cup of sweet milk, four cups of sifted flour, in which you have mixed one toaspoonful and a half of baking powder and the juice and the grated peel of one lemon. moderate oven in one large, round loaf, or in roughly, says the Lancet, about roughly, says the Lancet, about

soon as it browns a little on one side, turn it. Keep turning it frequently until it is suffi-Furn the steak over and over in this mixture. at the table in a chafing dish.

ONLY A SMILE.

BY JOEL BENTON. Only a smile on an infant face, The soul's first sunshine gleaming through How its speaks of the future with touchi

grace,
And lightens up eyes of black or blue. The mother discerns it with throbs of hope, And meeting its rapture with soft caress, Frames for her child a horoscope Of wonderful triumphs you scarce would

guess. Only a smile on the school-girl's face. Whom you chance to meet on her frolic-

some way;
But the pretty picture will take its place
In your inmost heart for many a day. Only a smile from the one you love, Given at last to welcome you; And you think the sky is opened above, And all the world is born anew. What now are the troubles that vex your lot, Your daily cares and moments of pain? The ills of a life time are half forgot, And the hours seem burdened with glory

The smile of approval some act has won,
Which you little thought of, is wreathed

with peace; and till our journey on earth is done Its benediction will never cease. Only a smile—how slight it is— And yet, as we travel our toilsome road. t comes like a balm to weariness, And lifts from the heart its heaviest load.

Miscellaneous.

A contemporary tells a yarn about a setter dog which trotted up to a small boy and dropped from his mouth into the boy's hand a new jackknife which the dog had just found. This is, however, no circumstance to the Philadelphia dog which trotted up to a boy and dropped at his feet a tin can and a piece of string.—(Philadelphia News. A MAN WHO DIDN'T BELIEVE IN HIMSELF. WHEN Bishop Whittaker was in Candelaria, Nev., recently, he took a stroll in the outskirts of the camp with a party of ladies and godly gentlemen. A man was seen laboriously turning a windlass which hoisted from a shaft bucket filled with rock. The only thing remarkable about the man at the windlass was his hat, the crown of which was cut clear oil allowing the hot sun to pour down upon perfectly bald head, some waggish friends having recommended this arrangement as sure to produce a crop of hair. The bishop and his party stood watching the man toiling and grunting at his heavy labor for several minutes, and the kind-hearted clergyman spoke up with concern and said: "My friend, why don't you cover up your head? This hot sun will affect your brain." "Brain, is it?" cried the man, as he gave the windlass another heaving creaking revolution. "Begob, an' if I had any brains d'ye think I'd be here pullin' up this bucket?" The bishop and his party hastily retired as the gentleman at the windless proceeded to express, between tugs and

AN INFERNAL MACHINE. taking hot soup or drink, the tongue becomes gods store, when one of them fell on the quite numb, and unable to taste the finer sile-walk without her noticing it. Just be-

flavors of a dish. The teeth are greatly injured by them, and many dentists say caries | hind her was a young man, and a Belfast | and eagle nose. He had a long easy stride, a young man who if not polite, is not anything, | wealth of limb, an air of noble daring. young man who if not polite, is not anything, and he quickly stepped forward to pick it up. enamel, and thus allow caries to set in. Now a bundle done up in a piece of paper with When caries has once set in, hot drinks are a common cause of neuralgia.

Hot drinks are especially hurtful to the stomach. They cause irritation of the stomach, and consequent mild inflammation of the area, as that after a hot drink the

was a rustling of the paper, the twist began to come out of the ends, and in another instant a bright red thing, a sort of cross between a balloon and a devil-fish, flew into the air before his eyes, and a number ten, 36-inch, double-jointed, duplex, elliptic, steel-bowed, bustle-attachment, dollar - and - a - hall, red-headed hoopskirt, waltzed around and gyrated and opened and shut up and fell on the walk as flat and thin as a restaurant pie; and the young man straightened himself up, looking as if he wished the tail of comet No. 2 would sweep him from this fair land; and the young lady came back with a face that resembled a sunset on a fifty-cent chromo; and she picked up the wire contrivance, and then she went towards the east and he went towards the west, and the sun ducked his head behind a cloud to hide a smile, and three or four looked on, laid down and laughed and doubled themselves up in a manner that would have made a mess of green apples hang their heads in shame.—Belfast Journal.

A French journalist recently wrote a rather unfavourable criticism of the performance of good test is to apply the little finger to the an actress. The latter felt deeply wounded, drink, and if it be not hot to it, then it may and longed for a chance to get square with and longed for a chance to get square with with him. One evening at the varieties, stupid young gentleman of the aristocracy, she spied the journalist in question. She had a package for him, which she requested her friend to deliver in person. The dandy arose, and, taking the package from the lady's hand, walked over to the newspaper man and presented it to him saying: "Mdlle. Daverger, who admires your talent as a journalist, has requested me to present you with this as a souvenir from her." The critic took the package and quietly opened it before the curious eyes of about twenty persons who had heard the dandy's little speech. It contained about a dozen goose quills. Smiles and surpressed laughter were in order; but the scribe was equal to the occasion. "Ah, my dear sir," said he to the dandy, "please give my best thanks to the lady for these pretty feathers. I was aware of the fact that she plucked her admirers, but I really didn't think that she did so on my account.'

> INDIGENOUS POTATOES IN ARIZONA. Ar a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, November 6, Mr. John G. Lemmon reported the results of a summer's tour of botanical exploration among the mountain ranges along the Mexican frontier of Arizona. Among his discoveries were two or three varieties of indigenous potatoes, found growing abundantly in high mountain meadows surrounded by peaks attaining a height of 10,000 feet above sea level. The tubers were about the size of walnuts. Mr. Lemmon brought home a supply which will be care-ully cultivated. This interesting discovery toes far to settle the long vexed question of the origin of the potato.—Scientific American.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COD-LIVER OIL. Among the numerous substitutes for cod-liver oil which have from time to time been brought before the notice of the profession, dugong oil, which is an extract obtained from the dugong, an herbivorous cetacean inhabiting the warm seas of the coasts of Australia and the Eastern Archipelago, has met with a most favorable reception. Dugong oil ched our before breakfast this morning, I said is free from the unpleasant odor and taste that fortune had placed a little barrier in the which characterise cod-liver oil, and is much less liable to change in keeping. At ordinary temperatures it is opaque from the separation of its more crystalline constituents, but becomes clear and almost colorless when slightly warmed. The dose is the same as cod-liver oil.—Scientific American.

Venison Steak.—An excellent way to cook three-fourths, by weight, of the body of man ambling steed from down the gulch and rode venison steak is to put a thin spider over is constituted by the fluid he consumes, and away. In the Wood River country he rapidly the fire and let it get very hot, then put in a the remaining fourth by the solid material he rose socially to where one night he could easvery thick venison steak nicely trimmed. As appropriates. It is therefore no figure of ily get a bird's eye view of the New Jerusaicon. speech to say that food makes the man. We might even put the case in a stronger light iently cooked. Then add half a tablespoonful and affirm that man is his food. It is strictly of butter, some pepper and salt, half a gill of and literally true, that "A man who drinks port wine and a tablespoonful of current jelly." We make this concession to the teetotalers, and will add that good sound beer is by no means a bad thought factor, whatever may be the intellectual value of the commodity commonly sold and consumed under that name! It cannot obviously be a matter of indifference what a man eats and drinks. He is, in fact, choosing his animal and moral character when he selects his food! It is impossible for him to change his inherited nature, simply because modifications of development occupy more than an individual life, but he can help to make the particular stock to which he belongs more or "I wouldn't mind 'em," was the reply. ess beery or fleshy or watery, and so on, by the way he feeds. We know the effect the feeding of animals has on their temper and very natures; how the dog fed on raw meat and chained up so that he cannot work off the an' cusses my chillen. Would you also come superfluous nitrogenized material by exercise becomes a savage beast, while the same creature fed on bread and milk would be tame as a lamb. The same law of results is applicable to man, and every living organism is propagated "in its kind" with a physical and nental likeness. This is the underlying principle of development. Happily the truth s beginning, though slowly and imperfectly, to find a recognition it has long been denied.

> LIGHTNING AND RODS. An interesting note on the efficacious protection of a house by a lightning protector, during a recent storm at Colmar, has been brought before the French Academy of Sciences by M. G. A. Hirn. The conductor was by no means a good one, and terminated in a piece of iron lying in a water cistern or trough standing in the corner of a court. In spite of a terrific thunderstorm which struck the rod, no part of the current left the rod, but all was discharged into the earth. The brass point was, however, fused. Experiments by M. Hirn fully confirm the views of M. Melsen that lightning rods should end in metal masses, such as pipes, and not in so poor a conductor as water. When there is a flaming discharge seen at the point of a lightning rod it is a proof that the rod is not a good one, for M. Hirn has proved that these rods act busily during a thunderstorm in giving off a silent discharge. By means of an electro- that she had the bolster instead of the actor magnet in a derived circuit from the rod, he has demonstrated this fact. When the storm she let herself go according to the author's passes the zenith, the bars become magnetized. The same effect is shown by connecting a galvanometer in the circuit of the rod; and we may mention here, says Engineering, that a plan was recently patented for charging secondary batteries in this way.

bumour.

AN ALL WOOL TALE OF LIFE. Never had the bright blossoms of hope and things of that kind been showered around a betrothal of more promise than that of Keno Maud, the bride of the Owl Creek diggings. Her lover was both a gentleman and a scholar from away up the creek. Beauty too had dowered her with rippling tresses of the deep-est Venetian red, and him with tawny locks of pure jet; his moustache and tall boots were blacked carefully every day. Her eyes were blue and soulful with brows of ecru, which rapidly changed to creamy white, with eye-winkers of the same. Her nose was as daintily carved as a sculptor's dream, while her delicate nostrils at times would dilate in response to her surging thoughts like the gills of the excited codfish. Her mouth was small, like a coral cleft, and her teeth were mostly her own. As soon as she got them paid for they would be entirely her own. There was, too, an expression in that rosebud mouth that betokened strength of will and adamantine resolve. He was sinewy and tall, with piercing eyes

was the sturdy oak with wide spreading branches around, to whose noble trunk clung Keno Maud the dove-eyed holly hock from up the gulch. It would be well to remember that he was a darling and she was no slouch, while the most unobserving and careless of the great jostling crowd could see at a glance that she

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was his'n and he was her'n.. You could see that she would cling to him right on through want and shame and chattel mortgages. Yet there was no fear of those for he was highly educated and owned, beside the prospect known as the Snoring Bride at the head of Owl Creek. So when the shim mering moon shimmered down through the eaves of the sighing pine, she shimmered on two people who were solid in each other.

The next time the moon shimmered on these people things were changed. A few short nours and the trail of the tarantula was visible. Piute Paul entered the cottonwood villa of Keno Maud with a look of apprehension. He was right. She looked up at him quickly, like a startled deer, and threw an antique neck-yoke over toward him with great force, He gracefully evaded it, and coming over to where she sat, took her by the ear and held her lovingly for a moment while he asked her why this was so thus.

"I will try to be calm," she said in reply I will not lose control of myself and fill ye palpitating gizzard with lead, as you richly deserve. Hence from my sight. Go, or you shall know my fury. Scat!!" " Maud," said Piute Paul as his breath came quick and fast and a horrible apprehension be-

gan to worm its way into his navy blue soul, are you mad?"
"Mad!" said she as she rose to her itil. queenly hight and kicked a \$2 tureen off the

table, " I should say I was mad." "But, Maudie, why do you keep me in expense? Why do you not tell me, even though t break my heart? I have never saw you thus before. You was not prone to monkey about in this manner in the glorious hence. Why do you shun me and grow cold? Why have you clomb me with a long handle shovel and rudely smashed my nose with a neck-

yoke ?" " You was not always thus. Once you was kind and loving and leaned onto my breast and all was well. Now you look upon me with disdain and knock my teeth down inside of me with an agricultural implement. Maud! Do not wreck my whole life and leave my features a magnificent ruin, with my once commanding nose piled up in one corner of my face and my eyes gazing wistfully at each other acrost the howling waste."

"O come to me like a stricken kangaroo and lean on those bosom of thy own fond lover and be at rest." With these words he shaped himself into the proper attitude to catch Keno Maud when,

with a passionate gesture, she should ding herself at the pit of his stomach like a stricken kangaroo. "No," said Maud, as she rose to her full height and reached for the family shot-gun 'You can never be to me aught but a friend. and rather a distant and reticent friend at that. I do not love you as I once did. I have grown cold. I have changed my mind since last we met. When I heard that you had two wives and nine children in South Western Kansas, I looked upon it as an eccentricity of

genius. When I found out that you had been run out of Leadville by a vigilance committee I said that it would never do for us to make a bridal tower to Leadville, but when I tumbled to the racket last evening that you had saite the Snoring Bride and sold it to the red man, and that the Jim Crow pay streak had pinway of our union which I, poor, weak woman, could not overcome, deeply though I loved you.
Now if you will climb over that salt barrel and move toward the great untried West will uncock this weapon and save your ambitious life, otherwise I shall let the glorious light of this calm autumn day shine clear down into your stumick."

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As these words softly died away Pinto Pan slowly slipped into the coming night, stole an When they took him down, life was extinct. Keno Maud still lives up near the shait of the Snoring Bride, and the days may come and the days may go and she will go on aiso. But she will go on as an old maid, with my one to love her or to put the cat out at night and wind the clock for her. She will have to do that herself so long as life shall last. Nobody can regret this any more than we do.

but it's so .- In San Francisco Bulletin. A Colored man living on Indiana street lately had occasion to ask the advice of the patrol-man in that district, as to how he should treat some boys who called him names

"Jist what I reckoned on," said the complainant. "I had my mind made up to treat 'em wid proud disdain. But dar's a naybur o' mine who frows clubs at my dode proud disdain over him?'

"Yes, I think so."
"An' dar's a white man libin' round de co'ner who say I stole his ax. I reckon dat proud disdain will fix him if I keep it up long enough?"

"It certainly will." "Wall, den it am settled dat I doan' talk back in none o' dese cases, but dar' am one fing I want understood right heah an' now. De next time I am enjoying' an' ebenin' siests on de door-steps and a six-pound cabbage hits me on de middle west-button dar' won't be no proud disdain to be had in any grocery fur a mile aroun'! I'ze gwyne to riz up an yell fur revenge an' shout fur blood, an' de ossifer who interferes wid me am gwine to be rendered unconscious fur forty-eight days !"

-Detroit Free Press. FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS TOO CLOSELY. A young actress who had been told to study her part very carefully and follow the stage directions, explicitly had to do a "fall" in a fainting fit for the first time in her life. The stage direction read, "Helena falls prone across the body of Theodore." She practiced it a hundred times on a bolster until she thought she had got it perfect. The actor pointed to a knot-hole in the floor where he intended to tumble, and everything was in readiness. As the time approached, however, she began to get nervous and heartily wished directions, exactly across Theodore, as she had done with the bolster. The actor was in abundant bodily condition, and when she struck him he grunted so loud and drew up his short legs so comically that the curtain went down amidst perfect roars and storms of laughter from the tickled audience. The fat actor was boiling with rage, and the manager swore and threatened her with dismissal for spoiling the best scene in the play by following directions too closely.-Detroit

Free Press. "An American," says the St. Louis Republican, in an article on native politeness, may not be so elegant at a dinner party, but he will not ride half a day in a railway car without speaking to the fellow passencer at his elbow, as the Englishman will." No, in-deed, he will not; 'fore George he will not How often! oh, how often have we wished that he would! But he won't. He will pounce upon a stranger whom he has never seen be fore in all his life and talk him deaf, dumb and blind in fifty miles. Catch an American holding his mouth shut when he has a chance to talk to some man who doesn't want to be talked to.—Burlington Hawkeye.
Some kinds of stains may be removed from silk by the application of essence of lemon one part; spirits of turpentine, five parts. Mix, and apply to the spot by means of a linen rag.

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meeting on Wednesday night, at which they on the way also to the same place. Both larat. decided to hold the next demonstration at journey together. The lady is the widow of Geelong in March next. The competitions a successful quartz reefor, and has an income were resumed on Thursday morning at 10 of £4000 a year. She has also a mansion at were resumed on Thursday morning at 10 of £4000 a year. She has also a mansion at o'clock. In the ladder and hose practice 20 brigades competed, and the Carlton Brewery team again gave ample proof of their superiority by winning in splendid time. In question debating whether he would invost superiority by winning in splendid time. In in question debating whether he would invest the hose practice for six men only those who a shilling in a cab, or wait for the threepeuny had not taken part in previous events of the bus, there sweeps past him a stylish carriage same kind were allowed to compete, this with coachmen and footmen all in the first prize being the great attraction with the rank of fashion, and within the carriage a second division. The issue was finally left to lady and gentleman. They are the widow the Ballarat City and Sandhurst Temperance, and the reporter, married. Advance Australia the former winning. The two other positions tralia-Melbourne correspondent "Hamilton were filled by Sandhurst brigades. The Spectator." method of awarding the third prize caused some comment. Instead of allowing the two brigades beaten by the final pair to run off and settle the point, the prize was awarded to the brigade last defeated. The matter was thus settled by a chance of the draw rather than superior merit on the part of either brigade. The ladder race for a single representative from each brigade brought out a large number of competitors, and the work done by the best man is worthy of the highest praise. The finish was particularly exciting, is now restored, and most important news W. Consindine, of the Sandaurst No. 1 Brigade, meeting T. Booth of Buniayong. The men had to run twice before the judges could arrive at a decision, and even then the verdict went in favor of Consindine by the of eighty-five years. merest trifle.

A BANKER LOCKED UP IN HIS

SAFE. An extraordinary will case is now pending before the Tribunal of Carpentras, in France. It has arisen out of a strange adventure, that happened some time back to M. Jules Braise, the chief partner in the banking house of Braise and Co., in the above mentioned historic town. The facts are as brief as they are painful. One evening in the middle of last Governor of Queensland. month M. Braise after the departure of the clerks, was sitting in the counting-house looking over the books of the firm, which he had just taken from the huge sate, the door of which he had left open. Suddenly four masked men noiselessly entered the counting house, bound and gagged the banker, and then made free with the contents of the safe. the banker in his own safe, and taking the of Barwon, West Bourke, Castlem. came to summon him to dinner, M. Braise was hoarse with crying for help; but they heard him, nevertheless, and the horror of his situation appalled them, for the safe was a improved one that could defy the efforts of the most talented burglars for weeks. A leadard that weeks. A leadard that weeks are to be made, 19th March; day of polling, 24th March; relationship was sent for but he declared that the locksmith proposed to boro a bole through about himself, and was rash enough to say the iron door, to give air to the unfortunate so." victim and allow him to communicate more A native child has (says the "Fiji Argus") easily with his family and friends. After been born at Tagavei, on the Ra Coast, Fiji, was made, and during the operation a priest, possesses six toes on each foot, six fingers a doctor, and a notary was sent for. The on the left and seven on the right hand, doctor though unable to feel the pulse of the with three tongues. It is strong and healthy wretched banker, declared unhesitatingly and likely to survive. that he could not live more than a couple of Sufferens from Wind on the Stomach, Indithat he could not live more than a couple of days in his present painful position. Everyone except the priest retired, and the banker settled his account with heaven by means of a good confession. After that the notary was recalled to take down the will in writing. To the intense surprise and disgust of the family, M. Braise left all his fortune to his cock. His widow, children, and other relatives now contest the will, pleading that owing to his awful position he was not in full nossesion of his faculties when he dictafull possession of his faculties when he dicta-

in England. A FEW FACTS ABOUT BEER.

Some time ago writes the Melbourne correspondent of the "Hamilton Spectator"), the fortunes of a certain brewing firm in Melbourne had reached a very low ebb, when there came seeking employment, a brower. The brewer is the man you understand, who locks himself up in the brewery for several hours every night, and performs certain mysterious rites, which result in the production of good or bad beer, according to the ability of the performer. This brewer had made appplication to another firm previously. and was rejected. He was accepted by the firm of decayed fortunes, and soon proved to be a brewing diamond of the first water. The beer of this firm rapidly became famous, and beer of this firm rapidly became famous, and now its net annual profits amount to the nice little sum of £80,000. When our brewing able for return for thirty days, days of issue and return and Sundays included. When the thirtieth day falls on little sum of £80,000. When our prewing friend had given his employers a taste of his quality, he arranged his terms £1000 a year, quality, he arranged his terms £1000 a year, quality, he arranged his terms £1000 a year, and half-a-crown on every hogshead turned out of the establishment. The weekly output never falls below \$50 hogsheads in the worst winter months, and during the summer it reaches 1250. This is every week mind, so if you add about 1000 half-crowns weekly to a salary of £1000 a year, you will find that the "screw" of a successful brewer is not so far behind that of a colonial Governor.

A pumpkin, weighing 109½ bs., was exhibited at the Hamilton Agricultural Society's how weekly lightly to a salary of £1000 a year, you will find that the "screw" of a successful brewer is not so far behind that of a colonial Governor.

A pumpkin, weighing 109½ bs., was exhibited at the Hamilton Agricultural Society's hibited at the Hamilton Agricultural Society's Goods Sheds.—On the 23rd and 26th March the lightly should be carried and vehicles by any particular train.

Goods Sheds.—On the 23rd and 26th March the

THE FIRE BRIGADES' DEMONSTRA- WHAT MAY HAPPEN TO A MAN IN VICTORIA.

He was a poor hard-worked member of the complete his holidays. Lady says she is The captains of the various brigades held a travelling for recreation, and happens to be

LATEST NEWS.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Friday Evening. The cable, which has been interrupted between Port Darwin and Java for ten days,

The death of Prince Gortschakoff, late THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD, Chancellor for Russia, is reported, at the age

J. G. Biggar, member for Cavan, has been mulcted in damages £500 in a breach of

The steamer Copenhagen, bound from England to America, was wrecked on the 9th March. Many lives were lost.

The knives used in connection with the THAT SHOP, recently in the occupation of Dr. Phoenix Park murders have been found in a HENNINGSON. canal in Dublin.

Sir Anthony Musgrove has been appointed

The University boat race was rowed on 15th March, and resulted in a victory for tractors. Oxford by three lengths.

Sydney Walking Match.—Edwards, 297 miles; O'Leary, 270 miles.

A supplement to the "Government Ga-M. Braise managed to free himself from the zette" was published on Tuesday evening, in gag, and imprudently told the thieves that which the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly he should be able to recognise them again. notifies that he has issued writs for the elec-Thereupon the robbers conceived and exe- tion of members to serve in the Legislative cuted their diabolical project of shutting up | Assembly of Victoria for the electoral districts key away with them. When his family lingwood, Fitzroy, Geelong, Ovens, and Rodcame to summon him to dinner, M. Braise ney, the vacancies having been caused by the

dynamite. As the family objected to dyna- Underneath is written in large letters:mite, M. Braise not yet having made a will, "This is Smith, who did not like an article And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat.

some hours hard labor a small perforation which is quite a lusus nutura. The infant EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO.,

ted it. M. Braise had spent part of his youth Ragian Sabbath School Anniversary.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TICTORIAN RAILWAYS

Easter Excursions. Holiday excursion tickets will be issued to and from all stations (suburban lines excepted) from 21st to 28th

train.

Goods Sheds.—On the 23rd and 26th March the goods sheds at the various stations will be closed, and a six to be misconduct, is to be because for the delivery of perichable cooks an applientions.

Commissioner of Railways,

SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH, At One o'clock p.m.

321 Acres of Superior Land; Parish of Mortchup.

In the Estate of the late Elias Sanders.

P. M. CLAXTON will offer for sale on Saturday,

Title—Grown grants.

Terms of payment can be made easy. The land is at present leased to Mr. Joseph Shepherd, J.P., of Linton, up to October next.

Further particulars may be had from J. NOBLE WILSON, Agent, Camp street, Balanat

Schedule W.-Clause \$2.

possession of is situated south-east of the Royal Saxon lease, Waterloo; John O'Shea, Charles Innes, and Joseph Barber, occupiers under the Land Act. (Signed) John Deau Williamson.

David Cochrau.
Joseph Callow.
Androw Cant.
John Wilson,
James Gibbs.

March 5th, 1883.

Wotice. DERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Langi Kal Kal Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

THOS. TENDALE, Manager. March 17th, 1883.

Motice.

POISON is laid on Eurambeen estate and Crown lands. THEODORE BEGGS.

POISON is laid on the Amphicheatre Run. C. G. WARGET, Manager.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

DEGS to inform the inhabitants of Dearfort and district that he is prepared to execute Plans and Specifications for any description of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities, and prepare estimates. Address—Messrs. Howkes Eros., Ironmongers, etc., Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

To Let,

Wanted,

DOSTS and RAILS for the Eally at and Scarsdele milway. Apply to J. TOMPKINS. Reanfort Station, Agent for Bell, Lewis, and Roberts, con-

Ballarat Wool Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield, & Co WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS

it would require at least a week to open the formidable safe, unless it was blown up with dynamite. As the family objected to dynamic dynamics. As the family objected to dynamics are described in March.

In an editor's room in Fleet street, London, a skull is nailed up against one of the desks.

Undergoth in March.

In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce every TUESDAY, at the

CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE,

FOR SALE—Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates.

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange, Melbourne.

WOOL. WOOL.

AUCTION ROOMS. Lydiard-street north, near Railway Station. Established 1869.

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons' the season of the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons' the season of the sale of the prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether nr sale here, Melbourne or Geelong.

Prompt Account Sales. Charges—Lowest in the colony.

SALE DAY-THURSDAYS.

Any of the forwarding agents will receive cousignments, pay all charges, and forward with despatch.

PUBLIC MOTICE.

THE undersigned, in thanking his numerous customers throughout the district for past favors, at the same time wishes to contradict an encoreous seport which is being industriously spread throughout the district that Mr. W. R. Nicoll is taking over his business. Though not agent for the "Ealbrat Courier" after to-day, he will continue his news agency business, and will be most happy to supply any persons who may favor him with their orders

Daily Argus ... Per quarter Telegraph ... Weekly Leader ...

Australasian
Times
Saturday Night

Age, Telegraph, Siar, Leader, and Australasian can be laid at 60, per week. Weekly Times and the Saturday Night at 3d, per week.
Melbourne "Advocate," 6d. per week. H. P. HENNINGSER Ason,

ON and after this date the FARE on my line of COACHES running between Waterloo and Beaufort will be REDUCED. Single fare, either way, Is.; and return, Is. 6d. HARRY SMITH.

January 18th, 1883.

Wanted Known,

THAT on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., I will stort a LINE of COACHES between Waterloo and Beaufort to meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock uoon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER.

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat. Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer, Wool, Grain, and Money Broker.
Estates managed for Absentees and Others.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited, Houses and Land bought or sold.

Rents and Debts collected.

Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to. Attend at Beaufort on Mendays and Saturdays, or my other day by appointment.

Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH WISHES to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that he has commenced business opposite the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, and hopes, by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public restronge.

Horses carefully shed.

Boots ! Boots !

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S. LADIES', and CHILDREN'S DOOTS always kept in stock. Prices the most reasonable. Quality of the best made. Hob-nailed Watertichts, for miners' wear, 12s. per pair; Best Men's Kip Lace, 11s.; Bluchers, 10s.; do. Men's Best Calf Elastics 11s. 6d.; Ladies' Leather Elastics 9s. 6d.; Ladies' Kid Boots, from 9s. upwards; Ladies' Lastings, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Ludies' Kid Shoes, 10s. A Good Stock of Children's Boots, from 2s. 6d. upwards.

A Large Stock to select from.

All Boots sold by me are guaranteed.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE LOFT BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Havelock street, Ecaufort, three doors from the Golden Age Hotel.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO. (Established for 28 years),

WOOL BROKERS. HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN, STOCK

AND STATION AGENTS, AND STATION AGENTS,

ARE prepared to Make LIBERAL CASH
ADVANCES on WOOL sent to them for sale in
the colony, or for shipment to the Loudon market
SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and
THURSDAY for WOOL, and on WEDNESDAY for
SKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other produce.
We act as SELLIAG or SHIPPING BROKERS
only, and consignments whether in large or small
quantities are carefully valued by the firm on the
morning of the sale, and where no reserve is fixed by
owners, we withdraw the lot if the price offered is not

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

(Established 1864.)

MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

Owners, we withdraw the lot if the price onered is not up to the market value.

In the event of our clients wishing to ship their WOOL TO THE LONDON MARKET (after testing the colonir lades and prices not realising their idea of value) the total charges will only be

ONE SHILLING PER BALE for receiving, weighing, warehousing-Fire Insurance and delivery on board ship, and the charge for re-presting the bales.

We would point out to our constituents that by offer

we would point out to our constituents that by oldering their wool in the Geeloog market, they effect a saving of between SIX AND SEVEN SHILLINGS PER BALE as compared to Melbourne charges.

CONSIGNMENTS from any Railway Station in the colony will be at once attended to.
OHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony. ON SALE:

Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and all Station Stores.
Agents for Messis. Burgon and Ball's celebrated single and double how sheep shears.
September 1st, 1882. Clare-street, Geelong.

Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

TEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £3,000,000, Reserve Fund, £200,000,

Make Liberal Cash Advances

STATION SECURITIES ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, ETC., FOR SALE IN MELBOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the year. Auction Sales of Grain, Flour, etc. held every Wednesday.

Mednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Wool and Produce Manager.

Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD. CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY

STREETS-American shelving boards Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x 1 do do lining 6 x 1 do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes

6 do do
American clear pino
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{in.}, \frac{1}{2}\text{in.}, \frac{1}{2}\text{in.}, \cdot \text{codar}, \text{wide and varrow boards} \text{Codar table legs, all sizes} \text{Frouch casements, duors, sashes} \text{Mouldings, architraves, skirtings} \text{Broad palings and shingles} \text{A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand} \text{Also, GEELONG LIME.}

NEXT TO POLICE STATION TICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING. Chairman-HON, HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER,

24 Markot street, Melbourne. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent for Benufort-W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

IMPORTERS,

Deg to intimate that on and after

SATURDAY, 17TH INSTANT, They purpose making their Opening

Winter Display of Mew Season's Drapery Goods

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK In all Departments, including the

Latest Novelties in Foreign and Home Manufactures. All the Latest Novellies for the Season will be found in each Department, and we invite inspection, confident that, both in style and value, we cannot be beaten by any house in the

W. B. & CO. will also show a Magnificent Assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Ready-made Clothing, Hats. Shirrs, etc., etc., comprising the most Fashionable Materials and Styles in Coats, Trousers and Vests, Tweed Suits, etc., which, for quality, workmanship, and value cannot be

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bought from the Best Manufacturers for CASH, and cannot be excelled, either for quality

6 Trunks Ladies' Cashmere Boots, 4s. per pair.
Children's High-cut Leather Boots, Copper Toes, 2s. 6d. per pair.

Importers of English, American, and Continental

Boots! TAVE on SALE, of LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, Bar Iron, Orb Galvanized Iron, Steel of all Kinds, Powder, Fuze, Plough Fittings, Ryland's Wire, Galvanized Wire, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Pools, Kerosene, Boiled, Caster, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pipes, Fittings and Cocks,

Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

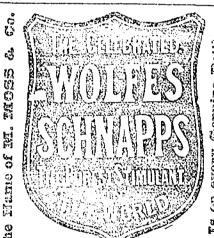
NOTE THE ADDRESS:

W HAWES EROS., Well street, Beaufort.

WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT RETAIL DEPOTS AT

59 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET ... BALLARAT
BRIDGE-STREET, next Buck's Head ... BALLARAT
PALL MALL ... SANDHURST
MAIN-STREET ... STAWELL
HIGH-STREET ... MARYBOROUGH
MOORABOOI_STREET ... GEELONG
GRAY-STREET ... HAMILTON



A SUPERLATIVE

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE Is warranted not only free from every injurious 2-roomed House furnished complete for £12.

GRAVEL, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMA-TISM, INCIPIENT DROPSY, FLATU-LENKE,

KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY

Are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty, and attested in their highest written authorities. PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS Have been granted by the Supreme Courts of Victoria and New South Wales, and further action will be instantly taken against anyone in-

Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, M. MOSS & CO.,

fringing upon the Trade rights of the proprietor.

J. W. HARRIS. MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER.

BEAUFORT,

Benufort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at mederate rates. Top or Codes, with Mot Me. 64

Startling Announcement.

Houses without Money or Security

S. NATHAN'S WONDERFUL SYSTEM

TIME PAYMENT

IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

PAYABLE 5s. 0d. WEEKLY.

3-roomed House furnished complete for £19. PAYABLE 7s. 6d. WEEKLY.

4-roomed House furnished complete PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY.

Wachines, etc. SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT

FROM 28. OD. WEEKLY.

Eurniture, Pianos, Sewing

ALL GOODS ON ADOVE TERMS AT CASH PRICE.

NATHAN, 149-51 BOURKE STREET (Opposite Eastern Arcade), MELBOURNE.

HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

Broadbent Bros. and Co., Wm. M'Culloch and Co. Permewan. Wright and Co.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS.

Purchasers at Wotherspoon Bros. and Co.'s save the Retail Profit.

or price.

SPECIAL VALUE—4 Trunks Ladies' Prunella Boots, 6s. per pair.

HAWKES BROS. IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS,

HARDWARE,

Bottle.

TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, Invigorating Cordial.

property and ingredient, but of the best possible quality. Its extraordinary Medicinal properties

Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in

In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic, in General Debility, Sluggish circulation of the Blood, Inadequate Assimilation of Food and Exhausted Vital Energy,

Against the Sale of Counterfeits of

MELEOURNE AND SYDNEY

Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange. M. J. LILLEY BEGS to inform the general public that he has opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the

Oxygen is Live.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne -Multitudes of people are hopelessit sudering from Debility. Nerveus and Liver Companies, Depression of Spirits, Hyperbondria, Timodity, Indigestion, Failure of Mearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Fower, we., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozenie Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and exertement, imparts new energy and life to the enfacthed constitutien, and rapidly cures every stage of these
hitherto incurable and distressing mahalies.
Sold by all chemists and dragaists throughout
the globe. [The Caution.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges;
it should be generally known that every form
where solid particles of Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary
that the public should be cautioned against the
ase of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly

ase of any form of Phosphrons not perfectly soluble in water.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use the followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREEN-BANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER MOTHER PATENT DOUBLE PAT

and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, THREE \$1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be cashed by them on presentation. To secure these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE The Soapmade in this ways an abstrately further drawn ultered soap, tar superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all givenine originally contained in the grease used, a valuable ingredient all lost when the Soap is made by the old-fashioned boiled process. This soap being pure and unadulerated, it for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

A DVERTISEMEATS received for insertion in this Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON and PLATT. 85 Gracechurch street, London.

Beaufort Post Office. 383.

Tı	ME TABLE, 1883.
Deat Comm	Mails arrave at Mails slose at

Post Town		Beaufort	Besuiort
Melbourne	••	C a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg S.		Ditto	Ditto
Ballacat		Ditto	Ditto "
Trawalla	•••	Ditte	Ditto
Ragian		4. J 5 p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute	***	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead	••••	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	•••	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat		9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor	•••	Dittc	Ditto
Eurambeer		4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley		Ditto	Dittto

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily. Mails for Shirley, and Eurambeen are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute are despatched three times aweek-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's

Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.
FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4.10 p.m.7 p.m. ARRIVE at Geelong 8.13 a.m. 12.57 a.m. 6.15 p.m. 8.30 p.m. ARRIVE at Gelong 8.30 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 6.35 p.m, 8.45 p.m Arrive at Ballarat 10.35 am 3.20 a.m 9 p.m 10 20 p.m LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 3.55 p.m Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.35 p.m Reaufort 7.30a.m 12.4 a.m 5.25 p.m

Beautory 7.59a.m 12.4a.m 5.25p.m Buangor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm ARRIVE at Ararat 9.10 am 1.16 pm, 6.50 p.m. LEAVE—Ararat, 9.20 a.m, 1.31 a.m, 7.1 a.m ARRIVE at Stawell 10.20 a.m, 2.26 p.m, 7.55 a.m FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m, 10.45 p.m, 3.5 p.m ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m 11.45 p.m, 3.5 p.m LEAVE—Ararat 7.49 a.m, 11.55 p.m, 4.9 p.m Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m, 4.9 p.m Beaufort 9.2 a.m 1.30 p.m, 5.25 p.m Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m 2.16 p.m, 6.7 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ballarat 10:21 am, 3 pm, 6:45 p.m LEAVE—Ballarat 6:30 a.m, 11:30 a.m, 3:25 p.m, 7:40 p.m ARRIVE at Geelong 8.30 a.m 1.30 p.m 6.5 p.m 9.13 p.m. LEAVE—Geelong, 6.50 a.m, 8.45 a.m, 1.54 am, 6.30 a.m 9.38 p.m.
Arrive At Melbourne, 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3.41 am,
8.35 a.m., 11.15 p.m.
FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND

ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m. Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m. Glen Thompson, 3.25 p.m. Leave Glen Thompson, 3.30 p.m. Arrive at Dunkeld, 4 p.m.

ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 4 p.m.
Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.
ARRIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.
FROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT
and MELBOURNE.

LEAVE Portland, 10.15 a.m.
ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 p.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 p.m. ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m. Arrive Ar Melbourne, 11.15 p.m. P & R. E S.

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Important Discovery,

G PRENDANK ALKALI CO.'S
PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED 98 per cent.

CAUSTIC SODA Makes the Finest Hard Soap absolutely without Boiling ! !

No special apparatus required. By simply mixing

hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarse-THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sens, Hoston, U.S. European depot, removed to 23, Farringdon Road, London.

**Most fil Erre Chess are on the propositions of the least form of Double Refined to the least form of Double Re London.

EL FREE GIFTS!—The proprietors of WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to induce the destruction and prevent the improper use of their wrappers and labels, and thus further protect the Public against fraud and decention have independ in the result of the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or file into the melted grease or file very level of the law. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be taken. If the tallow or grease is not clean, or contains any salt, it must be "rendered" previous to use; any salt present spoils the whole operation entirely, but discolored or mucid grease or tallow is just as good for this purpose.

The Soan made in this way is an absolutely pure unad-

colours; though for washing or scouring vooller articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way withour Pure Caustic Potash. E-The attention of WOOL GROWERS and WOOL SCOURERS is directed to the Company's,
PURE CAUSTIC POTASH

put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs, each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL
APPARATUS REQUIRED! By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, disselved in water, with melted tallow, the most perfect wool scouring scap can be produced, at far less than the cost of sodarash, or soda crystals, which never about the real tables and interest to the cost of sodarash. should be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the wool! Full directions for use may be had on application

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Melbourne: Wholesale Agents for Victoriz.

POPULAR, SAFE EFFICACIOUS.

D. JAYNE'S DR. STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECO RANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain pulliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of children, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing The New WILSON Oscillating Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exereises a tranquilising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to enadicate the

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all ever the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through out the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENTS: FORD AND 76 SWANSTON STREET,

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets Flooreloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Flooreloths, Lineleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for lesses occasioned by had debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent. Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the

Persons residing in the country, including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having arcful attention. The principle of having only one price (no matter how large or how small the parcel) is a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed on the same footing as if they selected the goods personally. personally.

The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having assumed such large proportions are now located at the warehouse. No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery warehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns

forwarded on application. The Stock in all tepartments a now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET, And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 6 ELIZABETH STREET

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN. . WELFOURNE.

TO keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their wareliouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prier to sale, and protected up to full market value.

They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utmost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, and growers will find they effect a

Saving of Seven Shillings per bale by selling at Geelong instead of ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded invariably three days after sale.

WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied at lowest market rates. Only One Shilling per bale is charged for

Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and De-livering Wool intended for shipment to the London market. Separate Warehouses have been provided for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW,

and other station produce.

Special arrangements have been made with Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Brosto receive and forward Wool from all railway stations in the colony to our store. GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

Geelong, 1st July, 1882.

Lightning Sewer.

Wool Brokers.

Shuttle SEWING MACHINE Is the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD

for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism

Entirely NEW in Principle, Detail, and Detail.



Every WILSON SEWING MACHINE guaranteed for FIVE YEARS by certificate of warrants.

Sole AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA. ALEXANDER and & O. Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between Swanston and Russell Streets, MELEOURNE.

crepages Bros. and Co.

PROFESOR SCOTT'S

A LITHOUGH the modern Material Modern the world that any effort to give an adequate vicinity is finded.

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A LITHOUGH the modern the modern of the If you suffer any aches and pairs give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

THE WONDERFUL MAGIO BALM Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directions; and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful efficacy. It is now shousehold word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is compared entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnau and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It contains no pisonous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable decode, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderini people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful

TESTIMONIALS—Which are genuine. WONDERFUL CURE OF SEVERE PAINS IN THE

HEAD. Consulate of the United States of America at Auckland, N.Z.

Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878. PROFESSOR SCOTT.-Dear Sir,-I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your wonderful herbal medicine, the "Magic Balm," which I have used for severe Balm" and can truly say that I have felt no can recommend it with pleasure. The " Magic Balm" is the best medicine I ever used for pains, and in fact, will state that it is the only medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant, GEO. W. ROSSEVELL, U.S. Cousol.

WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA.

Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880. To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Sir,-I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for some time past, and I used some of your wonderful medicine "THE MAGIC BALM "last night which gave me instant relief, and I am very happy to say, I have not felt any pain whatever since the application. I am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recommend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I am sure they will receive great benefit from its use, as I have already done. You may use this letter in any way to your advantage CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully, E. THURLING.

WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE.

[Sworn Affadavit.] Geolog Wool Sales.

Geolog Wool Sales.

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878.

I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past and had tried all known remedies, within my reach, all of which failed to give me any relief what I was compared to the process of the proc pelled to knock off work. I was advised to system, of a nutrice and and see Professor Scott (who was then maintaining that horzant guerry of the brain and miscular system which renders the mind cheerful. visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic brilliant, and encyclic entirely oversoming that dull, Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, inactive and shuggish disposition which many persons

WONDEREUL CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been using your "Magic Balm" for a severe case of chronic rheumatism, from which I have long suffered. I was almost a cripple, could hardly walk, and was in constant pain. The disease was located principally in my lower extremities, and I was unable to do any work.

The latest and I was almost a crippie, conduction of the conduction of the latest and dozen bottles, and commenced the treatment as per directions. Great was my astonishment, before I had finished the second bottle to find that the pains were passing away, and now having used some nine bottles I feel quite another man, in fact I consider the fine the paint of Palentia. The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several indications much serior in carried to be served that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above without which non-can possibly be greating. Balm," I purchased a package containing a Magic Balm" has completely cured me. You have my permission to use this letter in any way to your advantage that you may think proper. I am, dear sir, yours respect-

MATTHEW HOGAN, Miner, Ballarat West. WONDERFUL CURE OF NERVOUS HEADACHE Professor Scott-Sir,-After suffering acute pain last evening for several hours from nervous headache, accompanied with severe palpitation in the region of the temples, I was induced to try your "magic balm," as a curative agent. In justice to you, and in testimony of the virtue possessed by the "balm," in this instance, I may state that a free application of the same where the pain was most severe afforded relief in about 10 minutes. prior to trial, I feel pleasure in thus tender-

HIRAM CRISP, Evening Post Office. Mair street, Ballarat, 10th June, 1880. No Person or House should be without it.

ing my thanks to you, and remain, yours

For Sale by all respectable Chemists and General Storekeepers.

CAUTION. iono'in stick he can easily procure it for you by sending to the Main Access, se

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S THEFBAL DISPENSARY, MAIN ROAD, BALBARAT East-Next London Chartered Bank

Price—2s, per Bottle,



The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

"Magic Balm," which I have used for severe pains in my head from which I have been a great sufferer for some time past. I have made but one application of the "Magic Balm" and can truly say that I have felt no Balm and can truly say that I have felt no believed the body by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest

pain since, which I am very thankful for, and degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Prostration Liver Complaints Shortness of Breath Trembling of the hands and Palpitation of the Heart limbs

Impaired Nutrition Dizziness : coises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Ap pression
Consumption (in its first petito Hypochondria stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory Female Complaints General Dobility Indicestion ...

Flatuleuco Nervous Fancies
Incapacity for Study or Impoverished Blood Nervous Debillty in all its Stages Sick Headache Premature Decline Lassitude Premature Decline
And all mornia conditions of the system arising from
whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is And all morns constrons of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphotyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood, and, firsh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for enevating inperied and broken-down constitutions. It quickly imprived the firsh while professional like-has been specially universely the functions of assimilation to such a degree, has were for years an enactived, anxious, cadaverouse had were for years an enactived, anxious, cadaverouse and sensity in the condition has existed, the firsh will system to its important properties and the professional like-has been specially devoted to the treatment of Nervous Affections and the professional condition has existed, the firsh will hat were for years an enactived, anxious, cadaverouse and semi-yith condition has existed, the firsh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole

stated my case, and he immediately applied experience in all their actions.
The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently. the wonderful medicine, which gave instant shown from the first day obits administration, by a rethe wonderful medicine, which gave instant relief, and, from that time to the present, I have felt no pain whatever, and can eat my meals with the greatest case. I can safely recommend Professor Scott's "Mugic Balm" to all who suffer with their teeth

Signed.—Walter White, Miner.

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Wonderful medicine, which gave instant the present, I have felt no pain whatever, and can eat my meals with the greatest case. I can safely recommend. Direction is improved; the appetite view or strickly the bowels become regular, the eyes orighter; the skin clear and hoalthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Plosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Pacsphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity, in the preciously debilitated arrows as return to their sound scale and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nerrous Debility, or any of the

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whatever. On seeing your advertisments Turkish, Porsian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, relative to your great medicine, the " Magic Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case. 1.00

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Holloway's Ointment.

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulrerations of all kinds. THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be above adments as Holloway's Ointmen Nothing can Previous to applying the "balm" I was unable to distinguish one letter of print from another but after relief I read with ease for three hours. As I was to a considerable extent sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy Bronchitis Diphtheria Colils Coughs Sere Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Ralaxed and convested threats clongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tousils whooping court, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult wheezing from accompliance indeeds, and other discovi-ties of respiration also polylitation, stitches and short-liess of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing Ojutment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appropriate deces of Holloway's Pills. For Gloudular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Sain.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good carrest, by using Be sure one ask your Chemist or Storekeeper for this infallible remedy according to printed in-"Professor Scouts Marie Balm," and be sure you are structions affixed to each por. All settled aches not induced to except any other preparation. It he has and pains are remediable in the same manner. Gout and Rheumatiens.

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Gont : Sam ...

Glandular Svell Scurvy
ings Sore Heads
Tunours

Ulars Chapped Hands Piles
Corns (Soft) Rheutsatism
Contracted and Sore Nipples
Stiff Joints Seelds Ulcers Wounds

The Pills and Chunnent are sold at Froheser Hollo War's Establishment, 523, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vender of Modeine throught out the Civilised World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Poto. Charlest one owner. Cintibent one onuce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pet, and can be badiniany languago, even in Turkish, Arabie, Armenian, Persian, or Chinesa.

> " Lives of great men all remnat us We can make our lives sublime; And, departing, leave behind us Footproits on the sands of time."

TABLE above is read with great interest by thousand I of young men. It inspires them with Hope, to: in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word a fail. Alast say many, this is correct,—is true with regard to the youth who has never abused his strength. regard to the youth who has never abused his strength—and to the man who has not receive bassion a state. But to that youth—to that man who has wasted his vigor, who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of rice; who has given untoleied license to his passions, to him the about lines are but as a repreach. What Hope can he have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his temporate on the sands of time? It makes there is nought but dark despair and seid-repreach for a lost tipe. For a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time he must beendowed with a strong brain and across so time he must beendowed with a strong brain and across so wer.

He must rossess a sound, vigorous much in a healthy bedy—the power to conceive—the energy to excepte but lock at our Australian youth 12 Section energiated formathe vacant look, the distless hosticing manner, the nervous distrust, the souscless almost blicke expression? Note his detaraneur and conversation and then say, is that a man to deave his too prints on the

sands of time.

Do parents, medical men, and educators of your, pay sufficient attention to this subject. Do the ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having denose, do they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular speciality, whose the las been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is your answer? Let each one answer for himself. Parents see their progeny taking gradually before their sight, see them become emociated and young men, broken down in health; enfeetled, unfitted for the battle of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warning out the impending door of a miscrable and

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the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all suffering from any Disease whatever. Dr. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, a rolling, us it less the inconve nience and expense of a personal visit.

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10 family should be without these Pills. Their long IV tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and storagely, striaulating the bowels, and paritying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable man throughout the work. A row doses produce contorn, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this reclipping and revivitying medicing with the certainty of obtaining relief. Tion to Enjoy Life

Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nervos in good order. The our safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the iblood from all noxious maters, expelling all hunors which thin, or impoverish it, and thereby purity and invigorate and five general tone to the system. Young min cld, robust or delicate, may slike experience their beneficious collects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these that secrets of health by puritying and regulating the huids, and strongthening the solids. Our Mothers and Daughters.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to emales of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life or when entering into wemanhood. - Debilitated Constitutions - Bad Counts:

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so like n charm, as these famous Pills. They see he and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, clovate the spirits, and in the recoder to the stomach, devian the spirits, and in her it has the patient sensible of a total and most delightful re wellution in, his, whole system. Thousands of persona-have testified that, by their use about they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un Indigestion and its Cure.

Indigestion with torpialty of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accordany directions. They strong then and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or ex-bausting the system; on the centrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification

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Rhemantism Bilious Complaint Blotches on the Skin Reiention of Urine Seroidla, or King's Evi. Bowel Complaints Sere Throats Debility Dropsy Second 1 3 raptor Female Irregularities Tir-Dolo 11 Fevers of all kinds U cers Veneral Arections Worms et all kinds Weakness from whateve Headache Liver Complaints ambago

-The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo may's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine through-out the clyllised world indoxes and pols. The smallest ox of Phis contains tour doesn, and the sun act pet of lintraent one ounce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each box and it and can be had in any linguage, even in Turkisa Arable, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Printed and published by H. P. HENNINGSEN, for the orophotois, at the Olice, Lawrence street,

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general news for the week.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to publication. ew subscribers are only charged from the time of ordering the paper.

Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to

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Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Agricultural Produce.

Premiums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over

The additions to Reserve Funds now amount to £253,729 to meet fire losses only, in addition to the

Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,997 was paid to Shareholders in Dividends, the balance being added to Reserve Fund. H. P. HENNINGSEN

WANTED KNOWN.

IT having come to my knowledge that Subscribers to Daily Papers are charged Nine Pence (9d.) a week, for the benefit of the public I wish to inform them that the "Ballarat Star," "Age," and "Daily felegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Beaufort at 6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per H. P. HENNINGSEN.

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EPPS'S COCOA,

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

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In compliance with the wish of several of the delegates to the Conference of the Farmers' Unions held in Melbourne, an important new feature has been added to The Weekly Times,

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It having come to my knowledge that certain unprincipled vendors of sewing machines have frequently substituted in place of the GENUINE "WERTHEIM"

Machines on a similar principle, but of a far

GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING Of the

pany, a GNOME, Representing the Dwarf of German Fable, in a sitting posture, with a mallet resting on his shoulder, and long flowing beard reaching to his feet.

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that the WERTHEIM "GNOME" TRADE MARK, as well as the name "WERTHEIM," have been properly registered in Australia; and that any infringement upon the said registration will be at once proceeded against according to law.

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We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction. LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler

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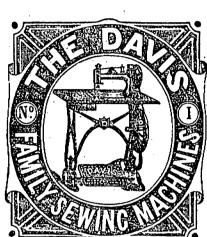
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A Certain Cure for Hard or Soft Corns. PRICE—2/6 a Bottle.

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UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy at Rome Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome. Dr. Cruikshank, Health officer for the City of Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation, brouchitis, diptheria, affections of the lungs, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia, etc., all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, disorders of the bowels, diarrhoea, etc.

PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the Univerrity of Greifswalde, Germany, reports astonishing cures of Diphtheria, Lung and Throat Diseases by inhaling the vapors of SANDER and Sons' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

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The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. Atkinson and Boyd, was cured just as speedily Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, croup, bronchitis, diyhtheria, carache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad legs. wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle, (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the Donald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald" 'Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser," and others.

The extract regulates the action of the kidneys cures dysentery and diarrhoea, and is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each

Sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per vial.

CAUTION. Do not confound SANDER and Sons' EUCACYPTI

EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, a resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the healing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our preparation is highly recommended; therefore ask for SANDER and SONS EUCALYPTI EXTRACT and see that you get it. The genuine article is made up in vials bearing our trade mark and signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signa-

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CAMERON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO, "VICTORY" brand, at 3s. per lb.; or 4d. per

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Havelock Street, Beaufort.

TO STAND this Season at M'Millan's Farm, half way between Lake Goldsmith and Beaufort, and will travel the district, the Draught Stallion YOUNG CHAMPION.

YOUNG CHAMPION.

YOUNG CHAMPION was bred by Mr. A. Robbie, of Bryntirion Stud Farm. He is a dark bay, black points, 6 years old, standing 17 hands high, and is a most promising young horse. He is by the celebrated Champion of England, which was imported by Mr. Derham, and purchased by Mr. Robbie at a cost of 1115 guineas. When three years old he took first prize at Fetersborough, open to all England. He took second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to all the world, and was considered to be, by competent judges, one of the best Cart Stallions in Europe. YOUNG CHAMPION'S grandsire was the celebrated horse England's Glory; gg sire that renowned horse Old England's Glory, which took first prize at Petersborough six years in succession, being open to all England, and he for many years stood open to show against any horse for a hundred guineas; ggg sire, Mr. Brown's noted horse England's Glory, which took first prize at Windson, Manchester, and Liverpool in the same year: gggg sire, Mr. Southam's Major; ggggs sire, Mr. Purant's Old Honest Tom, etc., etc.

YOUNG CHAMPION'S dam was one of Mr. Robbie's prize mares, Blossom, which was purchased by Messrs. Hepburn, Leonard, and Rowe, of Ballarat; grand dam, Black Daisy; her sire, Mr. Carbut's celebrated Britain.

Tenms:—£2 10s.; insured, £3. Every care taken.

grand dam, Black Bons, ,
brated Britain.
Terms:—£2 10s.; insured, £3. Every care taken,
but no responsibility. £1 down when served, the
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of the season. Mares sold or exchanged to be paid for
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JOHN M'MILLAN, Beaufort.

YOUNG VANQUISHER Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm,

Middle Creek. He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkeudbright when two years old, and the 250 prize given by Machers Society; and again the same prize in 1872. Champion is by Salmond's Champion, who gained eight first prizes at the Highland Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

Victor.
VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson,
VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson,
With the state of the Brisk, who, when

Victor.

VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson, Eaq., Gillespie, Wigtonshire, out of Brisk, who, when two years old, took first prize at Ayr; at three years old the first prize at Kelso, also first prize at Dalbeattie; the first prize at the great Union Show at Kirkeudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries, and first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

To show that VANQUISHER is not only a remarkably handsome horse, but—what is of far more importance to farmers and breeders—is the sire of the dam of a champion winner, the fact is mentioned that at the great International Exhibition at Kilburn in July, 1879, the first prize horse out of \$15 shown was Druid, whose dam (Tibbie) was got by Vanquisher.

With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which won the first prize for aged stallions, and also carried off the Champion Cup." The judges say—Stallions, four years old and upwards. The first and second horses were very superior animals; the first horse having more sub-Cup." The judges say—Stallions, four years old and upwards. The first and second horses were very superior animals; the first horse having more substance, and very deservedly obtaining the premium ticket, and afterwards easily won the cup. David Buchanan, Garscudden Mains, near Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, first prize, £50, and Champion Cup, value £25, for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James Milroy, Guldeneach Stranzaer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbie, by Vanquisher 890."

This splendid entire is now rising four years old, stands 16 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bay, with a good flat bone, and silky hair in the right place.
YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as a yearling at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two-year-old.
YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lowis Esc.. Stoneleigh, and got by the im-

YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.

TERMS, £2 10s. each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. Good paddocks, with plenty of water provided, for which 5s. extra will be charged. All sort of care will be taken, but no responsibility injured.

Any mares not proving in foal will be served next One mare in four allowed to bona fide owners.

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THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION. LEO.

Will STAND This Season at Chepstowe. Terms: £6 6s. THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE, SERANG.

Terms: £5 5s. T. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND EXPORT AGENTS. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London

Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London. Sanger and Sons, Oxford-street, London. And all the London Wholesale Houses. MELBOURNE AGENTS.

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Dunedin, Auckland, and Christchurch. MELBOURNE AGENTS

FOR THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH 85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

GRAND SUCCESS

OF THE

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS OF THE

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH TRADE.

As introduced to the public of Balkarat by

CRAWFORD, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH

DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMAN. MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT

STREET. The success of the new system of trade has been established beyond all doubt. It has exceeded the most sanguine exceptions ever formed of it, and it has been the means of enabling the smallest purchaser to buy at as cheap a rate as the ordinary draper who has to purchase

in the Melbourne wholesale market. During the past year the establishment has been crowded with customers in all parts of the house from morning until evening, and this, too, previous to the stock being in the same grand condition as it is at present. This stock on hand now, and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement, from the largest and principal British manufacturers, renders the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Establishment one of the grandest emporiums in Australia for the sale of all kinds of soft goods.

Having just completed the most satisfactory STOCK-TAKING Ever had at any time since the establishment of this business in the City, and to make room for many large and extensive purchases, now landed from Europe, but in bond in Melbourne, many hundreds of lines will be thrown out for sale

during the following month at less than half their value. There will be unheard of bargains in every de-

Summer serges, 8s 11d for 12 yards, reduced A grand line of beiges, 103d, cheap at 1s 6d. Decided reductions in taffetta cloths, princetta cloths, etc., etc. Also in colored silks, satms, broches, moires, etc., etc., in all the leading colors; together with black, all at English cost price. Black and colored satins, in all the new makes, equally reduced. A grand line of black

cashmeres and merinoes, reduced to 1s 4d, would be wonderfully cheap at 2s.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT Chidren's print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes elegantly trimmed and made. 9s 6d: ordinary retail price 18s 6d. Lace and lustre apron, 6d each; ordinary price, 1s 3d. Print skirts, 2s 6d; regular price, 4s 11d. To clear the balance of the summer stock, very great reductions will be made in chenille and cashmere fichus; silk, satin, broche, and cashmere dolmans and mantles; ladies' silk and holland dustcoats. The whole of the above lines will be cleared out, quite irrespective of value, at very

low prices. IN FANCY GOODS

There are many wonderful bargains. Ladies fancy cotton parasols from 1s to 3s 11d; children's fancy cotton parasols, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d, all under the regular cost price; ladies' black satin parasols, 8s 11d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d, all specially reduced. Black satin broche, etc., in the new Japanese shapes, at English cost, specially reduced, and must be cleared, the balance of a large shipment of ladies' hand bags, in leather, plush, seal, satin, etc., etc. A very large stock of sewed muslin edgings and insertions at less than Melbourne wholesale prices, 2\frac{3}{4}d, 3\frac{3}{4}d, 4\frac{3}{4}d, and 6d. A superior lot of beautifully-worked hand-made edgings and insertions at 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The balance of a large shipment of ladies' linen handkerchiefs, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, and 5s 6d per dozen; worth, wholesale, double the money. Special bargaius in ladies' new silk scarfs, muslin ties, squares, and collarettes, sash ribbons, black and colored broches, cotton and silk laces in black, white, cream, ficeile, Spanish, D'Alen-

gon, odette, russe, D'Aiguille, etc., etc. Great bargains in ladies' striped hose, worth in each case double the amount, 41d, 6d, and 1s. Plain hose, all colors, graud value, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Ladies' white cotton hose, 3½d, 6d, and 9d, lower than Melbourne wholesale prices. Lisle, thread hose, Is per pair, cheap at 2s. Girls' plain and striped hose, formerly 1s 6d and 2s, all reduced to 6d per pair. All the latest styles in cotton, thread, and silk, for evening wear, at reduced prices.

the latest 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines

CARPETS AND FURNISHING. The stock in this department is the largest and best selected out of Melbourne, and even there it cannot be surpassed; but in price the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Ware-

than that of any Melbourne house.

The largest selection of Brussels Carpets with borderings, and hearth-rugs to match, ever seen in one establishment in Ballarat; a grand stock of the ordinary best five frames, moresques, mosaics, and Arabesques.

Tapestry Carpets—A magnificent stock from 1s 11d to 4s 3d per yard, with hearth-rugs to

Felt Carpets—A very large stock from 1s and upwards to 3s 9d per yard, both light and dark patterns, large and small. All Wool Dutch Carpets-Stair and passage widths, likewise, yard wide.

colony, from 63d to 2s per yard; straw mattings, door mats, indiarubber mats, skin mats.

[PRICE SIXPENCE

etc., etc., in large variety.

The finest and cheapest stock of Nottingham lace curtains in the colony, imported direct from the factory, from 1s 11d per pair and upwards.
The greatest novelty of the age, Notingham lace
bedquilts, a very pretty effect in a nicely-fur-

nished room.

French jute curtains and holders, a late French novelty; strong, cheap, testhetic, and

French jute table-covers, to match the above, window poles, cornices, etc., etc.

The whole of the above goods are imported direct, and are sold retail at the lowest Melbourne wholesale price.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The extraordinary low prices are in this particular class of goods very clearly marked. Good white calicoes, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 6d, per dozen.

Grey calicoes, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 3s 11d per Good useful fiannel, 83d and 103d per yard. Special line in all wool fiannel, is per yard;

orth 1s 6d. Wide width brown twill sheetings, 63d; 72-inch wide plain sheeting, 73d, 103d, and 1s; 72-inch white twill sheeting, from 1s per yard.
The grandest value in linen goods in Australia. Special advantages given by one of the largest manufactories in Belfast, whose goods

have a world-wide reputation for superiority and Several cases of prints will be jobbed at 33d and 43d per yard. Cotton shirtings, 33d, 43d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and 9d per yard.

Table oil baize, from 9d per yard. Previous to the arrival of the new blankets, the present stock will be cleared out at job

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING. The stock in this department is a most complete one. The goods are all made on the premises. They are cut, trimmed, and finished quite equal to the ordered goods, and every figure can be fitted, from the most slim

to the most corpulent, from the smallest to the

TAILORING

In all its branches. The best stock of tweeds in the colony to select from. The best cut, the best finished, and the cheapest. The best value given of any house in the colony. Trousers made to order from 10s 6d.

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN. MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET.

A. CRAWFORD.

HOPPERS MILK PUNCH GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

 \mathbf{VIT}

Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hetell Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valley; Carngham.

"For the Blood is the Life." CLARKES WORLD FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE. TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-For cleaning and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al

kinds it is a never-tailing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores Cures Cancerous Ulcers

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases

Cures Glandular Swellings

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts

Wonderpul Cure of Ulcerated Sone Lege OP 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs. C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical

Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:-Sir,-We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement. I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for

I could hear of, and have had the best advice both n Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous

Salve, my legs are perfectly healed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar disease.

should try the same. CHAS. LUKER, Late Sergt: R. Engineers.

Witness-W. J. Sparrow. To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln. Sold in Bottles 2s 6d, each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing

cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, CHEMIST,

Napier Mattings all widths, and qualities from the lightest to the heaviest. Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

VENDORS throughout the world.

NOTICE.

inferior make, I beg to INFORM the PUBLIC That EVERY

MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Com-

Besides this Trade Mark the NAME "WER-THEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE As a Further SECURITY
To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every

Has STAMPED on the SHUTTLE-SLIDE the

I herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies

with the importations of 1874.

The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Instruction Given Gratis.

Plain and Ornamental Printing

ON REASONABLE TERMS

WARD & LIPMAN,

Contracts for Railways and Public Works Solicitod.

MRS. GILLOCH begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that she is manufacturing a "Washing Liquid," which will be found to materially lessen the labor of Washing Clothes,' besides giving the clothes a good color. Warranted not to injure any article, of whatever description or texture; it will also take out paint, and improve colored articles.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and soap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flannels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE

MARKET. There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 5s; Cape barley, 3s 6d; wheat, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; oats, 2s 11d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 10s; do., manger, L4 to L4 5s; potatoes, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s; straw, oaten, 40s; do., wheaten, Ll 5s; peas, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; bran, 1s 1d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s; flour, Lll 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

But little has been done in the wheat market during the past week. Sellers do not greatly fancy business at the present figures and express confidence in the belief of an early rise in value. Buyers on the other hand decline to operate at any advance on our figures and do not seem inclined even at these to make speculative purchases for stock. One or two unimportant sales have, however, taken place at our quotations. Flour has been moving off pretty briskly at last week's rates, a good deal being sent south. The depressed tone of the Horsham market still continues and little wheat is offered at 4s 9d per bushel, which figure also rules at Donald. At St. Arnaud the quotation is still 4s 9d to 4s: 10d. Oats in this district have seen a lively trade, a good many sales having been made during the week at 2s 8d, though one or two rather inferior lots failed to meet business at the rate given. There is a fair enquiry for Cape barley and rye for seed purposes. There has been a fair supply of it has been frequently a cause for pleasant potatoes forward from Warrnambool at last week's price. Hay has also been well supplied and there is no change to report. In dairy produce fresh butter is a little less firm, and, as to the south grass is now as green and abundant as is usually the case in spring, it is anticipated that lower prices will rule ere long. First-class potted butter is now worth Is per pound, but on Saturday several lots were offered at a reduction without leading to business. Cheese is firmer and 9d per dozen. We quote as follows:-

Wheat, 4s 9d to 4s 10d, bags returned, 4s.11d bags in, per bushel; oats, 2s 8d to 2s 9d per bushel; pollard, Is 2d per bushel; 9d per bushel; peas, 3s 6d per bushel; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do.; flour £11 5s to L11 15s per ton; Warrnambool potatoes, L4 per ton; Ballarat do., L3 10s per ton; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trussed), L3 50 per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 35s per ton; chaff, 4s per cwt; orions, 6s per cwt; carnots, 4s per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s 3d per lb; butter bacon, 10d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, 10d per dozen .- "Advertiser."

CRICKET DESCRIBED BY A . FOREIGNER

There are Englishmen in Portugal, and established at Lisbon and Oporto, and it was on the occasion of a match between these cleverly explained, in a leading-Lisbon paper the nature of the game for the instructionand perhaps, amusement—of his countrymen. His account translated is as follows:-Cricket match. To-morrow there is to come off, an interesting game of cricket-match societies is the playing of the game of cricket match, an active, running, driving, jumping, game, which only can be played how to play at cricket match? Two posts are placed at a great distance from one another. The player, close to one of the posts, throws a large ball towards the other party, who awaits the ball to send it far with a small stick with which he is armed. The other players then run to look for the ball, and while this search is going on the party who post to post, making one for each run. It is party who strikes the ball to make it jump very far. Sometimes it tumbles into a thicket, and the players take hours before they can does not cease running from post to post and making points. Then those who find the ball arrive, exhausted, at the field of battle, and the one who has been running between the posts falls down half dead. At other times, the projectile, sent with a vigorous arm cannot be stopped, and breaks the legs of the party who awaits it.

The arrangements for the game of cricket match include a sumptuous dinner in a marquee for fifty persons—an indispensable accompaniment to every cricket match. We (sporting editor) may perhaps assist at this great table, and hope the committee will place us at a safe distance from the combatants, where the principles of the game of cricket match can be seen with the help of an opera glass."

Such is the noble game as described by a foreigner.

FLORILINE !- FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.-A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, preents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth as peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! -Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It southes the chill. it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known

PAPERS. Armstrong, Mrs.; Anderson, Mr.; Allen, A. Baker, Jno.; Bull, Mrs. Cumming, T.; Cameron, A. Eason, J. Fallon, Mr. Jeffrey, C.

Lutes, S. M'Cusker, P.; Maxwell, A.; M'Intosh, N. M'Cracken, E.; Mooney, S.; M'Geighan, Jno.; M'Millan, E.; Manners, T. Naisby, Jno.

Rogers, Miss.; Roveroft, R. Sutherland, Wm.; Smith, Jas. and G. Smythe, Mrs. E. Treedale, Wm.

E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, March 23rd, 1883.

Easter Monday Sports.

OFFICIAL CARDS, giving the names of the competitors, colors, and times of each event, may be purchased to-night (Saturday) at Mr. Henningsen's shop, Havelock street, or on the grounds on Easter Monday. Price, One Shilling.

Piponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

ing those differences which are so entirely antagonistic to the spirit and teaching of true religion, agreed now and then to exchange pulpits, and thereby have materially assisted to take the sting out of that often quoted phrase when used in a bitterly sarcastic sense. "See how these Christians love one prime commands 8d, and eggs are plentiful at another." And as a general rule it was found that the congregations where such changes now and then occurred did not object, because to men who seek enlightenment the bran, 1s 1d per bushel; Cape barley, unfolding of those matters which concern 3s 6d per bushel; English barley, 3s spiritual things from a new standpoint was not objectionable, as the real seeker after truth is not, nor ever can be, utterly conservative, but is rather inclined to gather the singers and chair, closed the meeting. fresh knowledge, new strength, and more extended inspiration if the means come across his path. It was in this way that a reproach was moved from the exponents of letters and newspapers at 5 p.m., and the stomach Holloway's Pills deal most (potted), 1s per lb; hams, 1s 1d per lb; the Christian religion, and from Christianity itself, because a reciprocity of humane and gistered letters. Attention is drawn to the ditions of the many organs engaged in exenlightened feeling was brought up which helped to banish that exclusiveness which existed between the pastor and people of one letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, denomination and the guide and adherents of will be charged 6d.; every additional half an another—an exclusiveness which tended to ounce or portion thereof, 6d.; newspapers, wherever there are Englishmen, of course encourage the idea that the ministers of ld.; two ounce, 2d.; four ounce, 4d. there will be cricket. Clubs have been religion were simply so many Jehus of rival coaches who were trying to beat one another News" is an excellent paper, containing a is valuable in the taste and selection of on a royal road to heaven. The pleasure number of interesting ske that we have alluded to in witnessing the hearty and reciprocal feeling which existed among clergymen in many up country districts has sustained rather a rude shock from a circumstance which happened in the between the cricket clubs of Lisbon and metropolis some three weeks or a month ago. Oporto. The object of the formation of these Dr. Bromby, who is known as a thorough hailstones as large as pigeon eggs fell, together constitute what we may call the medical jury preacher of that practical piety which is one of the greatest ornaments of the Christian by a person having a good pair of legs life, asked the Rev. Charles Strong, of the and in a climate were warm punch is Scots Church in Melbourne, to preach in his found insufficient to keep up the animal pulpit, and Mr. Strong consented. The Rev. heat. Does the reader wish to know Charles Strong is esteemed as a most eloquent divine, and as a man having the courage of his opinions, and it was not to be supposed for one instant that a Church of England congregation would suffer under his ministrations, but would rather be the gainers by the fervid and eloquent teaching of the struck it with a stick runs incessantly from popular Scotch divine. Now it is hardly to be supposed that, in these days, such a spirit plain, then, that it is for the advantage of the of intolerance would be felt and exhibited by the Episcopal Church as to lead to a protest being entered before the full congregation get hold of it, and all this time the player of St. Paul's Pro-cathedral against the Rev. Mr. Strong's ascending the pulpit in that church, and preaching to those assembled. But such a protest was entered by the Rev. Mr. Gregory, a clergyman of the and friends. The weather was very unfa-Church of England, with ritualistic tendencies. whose incumbency, if we remember rightly, is at St Kilda. Mr. Gregory raked up the rubrics of the church, and the right of apostolic succession as the groundwork of his action which, however did not prevent the Rev. Charles Strong from preaching to the large number of people who had gathered at the 87; average attendance, 60; and the financial day, and was surprised at the stare of the church, and who were very much more edified by Mr. Strong's sermon than they were is considered that this is the best anniversary was evidently expecting the usual bill at with Mr. Gregory's protest. It will be noticed that the Rev. Mr. Gregory's protest was largely built on dogmatic principle, and we may as well say at once that we look upon dogma as the curse of all that is tender, true, the evening a concert and ball will be held in has arrived at during a professional experience or holy in Christian aspirations or in Christian life. It was to be expected that such a proceeding as the Rev. Mr. Gregory's would excite some controversy, and the "Argus" has been flooded with letters on the subject. It would take a great deal more time than we Victoria had over 80 oz. up till Wednesday. have at our disposal to analyse these, and a The Hobart Pasha yield is expected to be great deal more space than we have at our command, but noticing that a warm discussion is going on in Adelaide over the exchange of pulpits between Dr. Bromby and the Rev. Charles Strong, we cannot refrain from quosing what the "Advertiser" has to say on tifies that she will resume duty at her schoolthe subject. Our South Australian contem- room on Monday, 2nd April. porary writes, " After all, the question of exchange of pulpits and of the relation of clergy- men in Melbourne, so they tell me, says the an effectual antidote to the above and all complaint, men of the Anglican Church to those of other

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- | long as the theory is clung to that the clergy | of any church are the legitimate successors to the office and gifts of the apostles, to the exclusion of ether clergy, so long a recognition on terms of equality will be impossible; and of course other terms are out of the question. Such practical tests as have been indicated in the present discussion, such as the character of the work and ministry of the clergy of various churches, will inevitably weigh with common sense and practical people; and their effect is being constantly manifested in the growing disposition to recognise those who are doing good work whatever may be their beral opinions in such matters. They do not approve of the bigotry and exclusiveness of past times, and will not tolerate it very long. A public opinion is being formed before which sectarian arrogance will not be able to stand. the correspondence that has appeared in our columns; but it may safely be said that, though it has simply revived old and familiar temporary's remarks. The time is approach-In many of the country towns in the colony ing and is not far distant when sectarian exclusiveness will be be swept away, when the remark that the ministers of three of the spirit of "mutual recognition and co-operation" dominant religious denominations have, sinkwill extend its healthy influence, and those the length and breadth of the land.

> school being well filled. Mr. Lord, of Raglan, satisfactorily, but the proceeds altogether are shorter." not up to the usual average. A vote of thanks to the ladies who got up the tea, Mesdames Harris and Robinson, and also to

The English mails will be despatched from Melbourne on Thursday next, 29th March. The mails will close at the Beaufort Post Office on Wednesday, 28th inst., for ordinary and must bear the full rates of postage, viz.:

The current number of the "Australian plete budget of news for home readers. Colocal agent.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over this dissquare.

Early on Sunday morning last a Chinaman named Ah Moon was caught in the sand tub at the end of the sluice boxes at the New Discovery mine by Mr. Fisher, the manager. Ah Moon is an old offender, and had with brought before Mr. J. Prentice, J.P., on Wednesday, and sentenced to six months' hard labor in the Ballarat Gaol.

On Sabbath last, 18th March, the anniversary sermons of the Kaglan Sunday School were preached by the Rev. R. Allen, of Beaufort. The preacher on each occasion gave a children's sermon, short, racy, and freely illustrated. The building was packed, and numbers stood at the door and windows. The children gave a large number of hymns and suitable recitations, and did great credit to Miss M'Leod and Mr. Lord, who trained them for the occasion. A picnic was held on Monday afternoon, followed by a tea, first for the children, afterwards for the parents vorable, yet a large number attended, and enjoyed themselves as much as possible. Mr. E. Tiley was chairman of the public meeting, and Miss M'Leod presided efficiently at the organ. A large number of hymns and recitations were given by the scholars, and addresses by Mr. C. Waldron and Rev. R. ever held in Raglan.

The Beaufort Athletic Club will hold their annual sports on Easter Monday, and as the entries are more numerous than usual a good will be found in another column.

The holidays have interfered with mining over 100oz. ·

Sanders' land at Mortchup has been altered lute cruelty. to Saturday next, 31st instant.

Miss Turnbull, who has been suffering some time from the result of an accident, no-

There is a movement on among the Orange-

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" supplies the following: -It is stated that Mr. Longmore is to be the recipient of a testimonial from his admiring countrymen. This is an age of testi- and was in every way an improvement on monials, which, it would appear, are pre- many of its predecessors. The weather was sented to Tom, Dick and Harry upon the fine, and the attendance large. Amongst barest shred of excuse. Mr. Longmore's other visitors that were on the ground we claim, however, is said to be based upon the noticed Mr. Wettenhall, M.L.C., and Mr. W. circumstance of his "great services as a H. Uren, M.L.A. The exhibits were patriotic Irishman." If I judge aright these numerous. In the class for sheep there was "services" culminated in his signature to the an excellent display, more especially fat Grattan Address, a piece of impertinence sheep. Grain was also well represented, which, I imagine, had its own weight when the first prize samples being excellent A he sought re-election to the House he had very important feature was that the condioutraged. As to any other services he may tions on which the grain was to be judged as have rendered as a "patriotic Irishman," I to its qualities for seed purposes, some of the church. The laity are rapidly adopting li- fancy the most curious enquirer would find grain exhibited previously being useless, it some difficulty in finding any record of them, other than that given in the reports of certain of his wanderings, in consequential and fruit, for which he was deservedly awarded absurd speeches. It is certain that he rarely spoke upon any question in the discussion of tables. In the dairy produce there was keen which the remotest opportunity was given of competition, Mrs. H. Cushing carrying off It would not be possible to review in detail alluding to the wrongs of Ireland without most of the prizes. Agricultural implements the correspondence that has appeared in our taking advantage of it. But this was mere were well represented. There was some froth and bluster. I am not aware that he splendid swine shown, two litters of young gave of his salary any considerable portion in pigs exhibited by Mr. W. C. Thomas attractsupport of the Land League or Fenianism, ing special attention. Poultry was not very questions, and has brought out nothing new But he has on more than one occasion implied well represented, but those shown were of in argument, yet it is valuable as clearly in- excuse for assassination, I think I can re- first-class quality. Horses and cattle were dicating the tendency of the great body of member. His reference to the dastardly exhibited in large numbers, being the most Christian men towards mutual recognition murder of Lord Mountcastle was absolutely attractive portion of the show, some really an apology for the crime. At least I think splendid animals being present. In the and co-operation." We need hardly say that so, and my views I know are shared by micellaneous section Mr. Whiting had a good we agree with the spirit and tenor of our con- many other people. If then, these be the selection of cut flowers, and Mrs. M'Kenzie deeds which have constituted the "smiler." was deservedly awarded first prize for home a patriotic Irishman, what may we say of those who are about to recognise his claims Miss Adeline Greenwood, had a very nice to that title, by presenting him with a testi- collection of oil paintings and crayon

A correspondent of the Herald telegraphing who aided its establishment will deserve to on the Barmedman rush says:-" Patrick be held in grateful remembrance throughout Murray, a well-known prospector, has just come into Temora from the new rush at Billy's Creek Lookout. He says he does not like the look of the country. The gully the The celebration of the Waterloo church miners are now in is only a mile in length. anniversary was held on Friday last, with a There is plenty of water to last for a month tea, picnic, and concert, but the picnic and The roads are crowded with coaches full of tea were not so well attended as usual. The passengers, and teams with provisions. concert was very fairly attended, the State Gambling schools, the curse of most new goldfields, are in full swing. The new road show, and for bringing it to such a successful was in the chair, and the singing and recita- from Barmedman was opened on Friday, and tions were very good, and passed off very makes the distance twenty-seven miles

Holloway's Pills.-Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in at 4.45. p.m. for money orders and re- satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conregulations that letters and newspapers for tracting nourishment for our bodies from our transmission via Brindisi must be so endorsed various diets—as the liver, stomach, and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary concrol. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

There are few conoisseurs whose judgment liquors. Singular to say, reliable wine-bibbers are scarce, in so far as their knowledge of pies may be had from Mr. Henningsen, the quality is concerned. A counterfeit article may be so artificially doctored as to have the smack, the flavor, the delicacy of the best trict on Thursday afternoon. At Beaufort | vintages and brands, and yet the judges provery little rain fell, but at Waterloo, only hounce on it, without being able to detect five miles distant, it rained very heavily, and the imposition. The few choice spirits, who with solid pieces of ice, a quarter of an inch of the country, however, were right in their verdict about Wolfe's Schnapps, and Time, the greatest and highest tribunal, confirms

the decree. On Monday, the 26th inst., the post-office delivery windows will be opened from 9 to 10 a.m., and the first delivery by the letter-carhim all the necessary tools for cleaning out riers will be effected. Mails will be despatched the crevices in the sluiceboxes. He was and received as usual. The telegraph offices will be opened from half past S to 10 a.m., and from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Tuesday the ordinary course of business will be resumed.

Queensland civilisation is still of the old primitive Australian fashion. On the newly constructing railway, for instance, there are eleven shanties and they are provided with fighting rum warranted to kill at a long range. These devils' dens are also provided with seraphs in petticoats, who (says the "World") converse on equal terms with the navvies on the line. These combined attractions proved too strong for the men, and after last pay O'Brien. night there was a big debauch and an orgie only to be witnessed in Australia. The "navvies" were lying drunk all Saturday, celebrated Sunday in high old style, and were Rupert Smith. unable to resume work on Monday.

An intelligent visitor to New Zealand writes :- "This is the tallest place for credit I've yet seen. The whole country, from the one cwt.-N. M'Intosh. Government downwards, goes 'on tick.' I thought Victorians were pretty good at raising the wind, but here everyone is master of the Allen. Mr. J. A. Lord read the report, art, and the climate is not a bad hand at it which stated that the number of scholars is either. I bought a tooth brush the other proceeds of the anniversary £28 15s 6d. It shopman when I put down silver for it—he three months. Mind you, it is a grand country-fine soil, scenery, and climate.

Amongst the papers left behind him by a German physician, who died a few weeks ago, day's sport may be looked forward to. In is one containing notes of certain opinions he the Societies' Hall, when a first-class concert of more than forty years. In one of these company from Ballarat, assisted by some notes he expressed an opinion that at least a local talent, will appear. The programme third of the illnesses of patients who sought his advice were purely imaginary. He found it not only against his interests, but also this week. As far as we can learn the New against that of his self alleged sufferers, to destroy the illusion by informing them that there was really no cause for anxiety. Illhealth was to them a matter of almost vital importance. To destroy the pleasing belief The date of the sale of the late Mr. Elias that they possessed this blessing was an abso-

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine in PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which for 30 years has held the first place in the world as "Hamilton Spectator," in re the approaching arising from a disordered state of the stomach, wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhea, whether churches must be decided to a great extent lecturer. One pacific meeting, as far as I can they form the lest remedy extant. Sold by all gather, is to be ensured the lecturer, and after which windless bated subject of apostolic succession. So that, if he persists, there is to be woulde. visit of Mr. Redmond, the Irish Land League bowels, or liver. Tonic, invigorating and purifying,

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The above show took place on Thursday,

drawings, which were greatly admired. The judges recommended that extra awards be given for a number of articles, but we could not obtain the particulars. However, we will publish the awards when they come

judges and stewards, and Mr. Vanderstoel dispensed some first class liquors in the publican's booth. The secretary and stewards are to be complimented on the arrangements made for the successful carrying out of the issue. The following are the awards :-Special Class for Sheep.

before the committee for consideration. Mr.

Cowans provided an excellent lunch for the

L2 for best Long-wooled Ram, any age ver one year .- James Hannah. L1 10s for second best do.-D. Suther-

Section 1.

Certificate of merit for third best do .-Section 2.

L2 for best long-wooled Ewe, any age over one year.—D. Sutherland. Ll for second best do. - Josiah Pitcher. Certificate of merit for third best do.-No

Ll for best five fat Long-wooled Wethers. -D. Sutherland. 10s for best second do. - G. Exell.

Section 4. Ll for best five Merino Wethers .- P. M'Intyre. 10s for second best do.-W. Lewis.

Section 5. Ll for best five fat Long-wooled Ewes. D. Sutherland. 10s for second best do.-G. Exell.

Section 6. LI for best five fat Merino Ewes .- W Lewis. 10s for second best do. - N. M Intosh.

Class A -- Grain. Section 1. L3 for best eight bushels Wheat,-John

Jope, 6711bs.
L2 for second best do.—Hugh Gordon, L1 for third best do .- G. Davis 6631bs.

Section 2. L3 for best eight bushels Tartarian Oats .-H. Gordon, 461lbs. L2 for second best do.-Minchin Lewis,

L1 for third best do.—A. Polson, 481lbs. Section 3. L3 for best eight bushels Short Oats .-Minchin Lewis. L2 for second best do.-W. Roberts.

Ll for third best do .- M. O'Brien. Section 4. L1 for best four bushels English Barley .--G. Davis.

10s for second best do.—A. Polson. Section 5. Ll for best four bushels Cape Barley .- M.

10s for second best do.-G. Topper. Section 6. Ll for best four bushels Perennial Rye .-

Class B-Roots, Hay, Fruit, &c. Section 1 L1 for best sample of Hay, not less than

10s for second best do. - D. Mulcahy. Section 2, Ll for best cwt. Potatoes.—R. Boyle. 10s for second best do .- M. O'Brien.

Section 3, Ll for best cwt. Carrots.-No award. 10s for second best do. M. O'Brien. Section 4. 10s for the best half-dozen Roots of Man-

olds.—John Jope. 5s, for second best do.—Jhomas Jess. Section 5. 10s for the best collection of Vegetables. C. Whiting.

5s for second best do .- P. M'Intyre. Section 6. 10s for best half cwt. Onions.—E. Whiting. 5s for second best do.-M. Lewis. Section 7. L1 for best collection of Fruit. - E. Whi-

10s for second best do: James Hannah. Class C - Dairy Produce. Section 1.

LI for best 4lb. Powdered Butter, put up in rolls as usually sent to market, and without any print or private mark. Mrs. H. Cushing. 10s for second best do.—Miss Davis.

5s for third best do. - Mrs. T. Liston. Section 2. Ll 10s for the best 25lb. Salted Butter nade by the exhibitor .- Mrs. H. Cushing, L1 for second best do.-Mrs. G. Exell.

10s for third best do .- Mrs. J. Lynch. Section 3. LI 10s for best Cheese, not less than 10lb. weight .- Mrs. Ousning.

LI for second best do .- J. Lyach. 10s for third best do .- R. Kirkpatrick. Section 4. 10s for best Ham .- No exhibit.

Section 5. 10s for the best Flitch of Bacon.-No

Class D-Agricultural Implements

L1 for best Single-furrow Plough.-D. B. 10s for second best do .- R. Kirpatrick. Section 2.

Ll 10s for best Double-furrow Plough. L1 for second best do.—W. Roberts. 10s for third best do.-M. O'Brien. Section 3. Ll for best set of Harrows. D. B.

M'Caw. 10s for second best do.-N. Milntosh. Section 4. Ll for best Scarifier .- No award. 10s for second best do.—N. M·Intosh.

Section 5. LI 10s for best Waggon for farm purposes. -T. Ward. LI for second best do .- A. Gillespie. 10s for third best do .- H. Cushing.

Section 6. Ll for best dray for farm purposes. -G.

10s for second best do.—J. Binns. Section 7. L1 for best Seed Dresser. -M. Lewis. 10s for second best do.-R. Smith. Section 8.

L1 for best Chaffcutter .- J. Adamthwaite. 10s for second best do.-No award. Section 9 L2 for best Reaping Machine.—D.

Mulcahv. LI for second best do.—N. Milntosh. Section 10. L1 10s for the best collection of Agricultural Implements.—No award.

Class E-Swine:

Section 1. L1 10s for best Boar,-W. Smith. 15s for Second best do.—J. Frusher. Section 2. L1 10s for best Sow .- Thos. Liston. 15s for second best do. A. Gillespie. Class F-Poultry.

Section 1. 10s for best Brama Pootra Cock and pair of Hens.—J. W. Adams. 5s for second best do.-No award. 2s 6d for third best do.—No award.

Section 2. 10s for best Cochin China Cock and pair of Hens.—No exhibit. Section 3.

10s for best Dorking Cock and pair of Hens..-T. W. Dangey. 5s for second best do.-W. C. Thomas. 2s 6d for third best do.—No award.

Section 4. 10s for best Black Spanish Cock and pair of Hens.—G. Topper. 5s for second best do .- Miss S. Whitfield. 2s 6d for third best do.—No award. Section 5.

10s for the best pair of Turkeys .- J. H. 5s for second best do.—James Lynch.

2s 3d for third best do. - No award. Section 6. 10s for best pair of Common Ducks .- J. W. Adams.

5s for second best do.-G. Exell. 2s 6d for third best do.—No award. Section 7. 10s for best pair of Geese .- Mrs. Audas. 5s for second best do.-James Lynch.

2s 6d for third best do.—No award. Class G - Horses and Cattle.

Section I. L3 for the best Entire Horse.-P. Gordon's Gallant Sotchman." L2 for second best do .- H. Anderson's Young Scotchman."

Section 2. L2 for best Colonial-bred Draught Entire, under three years old .- No award. Ll for second best do. - M. O'Brien.

Section 3. L2 for best Draught Mare.-J. H. Cameron. LI for second best do. - G. Exell.

10s for third best do .- W. Sutherland. Section 4. Special prize by Edward Waugh, Esq., Buangor. One English Lever Watch, value LS, for the best foal at foot, the progeny of the Clydesdale Stallion Tomboy .- No award.

Section 5. L1 10s for best Draught Gelding .- A. Maxwell. L1 for second best do. - J. B. Cochrane. 10s for third best do.-J. Audas.

Section 6. L2 for best pair of Plough Horses .-- W. Cochrane. L1 for second best do. - J. Lynch.

10s for third best do. -G. Exell. Section 7. Ll for best Draught Gelding or Filly under three years.—H. Gordon.

10s for second best do. - J. Lynch. Section 8. Ll for best Draught-bred Gelding or Filly under two years.—J. H. Cameron.

10s for second best do. J. H. Cameron. Section 9. LI for best Draught-bred Foal.—J. Bren-

10s. for second best do. - G. Davis. Section 10. L1 for best Hackney.—T. Beggs. 10s for second best do. - A. Gillespie. Section 11.

Ll for best Delivery Horse.-John Coch-10s for second best do.-N. M'Intosh. Section 12.

L1 for best Buggy Horse.-W. Lewis. 10s for second best do. - James Hannah. Section 13. L1 for best Shod Hackney .- A. Gillespie. 10s for second best do.-No award.

Section 14. L1 for best shod Draught Horse. -W. H. Williams.

L1 10s for best Bull (any breed).-G. Exell. 10s for second best do. - W. Lewis.

Section 16. L2 for best Dairy Cow .- D. Kilbeg. L1 for second best do. -G. Exell. lus for third best do .- W. Lewis.

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Doetry.

LOVE AND TIME.

Love and Time one summer's day Sat and talked together: Love took up his lute to play And sang in the golden weather: "Life's a fair and brimming cup, Sparkling, fresh and mellow; Quaff it gaily, drink it up, Time's a surly fellow!"

Time looked up and gazed at him, Half contempt, half pity; Calmly smiling, grave and grim Thus took up the ditty:

"All the world is growing gray, Sere, and brown, and yellow, You'll be older, too, some day, Silly little fellow."

Love rose up and ran away, Leaving Time in shadow, All the golden summer day, Singing through the meadow "Silly, silly, though I be, There's no need to flout me, Though the world may laugh at me, It cannot do without me."

—F. E. Weatherly.

Movelist. HARRY BLOOMFIELD:

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN SQUATTER.

CHAPTER XVI-CONTINUED.

Without any more ado I sent him about his business. As he left the yard he shook his fist toward my companions and myself, "My fine fellows, I'll see you grinning on

the wrong side of your mouths one of these days."
I shall never forget the expression of the

countenance was livid, his eyes darting fire and his teeth grinding against each other with excess of rage. Though I knew of little that I could have to fear from him, his manner made my flesh creep.

About three weeks after this event a young

gentleman arrived in haste from Melbourne with despatches from my agents, Messrs. Screw and Lever. He also brought me a letter from my friend the Chief Police court Clerk, which filled me with alarm. The startling intelligence contained therein was to the following effect:-It appeared that Derwent Bill had laid an information against me and my neighbors, charging us with wantonly shooting blacks, among whom were in-nocent women—a charge which amounted to murder of a most foul description. The evidence which the man swore to in laying the information, the letter stated, would hang the whole of us, as the law was then very severe in such cases. Two troopers, whom Derwent Bill had brought to witness the bodies of the black women, had corroborated the fact of their death, and a party of mounted police had started from town with until the affair should blow over; as there was not much probability of our getting off in the present state of the law with such conclusive evidence against us.

This was terrible, and I plainly saw the danger of my situation. In those days the law was very strict and severe regarding the treatment of the natives, and stringent regulations were put in force that, no person should go after or chastise them for any offence they might be guilty of without an order from a Magistrate, before whom a declaration must be made specifying the offence committed by the said natives. It was also ordered that no person should pursue or chastise them without an officer and troopers, who were appointed for that purpose, in

The despatches from my agents, whom my friend had informed of the charges hanging over me, referred to the case, and also ad vised me to disappear for some time. Messrs Screw and Lever also forwarded a mortgage or lien drawn out in their favor on my stock and station, which I was to sign in case Government should seize upon it. I had been deeply indebted to them, owing to the bad es and losses through scab, so that for their own benefit they were compelled to demand this security, which I could not well rofuse. The young gentleman who brought these documents was recommended for taking charge of the station in my absence, and they stated that everything would be carried on in the usual manner until my return.

It must be stated here that these were hard times for the squatters. What with the low price of wool and stock, and that dreadful scourge the scab, many of us were obliged to give up our stations to our agents and other creditors. Among these was my neighbour Wilberforce, as Mr. Arnold had on one occasion anticipated. He had lately betaken himself with his beautiful wife to Sydney, completely broken down in fortune.

My own case was now far more desperate besides being in debt, a dreadful charge, how-ever unfounded, hung over me. What was to be done? Every moment was now precious. The troopers might be upon me before

After a little consideration an idea came to my mind, the following out of which I though would serve two purposes. I had long before nourished in my mind an eager desire to penetrate the interior of the continent, from reading and hearing accounts of explorers and their discoveries and adventures in these unknown regions. I thought I might gratify the desire for a ramble beyond the foot-tracks of the white man, and at the same time endeavour to solve the riddle which the public had long guessed at and speculated about, namely, the question of the presence of an inland sea. Lachlan Tommy, my blackfellow, often interested me with his tales of discovery while in the service of an exploring party some years previously. Finding him very intelligent, and acquainted with many useful facts regarding bush travelling and the hardships connected with such a life, I explained to him my plans at this pressing moment, and informed him that I wished to make some explorations in the interior, asking him whether he thought we could both manage to eke out a living in the bush without incumbering ourselves with provisions except what we could carry on two packhorses and our riding nags. Tommy was delighted at the idea, and entered into my plans at once, and we immediately made preparations for our journey, taking no person into our confidence but th young gentlemen from town, Mr. Squander, and Cullen and his wife. Everything was prepared that night, and at break of day next morning the four horses and all the awaga were got ready, when after an early breakfast we crossed the river in safety. On turning round to have a last look at my home stead I beheld a band of troopers (with some persons in charge, whom I took to be my neighbours in the distance) approaching the house. This showed plainly that our departure took place in the very nick of time. For-tunately they had not observed us, as their attention was not attracted to our side of the Murray; so that we escaped their notice, and, as may be expected, lost little time in getting clear of the neighbourhood.

3)

CHAPTER XVII. STRIKE-A-LIGHT.

Here was a pretty pass I had come to at last. After all my labour and toil in the colony, struggling against the dangers and perils accumulate sufficient capital to enable me to gain the idol of my heart, it seemed that my hopes were to be blighted by misfortune. What availed now all the sacrifices I had made? I was now to be exiled from my dear est friends and all that I loved on earth, and made an outlaw wanderer in the wilds of the Australian bush. These were my thoughts as I turned my back, perhaps for the last time, on the only holding I possessed in the world. But I resolved not to give in to these

sad thoughts. I was young and strong, pos sessing courage and perseverance which might enable me to conquer all my misfortunes, and raise my name to be ranked along with those ot Sir Thomas Mitchell, Captain Sturt, and other men who had left their tracks upon the With such encouraging thoughts I kept up

my flagging spirits during the first part of my journey, till the bustle of camping, preparing food, packing and unpacking, with the other occupations connected with bush-travelling cept my mind so constantly employed that ut little time to think of anything else. Our first intention was to make towards the Darling and follow it up to its source, and from thence to strike in a direct line for the middle of the continent, in order to fall in with some stream or streams which might

lead us to the supposed inland sea.

We accomplished a portion of the journey after a good deal of fatigue and trouble, to a point where we intended to shape our course towards the north. One morning, while I was preparing breakfast, Tommy, who had been in search of the horses, returned without

them in a state of great alarm. "What is up, Tommy; 'can't you find the orses?" I enquired. " Yarraman all gone, Warrigal blackfellow

drive him all away," was the reply.
"How could they drive them far when they vere hobbled?" "Take him off hobbles and brighten a good

way off."
"I never before heard of wild blacks touching horses, or taking off hobbles, Tommy." "Nor me needer; me tink it cobbon rogue along a blackfellow."
"But what is to be done now Tommy?

can't move until we find them.' "Neber find him. That one pull away along wild Yarraman." "How do you know, Tommy?"

"Me make a light plenty track belong to wild Yarraman. That one blackfellow big one rogue; want him kill me and you." "Do you think so, Tommy? But we have our firearms, and that will frighten them." "Ah, but that one neak when me and you leep."
"There is no use standing here, Tommy.

We must do something; what is your own "I believe best pull away along a Lachlan and make a light tribe belong a me."
"That would be going back again, Tommy

and what will we do with all our traps and rations? "Plant him here and then come back

warrants for our apprehension on the charge to. The letter concluded with the earnest advice that I should instantly try to escape, and keep out of the way for some | move the hobbles off the horse was a feat which puzzled him, and it never before he been known to be put in practice by hostile tribes. The trick convinced him the perpe trators intended mischief and the taking o our lives. The proposition therefore which he advocated was our only chance of safety Whenever we found out his own tribe they would doubtless lend us every assistance. We accordingly "planted" our packs and saddles in a secure place, and only carried with us a few necessaries, which we strapped like knapsacks on our backs. Our only arms were a double-barrelled gun each. After removing all traces of our cache which might attract the attention of the

savages, we started off towards the head of the Lachlan, and, ascending a height, which gave us a view of the place where we had encamped, I reconnoitered it with a small pocket-glass, and, behold, about a score of lacks were coming on our trail. There was no time to be lost, as our pursuers were evidently bent on mischief. course until dusk, when we halted for refreshment, and after making a hasty meal Tommy proposed, instead of resting for the night, that we should travel until next morn-

When I enquired his motive for this proposition, he replied: You see, Massa Harry, blackfellow can't track along a dark, must guambi. Then we

good way off along a mornin'; then me and you guambi along a scrub."

I now saw the advisability of the plan, and as Tommy could easily shape his course in

the night, we proceeded on our journey. Our progress was rather slow, but necessity compelled us to hold out as long as we were able. When morning broke we came to some water, where we made breakfast and rested some hours, one keeping watch while the other slept. We kept on in this way for several days, when Tommy suspected that we were drawing nigh the territory of his own tribe. The circumstances were perilous and

exciting, for we were fully persuaded that our enemies were near us on our trail, and expected them every moment to make their appear One day we rested in the midst of a small oolygonum bush by the side of a waterhole country all around was pretty open and this was the only shelter we could find It happened to be my watch, but my late exertion and the want of sufficient sleep, made me doze off imperceptibly. How long slept I know not, but I remember having had some dreams about fighting with black who I thought left me for dead, and of Edith

Mowbray standing over me singing a beautiful hymn for my departing soul. I was unable to move or speak to her although I had the will, and I thought her sweet music kept me spellbound as if in a trance. At last suddenly awoke, but the voice still sounded in my ears. Could I be really awake or was it imagination? I moved myself in order to ascertain the truth. I was certainly awake, but still there was a sweet and thrilling voic still sounding in my ears. I peeped cautiously through the polygonum, which I parted gently with my hands, towards the spot at which I heard the song, when a sight presented itself to my view which very much increased the mystery. I now doubted my eyes as well as my listening organs. Before me stood a female figure, surrounded by a herd of wild horses. They were formed into a circle, snuffing and lossing their heads and shaggy manes as if under a spell. They appeared to be charmed by the strange-looking creature from whose lips the enchanting music came. I perceived at once that she was of th white race, though she was most browned by exposure to the sun. She had on neither eaddress nor shoes to her feet, and her hair fell in wild disarray about her shoulders. Her clothes, which were of some dark stuff, were much torn and ragged. She held a bridle in one hand, while the other was stretched out as if to coax the wild animals which grouped around her. She was chanting some verses, and although I could only make

out a disjointed sentence here and there, as

the light breeze wafted the notes in my di

rection, I guessed that she mourned the loss

of some man who had been very dear to her,

whether her husband or only her lover I could

I was startled beyond measure at the cirsumstances—the wild piercing notes of the song, and the strange appearance of the singer so far removed from the habitations of her race—and I could not help being amazed also at the wonderful power she exer-

I had heard once of a singular female who lived in a wild state for some time in the midst of the Highlands of Scotland, and, ac cording to tradition, fed on berries and the milk of the deer, which she charmed into tameness with her wild songs. Could this creature have the same power over these

After several attempts she managed to put the bridle on a filly, which she coaxed very perseveringly; but I noticed that the animal had a brand on, showing plainly that it must have been once ridden or broken in, and that it had afterwards joined the wild herd.

I awoke Tommy to know whether he could enlighten me regarding this singular female. After he had rubbed the sleep out of his eyes, and enquired anxiously whether our pursuers had come up to us, I quietly pointed out the object which puzzled me. If all the wild blacks of the interior had been arranged before us with the intention of annihilating us on the spot, my swarthy companion coul not have manifested more terror. Every nerve of his body trembled as if he were seized with a fit of ague, nor could he for a time gasp out a single answer to my questions. At last he whispered in terror.
"Baal yabbar. Blackfellow cobbon bright-

ened along a that one!" "But who is she, Tommy?" I enquired with curiosity.
"That one Drike-a-light," my companion

eplied in the same tone.
"Strike-a-light?" I added in surprise. The unfortunate creature about whom I had heard so many strange tales was now before me-the same woman who was known to be held in such awe by the blacks whenever her name was mentioned. In order to enlighten the reader concerning so singular a character I shall relate here the only accurate history I could gather of her the last time I visited

"Strike-a-light" (as she was known to the blacks) was the unfortunate bride of Jack blacks) was the unfortunate bride of Jack making the sweep. This caution we attribu-Brady, the bushranger already referred to in the ted to the wily leader, who doubtless knew this history. After I had seen him near Yass the efficacy of our deadly weapons. When he made off towards the Lachlan, where he became acquainted with a small settler's careful circuit round us, and apparently daughter, who became enarmoured with the satisfying themselves that we had not gone engaging outlaw: Whether her parents were aware of his profession or not I could not ascertain. It seems, however, that a clergyman was sent for, and the marriage celebrated; but before the wedding party had retired the ceremony was disagreeably inter-rupted by the sudden entrance of several troopers. They arrested the bridegroom, and ruthlessly dragged him from the embrace of his newly-married bride, whese reason departed from her at the sad occurence. The bushranger was tried and sentenced to death n Sydney; but on the way from the Court-House to the prison he cleverly made his escape, and had never afterwards been heard There were rumours in circulation that or. There were rumours in circulation that he had escaped to the interior, and was living among the blacks. These accounts had reached the ears of his poor deranged wife, who ever since had rambled about the bush seeking for him. Sometimes she would visit the out-stations to get food when almost famished, and at other times surprise blacks, in their superstitious dread, would fly and leave some of their food belind in order to pacify her, as they were under the belief that she was possessed of some supernatural power. It was always currently reported and in some instances believed even by the white population as well as the black, that she rode the wild horses. I had now ocular demonstration of the power she held over the herd through her singing, but as for her catching any of them I had strong doubts, for, as already mentioned, the one she now held had evidently been handled before. I must, how-

person could have approached the animal as she did. I now resolved to make my presence known to the unfortunate creature, who was busy with her lay, and platting the mane of her charger. When Tommy became aware of my intention he turned aghast with apprehension that 'Strike-a-light" would be the death of both

ever confess that I do not believe any sane

of us in a twinkling.

When I emerged from my ambush the filly. which observed me first, manifested some restlessness, when the female, turning to see the cause of its affright, beheld me, she exclaimed "Oh, Jack, is that you? I have found you

at last. On a closer scrutiny, however, she added in disappointment— "Ah! you're not my Jack."

She was now busy humouring her horse, and seeing that she had brought it under subjection, I approached her nearer.

"What brought you here? Are you looking for him ?" "No; I am not looking for any one," I re-

plied confidingly.

"Can you strike a light?" she asked eagerly. I heard that this was her first question to every one she met, and from it she had derived her soubriquet. I replied-"I can, and get you something to eat also. But why do you wander in the bush this

way?"
"I am looking for him. But are you an nformer or a trooper ?" "Neither; I am only travelling." "And if you see Jack you won't take him?" I would be very sorry; I would sooner

save him." "Oh, then, if you meet him tell him to come home; that I am looking for him this long-time." Thus she went on for some minutes, talking in a silly strain, which grieved my heart, for I saw that she was incapable of comprehending her perilous situation. I was considering how I should act under the circum-

stancs, when suddenly she led the filly down to the edge of the waterhole, and, springing on his back, galloped off. She was out of reach in an instant, leaving me in utter amazement.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CAPTURE AND RESCUE While I stood thus in silence, with my gaze fixed upon the spot which hid from my view this simple child of the wood, Tommy crawled towards me cautiously, still under the influence of fear caused by our late visitor, and whispered-"You tink that one come back again?"

"How do I know, Tommy. If she does you need not be afraid of her." "I tink best pull away before that one come back.'

"We must have something to eat before we start, Tommy?" " Me too much brightened; I believe myself stupid. You tink so?" be sure you are. That creature

wouldn't hurt a worm." We now began to prepare a rough meal, in the middle of which Tommy, who was con-stantly on the watch, beheld to his horror "Strike-a-light" returning at a distance at full gallop. When within a hundred yards of us the wild animal she rode, perceiving When within a hundred yards objects before her, shied suddenly to one side , unseating the poor rider, escaped with the bridle. The female, who appeared not to be in the least hurt, ran towards us with some slarm in her countenance. Her eyes,

which were wild before, now sparkled with fire, and her sun-browned countenance looked pale and terrified. As soon as she came up bloused laborer from the fields, a sober-minded man of business, or a simpering young

the first words she uttered were-"Hide me, hide me! He is coming !" "Who is coming?" I enquired eagerly. "That informer, Yellow Jemmy, with cised over the untamed herd which surroun-

These were our pursuers, I guessed at once as the female returned from the very direction we had come in the morning.

I now consulted Tommy as to what would be our best course. The name of Yellow Jemmy appeared to cause him great alarm and he proposed we should hide it our former ambush—the clump of polygonun—which was the only cover within an easy distance.

After extinguishing our fire and removin other traces of our presence, our little part crouched within the bush, Tonmy and keeping strict watch on each side, waiting th approach of the foe. "Strike light," who trembled in every limb, lay down like a frightened hare between us. This conduct urprised me not a little, as I had understood that she never manifested fear in the presence of blacks; but Yellow Jemmy (whoever he was) seemed to hold her as well as Tommy in great dread. I could, however, get no answer to my enquiries regarding this dreaded enemy from either of my companions, who only shook their heads in silence.

We were not long kept in suspense before our pursuers made their appearance in the distance, intently examining our tracks. When they came to the spot where "Strike-a-light" was thrown a consultation took place, and the party spread out on all sides. I could now easily examine them with my pocketglass, even to distinguish the features of each The leader—Yellow Jemmy—was quite visible among the rest though elaborately painted like the others being a stalwart half-caste native. They were all fully armed, and ap-parently benton mischief. I could see that our ambush/must have been suspected by them, as it was constantly pointed at whe their first consultation took place.

Their object now I could perceive was to beat round at a certain distance to see whether we had proceeded further. This they did; but they took care not to come within range of our firearms while they were they met on the other side, after making further, another consultation was held. soon saw that a new plan had been adopted This was a bold and desperate one, never before attempted by Australian savages, as far as we know, in the face of firearms. But Yellow Jemmy had a great stake in view and also surpreme command over his more ignor-ant followers, on whose minds he seemed to work with much cunning.

He formed his men into a wide circle around our ambush, placing them at certain distances apart. His next move was to take a position himself outside, so as to be safe out of range, and directed his followers to close the circle round us by degrees. These commands we plainly understood by the movements of the hand. Our case now became desperate. It was

manifest that they intended capturing, or it might be killing us, at the risk of some of their own lives. I told Tommy not to fire un-til the enemy came within a sure range, and then to make certain of his mark. Should they persist in their object he was to carefull use the second barrel, so that we might decrease their number by at least four with our two guns. I was extremely disappointed that the cunning and wary leader kept out of range, as his death would have put the band to flight and made short work of the fight. Tommy now whispered to me with eviden

alarm in his looks— "Borac! Master Harry, all Bindai blackfel

"Who are the Bindai blackfellows, Tommy

"Cobbon rogue; always kill him whitefel I had no time to ask more questions at this critical moment, for our enemies were slowly but surely closing the circle around us. They crept on till they were within range, and then commander called out some instructions and instantly the whole band darted towards us at full speed. I dropped two of them before they were upon us; but that did not ar rest their progress, for we were instantly out-numbered and assailed by their heavy bludgeons, which smashed the stocks of our guns and felled us both to the earth. The whole affair passed over suddenly, and on coming to my senses I found my arms and legs bound tightly with some ligature, so that I could not move. A number of savages were standing around me and I saw poor Tommy also bound at a short distance from me. I could not comprehend why they had not put an end to our existence at once. A dreadful apprehension seized me that we were only spared for some rightful sacrifice to satisfy the anger of the tribe at the death of three of their number, for it appeared that Tommy in his terror had

missed his second mark. He only score done. (To be continued.) CENONE.

"She is not dead, she is not wed! But she loves me now, and she loved me then!" Ir was in the fall of the year that Œnon-Webster came back among us, ten days before Cassius Heron returned with his bride. "How is she looking?" I asked Rob when he said he had seen her. I do not think a woman would be likely to ask another ques-

"Very well, very well," he replied, so enthusiastically that I at once surmised she had made much of him. "She is thinner than she used to be, and paler, but still she's vastly improved. Got more style about her, you

know, and-and all that." All of which was delightfully satisfactory She came to see me at once, waiving cere mony in favor of Baby Mildred's extreme youth, and she took me for my first drive out. I watched her closely—a slight, erect shape guiding with slender, steady hands Rob's Brown Bat. I could not quite make her out Her face had lost a something of childish fullness that had been incongruous with her type, and her gorgeous coloring was all gone, but in place of these was a sweeter and more spiritual beauty, traced in fine lines of thought and feeling. We drove as far as I dared. Enone's eyes dwelt wistfully on the land-scape—the orange groves, whose trees might have been out from veritable emeralds, so vividly the new growth caught the light outside their deeper green. I think she did not miss the gleam of one bunch of gay chrysanthemums, blooming in humble door-yards by the way, nor lose the vagabond grace of a single straying trail, where vineyards were taking on a burnish of bronze, like a dash of golden dust, from the opulent road. "The sirest land under the sun," she said, softly, as her gaze roamed to the dear, brow hills. Of old. Enone had not been always liked She had seen too clearly, and had shown too

clearly that she saw the weaknesses of her kind. But now, some sort of witchery seemed hers. Women chanted her praises, where they once had clamored against her as in-different, and haughty, and hard. As for the men, it did appear that she need only give them one long uplifted look from her dark eves to win their very souls. She seemed, too. to delight in her power, as if she had but recently discovered its possession; and she gave the same ready, gentle smile to all, whether a sun-burned little urchin, scamper-

ing home from robbing an orchard, a blue- at our feet shut in by close hills, bare and caught our sails "But I like to row," she said, "and I've

with our hostess, leaving me beside her hus-band. He was so silent that I turned to him with quizzical intent; his eyes were fixed on a lively group just out of earshot. "Who is the divinity in blue?" he said. laimed them. "What, surely you have not forgotten Enone Webster!" I cried, not at all forgetful how rumor ran that on hearing she was coming back, he had hastened away and taken nself a wife, as defence against the exercise

of her old dominion over him. "Miss Webster is a girl not easily to be forgot ten but she was so pensive, and this young lady's circle appears so merrily diverted, that I failed to associate the two. I suppose she has gained sprightliness at the expense of spirit-

exquisite. She rode, drove, danced and talked

all with a vivacity and grace that made her

charming. At some seasons pleasure jaunts are epidemic here, and Miss Webster was ab-

sent on an outing for some days after Cassius

Heron came back. On the evening they were

thrown together I had spoken to the bride—a pretty woman enough, in whose face I found

an unaccountable familiarity. She passed on

I did not fail to mark the significance of his tone, and drew my own inferences from

"No doubt you wish it might be so," I said, a bit spitefully, I own, "but don't form conclusions until you have met her. And, oh, 'may I be there to see!'" Half an hour later some one beside me, maladroit, was presenting Cassius Heron to Miss Webster. He was embarrassed and constrained. He was awkward. Men always are awkward under such conditions. Ginone was calm and unrufiled as a cloudless summer morning She raised her brows the least bit in the world.

Presentus! Why, we were boys together! That silly speech tided over the little contre-temps better than aught else could have done. "You have changed," said Cassius Heron.
"Yes; like Undine, I have found my soul."

She raised her eyes to his. I never saw a smile like hers. It was not a muscular contraction, like most smiles, but a lighting up to radiance of her own sweet little face. ways made me think of the line about Astarte, "With love in her luminous eyes." I watched the two while they talked—a long time it seemed to me. I wondered if it seemed long to Cassius Heron's wife. Enone appeared a passive companion, breaking off now and then o fling a word into general conversation; but Cassius Heron was completely absorbed. I could understand that. I knew of old how this girl could hold her listener entranced while a looker-on would call her abstracted and indifferent. And that was the beginning of the second chapter. From that time on was evident to me that Cassius still cared fo Enone more than for his wife. I decided that she did not know of his old-time infatuation for Enone. Surely no other woman was ever so free from jealousy. She was perfectly captivated by Enone, who, indeed, showed her courteous and thoughtful consideration. Mrs. Heron seemed to delight in bringing the other two together. She gave her husband no peace until he brought her to board in the same house with us; and then Enone must be with her at hours rational and irrational. After the Herons had been with us a while, I solved the mystery of Mrs. Heron's familiar face. Seen at some angles and under some cor ons, she was a fair re flection of what Œnone had been when Cassius Heron first knew her. Not like the Enone of to-day. No one could be like her low; so gay, so brilliant, she took one's breath; so sweet, so winning, that her power frightened me, and withal, so perfectly enig-

"Do you suppose that had anything to do with his marrying her?" I said one day, when Rob and I had been discussing this like-

ness of Mrs. Heron to Enone.
"Quien sabe?" (Of all earthly expressions, I think that Spanish evasion the most tantalizing.) "Quien sabe? You can't always tell, you know. Men are queer cattle. As I said, Enone gave the impression of caring for no one in particular. No doubt she made each individual man think he was the especial object of her favor, for in all this foolish world, no other creature is so unmitigated a fool as man-excepting always woman. But to lookers on in Vienna she seemed to care to be pleasant, rather than of whom she pleased. Only I who had known her so well all these years-I saw that day after day Cassius Heron's madness grew deeper and deeper, and marvelled at the blindness of his wife. Enone saw his plight, of course. She drew him on from one day to another, with the subtle intoxication of her words, and her eyes, and her mere presence I had not known the girl had it in her. Women had rather been in the habit of thinking her a girl of infinite cleverness and capacity, but without the charm of fascination for Now, I felt grateful to date for Rob's stolid in susceptibility, seeing the uncharacteristic want of principle in this deliberate encourage-ment of Cassius Heron. But it was not all fair sailing, even for him. I came in one day to find him at the piano, singing something. I caught only part of the refrain:

"——till these lips are clay

Never more to see thee, while night follows the Nothing could be more unlike Miss Webster's usual slow grace than the one spring she made from her chair to his side. stood with her hands crushed against her breast, a world of passion in her eyes, her face as ghastly as it will be when she lies in her grave. Cassius Heron looked up to her

oarsely. "Go away—go at once."
"But I don't know what you mean," he hoarsely. said, his beautiful velvety eyes swimming with tears. Actually the man could scarcely help shedding them. She stamped her foot with a sort of fury.

" Never dare to sing that again," she said,

" Go now!" And some of the peculiarities she showed made me think she did not care for Cassius Heron. Once, at nightfall, she came in where I was singing Baby Mildred to sleep with 'Don't be sorrowful, darling.'

"Oh, Portia, hush !" she cried; "I can not hear to hear that. I heard it once......" She slipped away into the darkness; her voice had broken, I thought I heard her sob. And the next day, meeting him apart, I just hummed the song and asked Cassius Heron if he knew it. He had never heard it before. Some scents she could not endure—lilies of the valley, and attar of rose-and, while she loved chrysanthemums, and praised their hardy courage, the little white ones she would never touch. These whims, and her flirta-tions with a married man, saved me from idolatry of Cinone, for in all else I thought

We made a party to the long beach a Oldport, when Rupert Beaucampion came down for a day. It was too late in the season, and the air was very chill for this our southern country; but we were bent on showing Mrs. Heron and Mr. Beaucampion the picturesque beauty of the Point of Rocks. We drove up across the mesa, to go down the road from the cliff. At the beginning of the grade we looked away, where at the left lay a lonely, lovely little bight, than which there can be nothing more romantic among the friths and lochs of Scotland. It was all perfect-the shallows, the broad ing lazily in the still straits, and great, white masses of spray that the waves hurled up at

brown, the chute down to the lighter, the warehouses, the wharf, the tramway, and soats fast to piles. All Mr. Beaucampien's nsistance could not prevent Enone taking on oar, to help pull out to where the breeze

had no opportunity for-oh! these many Soyer tranquille, and look at the ish-cars. Saw you ever so novel a notion?" Then, with a quaint humor, she went on to explain the great cumbrous, coop-like box a clumsy wooden cage—floating in the water, with fish wriggling dejectedly within, their captive lives thus prolonged until the market

For once I felt disloyally impatient with CEnone, when I looked at this gallant young Southerner, all his chivalrous soul looking out of glorious grey eyes, that burned as clear as lamps in his beautiful Vandyke face. No oman could want a braver lover or a bonnier. Why could Enone not love him? I would fain see her wooed and wedded. Or did she mean to go on flirting away all the summer days of her life?—and squandering, in mock sentiment that she despised, the sweetness and strength of her nature? For I had never known Enone to care for any man, more than for the glove she flung aside when its freshness was gone, unless—ah! indeed, unless there might be a closed chapter in those

months she had spent in lands remote. We had come out into the wider straits, between bars covered with long, low sanddunes, set here and there with white landmark frames of the coast survey and dismantled erections of summer campers. We came into a pretty rough sea, where crosscurrents ran from two lines of breakers, thundering at right angles to each other, close at hand. We were watching a lighter coming in with the tide, from a little freight steamer out in the roadstead, and John Mackenzie was telling us how, just out there, his man, Scotch Sandy, single-handed, saved three men when the schooner Abatross went down one stormy night, when I saw a shade of apprehension cross Rupert Beaucampion's

"Shall we not take the oars?" he said. John looked about, threw off his coat, and caught up an oar, and then—and then, I saw a black, hungry rock, just under water, that seemed rising up into my very face. I heard a cruel, crashing sound. I thought of Baby Mildred—ah! safe, thank God! yonder on

arms over my shoulders, and float easy; face up, head back. There." He lifted me across "But his wife! She loves him—she has great oar, and swam alongside.

Then I forced my senses to act, and looked or our companions, and this is what I saw: John Mackenzie could not swim, and Rupert Beaucampion was going to him from the capsized boat, on which he had placed Mrs. Heron in comparative safety. Close beside us Cassius Heron was making grand strokes with one arm; the other clasped Miss Webster. She struggled until both were submerged. "Let go," she gasped, as soon as her face was above water.

I lost his reply. Then she struck him full in the face with one white, dripping hand.
"Are you mad?" she cried. "Go to your

But still he held her fast until he lifted her to the hull beside his wife. Screaming wildly and waving her hands to men on the lighter, Enone deliberately slid off the boat, and swam toward that great, ponderous craft, urged on by willing hands. For all her clinging raiment, for all her slightness and womanish want of strength, she met them midway. We were all saved. How, even with rescuers so near, I can not

inderstand, when I think how our wet cloth

ing impeded exertion. John Mackenzie had sunk twice. He was, indeed, almost dead; and Rupert Beaucampion's strength was well-nigh exhausted by this double task Cassius Heron had left him. But how transciently such things affect us! Twenty-four hour later we were steaming northward, as we had planned before, to see Madame Devoniensis as Ophelia. I had hoped Rupert Beaucampion's presence might make a diversion; but Cas sius Heron's infatuation was more evident than ever. His wife was becoming uneasy No resentment against Miss Webster show in her manner; indeed, she displayed an in creased affection for the girl. But to her husband she was capricious, sullen, and petulant by turns; sometimes reproachful, and someimes deprecatory, as we could not always

elp hearing. Matters came to a climax two nights after our arrival. A little group of acquaintance had dropped into our parlor one by one, and some one asked Enone in her turn to sing. I never was more surprised than when she struck the chords of a prelude. I had thought her completely ignorant of music. I though "she looked like a queen in book" that night or no, not that, either—like a lovely, loving girl, looking better than I had ever seen her in her lace-draped, black frock, her pretty necl in the square corsage showing like the bosom of some fair child. Much of her rich color had come back, and her eyes had a languid dreaminess that was more attractive ever than their usual full brilliancy. Enone was in one of her moods, ver

evidently. She sang a song that was new to us-a little English one, that I had heard of merely. "In the gloaming, oh, my darling, When the lights are dim and low,

And the quiet shadows, falling,
Softly come and softly go;
When the winds are sobbing faintly
With a gentle, unknown wee,
Will you think of me, and love me, As you did once—long ago?"
I looked furtively at Cassius.

gazing at Enone with his heart in his eyes. She went on with the pathetic strain so softly, so sadly, a heartbreak in every note: 'In the gloaming, oh my darling, Think not bitterly of me, Though I passed away in silence,

Left you lonely, set you free; For, oh, my heart was crushed with longing! What might have been could never be; It was best to leave you thus, dear— Best for you and best for me!" Was that the key to her departure, two years ago? It certainly was a clever way to make painful explanations; but I thought I had never heard anything more audacious—before his wife, and us all. But then Enone

Webster, reckless or reckoning, was just the girl to do a daring thing.

An hour later, I overheard something that startled and shocked me unspeakably: the close of a conversation between Miss Webster

and Cassius Heron. His voice was eager and earnest; hers was constrained and ou-"You will? You will?" His voice half rejoicing, half imploring.
"I will be ready," she said, "to-morrow

at ten. The others are all going to the Gately's at that hour, I know; and you can await me here." "And you will come away with me-away forever—together?" She smiled a bailling sort of smile.

"With what other motive would I meet He stooped to raise to his lips a spray of mountain berries that had fall from the knot

I knocked at Enone's door when we had separ ated that night, and, getting no response, entered the room. She was sitting in an attitude of masses of spray that the waves hurled up at the cliff over at the Point. The hamlet lay the fanciful little picture-stands that have

at her breast.

been so popular-a velvet horseshoe, mountin silver. I knelt down beside her. I could not hold my peace any longer. Oh, Enone! Even if you repudiate me, I can not be silent any longer. My dear, my dear, what is the reason you are doing this

wicked thing? You do not care for Cassius She made no disclaimer. She did not affect ignorance of what I meant. Whatever else she might be, she was honest to her heart's core, and fearless. She pointed to the picture on the table.

"That is the reason." I looked up. She had painted on the violet velvet pansies and forget-me-nots, mistletoe and four-leaf clover—symbols, poor child! of faith and hope. The picture was a common little tintype, drn and indistinct; that of a young man with a slender, boyish figure, standing by an old well-curb, in an easy and unconstrained attitude. One hand hung at his side, the other shaded his face with a helmet hat. He was not handsome; but his brow was brave and frank! his mouth grave and tender; and the

"Is it a worthy love." I said, "if its ill prospering drive you to disgrace?"

She looked at me with her eyes abiaze. What disgrace do you mean to impute to

light, well-knit figure had a free, airy grace

all its own.

"I-I overheard your appointment with Cassius Heron," I stammered, abashed by

by her indignation. "That is to us no dishonor—in the sense you mean," she said; "though I doubt if my actual intention is much less shameful. I meant was simply this, to entice him there, having placed his wife so that she may hear

any rash speech he may choose to make to I was aghast at her quiet announcement her heartless plan. I had read in nevels of ultra mis-morality, of such treacher of cruelty, practiced by Circe-like women sinful soul : but that such periody should ex ist in actual, every-day, commonplace life, had not believed. Yet here was my spotles maiden, my Saint Agnes-telling me of such

intent. "How could you—O Enone, how could you plan such a heartless thing? To lead him on through all these weeks, to set at naught his suffering-to be reckless of that poor woman's agony?"
"You may believe me or not, as you will...

she said; "but I have not planned it at all. the friendly shore far away. Then the cold, lapping water, until Rob's strong arms upheld me, and Rob's dear voice spoke:

"Courage, Portia; steady, wife. Put your sine said; "out I have not planned it at all all the said; but I have been far too much absorbed in my own suffering. Only to-night, when I sang that song, it flashed upon me that the vain fool took it to himself, and I thought he might

done you no ill—she has trusted you, and believed in you wholly; more—forgive me, dear—more than I have done." She made no reply. "You did not sing to him?"
"I sang—to Jack!" Then her hardness

melted. Then she fell on her knees. Then she wept, as one who weeps not often. When she had spent her tears. "Will you do what you can to set thinks right?" I said.

She rose. "Come with me."
We called Mrs. Heron. Enonetalked with her aside. Mrs. Heron seemed half sayly pleased, half dissentient. "Yes, you must go," Enone said, " and be sure to tell him -. The rest of her whisper was lost.

In the corridor where our rooms were I saw in the gaslight. I picked up an opal ris Deep down under its opaque surface, dead milky white, it burned with ever changing fires-flame-color, sea-green, scarlet, gold, aqua-maxina, violet—every tint and hue flashing from the bewitching, enchanted thing. Enone caught it from my hand. ring, that I wore for months," she cried. Her color came and went; her face grew tender as a mother's over her babe. She wheeled about, and went swiftly down to the hotel office, I following mechanically to the

Have you a guest named True "We-have." The clerk ran his inter down the register-" J. T. True, Goldourg. Colorado.

"Be good enough to send him this card." She gave the line she made me write-a simple summons to No. 22. Ten minutes later I opened the door to Mr. True. His face was tiner than the picture had led me to believe. Like Chaone's, its charm lay in expression. He frowned when he saw her standing there, his ring

gleaming on her folded hands. She made one step forward, as if she feared to come nearer. "Jack, will you forgive me?" His voice shook with passion-what passion I could

not determine. "I told you once-do you remember ?--on the road from the old mill out yonder-that I never forgave. You made a sport and mack of me-of me, who loved you better than my own soul. I could forgive you that. You taunted me with being your dupe. I could forgive you that. I cannot forgive your want of faith in me-the suspicion that let you listen to every idle tale against my truth. Forgive you? No! Never!"

proud girl standing there before his young anger, patient, submissive to his will. Sac must, indeed, have owned him master. never heard anything so unspeakably sail as the resignation in her voice when she spoke. "I had thought perhaps you would forgive me. Ah, Jack, there is nothing so grand as a man who forgives. How else can he so well show his greater strength? Here is your ring. I give it back again. Do you remember -before you said it had brought us nothing

but misery—the opal of ill omen? It brought

me a happiness to remember all the days of

I never saw anything so piteous as that

my life; nothing can take that memory from He looked sharply at her, standing there alone. She smiled a forlorn little smile. "You once accused me of acting a part because I quoted poetry," she said, with a faint reflection of her old quaintness: "bat I

will risk your disdain once again. forgive me, Jack, some day. I shall be more worthy then; more patient and gentle, and -not jealous. I have lived, I shall say, so much since then; given up myself so many times. Good-bye, Jack! God bless you!" His eyes had not moved from her face.

"Enone!" She looked at him quickly with a vague, incredulous dawning of hope in 'You love me yet-after all that her eyes. s past and gone?"

"I shall love you till I am dead," she cried, with a voice that might have thrilled through marble.

He held his young arms to her. "Come back to your shelter, poor, weary, wounded bird! O my little love, come back to me! P. LATHAM HILL. San Francisco.

The following experiment in the way of physics without apparatus is given by a correspondent of La Nature. A clay pipe is laid over the top of a large wine-glass, and a person is required to bring it down to the table without touching either pipe or glass, without agitating the air or moving the table. The solution of the problem consists in taking up another like glass, rubbing it vigorously on your sleeve, then bringing it near the pipe stem, which is thereupon strongly attracted so that the pipe falls. This experiment is a pretty variation of the electric pendulum, and shows that pipe-clay, a very bad conductor of electricity, yields readily to the attraction of an electrified body.

Agriculture.

THE EFFECTS OF LIME ON LAND.

ALL farmers should understand the effects of lime upon their lands. Dr. Lawes of England publishes an article on lime in the North British Agriculturist. He says that when we access to standard time at short intervals inconvenient or impossible. It consists simply in observing the time at which any simply in observing the time at which any of ish Agriculturist. He says that when we has received the lime differs much in different cases, we have no difficulty in understanding that there must be considerable variations in the periods of time during which the beneficial effects of lime will be apparent. Two of the crops which are grown at Rothamsted in his ordinary rotation—roots and clover—contain large quantities of lime in their ash, and when potash is not abundant in the soil they possess the property of utilizing this lime in its place. The ash of leguminous plants grow-ing in an ordinary pasture which had been well supplied with potash, contained 32 per cent. of potash and 22 per cent. of lime; but on pasture where potash was not supplied, the ash contained 32 per cent. of lime and 14 per cent. of potash. Lime therefore economizes the use of potash. He observes that although the amount of lime dissolved, and removed in drainage waters is considerable, still, the necessity of repeating the application after a few years appears to be rather due to a descent of the lime to a lower level in the soil, where it is less accessible to the roots of the plants. Lime also acts as a medium by which nitrification takes place; and the almost entire absence of nitrates in the water passing through the peat soils in Scotland—which abound in nitrogen—must be mainly due to the absence of lime. A reference to the returns in the sinks below the roof of the adjacent building, table shows that the effect of lime is most durable upon pastures that are grazed; that its more sight. Then choose some well-defined star, the brighter the better, and with your lasts longer upon good, than upon bad land, and timepiece set right to start with, observe the lasts longer upon good, than upon bad land, and upon clays and heavy loams, than upon light land. The amount of soil nitrogen which is land. The amount of soil nitrogen which is exact time, as well as the date of this observation should be recorded; then to find out any ere each application of lime is attended with less benefit than the preceding one, we may feel tolerably sure that the resources of the soil have been too largely drawn upon, and that the export of fertility has been too great. Lime therefore acts in a double capacity; it furnishes an important ingredient in the food of roots and leguminous plants; and in addi-tion, it furnishes the key by which the stores of organic nitrogen in the soil are unlocked, and rendered available as the food of plants. It is in this latter capacity that its functions are more liable to be abused. As lime does not furnish any of the more important, or of the more costly ingredients which plants require to form their structure and seed, it is quite evident that these must be derived from the soil: this being the case, if the views of those who hold that agriculture should be carried on without any reduction of the fertility of the soil are correct, it is evident that an ap-plication of lime should be accompanied by an application of all those ingredients which are carried away in the crops, or by feeding with stock .- Rural New Yorker.

THE SUNFLOWER TO BE CULTIVATED.

WE are told that the Chinese worship the sunflower, not, like our intenser æsthetes, because it is so utterly precious as an art object, but simply because they hold it to be the most useful vegetable in existence. There would, indeed, appear to be but few purposes to which the sunflower cannot be turned with advantage to mankind. Scientifically dealt with, it will supply us alike with our morning roll and our evening cigar. It is equally susceptible of conversion into a cake of soap, surpassingly emollient, or into a rich and lustrous silk dress. As oil it may be consumed no less freely in the salad bowl than in the table lamp. Cattle will fatten sooner on sun-flower cake than on linseed cake. The little first observation, calculate the exact time any other opening flower. In fact, so numervirtues that the sunflower may with great propriety be designated the friend of man. People in this country will hardly go the length of worshipping it for its versatile utility, after the Celestial manner; but we understand from the London Daily Telegraph that its cultivation upon British soil is about to be undertaken upon a large scale. Several acres of ground will be laid down with sunflowers in the Thames Valley next year. Æsthetic pilgrims will doubtless flock to those ineffable plantations, eager to steep their souls in the yellow beauty of countless sunflowers, but caring little for those characteristics and capacities of the vegetable which endear it to the "heathen Chinee." The more prosaic among the Londoners will view acres of sunflowers with justifiable complacency, on the ground that they can scarcely have too much of a plant furnishing the wherewithal for cating, smoking, washing and dressing themselves, lighting their rooms, lubricating their lettuces, and imparting a healthy obesity to their oxen.—Rural New Yorker.

VITALITY OF THE ORANGE. THE orange tree one would naturally infer to be very tender and requiring very careful treatment and handling. The fact is, how-ever, that it is one of the most hardy of trees, and will often live through the most trying ordeals and survive the most careless hand-ling, to which almost any other tree would succumb. Dr. A. F. White's fine orchard, on Main-street, affords two striking instances of its surviving hard treatment; of the careless treatment you will have to go further to learn, for you can find no instance of it there. One of his trees, some two years ago, was stripped of its bark, just under the surface of the ground, for several inches around the entire circumference of the tree, leaving not a shred remaining. The damage could not be seen from the surface, and it was not discovered until the tree showed signs of disease. Investigating for a cause the wound was discovered. It was bound up and the top pruned back so as not to strain its energies, and now that tree has a good crop of oranges, almost as fine as can be found in the orchard. Another case of hardihood in the same orchard is where a mischievous boy, some four or five years ago, perhaps more, as it was long before the Doctor came into possession of the property, completely girdled a limb of an orange tree with a new knife he was testing. That limb still lives and is now full of oranges, and has borne every year since it was girdled, though the wound has not healed, and a space of two inches of that | ture to which comets are subject produces the limb is, apparently, as dead as it ever can be, only that, but it is cracked almost entirely through at the same place, caused But tests say no. Both the authors mentioned by the weight of the fruit it has borne.—Los above are inclined to the electric theory of Angeles Times.

THE WHEAT CROP OF GREAT BRITAAIN AND IRE-LAND. THE London Times, in a review of the wheat crop of the United Kingdom for 1882, says that the average yield per acre during a period of seventeen years—1866 to 1882—has been 26g bushels. For the first nine years of the series the average was 27.89 bushels, and for the last eight years only 253 bushels. The lowest acreage under wheat was reached last year. The average acreage for the 17 years noticed was 3,516,000 acres per annum. The average for the first nine years of the period was 3,798,000 acres, and that for the last eight years 3,200,000 acres. These figures show, it will be perceived, a diminution during the latter portion of the period of about 598,000 acres, or more than one-sixth of the former area. The ground under wheat in 1882 is estimated at about 3,164,000 acres less than in 1878 but greater than in 1879, 1880 and 1881. It is expected that the crop of 1882 will be about 11 per cent. greater in quantity than that of 1881. The average growth available for consumption for the 17 years mentioned was 10,883,000 quarters, or 87,064,000 bushels per annum. For the first nine years, the average was 12,278,000 quarters, or 99,224,000 bushels. During the last eight years there was a considerable falling off, the average being only 9,315,000 quarters, or 74,520,000 bushels per annum.

Science.

AN ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK. ONE'S WATCH MAY BE REGULATED BY THE STARS.

Ir is not generally known that there is available to every one a most simple and accurate method of regulating a clock or watch, when particular star sets, or passes the range of two fixed objects on different nights. It is necessary to have the correct clock time to start with; after that, a clock may be kept within a few seconds of standard time for any number of years without any difficulty. The sun cannot be used for this purpose, for the reason that there are only two days in the year when it is on the meridian of a place at noon by clock time. It may be as much as fourteen and a haif minutes fast, or sixteen and a quarter minutes slow on different days; and besides, the determination of its altitude with any degree of accuracy requires the use of special instruments, and much skill in bservation.

To determine the time by observation of a star, on the contrary, is a matter of great ease and no instruments are necessary. The mode of operation is as follows: Select two fixed points for a range of observation. If a westerly vindow can be chosen which faces any build ing anywhere more than twenty-five to thirty feet distant, we have as good a post of ob-servation as we can desire. Drive a nail or stick a pin into the window jamb; or if anything more substantial is wanted, fix a thin piece of metal, with a very small hole in it to sight through, in any convenient place, so that you can observe the time any star sets or varied from correct time, observe the same Star, and recollect that it sets just three minutes and 55.90944 seconds earlier on any given night than it did the preceding night. Thus, if our first observation was taken some night when the star set at nine hours, fifteen minutes and twenty-three seconds; and at our second observation, taken just one week later, it set at eight hours, forty-seven min-utes and fifty-two seconds, we would know that our watch had kept correct time. If it set at eight hours, forty-five minutes and fifty-two seconds, we would know that our watch or clock had lost two minutes during the week. And similarly for any other varia-tion. If the time at which it had set had

been eight hours, forty-nine minutes and only with the commoner vegetable objects to fifty-two seconds, we should see that our watch had gained two minutes, and so on. If the location of our sights admits of it, we should select a star 90 deg., as nearly as possible, from the pole star, for its apparent notion will be greater than that of one near the pole, and the liability of error will be diminished. If a suitable selection can be made, the error need not be more than three or four seconds, and it will not be accumula-

From the fact that any given star sets nearly four minutes earlier each night, it is evident that it will after a while begin to set during daylight. Before this occurs it will be necessary to transfer the time to some other star, which sets later. Thus we see that the later in the evening our first observation is taken, the longer the same star may be used. To transfer the time, of course is very simple, you merely have to observe the star you have been using, note the time, and also the error and rate of variation of your watch; then as late as convenient the same evening, select the new star, not too near the horizon, busy bee improves each shining hour more of its setting, or passing the range of your profitably in connection with this than with sights. This is a very simple matter and reany other opening flower. In fact, so numer-quires no explanation. Then use the new

and so on. To facilitate observation and calculation. the following table from "Trautwine's Pocke Book" is inserted.

Table showing how much earlier a star passes a given range on each succeeding

1	migne.			
	NIGHT.	HOUR.	MIN.	SEC.
1	First		3	55.91
	Second		7	51.82
4	Third		11	47.73
١	Fourth			43.64
1	Fifth		19	39.55
	Sixth		23	35.46
١	Seventh		27	31.37
1	Eighth		31	27.28
١	Ninth		35	23.19
1	Tenth		39	19.10
1	Eleventh		43	15.01
١	Twelfth		47	10.92
. 1	Thirtheenth		51	6.83
	Fourteenth		55	2.74
ı	Fifteenth		58	58.65
1	Sixteenth	1	2	54.56
1	Seventeenth	T	6	50.47
	Eighteenth	ī	10	46.38
	Eighteenth Nineteenth Twentieth	1	14	42.29
	Twentieth	- 1	18	38.20
1	Twenty-first	1	22	34.11
	Twenty-second	- 1	26	30.02
1	Twenty-third Twenty-fourth	1	30	25.93
	Twenty-fourth	1	34	21.84
1	Twenty-fifth	1	38	17.75
:	Twenty-fifth Twenty-sixth	1	42	13.66
:	Twenty-seventh.	1	46	9.57
	Twenty-eighth	1	50	5.48
	Twenty-ninth	1	54	1.39
	Thirtieth	1	57	57.30
	Thirty-first	2	1	53.21

-The Locomotive.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

M. M. Thollan & Gough have lately been subjecting the great comet (Crul's) to the spectro-scope. On September 9th they saw distinct so-dium lines, but these on October 9th had disappeared, while the four carbon lines remained apparent, and the nucleus gave, with many dark and bright lines, a narrow, continuous spectrum. The continuous spectrum became weak on October 16th, and the violet band had almost faded out of sight. The conclusion is that, under ordinary conditions, the spectroscope cannot give a complete or reliable account of what is the make up of comets. Here is what is reasonably advanced. If the temperaemission of a carbon compound's spectrum surely it ought to give us that of a sodium also. comets.

The solar theory lately propounded by Dr. Siemens, President of the British Science Asso. ciation, does not meet with favour in the eve of Dr. Tyndall, the eminent physicist. Dr Siemens suggested that interstellar space is filled with various combustible gases, which are drawn in by the sun in its onward march : that these gases rush in from the pole of the sun toward its equator, producing intense heat by their combustion on the sun's surface; that the products of this combustion are then thrown off into space, where in a highly rare-fied state they are dissociated by the solar rays and are once more ready to become fuelfor another sun. In commenting on this theory Dr. Tyndall says: "It would give me extreme pleasure to be able to point to my researches in confirmation of the solar theory recently enunciated by my friend the President of the British Association. But though the experi-ments which I have made on the decomposition of vapors by light might be numbered by the thousand, I have, to my regret, encountered no fact which proves that free aqueous vapor is decomposed by the solar rays, or that the sun is reheated by the combination

in gases, in the severance of which it had previously sacrificed its heat." Chicory will hardly be longer made to serve as a substitute for coffee if it is true that, as a European technical journal asserts, it can be made to give an alcohol of a pleasant aromatic taste and great purity.

SHAKESPEARIAN BOTANY. BY W. R. GUILFOYLE, F.L.s. &c. [DIRECTOR BOTANIC GARDENS, MELBURNE.]

PREFACE. Amongst the many evidences of the almost universal knowledge of the greatest poet of English speaking races: Shakespeare — not the least interesting is his intimate acquaint-ance with plants and flowers of all kinds, not perhaps so nitch as a scientific botanist. although there is nothing in his writings to show that he was not even that), as a close observer, and a lover of nature in all her

It is not my intention in this series of articles to write a treatise on the genius of the "Immortal Bard of Avon," of whom all English men and women, and all English boys and girls, may well be proud—further than to say that if, as another poet has it, 'the proper study of mankind is man' stands Shakespeare prominently in the front as a guide and teacher.

Wonderful indeed must have been the mind of a man, who, while dealing with the subtle subjects of the depths of human thought, the springs of human action, the intricacies of human policy, and the workings of human passion, should, in all, preserve such an inti-mate knowledge of the laws of nature, whether as seen by the eye of the simplest peasant boy, or viewed through the cold light of reason by the philosopher. And, added o this marvellous gift of knowledge, was an innate love of natural phenomena, the bright stars, the pure sky, the dark thunder cloud, the restless sea, the dewy mead, the many hued flowers. It is this love of nature and the happy aptitude with which natural objects are introduced, which is one of the peculiar charms of the great poet, which endears him, as well to the unlearned as to the sage and which makes his name revered, and his sayings " familiar in the mouth as household words," wherever the English heart beats, wherever the English language is spoken. It is not singular that Shakespeare has, in

turn, been claimed by various writers, from his knowledge of every art and science, of every business and profession, as a lawyer, a loctor, an astronomer, a preacher, an actor, soldier, a sailor, and so forth. But, I too, humbly claim him as a botanist.

that is to say as one having that knowledge of flowers and plants which springs from close observation and a love of nature and natural objects. It is, of course, impossible, within the limits of a treatise like this to do full justice to so

interesting a subject.

In the following pages I have endeavored by quotations from Shakespeare, with a few short accompanying remarks thereon, to show the acquaintance the great writer had, not be met with on "turfy mountains," "flat meads," "bosky acres," and "unshrubbed downs," but also the rarer fruits and flowers found in "pleached bowers and leafy or-chards." In doing this I have freely used the admirable articles appearing in "The Garden" of 1877 under the title of "The plant-lore of Shakespeare" by H. N. E., amplifying or condensing as I deemed advisable, with such remarks on the nature of those plants and flowers which are common to Australia and Europe, as I thought might be valuable to students of colonial botany. I am also indebted to Sidney Beisly's "Shakespeare's Garden" for many valuable hints, and having endeavored to convey my remarks in simple and popular language, venture to express a hope that they will be found interesting and instructive to all lovers of botany, or, indeed, of nature, whether to the beginner in the

pleasant path of knowledge, or to the matured aind of the more advanced student. I will now commence without further pre face naming each plant in its alphabetical

Aconitum Napellus. Natural order, Ranunculacem (Wolf's bane or Monk's Hood). "The united vessel of their blood Mingled with venom of suggestion Shall never leak, though it do work as strong As Aconitum or rash gunpowder.

HENRY IV. ACT IV. SC. 4. This plant is a member of a large family, all of which are poisonous to a greater or lesser degree. It gained its name of "Wolf's bane" from the belief that arrows tipped with its juice would kill wolves and other wild beasts, and its name of Monk's hood from the shape of the upper sepal of the flower. The Aconitum has always been a favorite amongst the ornamental plants in gardens. See Treasury of Botany, p. 11.

ALMOND. Amugdalus communis. Natural order, Rosa-

cem (sweet and bitter almonds.)
"The parrot will not do more for an almond." TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, ACT V. SC. 2. The almond, or as it was called by the Anglo-saxons in the 11th century "the Eastern nutte beam" was supposed to be the greatest temptation that could be offered to the parrot. The tree is very ornamental and grows freely in various parts of Australia, especially in the suburbs of Adelaide. The fruit or nut although strongly imbued with prussic acid is considered very wholesome. The Treasury of Botany, p.p. 42-54.

APPLE. Pyrus malus (natural order Rosaceæ) "An evil soul producing holy witness Is like a villain with a smiling cheek A goodly apple rotten at the heart." MERCHANT OF VENICE, ACT 1. Sc. 3.

"My skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown,
I am withered like an old apple-John."
HENRY IV. ACT III, SC. 3.

Was graft with crab tree slip." HENRY VI. ACT HI SC. 2. "Faith, as you say, there's small choice in rot-

ten apples."
TAMING OF THE SHREW, ACT 1. Sc. 1. There are no fewer than twenty-two references to this well-known fruit in Shakespeare rom which I have culled the above. In them he names the apple, the pippin, the pome-water, the apple-John, the codling, the carraway and the leathercoat. The name apple however, was not originally confined to any particular fruit, but was a generic term apdied to any fruit, as we now speak of the pine-apple, the love apple, and might have meant as well in the Pyrus malus of to-day the orange citron or Quince. In no part of the world do the cultivated varieties of this fruit attain greater perfection than in Victoria and the other Australian colonies. See Guilfoyle's Australian Botany, p. 55. Treasury of

Prunus Armeniaca (natural order Rosacew). "Be kind and courteous to this gentleman.
. Feed him with apricocks and dewberries." MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT III. SC. 1.

Botany p. 944.

"Go bind thou up those dangling apricocks."
RICHARD II. ACT III. SC. 4. There is no certain account of the introduc tion of this fruit into England, although Hakluyt states that it was brought from Italy by one Wolfe, gardener to King Henry the eighth. The apricot or apricock (Latin procox) is used in the East as a remedy in levers. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle) . 55. Treasury of Botany, p. 931.

ASH.
Fraxinus Excelsior (natural order Jasminew) "Let me twine Mine arms about that body, where against My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,"

CORIOLANUS, ACT IV. SC. 5. The ash is an English native tree, and adds much to the beauty of any landscape where it is allowed to grow. In its full beauty it must be seen in the northern counties of England.

The oak, the ash, and the ivy-tree Oh, they flourish best at hame, in the north countrie."

In the dales of Yorkshire it is especially beautiful, and has a grace that is especially beautiful, and has a grace that is especially its own, so that it is scarcely to be wondered at that Galpin called it "the Venus of the neuralgia, but has effected a perfect cure. woods." Although hardy at Melbourne it will only linger out a miserable existence in a have acted on the affected nerve so as to have stunted form, showing none of the well-known produced a complete change in the nutrition against the window casing; and glared at characteristic beauties of the tree when tho- and its action.

roughly grown. In our upland well watered districts, however, it will no doubt assume the character of a timber tree. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle) p. 55, Treasury of Botany,

Populus tremula (natural order Salicinem) "Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands Tremble like aspen leaves upon a lute."
TITUS ANDRONICUS, ACT II. SC. 5. (To be continued.)

SOME DAY. Some day I ahall be dead. Some day this tired head, With all the anxious thoughts it now doth

know

Shall be laid low. This body, pain-racked, ill, Shall lie at length, and still, Inder the clover and the wind-swept grass, Nor hear you pass. That were, indeed, strange sleep, When even you might weep, And come, and go—even you—unheard of me As bird or bee.

Nay, sweetheart, nay! believe Here is no cause to grieve. One so wayvorn, of trouble so opprest, Iglad of rest. Perchance, when that release Hath vrought its spell of peace, O'er this unquiet heart, long vext with woe, Heart's-ease may grow. Who loves me will not weep When that I lie asleep,
But rather joy to think such sorrow may
Have end some day.

-Harper's Monthly.

Maturalist. GOSSAMER SPIDERS.

AUTUMN FLIGHTS. A BOATING party on the Charles River, above Waltham, Mass., encountered, the other day, a cloud of gossamer spiders. One of the party, "W. A. F.," tells a Boston paper that the air seemed to be full of them. The strands were so delicate and so nearly transparent that they could scarcely be seen except against a background, or in looking toward the sunlight, when they appeared like microscopic threads of spun glass. Presently a small spider was seen skimming over the smooth surface of the water at a rapid rate, leaving a triangular wake behind. As the little navigator was not moving his legs, there was evidently some outside force to propel or draw him along. At first this could not be discovered; but, watching closely, it was seen that a thread of gossamer, perhaps ten feet long, was floating in the air, before the al-most imperceptible breeze, and that the little fellow, fast to the other end, was drawn along over the surface by his tiny sail. Great numbers of these were noticed. Then others were discovered sailing through the air, with long glassy streamers stretching out before them. Some seemed to be enclosed in a filmy envelope of the gossamer web, but others were merely attached to a single strand. Occasionally the little aeronauts would be seen ascending or descending their microscopic cor dage, the upper ends of which merely floated in the air, while the other ends were attached to the bodies of the little spinners. Occasionally the floating films would be broken, and leave the spiders on the water. Then they seemed to be able to travel on the surface until they were wet, when they would become, apparently, helpless. Thousands upon thousands of these strange travellers were seen floating in the air or skimming

aeronauts. ndent, writing from Prattsburg N.Y., October 15, reports a flight of gossamer spiders on that afternoon, which lasted for over an hour. The wind was blowing from the north-west .- Scientific American.

along the surface of the water, on the voyage

from Waltham to Newton Lower Falls, and the reeds and rushes along the banks bore a

silver fringe of these unsubstantial films, which

glistened in the sunlight like threads of silver.

Before the return trip was made a brisk breeze

had started up and completely cleared the

river of the liliputian navigators and

A BREATH OF FIRE. Dr. L. C. WOODMAN, of Paw Paw, Mich., contributes the following interesting though incredible observation: I have a singular phenomenon in the shape of a young man living here, that I have studied with much interest, and I am satisfied that his peculiar power demonstrates that electricity is the nerve force beyond dispute. His name is Wm. Underwood, aged 27 years, and his gift is that of generating fire through the mediun of his breath, assisted by manipulations with his hands. He will take anybody's handkerchief, and hold it to his mouth, rub it vigor ously with his hands while breathing on it, and immediately it bursts into flames and burns until consumed. He will strip, and rinse out his mouth thoroughly, wash his hands, and submit to the most rigid examination to preclude the possibility of any humbug, and then by his breath blown upon any paper or cloth, envelop it in flame. He will, when out gunning and without matches, desirous of a fire, lie down after collecting dry leaves, and by breathing on them start the fire and then coolly take off his wet stockings and dry them. It is impossible to persuade him to do it more than twice in a day, and the effort is attendant with the most extreme exhaustion. He will sink into a chair after doing it, and on one occasion, after he had a newspaper on fire as narrated, I placed my hand on his head and discovered his scalp to be violently twitching as if under intense excitement. He will do it any time, no matter where he is, under any circumstances, and I haverepeatedly known of his sitting back from the dinner table, taking a swallow of water, and by blowing on his napkin, at once set it on fire. He is ignorant, and says that he first discovered his strange power by inhaling and exhaling on a perfumed handkerchief that suddenly burned while in his hands. It is certainly no humbug, but what is it? Does

physiology give a like instance, and if so, where?—Michigan Medical News. BISMARCK AND MOMMSEN.—The prosecution of the greatest of living historians by the greatest of living statesmen is a scandal the magnitude of which is scarcely affected by its paltriness. A superior court has quashed the decision of an inferior tribunal which had acquitted Professor Mommsen of the charge of libelling Prince Bismarck, and the trial will begin again. Whatever may be the decision of the Court, the victory will remain with the eminent German scholar Prince Bismarck's petty and vexatious proceeding is really an attempt to prosecute history. The pen which has drawn with graphic contempt, too faithful to the weaker sides of the character it depicted, the tiresome respectability of Pompey and the fussy efforts of Cicero to convert a second-rate man of letters, according to Mommsen's injurious action, might take a signal revenge on Prince Bismarck. But the historian is probably more magnanimous than the statesman .- London

COPAL varnish applied to the soles of shoes, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof, and last as long as the uppers.

G. H. Darwin maintains that while there is some evidence of the yielding of the body of the earth to the tidal forces exerted by the attraction of the sun and moon, that yielding is very small indeed, and that the rigidity of the earth may, as a whole be set down as equalling that of steel.

HIS SECRET.

[IN THE BALL-ROOM.] He-Are you not tiled of dancing yet? It's May I not have one little tête-a-tête? She—One little dance, perhaps.

He— Ah, but you know
I do not dance a step! If you would go With me to the conservatory, I Would find a pleasant, quiet seat, and try To reconcile you to a schottische lost. She-You couldn't! I'd rather dance with Captain Frost. I promised him-

Then let him look for you! Let's leave this crowd. the— No, no! We can't get through. He—This atmosphere's so warm I I'm not so bold She— I'm not so b To seek a cooler and a fatal cold. He—I'll find your wraps.
She— I haven't time to wait.

He-And so you will not come? I abdicate. There's Captain Frost-well, au revoir! although I'd something nice, a secret— Secret! Oh! Indeed? To tell to me? Yes, first to you. She-What is it?

You will come? He-And if I do? She-You'll not deceive me? Ne'er spoke I mere true. [IN THE CONSERVATORY].

He—Here is a seat fit for your Ladyship. How beautiful you are to-night? Pray skip The compliments—the secret I would He-Are you impatient? Ah! I almost fear

To tell you now. You promised! Yes—and—well,
The only secret which I have to tell The only secret which a lis—that I love you, dear.

Heigho! You do?

She (laughingly)— Heigho! You of And so this is the mighty secret you Possessed! Dishonest, sir, was your offence When you decoyed me here on false pretence.

Secret, indeed! How grandly you disclosed it! Secret, ha! ha! when everybody knows -Madamel -(rising)-You have decided me-I re-

turn. -And so you trifle with-She (sitting down again)—Cold "words that burn! Come, don't be tragic! Since your love Your "secret" is, suppose, well-don't you see ?---

Oh, stupid lover, can you not discern it? I'll "keep" the secret, though I do "return" it. -HARRISON ROBERTSON.

Bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS. (Translated from Le Figaro.) VERY NATURAL:

A furious radical, propagator of the use of dynamite to enforce the principles of brotherhood among the "infamous bourgeoisie," was walking the other evening along the boulevard extérieur. All at once a cracker went off between his legs, thrown by a small boy who had invested a penny in fireworks. He swore horribly, and ran after the gamin who was, however too quick for him, and laughed in his face. At length he collared a policeman and, breathless with rage and exer ise, exclaimed : "How is it you allow such diabolical at-

tempts upon the lives of innocent citizens?" An infant of five or six years tells his little He dreamt that he was in a pastry-cook's shop and that he was eating cakes and buns and custards, tarts, ice-creams &c., &c.

"Was I there too?" asked the baby with anxiety, "did I have some also?' "No, you weren't there at all." Then the baby began to cry bitterly.

A châtelaine writing to a lady friend, invites her to the country for a visit of some days. In a post-script she adds: "Bring your work with you, it will help to pass the time a little." At the appointed time the lady arrives with

TOO MUCH ZEAL. Recently the stage manager of a provincial theatre placed upon the stage the Ruy-Blas of Victor Hugo.

To his Don Cæsar de Bazan he said: "Above all be sure in the first act to wear cloak the same color as the wall."

From various accidents the cloak was not ready for any of the rehearsals; but the conscientious actor was all there at the first re-presentation with a cloak so like a wall that there was even the remains of old play-bills carefully pasted on it!

DINNER AT THE CHATEAU: The progress of the son and heir at his studies is the subject of discussion. "We are studying the exact sciences, ma dame," says the tutor. "Our young friend is making rapid progress in chemistry.'

Madame, after a pause :
"Are you studying dynamite?" The tutor: "Not yet, madame. Dynamite more properly belongs to political economy."

Monsieur is jealous of Madame: Monsieur has noticed that madame was frequently away on mysterious business which was not sufficiently explained; the traditional "bath," sick aunt, &c. &c.," was played out.

At length he resolved to employ-not very noble means, certainly—the services of a private inquiry office.
"For certain information," said he, "I will ive you anything. Don't spare expense! A thousand francs! Two thousand francs! if

necessary." In about a fortnight an employé of the office came to him and said: "Monsieur, listen. Madame, your wife goes almost daily to carry food and medicine to a helpless family. We heard her say to a lady friend who often accompanies her that as she had to economise in her toilette in order to aid the poor people, she did not want you to know anything about it."

Monsieur, after a silence and very coldly. "Oh, is that all you have to tell me. I shall fill an early grave; but not till I have will pay you the ordinary fee: six and eight made that girl and the telegraph messenger

A Man in Fort Worth, Texas, purchased a mule from a farmer for seventy-five dollars. Some days later he returned, his countenance glowing with an expression of gratitude, and begged the seller to accept twenty-five dollars more. "But I got all I asked," remonstrated the honest agriculturist. "Never mind," persisted the man, "make it a clean hundred." The farmer reluctantly accepted the money, and the two were about parting, when the purchaser of the animal said: "You'll come to the func won't you?" "Yhose funeral?" asked the other, with a puzzled look. "My wife's." "You don't tell me she's dead, poor thing?" "Yes; the mule kicked her."

ROUGH ON SOMEBODY .-- A San Francisco lawyer fell in love with Adelaide Neilson, and was taken behind the scenes for an introduction after Miss Neilson, as "Juliet," should come down from the balcony scene. With her eyes moist with affection's tears, her voice trembling, and her bosom heaving with young love's emotion, she was bidding farewell to Romeo." The lawyer loved her madly as she rose from her kneeling position; was more than ever enamoured as she leaned her until she stepped inside, grabbed her train

in one hand and her handkerchief in the other, and blew her nose with great violence When the snorts had subsided she opened her beautiful lips to remark, "Oh, blast this ceastly climate. I wish my nose was tinlined." This was too great a shock to his

feelings. He stepped back and out .-- Reminiscences of the Stage.

A HEAVY snow had begun falling, and had soon completely blockaded a railroad, stopping the train with its single passenger car far from any place of habitation. There were a dozen or more travellers; but, as the pros-pect of relief within a few hours was good, they were taking the unpleasant situation calmly. Among them was a tall, lank, laypreacher, whose countenance was chiefly re-markable for a preternaturally large mouth Soon after the train came to a standstill, he arose at the forward end of the car, and, with his blandest professional smile, began in Now, brethren and sisters, we've got to stay here shut up together for an hour or two—so let us make the best of it. I say brethren and sisters—because we are all brethren and and sisters—ain't that so? We're all Christians, ain't we? Of course we are. Now, le us have a little experience meeting here. To begin with, we all believe there's nothing the Lord couldn't do, if he wanted to—we all be-lieve that, don't we?" At this point a greenooking countryman startled him by saying: Waal, now, I dunno bout that. I think I know one thing the Lord couldn't do." "Oh do you?" exclaimed the preacher with great delight; "do you indeed? Well, let's hear it. Speak up, loud, and let us all hear what it is the Lord couldn't do." "Waai," said

This ended the conference meeting. THE SONG OF SOLOMON. Young King Solomon, Like all mankind, with life before 'em, Was a right bold and jolly man,
And thought of wives he'd take a quorum With now and then a sort of spouse

the countryman, with great deliberation, "He couldn't ha' made your mouth any

bigger on less he'd ha' sot your ears back

Who didn't stand on marriage vows, To sugar-coat them o'er. It was a conjugal idea That might have suited such as we are. With Jerusalem and all Judea To foot the score.

Young King Sol-Fol de rol lol: If ever any ache or ill he had. He soothed it with these balms of Gilead-Young King Sol! He drank, and danced, and played the 'cello Wrote songs, and sang like a gay fellow, Fol de rol lol,

Fol de rol lol— Young King Sol! Brave King Solomon Kept marrying till people wondered To see a wise and holy man

Run up a score of seven hundred; But, though he took the sugar-coats Right merrily as antidotes, He got an overdose.

Just think of his domestic bothers l Seven hundred wives—three hundred others

Fol de rol lol.

Almost as bad—and all their mothers— At once broke loose! Brave King Sol-Fol de rol lol; He saw his load, and tried to pack it; But when he had to face the racket-

Brave King Sol! He danced no more, nor played the 'cello, But like a Bashan bull, would bellow, Fol de rol rol. Fol de rol rol, Fol de rol lol-Brave King Sol! Poor King Solomon, In youth so gay and level-headed, Became a melancholy man,
Being too much concubined and wedded Oh, pity him his thousand wives, Ye generous married men, whose lives

Are miserable with one! For, surely he had come to hate 'em, As vanitas vanitatum Beneath the sun. Poor King Sol-Fol de rol lol:

He sank at last upon the stony And cheerless road of matrimony-Poor King Sol! With somewhat of his fate before us, Let's Solomonly repeat the chorus: Fol de rol lol, Fol de rol lol, Fol de rol lol-

Poor old Sol! JOSEPH T. GOODMAN,

THE BAD BOY AT BREAKFAST. "Yes," said the boy, with a vacant look, "I take no interest in the pleasure of the chase any more, though I did have a little quiet fun this morning at the breakfast table. You see up with the boys for me?" pa is the contrariest man ever was. If I complain that anything at the table don't taste good, pa says it is all right. This morning I took the syrup pitcher and emptied "She's dar' out the white syrup and put in some cod-liver oil that ma is taking for her cough. I put some on my pancakes, and pretended to taste of it, and I told pa the syrup was sour, and not fit to eat. Pa was mad in a second and he poured some out on his pancakes and He said the syrup was good enough for him, and he sopped his pancakes in it and fired some down his neck. He is a gaul darned hypocrite—that's what he is. I could see by his face that the cod-liver oil was near killing him, but he said the syrup was all right, and if I didn't eat mine he'd break my neck; and hy gosh I had to sai it and ne neck is and substitute of the depart when he was arrested for passing counterfeit money, and all his explanations did not prevent his return to Charlestown by the next train. I met him afterwards in Alabama and he teld me the affair cost him \$65.—San Francisco Bulletin. by gosh I had to eat it, and pa he guessed he hadn't got much appetite and he would just A Wolf who had a dispute with a Hyena dedrink a cup of coffee and eat a donut. I like termined to destroy him, and therefore went to dide, and that I think makes this disappointment in love harder to bear. But I felt sorry for ma. Ma ain't got a very strong stummich, and when she got some of that od-liver oil in her mouth she went up stairs, then I laid for the hired girls. They eat too
much syrup, anyway, and when they got on
to that cod-liver oil and swallowed a lot of it,
"I'm fast in my own trap," humbly r one of them an nirish girl, she got up from the wolf. the table and put her hand on her corset and said 'howly Moses!' and went out in the help you to eat the Hyena, but as the case kitchen looking as pale as ma does when she now stands I shall help the Hyena to cat has powder on her face, and the other girl, you."
who is Dutch, she swallowed a pancake and "F said, 'Mine Gott, vas de matter from me,' and she went out and leaned on the coal hin Then they talked Irish and Dutch, and got clubs and started to look for me, and I thought I would come over here. The whole family is sick, but it is not from love, like my illness, and they will get over it, while wish they was dead. Pa and I are going to Chicago next week, and I'll bet we'll have some fun. Pa says I need a change of air. and I think he is going to try to lose me. It's a cold day when I get left anywhere that I can't find my way back. Well, good-bye, old

potatoes."-Peck's Sun. SOME GERMAN VERSE. "To the Editor of 'Puck." Sir would You be so Kind as to forward me an appropriate German verse for a silver wedding to by my Brother by doing so You will be con ferring a great on me. Yours truly C. FURST.' With pleasure, Mr. Furst. We always like to forward the cause of true poetry. Forwarding German verse is just in our line. This is supposed to hint at the early struggles of a young couple who have risen from poverty and a plain marriage to the affluence of a

Konstantinopolitanischerdudelsackspfeifferge-sellschaft-Marry and live in a flat and call for your coa down a well-shaft. stantinopolitanischerdudelsackspfeifferge-

sellschafterup your cash and your friends will gather around you, and give you a silver wedding the regulation number of

years after.

Perhaps, however, there is something too such of a stately, majestic swing about that. Maybe your revered brother would like something more in this style:

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Sauer-Kraut und Leberwurst-This is the wedding of Mr. Furst-Leberwurst and Sauer-Kraut-See the presents all spread out Yet it may be that there is a shade much idyllic simplicity about that last outpouring of our genius. We want to give your dear brother a choice. What does he think of this?

Bringen Sie Limburger und Schweitzer Kiis', Und like a Turn-Verein your voices raise; Bring mir dot Spätzle, und dot goot Rhein

Und Nudel, und dot Gulasch lieb' und fein, Bring all dot feed vot efery Deutscher brings— Und don't you bring no nikel-plated dings.

NOT PROSE.

THE wind of autumn blows Destruction to the rose; It tints the sunburnt nose, Among the leaves it goes, And where the river flows It hints of winter's snows, And nips the news-boy's toes, And chills the hungry crows, Brings joy to Ikey Mo's, With thoughts of pawned ole clo'es; The dust around it throws; And-shout your ah's and oh's-It shows

The red, red female hose. -Pwck.

HOW A BETTER THING Ir was real funny to see him brace up as he turned the corner, button his threadbare black coat, adjust his hat, shove a pencil over his ear, and try to disguise himself. When he had fixed himself he passed down the street, entered a saloon, and walking straight up to the bar he asked:

"Is your name Blank?" "I expect it is," was the reply.
"John Blank?"

"Vhell, der poys call me Shon."
"Can I shpeak to you in private, Mr.

"You can speak right oudt here. Nopody is aroundt oxcept my poy, und he doan' hear "I thought it would be better to sit down at a table and talk over our glasses of beer.'

"I guess not. I can shtand oop and hear all you say."
"Well, Mr. Blank, I have been deputised by a candidate for to ask you if you would be a candidate for Mayor next year."

"Yes. You are said to be one of the most popular men in Detroit. You are rich, popular, liberal, and could be elected by a large majority." The saloonist looked at him for a lon

minute and then asked: "Are you dry?" "Never was so dry in my life." With a perfectly placid countenance Mr. Blank filled a "schooner" with water, placed it on the bar, and looked the man square in the eye as he said: "I vhas a tousand times obleeged to der poys, but I can't accept dot office.' 'You can't? Don't you want to be Mayor "No, my frendt. I haf sometings better ash dot. I vhas going to run for Governor next time! Come in real often und dhrink

to my success ! "-Detroit Free Press. THEY CAN'T BE BEAT. AT Charleston I met a man from Binghampton, N.Y., who was agent for some sort of cotton machinery, and almost the first thing he asked me was: "How do you manage with the hotel

vaiters?" "Why, I have to fee them, of course." "That shows how green you are. I am going to stop here four days, and I won't pay

'em a cent.'
"Then you won't get much service.' and learn a thing or two. See that?"
It was a lead half-dollar, neatly covered with gold foil, and at first glance it seemed to be a \$20 gold piece. When the New Yorker's trunk came up stairs and the two darkeys ingered around for a quarter apiece that twenty" appeared to view, and he said: "Smallest I've got to-day. I'll see you be-

fore I go." . The same thing was worked on the table waiter, on the waiter who brought up icewater, and on several other colored individuals, and when we were all ready to take the train for Savannah the trunks went down on the wagon and we walked to the depot. Two minutes before the train pulled out the New Yorker turned to the African with his grip-

"James, will you take this coin and square " Yes, sah. "Place it carefully in your pocket and

"She's dar', sah, an' Ize millyuns o' times obleeged to you.' " Never mind that. Well, we are oil." All the way down to Savannah that evening my companion chuckled over his keenness in beating the colored population, but and he poured some out on his paneakes and when we reached the latter city his chin took said I was getting too confounded particular. a drop. We were not clear of the depot when

> AMERICAN FABLES. to the Lion for advice. " Set a trap for him," was the reply, " and

when you have caught him eat him. The Wolf went away and laid a snare beside the path often traversed by his enemy. ickern a horse, and pa had to help her, and but just as he was crackling with satisfaction she had nooralgia all the morning. I eat pickles to take the taste out of my mouth, and held fast. In this emergency along came the

"I'm fast in my own trap," humbly replied "So I see. I came out here expecting to

"But I set this trap by your advice," protested the Wolf. "True you did, and I advised your enemy to set one for you as well. Odds is the dif-ference to me whether I cat Wolf or Hyena."

MORAL :

the suit goes.

The lawyer gets his pay, no matter how

THE TWO BRAGGARTS. The Woodchuck and the Oppossum met one day near the den of the Wolf, and the first called out : "You should have heard me singing last night!"

"It couldn't have been equal to my great speech," replied the Oppossum. "And I am also a Poet." " Well, I'm a Statesman."

"I can growl in four different keys" "And I can conquer the Lion." Thus they bragged over each other until their noisy voices disturbed the Wolf, who came forth and remarked: "Gentlemen, I take your word for it that Woodchuck is equal to Chicken and Oppos-sum sweeter than fried oysters, and you shall

furnish me a dinner! Come hence! MORAL: One never loses anything by keeping his Detroit Free Press.

TYPHOID fever in Paris seems to bear a pretty constant relation to the sanitary conditions of the dwellings occupied by the afflicted.

Class H-Miscellaneous.

Section 1. L1 for best set of dray harness made by the exhibitor.-No Exhibit. Section 2.

Ll for best 12 bottles of Colonial Wine, made in the colony and grown by the exhibitor.—No exhibit.

Section 3. 10s for best collection of Jams. -Mrs. D.

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5s for second best do.-No award. Section 4.

5s for best collection of Sauces .-- No ex-Section 5.

7s 6d for best collection of Cut Flowers. E. Whiting. 5s for second best do.—W. Lewis.

Section 6. LI for best Home-made Bread, loaf not less than 4lbs.-Mrs. M'Kenzie. 10s for second best do.—Mrs. H. Cushing.

5s for third best do. - J. Binns. Section 7. 10s for the best Home-made Socks, made of home-spun wool, to be spun by the ex-

hibitor.-Miss M. M'Millan. 5s for second best do.—Mrs. D. M'Kenzie 2s 6d for third best do.-Mrs. Cushing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. j

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,-I am sorry to have to state that a certain gentleman, who is carrying on business as a butcher, and who is connected with distance. a report about Waterloo and surrounding Of 30 sovs. Two miles. Second horse to receive the Primitive Methodist Church, is spreading district that the Primitive Methodists are barred out of the Waterloo church. Now, I beg to contradict that assertion, for I know for certain that the Methodists have the same privilege as other denominations; and that that they get the use of the church as well as | first, Kingston close behind. About half a other denominations. But I expect they mile from home Kingston passed First Light they will never get, for the church was built Light, Little Nell toird. they will never get, for the church was built for all denominations, and is vested us trustees of all denominations, so that the committee cannot do as they like with it. And now, reports as these are not only injurious to this church, but when they are found to be false, and coming from one who professes to be a Christian, are injurious to Christianity in general. I may also state that the same gentleman waited upon one of the church officers, asking for the use of the church for the Salvation Army, and he was given to understand that if the application was sent in writing that it would be entertained, and in all probability permission would be given them, but no further application came. I expect that he feels a little sore because he is not allowed to preach in this church, but if all accounts be true he is not allowed to preach in his own church in Beaufort. There have been outdoor services held at the Royal

CONSOLATION STAKES,

One mile and a half. For all horses that have been beaten during the meeting.

Entrance, 10s.

Mr W H. Welsh's big First Light 1

Mr J. Ford's b m Little Nell 2 Saxon claim, and also at the Hobart Pasha of late, by the Primitive Methodist locals. and a great number of people has congregated at these services; so I expect that he is under the impression that if they had a church of their own to go to that the same number would go there; but I think that he would

Yours, etc., OBSERVER. Waterloo, March 22nd, 1883.

unjustly dealt with, I remain

or 20 in place of from 100 to 150 heavers.

THE BEAUFORT RACES.

The annual race meeting, under the auspices of the Beaufort Jockey Club, took place on Monday last, on the old course, Waterloo Flat. The attendance was very good, considering the threatening state of the weather in the early portion of the day. Before the races were over, the rain commenced to fall. and the course was almost deserted before the Consolation Stakes, the last race on the programme, was run. The racing, taken as a EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, whole, was very good. The Maiden Plate was an easy victory for Alma, and the Hurdle Race was appropriated easily by Quick. silver, who jumped splendidly, and showed a very good pace on the flat. The Handicap Trot proved a gift to Mr. Kelly's Tom, who started 50 yards behind scratch. The "demon" Ballarat was never in it. The big event, the Beaufort Handicap, was a boil over, as First-Light was looked upon as a certainty. Kingston, a big powerful bay horse, with a good style of going, however, proved the winner. after a gallant struggle, in which the little black horse, First Light, made a good fight of it. Aaron won the Selling Hurdle Race easily, Dodger being the only other starter. The old hurdle racer Duffer won the Hurry Scurry, for which there were eight starters. The Consolation Stakes was won by First Light. The usual frequenters of race meetings, in the shape of three-card men, proprietors of wheels of fortune, monkey sweeps, etc., were well represented, and appeared to do a good business. There were three mounted police on the course, but they cannot be complimented on their energy in assisting the clerk of the course to keep the people off the running track. Mr. F. W. King, the energetic secretary, had made very complete Song (comic), "My son Charlie" Mr R. Wilkinson arrangements on the course, and everything passed off without a single hitch. The judge, Mr. F. Beggs, the starter, Mr. T. Beggs, clerk of the course, Mr. J. Whitfield, in fact the whole of the officers, are to be complimented on the efficient manner in which they carried the results of the racing :-

Of 10 sovs. One mile and a quarter. For all horses that have never won an advertised race. Mr L. Berryman's h m Alma, Sst 13lb ... (Curtain)
Mr J. Lavery's ch f Lady Odd Trick, Sst 1llb ...
Messrs M'Queen Bros' ch g The Argus, Sst 1llb ...
Mr John Stewart's b g Yanko, Sst 1llb ...
Mr Smith's b f Milkmaid, Sst 11lb ...
Mr T. R. Oddie's b m Alice, Sst 1llb ...
Mr R. Gemmell's gr g Contractor, Sst 13lb ...
Mr J. Clifford's b g Lion, Sst 13lb ...

MAIDEN PLATE,

Alma was the favorite at even money. S H I R E O F R I P O N.

They were despatched to an even start. The They were despatched to an even start. The Argus, Yanko and Alma showing in front. Alma took the lead after half a mile had been traversed, and maintained that position to the finish, winning easily.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE,

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received till 11 a.m., on Thursday, 5th April, 1883, for the following works:

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 316—Building wooden stable and filling up allotment in Beaufort.

EAST RIDING.

of 10 sovs. Two miles. Ten flights of hurdles, 3ft. 6in. high.

Mr Berryman's b g Quicksilver, 10st 7lb (Curtain) 1
Mr Berryman's b g Quicksilver, 10st 7lb (Curtain) 1
Mr C. W. Wilson's b m Cerise, 10st ... (Owner) 2
Mr M. Costello's b m Fancy Goods, 9st 10lb ... 0
Mr T. Beggs's b g Dick, 10st 10lb ... 0
Mr W. Lote's br g Warrior, 9st 10lb ... 0
Mr W. M'Indoe's gr g Duffer, 11st 4lb ... 0

In this event Mr. T. Beggs, the starter, having a horse engaged, Mr. J. T. Harris officiated as starter. On the fall of the flag Dick rushed to the front, and made the pace very warm. On coming to the hurdle entering the straight the first time round, Duffer jumped across, collided with Dick, and came down, he not being in the race afterwards. Quicksilver came away at the

lengths away.

SELLING HACK RACE,
Of 5 sovs. Once round the course. Winner to be sold for £10; any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Catch weights.

Mr R. Gemmell's g g Contractor walked over for this event, and on being put up for sale was bought in for £12 15s.

HANDICAR TROOT.

finish, and won easily, Cerise second, three

HANDICAP TROT,
A sweepstake of 10s. each, with 2 sovs. added. Two A sweepstake of 10s. each, with 2 sovs. added. Twiles. Ilst up.
Mr M. Kelly's g g Tom, 50 yards behind
Mr D. Affleck's b m Parrot, 50 yards behind
Mr H. Yaensch's b m Eurambeen, scratch
Mr Boyd's r g Ballarat, 400 yards behind
Mr. J. Stewart's gr g Ned Kelly, agod 200 yards
Mr F. Beggs's ch m Satellite, 300 yards behind
Mr R. Beggs's b m Flora M'Ivor, 200 yards behind
Town years to the front or soon as the

Tom went to the front as soon as the horses started, and maintained the premier position to the finish, winning by any

BEAUFORT HANDICAP,

last year they had 15 services in this church, First Light was a hot favorite for this for which they obtained by collections £10 event. Mahkwallok was scratched. They 19s 3d, whilst the Presbyterian held 16, and were despatched to an excellent start, Cerise, obtained £11 6s 10d, and the Episconalians Little Nell, and Kingston, showing in front, held 19, and obtained £13 6s 7d. Now, I First Light last, pulling double. After a think in the face of this that you will see mile had been covered First Light went up would like to get the church into their own and a splendid race home ensued, resulting in hands, and have full control of it, but that Kingston winning by two lengths from First

Mr G. Yaensch's br g Aaron 1

2 Mr F. Stuart's br g Dodger ... 2

No Name, Quicksilver, and Fraud were scratched.

Aaron had it all his own way, Dodger never being able to get near him. The winner was bought in for £11.

HURRY SCURRY, Once round the course.

Mr W. M'Indoe's g g Duffer 1
Mr M. Costello's b m Fancy Goods ... 2

Pluckem, Chloris, Deception, Lion, Pioneer, and Doubtful also started. After a good start, Pluckum ran off at the first turn. Duffer won after a good race,

with Fancy Goods a good second. CONSOLATION STAKES. ord's b m Little Nell ... Mr F. Beggs's b g Pluckem ...

The settling up took place at Loft's Railway Hotel in the evening, when the money was handed over to the winners. Several toasts were proposed, and duly honored, and find out his mistake; for of what I know of a very successful meeting was thus brought

the churchgoing people here he might get 10 to a close. Postponement.

And now hoping that some abler pen than mine may take the matter up on behalf of the committee, as I think that they have been from 24th to 31st inst.

F. M. CLAXTON, Auctioneer, Ballarat.

MISS TURNBULL will RESUME DUTIES on MONDAY, April 2nd, at the schoolroom. A special class for senior girls will be opened. Plain and fancy needle work part of daily instruction.



Beaufort Athletic Club.

Grand Concert and Ball IN THE

Beaufort Societies' Hall

MARCH 26TH, 1883. A Host of Ballarat Favorites will appear, assisted by local Talent.

PROGRAMME:

PART I. Piano Solo, "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso Ballad, "I seek for thee in every flower...

Ballad, "I seek for thee in every flower...

Song, "The Kerry Dank" ... Mr V. Woolcock

Miss M. Stewart

Song (comic), "That Trombono Player"

Mr C. W. Tompkins

Reverie, "Scenes that are brightest"...

Miss Nellie Robertson

Song (comic, in character), "Babies on our block"

... Mr R. Wilkinson

... Mr R. Wilkinson Interval, during which the prizes will be handed to the successful competitors.

PART II. Quartett, "Oh, summer wind" ... Misses M. Stewart and Nellie Robertson, and Messrs. V.

Woolcock and A. C. Carnegic.

Song (comic) "Sold everywhere" Mr C. Tompkins
Song, "Warrior bold" ... Mr A. C. Carnegic
Song, "Forget" ... Miss Nellic Robertson
Recit. and aria, "Death of Nelson" ...

To conclude with the Laughable Tragedy, entitled The Miser's Dream.

Scroggins (the miser) ... Mr J. B. Humphreys Mary (the miser's daughter) ... Lady Amateur Domestic helps { Mr C. W. Tompkins | Mr I III out their several duties. The following are His Honor the Judge ... Mr J. Haffey Policeman X Mr E. R. Smith

> The whole to conclude with a GRAND BALL, For which a first-class String Band has been specially engaged. Eighteen dances.

Anmission Front Seats (including admission to the Ball), 3s.; Body of Hall, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.;

EAST RIDING.

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 283—Building a small timber bridge
by Mr. Neil Ferguson's farm, Mortchup.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the shire
office, Beaufort, and those for the East Riding at the Man of Kent Hotel, Snake Valley. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.
Beaufort, 22nd March, 1883.

Notice.

POISON is laid on Eurambeen estate and Crown Innds. THEODORE BEGGS.

NOTICE.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Easter Excursions. Holiday excursion tickets will be issued to and from all stations (suburban lines excepted) from 21st to 28th March, both days inclusive (Sunday excepted), available for return for thirty days, days of issue and return and Sundays included. When the thirtieth day falls on a Sunday the return journey must be completed on the newlous Saturday. Passengors may break their journey on these tickets, but the journey must be commenced on the day the ticket is issued.

From the 22nd March to the 26th April, both dates inclusive, the barrier system will be cuforced at all stations, and barrier tickets will not be sold from the stations, and parrier tickets will not be soid from the 22nd to the 28th March, both dates inclusive, only bona fide passengers being allowed access to the platforms. Owing to the great increase in the quantity of luggage, it is hereby notified that all luggage requiring to go in the van must be at the station half-au-hour before starting time. Only such luggage will be carried "free" as can be stowed under the space required by the research country in the space required that the research country is the space required to the passenger or while it. occupied by the passenger owning it.

Horses and Vehicles—From the 22nd March to the
2nd April, both dates inclusive, the department cannot
engage to forward horses and vehicles by any particular

rain.

Goods Sheds.—On the 23rd and 26th March the goods sheds at the various stations will be closed, and goods trains will not run. Arrangements will, however, be made for the delivery of perishable goods on applica-

Commissioner of Railways, Gold Mining Loaso Declared Void.

TTENTION is directed to the Government Gazette A TTENTION is directed to the Government Gazette of the 9th March, 1883, page 513, in which it is notified that the undermentioned lease has been

ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION. No. 912, dated 15th December, 1879; J. Bruce and another; 17a. 3r. 25p.; township of Beaufort. T. COUCHMAN, Secretary for Mines.

Office of Mines, Melbourne, 13th March, 1883.

Notice.

DERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Langi Kal Kal Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

... 0 Beaufort. This event was won easily by First Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

To Let. HAT SHOP, recently in the occupation of Dr. Johnston, in Neill street. Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Wanted. TOOSTS and RAILS for the Ballarat and Scarsdale railway. Apply to J. TOMPKINS, Beaufort Station, Agent for Bell, Lewis, and Roberts, con-

Ballarat Wooi Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield, & Co. WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

(Established 1864.) MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

WE beg most respectfully to inform our clients that we shall continue to hold regular Auction sales of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW and PRODUCE, every alternate THURSDAY during the ensuing Wool Season, at BALLARAT. Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbourne and Ballarat, or for shipment. In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce every TUESDAY, at the

CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE, And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat

FOR SALE—Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates.

EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO.,

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange, Melbourne. W. O. O L. W O O L.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS. AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW AUCTION ROOMS. Lydiard-street north, near Railway Station.

Established 1869. ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

E J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the nast season, can confidently recommend this many first as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons' prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether nr sale here, Melbourne or Geelong.
Prompt Account Sales.
Charges—Lowest in the colony.

SALE DAY-THURSDAYS.

Doors open at half-past 7; commence at S sharp.

O'N and after this date the FARE on my line of COACHES running between Waterloo and Beaufort will be REDUCED. Single fare, either way, 1s.; and return, 1s. 6d. HARRY SMITH.

January 18th, 1883.

Wanted Known,

THAT on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., I will start a LINE of COACHES between Waterloo and Beaufort to meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after

S. WOODS. W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

AUCTIONEER. King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat. Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer,

Wool, Grain, and Money Broker. Estates managed for Absentces and Others. Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria

Limited, Houses and Land bought or sold. Rents and Debts collected.
Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.
Attend at Beaufort on Mondays and Saturdays, or ny other day by appointment.

Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH WISHES to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that he has commenced business opposite the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, and hopes, by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public

Horses carefully shed.

Boots ! Boots ! Boots !

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDREN'S BOOTS always kept in stock. Prices the most reasonable. Quality of the best made. Hob-nailed Watertights, for miners' wear, 12s. per pair; Best Men's Kip Lace, 11s.; Bluchers, 10s.; do. Men's Best Calf Elastics 11s. 6d.; Ladies' Leather Elastics 9s. 6d.; Ladies' Kid Boots, from 9s. upwards; Ladies' Lastings, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Ladies' Kid Shoes, 10s. A Good Stock of Children's Boots, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
A Large Stock to select from.
All Boots sold by me are guaranteed.

A TRIAL SCLICITED.

GEORGE LOFT BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Havelock street, Deaufort, three doors from the Golden Age Hotel.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO. (Established for 28 years),

WOOL BROKERS, HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

PROSECUTED. Poison laid.
THOS. TINDALE, Manager.
March 17th, 1883.

THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district that he is prepared to coxecute Plans and Specifications for any description of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities, and prepare estimates.
Address—Messrs. Hawkes Bros., Ironmongers, etc., Beaufort. RE prepared to Make LIBERAL CASH

the colonial sales and prices not realising their idea of value) the total charges will only be ONE SHILLING PER BALE

for receiving, weighing, warehousing—Fire Insurance, and delivery on board ship, and the charge for re-pressing the bales.

We would point out to our constituents that by offering their wool in the Geelong market, they effect a saving of between SIX AND SEVEN SHILLINGS PER BALE as compared to Melbourne charges.

CONSIGNMENTS from any Railway Station in the

colony will be at once attended to.

CHARGES—The lowest ruling in the colony. ON SALE: Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and all Station Stores.

Agents for Messis Burgon and Ball's celebrated single and double bow sheep shears.

September 1st, 1882. Clare-street, Geoloug.

Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £3,000.000.

Reserve Fund, £200,000, Make Liberal Cash Advances

STATION SECURITIES, ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, ETC., FOR SALE IN MELBOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the year. Auction Sales of Grain, Flour, etc. held every Wednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager. I. YOUNGHUSBAND, Wool and Produce Manager.
Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD.

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS-

American shelving boards Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x ½ do do lining 6 x ¾ do do flooring American and Baltic doals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards American clear pine

American lear pine in., iiu., liu., liu., cedar, wide and uarrow boards Cedar tuble legs, all sizes Freuch casements, doors, sashes Mouldings, architraves, skirtings Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

INSURANCE COMPANY TICTORIA Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING.

Chairman-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER 24 Market street, Melbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent for Beaufort-W, EDWARD NICKOLS,

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS. Beg to intimate that on and after

SATURDAY, 17TH INSTANT, They purpose making their Opening

Winter Display of New Season's Drapery Goods WITH A

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

In all Departments, including the Latest Novelties in Poreign and Home Manufactures.

All the Latest Novelties for the Season will be found in each Department, and we invite inspection, confident that, both in style and value, we cannot be beaten by any house in the

Purchasers at Wotherspoon Bros. and Co.'s save the Retail Profit.

W. B. & CO. will also show a Magnificent Assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shirts, etc., etc., comprising the most Fashionable Materials and Styles in Coats, Trousers and Vests, Tweed Suits, etc., which, for quality, workmanship, and value cannot be

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bought from the Best Manufacturers for CASH, and cannot be excelled, either for quality

or price.

SPECIAL VALUE—4 Trunks Ladies' Prunella Boots, 6s. per pair.

6 Trunks Ladies' Cashmere Boots, 4s. per pair.

Children's High-cut Leather Boots, Copper Toes, 2s. 6d. per pair.

Importers of English, American, and Continental

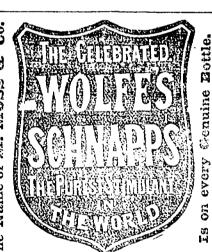
TTAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BUILDERS' IRONMONGER Bar Iron, Orb Galvanized Iron, Steel of all Kinds, Powder, Fuze, Plough Fittings, Ryland's Wire, Galvanized Wire, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Kerosene, Boiled, Castor, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pipes, Fittings and Cocks,

Leather, Grindery, etc. Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT 59 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE MELBOURNE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET.

BRIDGE-STREET, next Buck's Head ... BALLARAT PALL MALL SANDHURST
MAIN-STREET SANDHURST
HIGH-STREET MARYBOROUGH
MOORABOOL-STREET GEELONG
GRAY-STREET HAMILTON



TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE Is warranted not only free from every injurious 2-roomed House furnished complete for £12.

GRAVEL, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMA-TISM, INCIPIENT DROPSY, FLATU-

COLIC PAINS Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or

General Debility, Sluggish circulation of the Blood, Inadequate Assimilation of Food and Exhausted Vital Energy, Are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty

PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS Against the Sale of Counterfeits of WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS Have been granted by the Supreme Courts of Victoria and New South Wales, and further

and attested in their highest written authorities

fringing upon the Trade rights of the proprietor. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, M. MOSS & CO.,

MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER, BEAUFORT.

M. J. LILLEY

Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange.

BEGS to inform the general public that he has opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the Beaufort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at moderate rates. Top or Coffee. with Mct Fie, 6d

Startling Announcement.

Houses without Money or Security

S. NATHAN'S WONDERFUL SYSTEM

TIME PAYMENT

IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

3-roomed House furnished complete for £19. PAYABLE 7s. 6d. WEEKLY.

PAYABLE 5s. 0d. WEEKLY.

PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY. Furniture, Pianos, Sewing

4-roomed House furnished complete

SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT FROM 28. 6D. WEEKLY.

ALL GOODS ON ABOVE TERMS AT

CASH PRICE.

Wachines, etc.

S. NATHAN, 149-51 BOURKE STREET (Opposite Eastern Arcade),

HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT Agents for

MELBOURNE.

Broadbent Bros. and Co. Wm. M'Culloch and Co

Permewan, Wright and Co. FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS.

HAWKES BROS., IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS, HARDWARE,

> NOTE THE ADDRESS: WHAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

A SUPERLATIVE

Invigorating Cordial.

property and ingredient, but of the best possible quality. Its extraordinary Medicinal properties

Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS: In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic. in

action will be instantly taken against anyone in-

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY J. W. HARRIS,

Oxygen is Life. - Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne -Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Compaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitutien, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the globe. TO CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly

of freight and carriage to distant countries. Nothing better for cleaning or removing old paint.

The following very simple directions for producing the best hard Soap will always succeed it exactly followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREENBANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, put it in any can or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of WATER; stir it once or twice with a stirrer; it will disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at only just warm to the land. If oil is used no heating hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 13d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

£1 FREE GIFTS !—The proprietors of WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to induce the destruction and prevent the improper use of their wrappers and labels, and thus further protect the Public against fraud and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,

THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn ultered soap, far superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycerine originally cashed by them on presentation. To secure lost when the Soap is made by the old-fashioned boiled these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask process. This soap being pure and unadulerated, it for, and accept nothing but the Genuine will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though for washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommond a pure potash Soap made upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard in the same way with our Pure Caustic Potash.

Lane. Sydney

By the attention of WOOL GROWERS and WOOL Lane, Sydney.

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON and PLATT, 85 Gracechurch street, London.

Beaufort Post Office. TIME TABLE, 1883.

Post Town		Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Besufort
Melbourne	•••	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelorg	• • •	Ditto	Ditto
Ballacat	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalia	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan "	•••	4.J5p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	•••	. 4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	•	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat	•••	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor		Ditte	Ditto
Eurambeer	•	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley		Ditto	Dittto

Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are despatched twice daily. Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily.

Mails for Shirley, and Eurambeen are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute are despatched three times aweek-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's

Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE. FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL

LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m, 11.10 a.m, 4.10 p.m. 7 p.m

ARRIVE at Geelong 8.13 a.m 12.57 a.m 6.15 p.m 8.30 p.m

LEAVE—Geelong 8.30 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 6.35 p.m, 8.45 p.m

ARRIVE at Ballarat 10,35 am 8.20 a.m 9 p.m 10 20 p.m LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 3.55 p.m Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.35 p.m

Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.55 p

Beaufort 7.30 a.m 12.4 a.m 5.25 p.m

Buangor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm

ARRIVE at Ararat 9.10 am 1.16 pm, 6.50 p.m.

LEAVE—Ararat, 9.20 a.m, 1,31 a.m, 7.1 a.m

ARRIVE at Stawell 10.20 a.m, 2.26 p.m, 7.55 a.m

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

TRAVE—Stawell 6.45 a.m. 10.45 p.m. 3.5 p.m. FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE
LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m., 10.45 p.m., 3.5 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m. 11.45 p.m. 3.59 p.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m., 11.55 p.m., 4.9 p.m.
Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.45 pm
Beaufort 9.2 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.25 p m
Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m. 2.16 p.m., 6.7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3 pm, 6.45 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m. 7.10 p.m.
ARRIVE at Caclone 3 30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m. 7.10 p.m.

Arrive at Geelong 8.30 a.m 1.39 p.m 6.5 p.m 9.13 p.m. Leave—Geelong, 6.50 a.m, 8.45 a.m, 1.54 am, 6.30 a.m 9.28 p.m. Arrive At Melbourne, 9 a.m, 10.30 a.m, 3.41 am,

8.35 a.m. 11.15 p.m.

FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.

LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m.

Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.

Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.
Glen Thompson, 3.25 p.m.
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.30 p.m.
ARBIVE At Dunkeld. 4 p.m.
Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.
ARBIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.
PROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT and MELBOURNE.
LEAVE Portland, 10.15 a.m.
ARBIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m. ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m. LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.s.. LEAVE Ararat, 4.0 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m. FARES. Fust-class Beaufort to Second-class 1s 0d 2s 6d 3s 6d Windermere.. 5s 0d

0s 9d 1s 9d 2s 0s 3s 0d 9s 0d 13s 6d Ballarat : Geelong Molbourne Beaufort to 2s 0d 3s 6d 4s 0d 4s 6d 2s 6d 5s 0d Buanger Armstrongs ... Great Western

Important Discovery.

G REEN BANK ALKALI CO.'S PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED 98 per cent. CAUSTIC SODA Makes the Finest Hard Soap absolutely without

Boiling ! ! No special apparatus required. By simply mixing with tallow refuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be made costing only a helf-graphy a pound!

grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be made, costing only a half-penny a pound!!

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali obtainable. For all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes each pound of our patent Double Refined Caustic Soda Powder is equal to ten pounds of ordinary soda crystals, thus effecting a great saving of freight and carriage to distant countries. Nothing better for cleaning or removing all anit.

only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring, without stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined, and the mixture drops from the stirrer like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the weather and the kind of grease or oil used, from fifteen to twenty minutes will be eaough. When the mixing is completed pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mould, sufficiently large to hold it, previously damping the sides with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blankets or sheep skins; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the pext day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted fallow or grease is used, it must be only just warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the lye. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be taken. If the tallow or grease is not clean, or contains any salt, it must be "rendered" previous to use; any salt present spoils the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good for

this purpose. MEMO.

THE COMMON CAUSTIC SODA SOLD
IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE
SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE
DIRECTIONS.

SCOURERS is directed to the Company's.
PURE CAUSTIC POTASH

put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs. each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL
APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted tallow, the most perfect wool scouring scap can be produced, at far less than the cost of soda ash, or soda crystals, which never should be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the wool! Full directions for use may be had on application

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Melbourne: Wholesale Agents for Victoria.

POPULAR, SAFE EFFICACIOUS.

D. JAYNE'S

STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECO RANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain pulliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of children, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquilising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the

disease. SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative. in large doses actively cathartic.

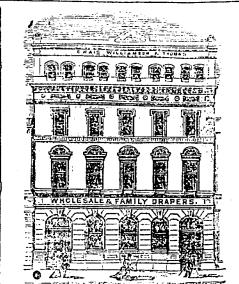
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-

out the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

W. FORD AND CO. 76 SWANSTON STREET.

MELBOURNE.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON,

CUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent. Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several

steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the Persons residing in the country, including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having areful attention. The principle of having only one

price (no matter how large or how small the parcel) is a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed on the same footing as if they selected the goods The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having assumed such large proportions are now located at the warehouse, No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery warehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns orwarded on application.

The Stock in all 'epartments' s now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET, And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

6 ELIZABETH STREET

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

> MELBOURNE. Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday during the ensuing Season.

To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their warehouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prior to sale, and protected up to full market value.

They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY. which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utmost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, and growers will find they effect a Saving of Seven Shillings

per bale by selling at Geelong instead of Melbourne. ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded invariably three days after sale. WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied a

owest market rates.... Only One Shilling per bale is charged for Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and De-livering Wool intended for shipment to the London market.

Separate Warehouses have been provided for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other station produce.

Special arrangements have been made with Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from all railway stations in the colony to our storc.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,

Geelong, 1st July, 1882.

Lightning Sewer.

The New WILSON Oscillating Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD

for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism Entirely NEW in Principle, Detail, and Detail.



Every WILSON SEWING MACHINE guaranteed for FIVE YEARS by certificate of warranty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA. ALEXANDER and g O., Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between Swanston and Russell Streets, MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros, and Col

The Great Pain Annihilator. PROFESSOR SCOTT'S

MAGIC BALM is the only Medicine that will Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently.

Diphtheria in One Night. ... Instantly
... From 1 to 7 days
... From 1 to 14 days
... From 1 to 7 days
... From 1 to 7 days
... Instantly and Permanently Rheumatism ... Colic, Cramps, and Spasms ... In 10 minutes Diarrhœa and Dysentery ... From 1 to 12 hours

Diarrhoea and Dysentery From 1 to 12 hours
It heals Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, etc., and for all
kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER
FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL. If you suffer any aches and pains give it a trial, and you will not regret it. MAGIC BALM

Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when proporly applied in accordance with the printed directions, and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful efficacy. It is now thousehold word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It contains no poisonous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful inedicinal properties.

TESTIMONIALS—Which are genuine. Wonderful Cure of Severe Pains in the

HEAD. Consulate of the United States of America at Auckland, N.Z.

Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878. PROFESSOR SCOTT .- Dear Sir, -- I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your wonderful herbal medicine, the "Magic Balm," which I have used for severe pains in my head from which I have been a great sufferer for some time past. I have made but one application of the "Magic Balm" and can truly say that I have felt no pain since, which I am very thankful for, and can recommend it with pleasure. The "Magic Balm" is the best medicine I ever used for pains, and in fact, will state that it is the only medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant, GEO. W. ROOSEVELL, U.S. Consol.

Wonderful Cure of Neuralgia. Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880. To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear sir,-I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for some time past, and I used some of your wonderful medicine "THE MAGIC BALM" last night which gave me instant relief, and I am very happy to say, I have not felt any pain whatever since the application. I am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recommend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I am sure they will receive great benefit from its use, as I have already done. You may use this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully, E. THURLING.

WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE. Sworn Affadavit.

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878. I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past and had tried all known remedies, within my reach, all of which failed to give me any relief whatever; two months ago, while working in a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was compelled to knock off work. I was advised to get the compelled to knock off work. I was advised to get the professor Scott (who was then may have the inness, here, heart, kaneys, stomach, and investment in interines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system. and had tried all known remedies, within my call and see Professor Scott (who was then visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic" hilling and energy of the brain and visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic" hilling and energy of the brain and building system which renders the mind cheerful, building and energy of the brain and the b Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, stated my case, and he immediately applied meals with the greatest ease. I can safely recommend Professor Scott's "Magic Balm to all who suffer with their teeth

Signed.-WALTER WHITE, Miner. Witnesses-W. Fraser, Resident Magistrate C. Curtis, M. L. A., Pacific hotel.

Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism. PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been using your "Magic Balm" for a severe case of chronic rheumatism, from which I have long suffered. I was almost a cripple, could hardly walk, and was in constant pain. The disease was located principally in my lower extremities, and I was unable to do any work whatever. On seeing your advertisments relative to your great medicine, the "Magic Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case, Balm," I purchased a package containing a dozen bottles, and commenced the treatment as per directions. Great was my astonishment, before I had finished the second bottle to find that the pains were passing away, and now having used some nine bottles I feel quite another man, in fact I consider the Magic Balm" has completely cured me. You have my permission to use this letter in any way to your advantage that you may think proper. I am, dear sir, yours respect

MATTHEW HOGAN, Miner, Ballarat West. Wonderful Cure of Nervous Headache. Professor Scott-Sir,-After suffering acute pain last evening for several hours from nervous headache, accompanied with severe palpitation in the region of the temples, I was nduced to try your "magic balm," as a curative agent. In justice to you, and in testimony of the virtue possessed by the "balm," in this instance, I may state that a free application of the same where the pain was most severe afforded relief in about 10 minutes. Previous to applying the "balm" I was unable to distinguish one letter of print from tocally another but after relief I read with ease for three hours. As I was to a considerable extent sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat prior to trial, I feel pleasure in thus tender ing my thanks to you, and remain, yours

HIRAM CRISP, Evening Post Office. Mair street, Ballarat, 10th June, 1880. No Person or House should be

without it. For Sale by all respectable Chemists and General Storekeepers.

CAUTION. Be sure and ask your Chemist or Storckeeper for "Professor Scott's Magic Balm," and be sure you are not induced to accept any other preparation. It he has none in stock he can easily procure it for you by sending to the Main Agency, at

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S HEFBAL DISPENSARY, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT East-Next London

Chartered Bank. Price—2s, per Bottle.

Oxygen is Life.

A LTHOUGH the medern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing. Phospherus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

CAUTION .- PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where SOLID PARTICLES O Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is, therefore, necessary that the public should be cautioused against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is progounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration

Liver Complaints

Trembling of the hands and Palpitation of the Heart

Dizziness Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De Loss of Energy and Appression Consumption (in its first petite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility stages only) Timidity

Eruptions of the Skin Impaired Sight and Memory Indigestion Nervous Fancies or Impoverished Blood Flatulence Incapacity for Study Nervous Debillty in all its Sick Headache Stages

Lassitude Premature Decline
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from
whatever cause. The action of the Phespholyne is
twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly im-rances the functions of assimilation to such a degree, hat were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverouse and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phos-phodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intesting mich.

brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons

experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently the wonderful medicine, which gave instant shown from the first day of its administration, by a rerelief, and, from that time to the present, I
markable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of
vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been
vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been
the patient of the patient of the patient has long to the patient of the unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyue maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes.

may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy. DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d, by all Chemists and

CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bettle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signa-ture of Patentee.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-.. Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne.
South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Queensland Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane.

New ZealandKempthorne, Pressor and Dunedin and Auckland. Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Cintment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulverations of all kinds.

THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointmen' Nething can above ailments as Holloway's Ointmen' Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment subbed

and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats clongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and short-ness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appro-priate doses of Holloway's Pills.

For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using this infallible remody according to printed instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner. Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence speedily and effectually it ensures a cure.

Piles I istulas, and Exhortations. The cures which this Oirtment effects in healing pilnd fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted ther applications, have been so countless and notoriou throughout the world that any effort to give an adquate detailed statement of their number or charact-would be in vain. It is sufficient to know that it

Û

Ointment has never proved incificacious. In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubb. wice a day into the small of the back, over the region the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, at almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever the Ointment has been once used it has established its on worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys Both the Vintment and Pills should be used in th

following complaints:-Bad Legs Bad breasts Fistulas Sore Throats Gout Skin Diseases Glandular Swell Scurvy ings Lumbago Sore Heads Chilblains Tumours Chapped Hands Ulcers Corns (Soft) Contracted and Rheumatism Sore Nipples

Stiff Joints Scalds
The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo way's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine through out the Civilised World, in hoxes and Pots. The smaller box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pots Ointment one ounce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pots and can be had in any longuage, even in Taylish that the

and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabie, Armenian, Persian, or Chinase. " Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime;

And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time." THE above is read with great interest by thousand of young men. It inspires them with Hope, its in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as

fail. Alas! say many, this is correct.—is true with regard to the youth who has never abused his arranged -and to the man who has not been " passion's slave. But to that youth—to that man who has wasted his vigor, who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbridled license to his passions, to him the above lines are but as a reproach. What Hope can be have? What aspirutions? What chance of leaving his territory. a reproach. What Hope can be have? What aspirations? What chauce of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? For him, also, there is nought but dark despair and sest-reproach for a lost life.

For a man to leave his feotprints on the sands of time he must be endowed with a strong brain and nervous power the must possess a sound, rigorous mind in a health; body—the nower to conceive—the energy to execute? He must possess a sound, rigorous mind in a health-body—the power to conceive—the energy to execute! But look at our Australian youth! See the emaciated form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating mainter, the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic ex-pression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, Is that a man to leave his isotoprints on the sands of time.

Do parents, medical men, and educators of youth par Do parents, medical men, and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, and they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skillen advice of the medical man, who has made this brateh ohis profession his particular speciality, whose life has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is your answer? Let each one answer for himself. Parents see their progeny fading pradually before their sight, see them become emacinted old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the lattic of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous superrision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warding off the impending doom of a miserable and warding off the impending doon of a miserable out-gloomy future, and by appropriate treatment resto, the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a

joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Methourne, has made diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculial study. His whole professional life has been specially devoted to the treatment of Nervous Affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His skill is available to all—no matter how many hundreds or thou-sands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that conby letter is now so well organised and known that com-ment would be superfluens—(by this means many thou-sands of patients have been cured, whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with suc-judicious supervision that though he has been practising this branch of his profession for twenty-six years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet happened. When Medicines are required they are torwarded in the same careful manner without a possibility of the contents of the parcels being disc vere! Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a cure is effected without even the physician knowing

who is his patient. To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions, the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

DR. L. L. SMITH 182 COLLINS STREET EAST.

MELBOURNE (Late the Residence of the Governor).

Consultation Fee by Letter, £1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

To family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver o family should be without these rms. Their iong tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and puritying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable mane throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and revivitying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all nexious matters, expelling ail humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purity and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Fills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to temales of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood,

Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Coughs; In general debility, mental depression, and nervous In general decurry, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these farrous Pills. They scoth, and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render he patient sensible of a total and most delightful re volution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane o thousands, who pass each day with accumulated suffer-ings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exaround the part affected enters the pores as sait per meates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system.

Halloway's Pills are the best remedy known boths world for the following diseases:-

Rheunantism Bilious Complaint Retention or Urine Blotches on the Skin Scretula, or King's Evi. Sore Throats Bowel Complaints Stone i ravel Second i sumpton The Dolo as Dropsy Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds U 2018 Veneral Acetions Gout Headache Worms of all kinds Weakness from wantere Indigestion Liver Complaints

cause, &c., &c. Lumbago The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo way's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine through-out the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Dintment one ounce.

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

Printed and published by H. P. HENNINGSEN, for the proprietors, at the Office, Lawrence street, Beaufort, Victoria

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883.

brated Britain.

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general naws for the west.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may pe rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our ne rectified. We are most destrous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication. Advertising his for this paner cannol he received affer 7 o'clock on the evening provious to value atom.

ew subscribers are only charged from the time of ordering the paper.

Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Salo, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted fol o shillings

Notices of Eirths, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 2s. 6d. for each insertion. Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for the first two inser-tions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent in-

Business and double column advertisements, if ordered or extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale in proportion to the number of insertions.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in the Colonies 1862

Capital, £1,500,000 fully subscribed. The undersigned having been appinted Agent for Boau fort, is prepared to receive Proposals for all descriptions of Insurance at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES. Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Agricultural Produce.

Premiums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over

The additions to Reserve Funds now amount to £253,729 to meet fire losses only, in addition to the Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,897 was paid to Shareholders in Dividends, the balance being added to Reserve Fund.

H. P. HENNINGSEN

IT having come to my knowledge that Subscribers to Daily Papers are charged Nine Pence (9d.) a week, for the benefit of the public I wish to inform them that the "Ballarat Star," "Age," and "Daily Felegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Beaufort at 6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per

WANTED KNOWN.

H. P. HENNINGSEN. GRATEFUL.-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the and weary the feet, as the Singer. fudicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets or tins labelled :-JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

London. Also-EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE For Afternoen Use.

H. P. HENNINGSEN

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT. TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT Of the WEEKLY TIMES

0r

TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS. In compliance with the wish of several of the delegates to the Conference of the Farmers Unions held in Melbourne, an important new feature has been added to The Weekly Times,

'THE FARMERS' GAZETTE AND UNION · RECORD."

The increased size of the Weekly Times will enable Parliamentary Proceedings, and all matters of interest

TO BE MORE FULLY REPORTED.

The Weekly Times is now the Cheapest and Most Complete Weekly Newspaper PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD

At the Price. THE SPORTING DEPARTMENT Of the Weekly Times will continue to be

Special Feature in the Paper. In the Weekly Times will be found a Good Selection of Light Literature, comprising Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Household Hints, and the Ladies' Column. In addition to the above, The Weekly Times will contain the Latest and Fullest Cablegrams,

Commercial, Shipping, and General Nows, thus supplying in a condensed form the WEEKLY NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Subscriptions per post 3s. 6d. per quarter, or

12s. per annum in advance. OFFICE: 86 COLLINS ST. EAST, MELBOURNE

NOTICE.

It having come to my knowledge that certain anprincipled vendors of sewing machines have frequently substituted in place of the GENUINE "WERTHEIM'

Machines on a similar principle, but of a far inferior make, I beg to INFORM the PUBLIC

That EVERY GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK

Of the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Com-Dany, a GNOME,

Representing the Dwarf of Cornan Fabler in stiting posture, with a mallet resting on his shoulder, and long flowing heard reaching to his feet. Besides this Trade Mark the NAME "WER-THEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE of each Machine. As a Further SECURITY To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every

GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE SHIPPED to AUSTRALIA Has STAMPED on the SHUTTLE-SLIDE the NAME of the SOLE AGENT for Australasia,

HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE.

I herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies hat the WERTHEIM "GNOME" TRADE MARK, as well as the name "WERTHEIM," have been properly registered in Australia; and that any fringement upon the said registration will be at once proceeded against according to law.

Hugo Wertheim. 39 FLINDERS LANE EAST, MELBOURNE, Sole Representative and Agent in Australia for

the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, PETRUS DE BAERE,

Machines from £4 10s. Easy Terms. Illustrated Catalogues.

Agent for Beaufort and District.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years." The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov..rtecked with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the "WHEELER AND WILSON" Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer. The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better. The W. and W. is much more durable. It will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair. The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. order.

The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away and break, as a Singer. The W. and W. is more simple in action. The W. and W. has less wear and tear.

The W. and W. is better finished. The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes. If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in

the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Instruction Given Gratis.

P. De BAERE, WATCHMAKER, Sole Agent for Beaufort. All Sewing Machines delivered FREE of charge at Melbourne Prices. Discount allowed for Cash, or on

Plain and Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE, Lawrence-street, Beaufort,

And "TRIBUNE" OFFICE, East Charlton.

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DE-LIVERY BOOKS, &c., Prepared on the shortest notice

THE ARGUS may be had daily, on the arrival of the mid-day Train, at the shop of Mr. H. P. HEN-NINGSEN, Agent, Beaufort. Price. Threepence.

WARD & LIPMAN, Commission Megefinnis,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS. Advances made on Consignments. Contracts for Railways and Public Works Solicited.

WASHING LIQUID.

MRS. GILLOCH begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that she is manufacturing a "Washing Liquid," which will be found to materially lessen the labor of Washing Clothes, besides giving the clothes a good color. Warranted not to injure any article, of whatever description or texture; it will also take out paint, and improve colored articles.

Directions for Use.—For every 3 gallons of coldwater add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and sonp the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water: blue and day as usual

then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flannels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and riuse as usual.

Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

The "Riponshire Advocate," PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort,
Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully,
Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS, SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,

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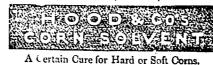
(HAND AND TREADLE), RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE
Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1880-AND THE Only First Prize.

Adelaide Exhibition, 1881. IMPORTERS-HENRY BISHOP & CO., 79 BOURKE STREET EAST,

(Next to the Theatre Royal). Local Agents Wanted.

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Debilityappointment, ask for Rood's Phosphorus Pills, and insist upon having them only. PRICE-2/6 mil 5/-



PRICE-2/6 a Bottle.

eood & co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 BLIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE

SANDER AND SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome. Dr. Cruikshank, Health officer for the City of Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation. brouchitis, diptheria, affections of the lungs, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia etc., all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, dis orders of the bowels, diarrhoea, etc.

PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the University of Greifswalde, Germany, reports astonishing cures of Diphtheria, Lung and Throat Diseases by inhaling the vapors of SANDER and Sons' Eucalypti Extract.

Epitome of declaration made before M. Cohen. Esq., J.P., at Sandhurst, October, 1877 :- The son of Mr. Raabe was hurt with an axe on the knee. After nine weeks' medical treatment it was declared necessary by Dr. Macgillivray to amputate the injured limb. At that juncture the extract was applied, and the wound speedily cured without amputation.

The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. Atkinson and Boyd, was cured just as speedily. Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, croup, bronchitis, diyhtheria, carache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad legs, wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle, (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the "Donald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald" 'Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser," and others.

The extract regulates the action of the kidneys cures dysentery and diarrhoa, and is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each bottle.
Sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per vial.

CAUTION.

Do not confound SANDER and Sons' EUCACYPTI EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, a resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the healing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our preparation is highly recommended; therefore ask for SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT and see that you get it. The genuine article is made up in vials bearing our trade mark and

Agent for WATERLOO: J. FRUSHER. MAIN LEAD: J. M'LEOD.

ture and address—

signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signa-

CHARLTON: J. DOBIE. BEAUFORT : H. A. GLYDP. ON SALE.

CAMERON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO, "VICTORY" brand, at 3s. per lb., or 4d. per

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Havelock Street, Beaufort.

To STAND this Season at M'Millan's Farm, half way between Lake Goldsmith and Beaufort, and will travel the district, the Draught Stallion YOUNG CHAMPION.

YOUNG CHAMPION was bred by Mr. A. Robbie, of Bryntirion Stud Farm. He is a dark bay, black points, 6 years old, standing 17 hands high, and is a most promising young horse. He is by the celebrated Champion of England, which was imported by Mr. Derham, and purchased by Mr. Robbie at a cost of 1115 guineas. When three years old he took first prize at Petersborough, open to all England. He took as points at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to all the world, and was considered to be written petent judges, one of the best Cart Stallions in Europe. YOUNG CHAMPION'S grandsire was the celebrated horse England's Glory; gg sire that remowned horse Old England's Glory, which took first prize at Potersborough six years in succession, being open to all England, and he for many years stood open to show against any horse for a hundred guineas; ggg sire, Mr. Brown's noted horse England's Glory, which took first prize at Windsor, Manchester, and Liverpool in the same year: gggg sire, Mr. Southam's Major; sesses sire, Mr. Purant's Old Honest Tom, etc., etc.

YOUNG CHAMPION'S dam was one of Mr. Robbie's prize mares, Blossom, which was purchased by Messrs. Hepburn, Leonard, and Rowe, of Ballarat; grand dam, Black Daisy; her sire, Mr. Carbut's celebrated Britain.

TERMS:—42 10s.; insured, 23. Every care taken

brated Britain.

TERMS:—£2 10s.; insured, £3. Every care taken, but no responsibility. £1 down when served, the balance to be settled by promisory note due at the end of the season. Marcs sold or exchanged to be paid for as stinted.

JOHN M'MILLAN, Beaufort.

YOUNG VANCUISHER Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm, Middle Creek.

He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pur He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken changion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Chanpion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkcudbright when two years old, and the £50 prize given by Machers Society; and again the same prize in 1872. Champion is by Salmond's Champion, who gained eight first prizes at the Highland Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

Victor.

VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson, Esq., Gillespie, Wigtonshire, out of Brisk, who, when two years old, took first prize at Ayr; at three years old the first prize at Kelso, also first prize at Dalbeattie; the first prize at the great Union Show at Dumfries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkcudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1868 she took three first prize at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

To show that VANQUISHER is not only a remarkably handsome horse, but—what is of far more importance to farmers and breeders—is the sire of the dam of a champion winner, the fact is mentioned that that is mentioned that at the great International Exhibition at Kilburn in July, 1879, the first prize horse out of 815 shown was Druid, whose dam (Tibbie) was got by Yunquisher. With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. Engiand speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which wou the first prize for aged stallions, and also carried off the Champion Cup." The judges say—Stallions, four years old and oup. The images say—Stations, four years old and upwards. The first and second houses were very superior animals; the first horse having more substance, and very deservedly obtaining the premium ticket, and afterwards easily won the cup. David Buchanan Garscudden Mains, near Kilpatrick, Dum-

Buchanan, Garscudden Mains, near Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, first prize, £50, and Champion Gup, value £25, for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James Milroy, Guldeneach Stranraer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbie, by Vanquisher 890."

This splendid entire is now rising four years old, stands 16 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bay, with a good flat bone, and silky hair in the right place.

place.
YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as a yearling at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and yearing at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two-year-old.
YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.
TERMIS, E2 10s. each many, to be paid at the end of the season. Good maddeds, with plants of metals

of the season. Good paddocks, with plenty of water provided, for which 5s extra will be charged. All sort of care will be taken, but no responsibility incurred.

Any mares not proving in foal will be served next season for half price. Guarantee as per agreement. One mare in four allowed to bona fide owners.

THOMAS JESS, Proprietor.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

LEO, Will STAND This Season at Chepstowe. Terms: £6 6s. Also, THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE,

SERANG. Terms: £5 5s.

T. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

EXPORT AGENTS. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London. Sanger and Sous, Oxford-street, London. And all the London Wholesale Houses.

MELBOURNE AGENTS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melbourne. HEMMONS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. FITCH & FRENCH.

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> MELBOURNE AGENTS FOR THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH-

85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

GRAND

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

OF THE

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH TRADE,

As introduced to the public of Ballarat by A. CRAWFORD,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH DRAPERY WARREST TRANS

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT particular class of goods very clearly marked.

STREET. Good white calicoes, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s

The success of the new system of trade has been established beyond all doubt. It has exceeded the most sauguine exceptions ever formed of it, and it has been the means of enabling the smallest purchaser to buy at as cheap a rate as the ordinary draper who has to purchase in the Melbourne wholesale market.

During the past year the establishment has een crowded with customers in all parts of the nouse from morning until evening, and this, too, previous to the stock being in the same grand condition as it is at present. This stock on hand now, and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement, from the largest and principal British manufacturers, renders the Wholesale and Family Cash Drapery Establishment one of the grandest emporiums in Australia for the sale of all kinds of soft goods. Having just completed the most satisfactory STOCK-TAKING

Ever had at any time since the establishment of this business in the City, and to make room for many large and extensive purchases, now landed from Europe, but in bond in Melbourne, many hundreds of lines will be thrown out for sale during the following month at less than half their value.

There will be unheard of bargains in every de partment of sound, good, and fashionable materials, bargains such as could not be offered elsewhere in Ballarat. To make this important matter of fact more plain to the public, the following list of prices is added of the most extraordinary cheap lines ever offered to the public

DRESS DEPARTMENT Colored lustre dresses, 2s 11d for 12 yards,

formerly 6s 9d Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, reduced from Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 3s 11d, reduced

Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 5s 11d, reduced from Colored lustres, 12 yards, 7s 6d, reduced from 14s 6d Colored Cashmeres, 12 yards, 1s 3d, reduced

from 6s 9d.

from 1s 11d Summer serges, 8s 11d for 12 yards, reduced from 12s. A grand line of beiges, 103d, cheap at 1s 6d. Decided reductions in taffecta cloths, princetta cloths, etc., etc. Also in colored silks, satins,

broches, moires, etc., etc., in all the leading colors; together with black, all at English cost price. Black and colored satins, in all the new makes, equally reduced. A grand line of black cashnaeres and merinoes, reduced to 1s 4d, would be wonderfully cheep at 2s.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT

Chidren's print costumes, 3s 6d; not the value of the material used. Ladies' print costumes elegantly trimmed and made, 9s 6d; ordinary retail price 18s 6d. Lace and lustre apron, 6d each; ordinary price, 1s 3d. Print skirts, 2s 6d; regular price, 4s 11d. To clear the balance of the summer stock, very great reductions will be made in chemille and cashmere fichus; silk, satin, broche, and cashinore dolmans and mantles; ladies' silk and holland dustcoats. The whole of the above lines will be cleared out, quite irrespective of value, at very low prices.

IN FANCY GOODS

There are many wonderful bargains. Ladies fancy cotton parasols from 1s to 3s 11d; children's fancy corton parasols, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d, all under the regular cost price; ladies' black satin parasols, Ss 11d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d, all specially reduced. Black satin broche, etc., in the new Japanese shapes, at English cost, specially reduced, and must be cleared, the balance of a large shipment of ladies' handbags, in leather, plush, seal, satin, etc., etc. A very large stock of sewed muslin edgings and in servious at less than Melbourne wholesald prices, 23d, 33d, 43d, and 6d. A superior lot beautifully-worked hand-made edgings and insertions at 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The balance of a large shipment of ladies' linea handkerchiefs, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, and 5s 6d per dozon; worth, wholesale, double the money Special bargaius in ladies' now silk scarfs, muslin ties, squares, and collarettes, sash ribbons black and colored broches, cotion and silk faces in black, white, cream, ticeile, Spanish, D'Alengon, oderie, russe, D'Aiguille, etc., etc.

Great bargains in ladies' striped hose, worth in each case double the amount, 41d, 6d, and 1s. Plain hose, all colors, grand value, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Ladies' white cotton hose, 31d, 6d, and 9d, lower than Melbourne wholesale prices. Lisle, thread hose, 1s per pair, cheap at 2s. Girls plain and striped hose, formerly 1s 6d and 2s, all reduced to 6d per pair. All the latest styles in cotton, thread, and silk, for evening wear, at reduced prices.

CARPETS AND FURNISHING.

The stock in this department is the largest and best selected our of Melbourne, and even there it cannot be suppassed; but in price the to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Bloed Wholesale and Family Cash Deapery Warehouse is cheaper by from 6d to 1s 3d per yard than that of any Melbourne house. The largess selection of Brussels Carnels with

borderings, and hearth-rugs to match, ever seen in one establishment in Ballarat; a grand stock of the ordinary best five frames, moresques. mosaics, and Arabesques. Tapestry Carpets-A magnificent stock from

1s 11d to 4s 3d per yard, with hearth-rugs to

Felt Carpets-A very large stock from 1s and upwards to 3s 9d per yard, both light and dark patterus, large and smail. All Wool Dutch Carpets-Stair and passage widths, likowise, yard wide.

Napier Mattings all widths, and qualities from the lightest to the heaviest. Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

[PRICE SIXPENCE

S U C C E S S colony, from 67d to 2s per yard; straw mattings, door mats, indiarubber mats, skin mats, etc., etc., in large variety.

The finest and cheapest stock of Nottingham lace curtains in the colony, imported direct from the factory, from 1s 11d per pair and upwards. The greatest novelty of the age, Notingham lace bedquilts, a very pretty effect in a nicely-furnished room.

French jute curtains and holders, a late French novelty; strong, cheap, sesthetic, and French jute table-covers, to match the above

window poles, cornices, etc., etc.
The whole of the above goods are imported direct, and are sold retail at the lowest Melbourne wholesale price.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The extinordinary low prices are in this 6d, per dozen.

Grey calicoes, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 3s 11d per Good useful flannel, 87d and 107d per yard. Special line in all wool flannel, Is per yard;

rorth 1s 6d. Wide width brown twill sheetings, 63d; 72inch wide plain sheeting, 73d, 101d, and 1s; 72-inch white twill sheering, from Is per yard.
The grandest value in linen goods in Australia. Special advantages given by one of the largest manufactories in Beliast, whose goods have a world-wide reputation for superiority and

änish. Several cases of prints will be jobbed at 37d and 43d per yard. Cotton shirtings, 33d, 43d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and

ld per yard. Table oil baize, from 9d per yard. Previous to the arrival of the new blankets, the present stock will be cleared out at job

Diices.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE

CLOTHING. The stock in this department is a most complete one. The goods are all made on the premises. They are cut, trimmed, and finished quite equal to the ordered goods, and every figure can be fitted, from the most slim o the most corpulent, from the smalless to the

TAILORING In all its branches. The best stock of tweeds in

the colony to select from. The best cut, the best finished, and the cheapest. The best value given of any house in the colony. Thousers made to order from 10s 6d.

A. CRAWFORD.

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN. MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET. HOPPERS

GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR VITÆ Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotel?

MILK PUNCH

Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valley!

"For the Blood is the Life." CONTRACTOR WORLD FAMED

TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE." THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities

cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skiu Diseases, and Sores of al kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Seres Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores Cures Cancerous Ulcers Cures Blood and Skin Diseases Cures Glandular Swellings

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constiration of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs, C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:-Sir,-We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement. 27th February, 1875.

I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both n Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar disease. should try the same.

CHAS. LUKER, Late Sergt. R. Engineers. Witness-W. J. Sparrow.

To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln. Sold in Bottles 2s 6d, each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s, each-sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standicases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, CUEMIST,

namely,

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 5s Cape barley, 3s 6d; wheat, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; oats, 2s 11d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 10s; do., manger, L4 to L4 5s; potatoes, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s; straw, oaten, 40s; do., wheaten, Ll 5s; peas, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; bran, ls 1d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s flour, Ll1 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The Easter holidays have had a somewhat depressing effect upon the markets, and the business to be credited to last week is not of a very extensive character. In wheat several small lots were disposed of at 4s 2d, bags returned, and 4s 11d bags in; while two fair parcels for seed changed hands at 5s 3d, bags returned. Flour has been in good demand at Ll1 5s to Ll1 15s. At the beginning of the week several parcels of oats changed hands at 2s 8d, but speculators do not care to give more than 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Seed oats are inquired for, and there are purchasers of Cape barley and rye at our quota-tions. At Donald wheat is quoted at 4s 9d and flour at 24s per bag. At St. Arnaud, wheat is quoted at 4s 101, flour 23s per bag, and oats, 3s 6d. In this discrict a good supply of dairy produce is coming forward and fresh butter is easier. Our quotations are as

Wheat, 4s SJ to 4s 9d, bags returned, 4s 11d bags in, per bushel; oats, 2s 7d to 2s 8d per bushel; pollard, 1s 2d per bushel bran, 1s 1d per bushel; Cape barley, 4s per bushel; English barley, 4s 6d per bushel; peas, 3s 6d per bushel; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do.; flour £11 5s to L11 15s per ton; Warrnambool potatoes. L4 per ton; Ballarat do., L3 5s per ton; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trussed) L3 5s per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 35s per ton; chaff, 4s per cwt; orions, 6s per cwt; carrots, 4s per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s ld per lb; butter (potted), 11d per lb; hams, 1s per lb; bacon, 10d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, 9d per dozen.-" Advertiser."

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.

Its weight in gold would be 6,282 tons; in silver, 120,000 tons; its transportation in gold would require 26 ships of 250 tons each; right and what is wrong are appealed to, in 12,581 horse carts, each carrying half a ton, such case, he is "pliable as wax," but enand forming a procession of 25 miles in deavor to intimidate him by acts of violence, length, or 281,769 soldiers, each carrying 50lbs; in sovereigns piled one upon another, they would be 710 miles in height; laying as granite." It is not surprising to find them side by side and touching each other that the deeds of violence and murthey would form a chain of gold of 11,048 der, and the attempt to establish a reign miles in length, or nearly twice the circum- of terrorism in Eugland as well as in Ireland, ference of the moon; the same amount in one pound notes, sewed together, would carpet a turnpike road 40 feet broad and 1,040 suspicion and distrust, the bitter fruits of on Tuesday 17th April. Nominations are diarrhoea, and averts incipient cholera. The pet a turnpize road 40 feet broad and 1,040 suspicion and district, the bitter fruits of on Tuesday 17th April. Nominations are power inhabitants of large cities will find W. B. Freeman, Fitzroy, scratch which must inflict irreparable disaster upon required to be lodged with the Returning power inhabitants of large cities will find W. B. Freeman, Fitzroy, scratch W. G. Black, Streatham, 5yds O'Groats and half way back again; if sewed one of the most fertile as it is one of the most Officer, Mr. John Wotherspoon before 4 together end to end, they would form a misguided countries on the face of earth. In o'clock p.m., on Monday 9th April. bandage reaching four times round the world, or sixteen times round the moon; divide the or sixteen times round the moon; divide the debt equally among the inhab world, and each person, man, woman, or land of a more liberal character than is to be child, of every color, would receive as their found in any other country; in spite of the share 16s; it would require 476 ships of 250 tons each to transport it in silver from Mexico (provided the mines in that country could furnish it), and after reaching England 240,000 one-horse carts, carrying half a ton each, making a procession 677 miles long, by the English nation in the redress of Irish or 5,000,000 of men, carrying 50lbs each, to deposit in the vaults, prior to its use for the redemption of outstanding pledges.

"WHICH WAS FIRST THE HEN OR THE EGG?

Abel Thompson was a shrewd, intelligent working man. One Sunday Abel waited for the coming of a lecturer on the subject of "Life, Death, and Immotrality," and in the course of his lecture he vainly sought to prove that life was self originated.

When the lecturer concluded, Abel elbowed his way to the front, and commen-

"When I was a lad at home my father and he asked us this question-

"Which was first the hen or the egg?" Now, Mr. Lecturer, I pass my father's ques- What should be their obvious duty in such tion on to you: 'Which was first?" "Why, of course the egg must have been first." said the lecturer; "the principle of evolution makes that quite clear." "Then, where did the egg come from ?"

"Have it your own way then" said the lecturer; "and say the hen was first." "I have no way about it," said Abel "but now I ask you where the ben came from ?"

"Time's up," said the chairman. "That's not fair I that's sneaking out of it in a cowardly fashion that I'm not the man to put up with," replied Abel excitedly;

"and I appeal to my fellow-workmen if it is "No! No!" roared the crowd; "fight it out, fight it out fairly by all means." But the lecturer and the chairman had de-

crowd. Mounting the vacated stool of the lecturer Abel continued-"Fellow workmen, my own common-sense tells me not to trust such teaching. All life must come from life, and it seems far easier to believe that God made the hen at first, than to believe in the exg with life in it, happening by chance at some remote period of time."—C. J. Whitmore.

FLORILINE !- FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.-A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, preents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth as peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or "The Fragrant Floriline," tobacco smoke. being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest removed to 33. Farringdon Road. London.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Allen, A.; Armstrong, Mrs.; Anderson, Mrs. A. E.; Adams, Mrs. E. Boyd, Mrs. J.; Baker, Jno.; Brown,

Ellis, Mr. T. Farley, Miss E. Humphreys, R. Jackson, Frank; Jones, Jas. Leadbeater, W. M'Intosh, N.; Mooney, Miss S.; Mayuho, Ino.; M'Cusker, P.; Manners, Thos.

Cameron, A.; Cuskey, P. M.

Rogers, Miss P. J. Smith Mrs. G.; Stewart, Hy. Topp, Wm.; Thompson, M. A.; Treedale,

E. M. KILDAHL. Postmistress.

Beaufort, March 30th, 1883.

Wilson, Geo.; Williams, Owen.

Kipoushire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883.

A London paper received by the last mail

says that "in the East-End of London there appears to be a growing dislike against the Irish population. Thousands of Irishmen for the following:-Total fall of rain on terms, and it is said that within the last fortnight two or three large manufacturing firms have disharged some hundreds of their Irish workpeople, in order to replace them by Englishmen." There is nothing at all surit was obvious that the hour was approaching when the proverbial patience of the English people would become too sorely tried, and that those who had sown the seed of violence. assassination and destruction, would have to read a whirlwind of retaliation and a harvest of disaster and defeat. As one of our Mel- buried in the Beaufort Cemetery. A peculiar the faith that attaches to Wolfe's Schnapps, day or two since, the average Englishman is the fact that the date on which she was the opinions of sanitarians, but by the fact always accessible when his sense of justice, and his fine discrimination between what is and he is "as inflexible as steel and as hard are beginning to show results in the shape of tants of the Parliament in giving land legislation to Ire-Riponshire Council will be held on Thursday purities within the system, and call for inexpressed desire of Mr. Gladstone that the evident sympathy which has lately been felt formed on Saturday at Creswick. The pagrievances, it is found that assassination and so in Ireland, but that deeds of violence and destruction are also to be carried into the sister isle, the population of which have always been ready and willing to lend a helping hand to relieve in the sharp hour of distress. It is pitiable that it is so, but the stern facts are before us, and the knowledge that from hour to hour it is impossible to tell what deed of violence may be committed, or wheat harvest discloses a terribly poor result. promptings of a revengeful instinct. We have 4 bushels 32lb., or a trifle over 42 bushels. used to keep fowls, and my sister had to take no doubt there are a great many Irishmen the eggs to market and sell them. One day at home who deplore these terrible excesses he was sitting on a barrow with his hat on as greatly as we do, and we know that there the back of his head, and he took up one of are a great many here who feel as if a grevious United Caledonian Society, has offered to send of the Fenian organisation in the older land, in which to array some of his stalwart a case? As we take it, they should refuse to Two years ago a Peanut Club was started must have been kept of the disposal of the large sums of money it has had at its command. We believe that if proper appeals were made to the enlightened Irishmen in parted, and were now hidden in the surging this country, they would see that it was not desirable to amass considerable sums of money to be outlayed is open to so much doubt, and in appealing thus to their better sense ask

> In the "Government Gazette," published always "quit them with regret" when reon the 22nd instant, it is notified that an moved, at the age of two, to one of a diffeadditional Court of Petty Sessions will be leach month, at half-past 12 o'olock p.m.

is to secure the independence of Ireland, as

far as is compatible with the honor and

safety of the Empire- a not impossible re-

employed are those which obtain at the pre-

sent critical moment.

a first-class and enjoyable one, as the choir and band (including attendants) will consist of 24 performers (10 females and 14 males), and many of them have shown exceptional ability as musicians. We trust they will be accorded a bumper house, and that the funds of the institution will be benefitted to an ap-

We have been requested to state that it was Mr. F. Beggs, of Bushy Creek, who ran horses at the Beaufort Jockey Club's meeting on the 19th instant, and not our neighbor, Mr. F. Beggs, of Eurambeen. As the latter gentleman was judge on the occasion, the reason for thus explaining matters is obvious.

Our attention has been called to the fact that there is a large amount of saplings under the regulation size of Sin. in diameter being carted into the Beaufort railway station in two feet lengths, and forwarded to Ballarat as firewood. Perhaps the officer whose duty it is to look after this matter will direct his attentions to remedying what is indeed an evil that should be put a stop to.

We are indebted to Mr. M'Farlane, caretaker of the rain-guage at Jackson's reservoir 2.12in.

The anniversary of the Beaufort Primitive Methodist Church will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) and on Monday. To-morrow the Rev. J. G. Wright, of Stawell, will preach morning, afternoon, and evening in the church, prising in this news to us, as to those who and on Monday evening a grand concert, choose to read the signs of the times rightly, recitations, and addresses will be given in the Beaufort Societies' Hall.

> A first crossbred Merino ewe, slaughtered by Mr. W. Smith, butcher, yesterday, weighed 130lb. when dressed.

Mrs. Meadows, an old lady who has resided for a number of years at Stoneleigh, died at a very mature age last week and was bourne contemporaries truthfully observed a coincidence in connection with her decease is and this faith is confirmed, not only by anniversary of her wedding day.

> In order to prevent unnecessary alarm being felt by the residents of Beaufort we

The following paragraph refers to the wife of Mr. Cutbush, stationmaster at Trawalla: -Mrs. Cutbush, wife of a stationmaster on Home rulers should agree and formulate the the Victorian railways (the "Advertiser" line of policy they require; in spite of the states) had a most formidable operation pertient was suffering from an enormous hard tumour of a cancerous nature, which involved the left breast and upper portion of the chest. sedition and red-banded murder stalk like a On account of the peculiar shape of the digrim presence through the land, and not only seased growth, it had to be taken out in two parts. The larger portion, on being afterwards, weighed, turned the scale at 71b., the whole of the tumour before its removal being calculated to weigh nearly 12lb. The lady is now considered convalescent.

The results of the late wheat harvest in South Australia are now ascertained, and fully bear out the gloomy forebodings formed before the statistics had been collected. The "Adelaide Register's" estimate of the late what illustrious or useful life sacrificed to the The average for the colony is set down at

The Ballarat Star gives an instance of burden was being put on them by the doings to Scotland, at his own expense, for 50 kilts, pocket. brethren.

subscribe money to such a political body as in New York, which is still extant. Its pethe National Land League till the charge of culiarity is exceeding peculiar. Every memcomplicity in the outrages which are going on peanut either of gold, silver, stone, wood, or is thoroughly investigated. The balance of anything he likes. The penalty of a dinner evidence that we are possessed of up to the to the whole club is exacted from any member present time so far implicates the League that | who is caught without his emblematic peanut. a mere denial of complicity is as a straw before Any time or any where, when one member the wind. Proof is wanted, and if the let in, no excuse being taken. A highly suc-League is innocent of the charge that has cessful dinner was obtained by one member been laid against it, it should not be difficult knocking violently at another's door at middoor in the snowy robes of night, he was disgusted by "Peanut."

A French doctor has invented a new hed for babies, which holds them safe in its custody, and prevents them from ever giving any | unable to get out of the way of a train, saved trouble at night to their attendants. This himself from death on Wednesday by lying would have put an effectual stop to such dis- England, will leave Cape Town on the 24th gentleman has subjected his system to the down between the rails and letting the train to send away, when the manner in which it is | most trying of all tests, for he has applied it | pass over him. to all of his own children, and cousiders the life of one of them is entirely owing to its use. The idea is to fill the greater part of the them to influence those of their countrymen cradle with bran and immerse the legs and who, strong in prejudice, are impervious to part of the body of the child in this nest, coargument, and the logic of facts. The idea | vering them over in the usual way, but fastening down the counterpane tight so as to keep him firm in his place. This is not the only advantage to be expected from the system. The bran is supposed to have a warmsult if taken in hand righly, but one that will | ing and stimulating influence superior to any be retarded for years and years if the means kind of cotton or cloth, and to allow children of the more sickly kind to develop more quickly and to be sooner able to use their limbs. The inventor of the system declares that they delight in their bran beds, and rent kind. There is thus some chance that constables on night duty during the winter, ing Tuesday. I suggested to send for a Sheffield with several friends for the last mothers of families.

We would direct attention to a preliminary | Our facetious contemporary "Melbourne | THE BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB'S | a doctor, Ah Wah, a Chinese doctor, came to advertisement in another column respecting | Punch" has just issued an illustrated brochure concert to be given by the pupils of the entitled "Punchialties," which, in general Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind style, is got up in the same manner as the in the Societies' Hall on Thursday, 19th "Socialties" published some months since. April, in aid of the funds of that institution. ("Punchialties" is adorned with a great num-This charity has special claims on the public, ber of pictures and humorous illustrations but apart from this the concert should prove from the facile pencil of Mr. Carrington, while the reading matter is eminently read-Beaufort agent.

> The R.M.S. Shannon, with the English mail, reached Albany on the 28th instant. She may be expected in Hobson's Bay on Tuesday next.

dates being required for the foot police force, applicatious from persons desirous of being employed therein will be received at the Police Depot, Victoria Barracks St. Kilda road, on Tuesday the 17th proximo, at ten a.m., and on the following Tuesday the 24th must present personally a written application Beaufort Handicap, 100 yards, was appealed and a good portion of it solidified. On openin his own hand writing, when if considered against by R. Stokeld, of Ballarat. They, ing the abdomen found the liver large, but suitable, he will be examined by the Board however, still adhered to their first decision, healthy, the gall-bladder being very much appointed by the Government for the purpose. As no exceptions to the rule above set forth will be made, it will be neeless to make any other manner or place than as above described. Candidates will not be appointed if Fiery Creek Plate, and Mr. W. B. Freeman, left lung and gangrene of the right. Was of and women are unable to obtain work on any Easter Monday, 36in.; total for the month, least five feet nine inches in height. All of the latter eliciting expressions of the the state deceased was in when death took plaint or defect. To ascertain these facts events being won easily by Mr. R. Sinclair, independently candidates must undergo a who displayed more than ordinary ability in strict medical examination. They must be the manipulation of his machine. The Hurdle able to read and write well, and must indis- Ruce was won by Mr. C. E. S. Hunter, of served in any other force or Government was won by Mr. Rushbrook, of Ballarat, and therefrom."

As civilisation advances, and enlightenment extends, men entertain stronger convictions and become firmer in their beliefs. Liberal education strengthens individual convictions. Among the strongest sentiments of the age, is buried (Good Friday) was the fifty-third that it is used in hospitals and infirmaries with singular efficacy.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Notable facts.-Intense heat augments the annoyhave been requested to state that during next ances of skin disease and encourages the deweek an alteration will be made in the velopement of febrile disorders; therefore they apparatus for ringing attached to the firebell, should, as they can be, removed by these deshould, as they can be, removed by these determined and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and Maloney, Sayds, 3.

First Trial. and hence it will be necessary to toll the tergent and purifying preparations. In It is notified in another column that as a spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent vacancy has occurred in the Board of Advice | well rubbed over the affected part immediately for the North Riding of the Sbire of Ripon gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion an election to fill such vacancy will be held and inflammation, checks the threatening these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or imstant and effective curative medicines.

Some astonishment has been created in England by the discovery that a beverage extensively sold as "Good Templar" champagne, and consumed as a temperance drink contains alcohol equivalent to 25 per cent of proof spirit, which is considerably in excess | of the intexicating qualities of real cham-pagne. A chemical analysis revealed the secret.

"No. sir," said Dr. Jalap, "I wouldn't have that apple tree cut down for money.' "But you never get any fruit from it," argued Brown; "the boys steal all the apples before they are half ripe." "That's just it," replied the doctor, with a quiet smile; "that tree stands me a good thousand every season. No, sir, I couldn't get along without it; and then the fun I get out of it," he added. "Why, Brown, I sit in the front window with closed blinds by the hour and watch the young rascals dodging around the corner and 2; R. Stokeld, 13yds, 3.

First Trial. times I get to laughing so that I am in danger of appoplexy. I know everyone of the rogues, bless their innocent hearts! but I liberality and patriotism, which the sons of wouldn't interfere with their sport for conliberality and patriotism, which the sons of Scotia will appreciate. Mr. Dugald M'Pherson, the chief of the Ballarat and Buninyong Son, the chief of the Bal Scotia will appreciate. Mr. Dugald M'Pher- | siderable. I ain't that kind of man, Brown." he toyed with the silver coins in his trousers

tells a good story of his candidature. In one to gain admission. The vocal portion of the portion of his old electorate, virulently op- entertainment was given by the following posed to him, a miner, who volunteered his ladies and gentlemen from Ballarat :- Misses services as a canvasser, had an interview with | Stewart and Robertson, and Messrs. A. C. | the Spanish authorities in November last by a brother miner. After exhausting his elo- Carnegie, V. Woolcock, and R. Wilkinson. Lieutenant-General Baynes, the Colonial Sequence to advance his client's claims and to Mr. C. W. Tompkins, of Beaufort, appeared cretary for Gibralter. Their release was fordeprecate the howl raised against him, he was | with his usual success in two comic songs, and | mally demanded by the British Government met by the retort "But who is this b-Grattan. Is he one of the assassins of Lord dance very cleverly. Mr. J. H. Jenkins

near Maryborough, are apparently of opinion B. Humphreys appeared, brought the enter- London. that a better name could have been selected to prove that it is so, as surely some record night and yelling "Fire!" Rushing to the for the place, and so one young lady at least is in the habit of addressing her letters as interfered with by a number of rowdies in the raids into the Transvaal are of frequent ocfrom "Celestial Plain," which is certainly mere poetic, if less descriptive.

A railway clerk named Lindon being

The "New Zealand Mail" of the 10th inst. says :-- A strange scene occurred in the Presbyterian Church, Devenport, yesterday. The pastor, Dr. M'Leod had a difference with his congregation, and resigned his charge some days ago. Yesterday morning the Rev. A. Carrick, acting under instructions from the Presbytery, preached. During the collection Dr. M'Leod rose from the body of the church and proceeded to discuss the matters in dispute between himself and the congregation. He was frequently interrupted by expressions such as "You are a hypocrite." "It's a lie," etc. The Rev. Mr. Carrick brought the proceedings to a speedy close.

the Police Department is about to compel the The constables strongly object.

SPORTS.

the auspices of the Beaufort Athletic Club side of her liver was affected very badly, and took place on Easter Monday, in the Agricul- also said deceased was suffering from inflamtural Society's reserve, and was one of the mation, brought on by a bad cold. He (the most successful meetings yet held by the club. doctor) gave the deceased some medicine, Notwithstanding that the weather was not at when she appeared to be relieved. Yesterable and oftentimes very funny. Copies, 1s all favorable, several heavy showers of rain day (Wednesday) the deceased appeared to be each, can be had from Mr. H. P. Henningsen, falling during the afternoon yet the attend. The restriction was not at when sne appeared to be relieved. Yester-able and oftentimes very funny. Copies, 1s all favorable, several heavy showers of rain day (Wednesday) the deceased appeared to be relieved. Yester-able and oftentimes very funny. falling during the afternoon, yet the attend- getting worse. The medicine produced is ance was large, and at 3 o'clock there were portion of that prescribed by the doctor yesabout 1000 people on the grounds. The com-mittee had made very complete arrangements deceased got worse, and died at about 6 for the successful carrying out of the sports, o'clock. When I thought she was dying I and everything passed off very pleasantly. sent for Dr. Johnston, but when he arrived The Beaufort Brass Band was on the ground, the deceased was dead. The deceased was The following particulars from the "Go- and added materially to the pleasure of the about forty-six years of age, and her health vernment Gazette" may be of use to some of spectators. The various officers carried out had been generally good. our readers :- "A limited number of candi- their duties in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Dr. Johnston, legally qualified medical A. T. Thompson, of Ballarat, acted as time-keeper, and Mr. G. Ison filled the important mortem examination of the body of Mary position of starter, and gave every satisfac- Sutherland. Examined the body externally, tion. The judges, Messrs. R. Humphreys, A. and found no marks of violence. On opening Andrews, and G. Cougle also fulfilled their the chest found the heart healthy, but full of onerous duties in a creditable manner. Their | black blood. The right lung was small, and proximo, at the same hour. Each applicant decision, however, in the final event of the part of it gangrenous. The left lung was large, application for admittance into the Force in running was displayed. Mr. Mulcare, of a healthy character. Did not open the head. over the age of thirty years, and must be at of Fitzroy, appropriated the Cup, the running opinion that medical treatment, considering candidates must be smart, active, of a strong warmest admiration from the spectators. The place, would have been of no availconstitution, and free from any bodily com- Bicycle Race was a centre of attraction, both pensably produce satisfactory testimonials of Horsham, after a sharp tussle with Mr. C. W. We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.] Department must also produce their discharge | the Boys' Race fell to Master Waugh, of Buangor. Altogether an excellent day's sport was provided, and, despite the unfavorable weather, the people present appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The following are the particulars of the several events :--

MAIDEN RACE, 100 YARDS, W. Murphy, Kewell North ... B. Murphy, Kewell North ... Time. 11sec.
BEAUFORT HANDICAP, 100 YARDS.

First Heat.

Joseph Mulcare and W. B. Freeman, walked

Second Heat. C. Lyons, 7yds, 1; J. D. Dunstan, 9yds, 2; J. T. Black, 4yds, 3.

Third Heat

W. G. Black, 5yds, 1; C. E. S. Hunter, Syds, 2; R. Stokeld, 7yds, 3.

C. Lyons, 1; J. Muleare, 2; W. B. Freeman, 3. Second Trial.
W. G. Black, 1; T. Jones, 2; R. Stokeld, 3. Joseph Mulcare, Elmore, Syds

Time, 104sec.
GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, for quarter of an hour. W. Rushbrook, Ballarat ... G. Phillips, Beaufort
W. Neville, Gordon FIERY CREEK PLATE, 440

Joseph Mulcare, Elmore, 26yds W. B. Freeman, Fitzroy, scratch W. Sheppard, Ararat, 2Syds Time, 513sec. E. J. Waugh, I; John Vanderstoel, 2; George

Hornsby, 3.

BICYCLE RACE, THREE MILES.

M'Keich, R. Sinclair, scratch, 1; J. M. Keich, 200yds, 2; A. E. Loft, 250 yards, 3.

HURDLE RACE, 300 YARDS.
C. E. S. Hunter, Horsham, 20yds, 1; C. W. Harrison, Ballarat, 18yds, 2; J. T. Black, Streatham, 12yds, 3. Time, 41fsec.

MEMBERS' RACE, 200 YARDS.

R. Sinclair, 7yds, 1; R. Paterson, scratch, 2.

BEAUFORT CUP, 200 YARDS. First Heat. W. B. Freeman, scratch, 1; Joseph Mulcare 14yds, 2; H. DeBaere, 1Syds, 3. Second Heat.
T. Dunstan, 7yds, 1; J. Warner, 15yds, 2.

T. Jones, 18yds, 1; C. Lyons, 13yds, 2; W. G. Black, 9yds, 3. Fourth Heat.

W. B. Freeman, 1; H. DeBaere, 2; T. H. Dunstan, 3. Second Trial.

T, Jones, 1; C. Lyons, 2; W. Sheppard, 3. Final Event. ... 2 Time, 20 9-10 secs.

A concert was held in the evening, at the The Melbourne correspondent of the Beaufort Societies' Hall. The building was Ararat Advertiser" says :- Mr. Longmore | crowded, and numbers of people were unable Mr. R. Tredrea, of Hamilton, danced a cloud through its ambassador at Madrid. Some of the residents of Chinaman's Flat, E. R. Smith, J. Haffey, R. Sinclair, and J. on South African affairs, has arrived in tainment to a close. The programme was a very good one, but its rendition was seriously frontier are in a disturbed state. Zulu back of the hall, who seemed to have made currence. up their minds to hoot and howl everybody graceful conduct.

After the concert was over, the hall was till early morning on Tuesday.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

A magisterial inquiry was held on Thursday last, at Miechel's Family Hotel, before lowing evidence was taken :--

It is said (says the "Ge long Times") that complained of a pain in her side, and also of a suburb of Sheffield, between Wild and a toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot held at Beaufort on the second Monday of Chemists and Perfamers. a few days. When I again spoke of getting man, William Belwin Booker, the other

the house. On Monday last, 26th instant, Ah Wah visited the deceased. The doctor The eleventh annual sports gathering under examined deceased's pulse, and he said one

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED PROTESTANT CHURCH.

WATERLOO. To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,-A letter appeared in your last issue, signed "Observer," that I ask your permission to reply to. By way of preface I wish to say that I shall sign my name to this reply, and ask why "Observer" did not do the same. I do not like shooting behind hedges. "Observer" says, 'a certain gentleman, who is carrying on business as a butcher, connected with the Primitive Methodist Church, has been circulating reports," etc. These refer to an application I made a year ago for permission to hold a monthly Sabbath evening service. The reply I received from the secretary was "that a Sabbath evening service would not take." "Observer"

also says, "but if all accounts be true, he is not allowed to preach in his own church at Beaufort." That is not correct, for he is not under any disabilities, but takes appointments in common with the other local preachers. Observer" further says, "but I expect they would like to get the church into their own hands," etc. Such an idea has never been mooted amongst us, and would never have been thought of but for "Observer" suggesting it. I have preached monthly in the above 3 church ever since I came to Beaufort, and have always been treated with the greatest kindness and respect by the committee. Regretting that anything unpleasant should have occurred, I remain

Yours respectfully, ROBERT ALLEN. Beaufort, 29th March, 1883.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir.—I am a resident of Ballarat, but was present at the concert held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Easter Monday night. I am sorry to say, Sir, I was disgusted at the conduct of some young men and boys in the back of the hall, who, by whistling, howling, and making most filthy remarks, insulted the singers and interfered with the pleasure of the rest of the audience. What struck me most was the fact that there were several policemen in the hall, and not one of them made the slightest effort to stop such disgraceful proceedings. If they had ejected one of the roughs then the others would have been silenced for fear of sharing the same fate. In conclusion, Sir, let me say that had such a disturbance occurred in any place of amusement in Ballarat the police would have put a stop to it, as I believe that is what they get free entrance to such places for .- Yours, ROBERT HEARN. etc.,

Ballarat, March 28th, 1883.

Cable News. (FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.)

London, March 29. It is stated that Spain will shortly release the Cuban refugees who were handed over to

Dr. Jorissen, the envoy who was recently presided at the piano. A negro tragedy, in sent by the Transvaal Government to Engwhich Messrs. C. W. Tompkins, H. Stuart, land to confer with the British Government

Affairs on the Transvaal and Zulu

It is announced that Sir Hercules that appeared on the stage. We must say Robinson, the Governor of the Cale that the police did not do their duty, or they colony, who is about to pay a visit to April.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, late Governor cleared for the ball, when again an immense of Hong Kong, who has been appointed crowd congregated, and dancing was kept up to succeed Sir George Bowen at Mauritius. will leave England on the 10th May for that

"SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR."

The saying "There's many a slip 'twixt the Mr. James Prentice, J.P., into the cause of the cup and the lip," was never more verified the death of Mary Sutherland, a resident of than it was the other day at Sheffield, when the Southern Cross, near Beaufort. The fol- a schoolmaster named Edwin Wild, along with a man named Booker, was charged with William Sutherland, husband of the de- two thefts from a pawnbroker's shop. From ceased, deposed: The deceased, Mary Suther- the circumstances surrounding the case its land, is my wife. She had been ailing since hearing created a deal of interest. It seems last Sunday week, 18th instant. She then that a marriage was to take place at Ranmoor, having chills. She took to bed on the follow- lady from Cornwall, who has been living in

Finnshire Advocate.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Doetry.

RONDEAU.

Ir hearts are dust, heart's loves remain, And somewhere far above the plane Of earthly thought beyond the sea That bounds this Life, they will meet thee, And hold thee face to face again. And when is done Life's restless reign,

If I hereafter but regain
Heart's love, why should I troubled be If hearts are dust? By love's indissoluble chain. I know the grave does not detain Heart's love. The very faith in me Is pledge of an eternity, Where I shall find heart's love again, If hearts are dust.

JAMES T. WHITE. (In the Argonaut.

Movelist.

HARRY BLOOMFIELD:

OR,
THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN SQUATTER. BY ANGUS M'LEAN.

(CONTINUED.)

On looking round I could see nothing of the poor female, nor yet the leader of the party; and it appeared to me also that some of the party were missing. Tommy soon satisfied me on this point. He had not been insensible as long as I was, and led me to understand that Yellow Jemmy had seized upon "Strike-a-light," and, with a few of his followers had carried her off, leaving the remainder to dispose of us, according to some instructions which my companion had not heard. All our small effects were taken possession of, while we were bound hand and foot to await, we doubted not, one of those fearful acts, which happened at long intervals, to spread terror in the hearts of all those who wandered in these far out regions. The stunning blow I received made me still sick and stupid, and it was some time before could realize the actual state of our posi-

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As our arms were tied behind our backs the pain was most distressing, so I told Tommy, who understood some of the Bindai language, to beg our captors to release our legs, and assure them that there was no fear our trying to escape. This they would not agree to. They, however, placed us in a sitting position against a tree.

In the evening a wild rite was performed, and every moment during its celebration we felt that our lives were in imminent peril. This was the burial of the men whom we had shot. After digging round holes, where the bodies were placed and covered over, the savages proceeded with a wild corrobboree or war dance round the graves, in which they continued yelling and putting their bodies through frightful movements. Suddenly, in the midst of the dance, they would rush to wards us with poised spears, tapping their points against our chests. I thought every moment would be our last, until the horrid

spectacle ended, giving us respite. When the night came a watch was placed over us, while the rest of the ev fore the fires. I was not in the humour, as may be expected, for closing my eyes during that painful and weary night. Many sad thoughts occupied my mind, all of them referring to the dreadful position in which I was placed. Not so, however, with Tommy. Whatever were his thoughts they did not hinder his sleep; and he dozed away as if he was snugly ensconced in his own "gunyah."

Next morning after our captors had partaken of some roasted game, a movement was visible among them as if in preparation for a start. After a short consultation some of them approached us and unfastened the thongs that bound our legs, allowing us to stand up. They then placed us side by side, and fastened us together by the elbows nearest one another. As soon as this was done the march was commenced, some of the party leading, and the remainder keeping behind us. The course was due east, or facing the sun, and after a long and weary march they came to a halt in a narrow gully, where there was a small waterhole. After refreshing themselves again without offering us any food, a turbulent debate took place among them in council, the subject of which Tommy overheard, and understood to be the best method of disposing of our persons. It appeared that a few of them were for releasing us, but that our execution was favored by a strong majority, and it was accordingly agreed to. On hearing this terrible determination a thrill of horror passed through

We were now placed back to back with both arms fastened together, while a savage with a drawn tomahawk faced each of us awaiting the word of command from the chief to carry out the dreadful deed of butchery. Poor Tommy cried like a child, while I numbled a last prayer. At this stage, however, the proceedings were suddenly interrupted by a terrific yell which came from behind our backs, and was answered by the savages around us, who instantly flew to arms, leaving their intended victims in great haste. Tommy gave a bound which I thought had nearly wrenched my arms from the shoulders, a movement which was followed by a yell of which I never heard the like from

A fearful struggle was going on behind me which in my position I could not see, but I felt that it must be visible to my companion, who whooped and cheered as ifgoing to say as if he had been raised up into the seventh heaven, but my black friend had rather a hazy notion of such a region. "What is the name of Providence is

matter, Tommy?" I enquired. "Budgery Lack Lack tribe belong to mecome up, kill him Bindai directly !" exclaimed my companion in ecstacies.

What a load those few words removed from my heart. Never came a reprieve to a condemned criminal at the last moment more acceptably. While pouring out my thanks to Providence for this timely deliverance from an awful death, some person approached us, saying in plain English— Who the deuce have you got here? As I

live, a whitefellow." As that instant a European, covered in skins like an aboriginal, to my utter surprise and happiness, faced me. Without any more remarks he cut with an old rusty knife the ligature which bound us.

As soon as Tommy was freed he grasped waddy which lay on the ground, but, poor fellow, he was unable to hold it in his benumbed hands. I could now see the battle which was rag-

ing. Our former foe were giving way to their more numerous opponents, who had so fortunately come in time to save our lives. I made a movement to assist our liberators, but my white friend arrested me, coolly remarking—
"Never mind them; the Lack Lacks will
cool rout the District they have an old soon rout the Bindais; they have an old grudge against each other, which they can settle without our aid. No fear of their hurting themselves much."

As my new friend had predicted, the Bind nis soon took to flight, which was not, however, taken advantage of my the conquerors, who allowed them to escape without much injury to their swarthy carcases.

After some explanations on both sides, and while Tommy was renewing his acquaintance with his fellow-tribesmen, the white stranger took me to one side, enquiring the cause of my presence in such a place, and how I became a captive to the Bindai warriors.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE BUSHRANGER'S TALE. My new friend seemed very desirous of knowing how to account for my presence so far from civilization, and I confess that I felt equally anxious to catechise him unon his own adventures. But although I had a question ready two or three times I hesitated about speaking, feeling that I had seen the face before under peculiar circumstances, and that the features were not altogether unfamiliar to me. In answer to his enquiries I returned an evasive reply, stating that I was an explorer, and had accidentally fallen into the hands of my late captors. He did not seem to be surprised at the first part of my statements; but when I introduced that part of my adventure where I fell in with the maniac and witnessed her capture by

Yellow Jemmy, he started as if he were I was now fully convinced that the notorious Jack Brady the bushranger stood before me. I put the question to him boldly, and seeing that I was unable to do him any in-

jury, he acknowledged the correctness of my uspicion, adding-"How did you know me? I never remem-

bered meeting you before."
"We met once, Jack," I replied; "but I was young-looking then, and had no beard." "Where and when did that happen?" "Do you remember your old friend Dan Cullen?"

"I do; but you are not the man." "I am his employer, and I was with him the last time you saw him."

"Ah, I remember now. That was at Yass, one night when I was hard pressed by the peelers. I am safe enough now in your company. You might have informed upon me then if you had wished. But I have something else before me now besides my own safety."

"What is that, Brady?" "To rescue my unfortunate wife from that infernal viper, Yellow Jemmy. The story is too long to tell you know, but the woman ou met with was my wife.'

I now detailed all that had passed regard ing her and Yellow Jemmy; also the vague accounts I had heard of her wandering life since Brady himself had disappeared. was touching to see the effect the narrative had upon the hardened outlaw, who wept like a child at the recital of circumstances which he now only became aware of for the first time. The only intelligence which he had heard regarding his poor wife was that her reason was unsettled when he was taken from her at the time of his arrest. But his hequered life in the desert shall be better escribed here in his own words:-

"The leading portion of my life has been I doubt not, told to you by Dan Cullen—how we were both transported innocently: but it wanderer and an outlaw in the wilds of Australia.

"My far too indulgent parents, instead of ness and obstinacy, which brought me by degrees to this pass. The idea of not bend ing myself to the laws or serving Governent was my first step towards destruction If I had obeyed like Cullen and other reasonable men, situated as I was, I might now have been a useful member of society. My proud and stubborn nature, however, would not allow me to do so, with the knowledge that I had been wrongly convicted. Hence my getting deeper and deeper into trouble until I crowned all by taking to the bush. scaled my own doom by that mad act, and nothing ever afterwards was open to me but the gallows. I can honestly say this, how-ever—that I never shed the blood of any person wilfully, and never robbed a poor man. But proof of my carrying arms was

sufficient for my condemnation. "On parting with you and Dan at Yass I fully made up my mind to give up bushrang ing, and endeavour to earn my living quietly and honestly. But where to find employment or a quiet place, was the next question. heard of an old friend of my father's living at the Lachlan, where he was a small settler and knowing it was an out-of-the-way place, ! steered my course there, where I was kindly received. Old Regan had been transported for some slight offence in Ireland, but after becoming free had got hold of some cattle and settled down. I confessed to him my previous life in the colony, and my resolution to live honestly for the future. He therefore took pity on me, knowing my family well at home, and, as I was a fair scholar, engaged

me to teach his clildren. "At that time he had a young fellow in nis employ as stockman, who was a halfcaste, and the identical villain you saw the other day. His father had been a desperate character, transported at the same time with old Regan, but for a far more heinous offence. He had been sent to Moreton Bay, which was a penal settlement at that time for doublyconvicted criminals; but after committing third offence there he had escaped to the bush to avoid the gallows. He lived in the bush afterwards till his death among the blacks. This old desperado's name Lynch, who before he died begged his was Jemmy (who was then about twelve) to find out Regan on the Lachlan, and stay with him. The boy found his way to the settlements and afterwards came overland with a party to the Lachlan, and told Regan his father' last commands. Regan, who was a warm hearted Irishman, took pity on the boy, and reared him. He became very useful-riding after stock, and making himself useful at

other light employments. "At the time of my arrival at Regan's. Yellow Jenmy was a grown-up lad, and through his living so long with the family they all became partial to him. Regan's eldest daughter, Matilda, was a handsome girl, and, although brought up in the bush ossessed many attractions which soon caplivated my heart. I strove a long time to lisguise my passion, for my conscience would not allow me to bring ruin on the family by ersuading one of its members to marry me although I was positive that she returned my

love, and would fly with me. "None of the family suspected our attach. nent for a long time; but I often observed Yellow Jemmy watching us narrowly, when it occurred to me that he was in love himself. I told Tilly my suspicions; but as she only aughed at the idea I did not pay much attention to his behaviour.

"When we could not disguise our passion any longer we pleaded our case to Regan, who stood obstinate for some time; but on seeing our determination to make a clandestine mar riage of it, gave in.

"The day—I can't call it the happy day at length arrived, and Yellow Jemmy was sent off with a letter to the nearest clergyman, who came at once to celebrate the marriage. We were a little surprised that Jemmy did not re-turn, as he had been directed, with the clergyman. But just as the ceremony was ended and Tilly became my lawful wife, four troopers burst into the house, and took meinto custody I fought like a madman, and it was not until I had been overpowered by numbers that I sur-I had been overpowered by numbers that I sur-rendered. Tilly gave one piercing, heart-rend-upon the tribe, especially when they beheld

Brady held his face in his hands quite over come by his emotions at this stage of the

history, but after a while continued-"You may have heard how I escaped in Sydney after being condemned to death. The news of my marriage, and the unfortunate scene at its termination, which caused my poor bride's insanity, influenced the public feeling in my favour at the time of my trial. To this circumstance I trusted for escape, and my trust was not in vain. While the police were escorting me from the Court-House to prison a large crowd gathered around us, and, on turning the corner of the street, I made one bound from amongst them into the mob. The people made way for me, but arrested the speed of my pursuers. If you have taken notice of the smallness of my hands you will not be surprised that I slipped my hand-cuffs This also favoured my speed; and, at once. making direct for the nearest wharf, I found a boat, into which I leaped, and paddled out into the harbour before the police observed me. I soon landed on the north side, and had taken to the bush before they were halfvay across the channel. I knew the lie of he country too well to be captured again; but resolved when I had got clear not to rob or carry firearms again. My principal object now was to make towards the Lachlan, and, if possible, see my young wife, and ascertain the state of her mind. Something whispered to me then, and I still hold the same opinion, that a meeting between us would restore her reason, but I knew there would be a great risk in gaining that object, and that the minions of the law would be on the watch for me if I attempted to approach Regan's place. Yellow Jemmy I knew could also be on the look-out, for I was now positive that he was the informer who sent the police after me the day of my marriage. I also guessed how he became aware that I was the actual Jack Brady, the bushranger, although I went under another name at Regan's. One night as Tilly and I were planning about our marriage I remember that we were sitting outside at the foot of a tree, and thinking myself secure, I revealed to her my real name and my former character. Although the discovery after the first shock did not lessen her regard for me in the least, she begged of me to be very cautious. Is we were moving from the place I thought I heard some person stealing away from behind the tree. I then mentioned to Tilly that I teared it was Yellow Jemmy, but she quieted my alarm by saying that it was most likely a dog I had heard. Notwithstanding all the dangers which opposed my getting a sight of my wife, I could not resist the longing that I felt to see her, and accordingly found my way safely to the immediate neighbourhood of Regan's place. I suffered many hardships and hunger upon the road; but the eagerness of prosecuting my object buoyed my spirits. On approaching the boundary of my fatherin-law's run I beheld a camp of blacks, where

I though I might procure a meal, which would sustain my famished body; but alas, this last uccour was denied me, for my dreaded enemy, Yellow Jemmy himself was one of the party. would have been far better for me to have been brought up in ignorance, as honest Dan had been; for if I had I would not now be a wanderer and an outlew in the metal was without arms his alarm soon subsided and changed to incolor the party. thought which seized me was to make a spring and strangle him on the spot; but the fear of arousing the wrath of the blacks who accomanied him arrested me. I never before wished more fervently for a gun to shoot him with than I did at that moment, and I believe

> not shoot now; he is worse than a blackfellow, having neither spear nor boomerang.' "I had much to do to keep down my rage, but, in my defenceless state, considering it my best policy to speak coolly and try to put him off his mard I answered-" ' Jack Brady does not wish to carry arms

the villain understood my thoughts at the

"' The great bushranger, Jack Brady, can-

time, for he remarked in a sneering tone-

now; he only wants peace and to see his poor "'Ah! Tilly, and you thought you had cheated Yellow Jemmy; but he was too clever for you. It was better for her to marry the half-caste than the handsome bushranger " 'Marry you ?-a yellow scorpion! she

rould sooner die.' "These were rash words of mine; but I could not command my temper or hide my lisgust at the audacious insolence of the wretch, who now writhed under the retort, —ոլունը —ուս

"'Better marry a scorpion than get cranky, and her husband get hanged.' "I shall never get hanged, so you can tell the police that, for I know you were looking

out for me.' "'I don't know that,' remarked the villain. easting his eyes round guardedly as if he expected some one. "It struck me at once that the troopers were

about, and that the fellow was in their pay in order to track and hunt me down. Every moment seemed precious, and I knew that nothing but a good start could save me from the pursuit of the police and black trackers. The reward for my apprehension was large and tempting, and I added to that the enmity which Yellow Jemmy entertained towards me for depriving him of the object of his passion. I could easily understand now that he had loved Tilly, and that her preferring me to himself had roused in him the deepest hatred and revenge. The blood of the savage and the deepdyed convict mingled in his veins; I had thus very little mercy to expect from him. I prepared for a start, pretending to steer my course towards Regan's house; but as soon as I got out of sight I meant to change it, and get out the way as fast as possible. The last words which Jemmy flung after me were— 'You may go now, Jack; but I shall find you yet, and carry off your proud Tilly into the bargain.' As I went away the threat sounded like a death knell in my ears. It seemed as if he was upheld against me by Fate, and at last he has accomplished his object. With weary steps I turned my back towards the spot where my unfortunate wife lived, not daring to approach and bid her a last farewell, and faced the wild wilderness, where I intended to pass my miserable existence among ignorant savages, since my own race refused me admission

into their society. "It would be tedious to detail all my suffer ings and the perseverance with which Yellow Jemmy and his black trackers led the police on my trail. The police became tired of the chase, and returned to the settled districts. Not so Yellow Jemmy and his party. They followed me through the interior, poisoning the ears of all the tribes they met with lying stories about me. However, I soon manag to counteract their proceedings, for I attached myself to a powerful tribe of warriors, who were bitter enemies of 'Langoo,' which is the native name of Jemmy and his followers.

"In order to make you more conversant with the laws and customs by which the savages are governed, I may explain the means by which I was able to ingratiate myself in their favour. There are different tribes holding different principles or politics, as we term them among civilized nations. These views are often antagonistic one towards another, and lead to frequent wars between the tribes holding them. One of these tribes, called the Bindai or black snake, are for exterminating the white race; for, singular to say, one of their ancient prophets foretold before any whites were seen, that people with white skins would come from the setting sun, and seize on the hunting grounds of the natives. This

(To be Continued.)

A CARPET.

HAVE no need to describe the object in question, to which, properly speaking, no legend hangs. I bought it at Candahar, for lawful money, of the empire, and any adventures that occured in bringing it down have been chronicled elsewhere. There is nothing particular to distinguish it from other Persian carpets. The size is perhaps unusual, and the colour. These slight peculiarities attracted the notice of our young Brahui guide, when I chanced to unroll it at Bagh He exclaimed at once : 'I have a carpet like that at home! We took dozens of them once in

the Bolan. I like to sketch a background for my little pictures of strange men, strange incidents, and nowhere could a scene be found more striking than that before our eyes as we listened to Rahim's story —for a story he had, of course, attaching to his carpet. The place was Bagh, in the Kutchi desert. Government had built row of sheds outside the filthy town, where returning troops encamped. Imagine us seated by the door at evening in the shadow of the lut. The foreground is occupied by tethered horses, soldiers passing to and fro, wild Brahuis and Beloochis reckoning their pay suspiciously. Behind them lies a waste of sand, dotted here and there with a solitary camel. Our young Adonis of the Brahui nation stands leaning on his jezail. The horizontal sunrays outline his beautiful face. gild his silken ringlets hanging nearly to the waist, and his flowing, graceful costume. Away upon his left rises that stately tomb renowned throughout the desert. Its great yellow dome throws a shadow almost to our feet, obscuring those unsightly mounds of rubbish round its base. Terrace upon terrace the huge building rises to that well-propor-tioned vault. Graceful pillars and pinnacles, latticed windows painted blue, relieve the dulness of the vast mud pile. Its solid foundations are walled in with blind arches and pilasters. Umbrella-like kiosks, domed with azure tiles, bound the steps of the main entrance. Beyond them, mysterious and still, almost picturesque, lies the flat-roofed town of Bagh, among orchard trees in bloom, and pale green thickets of tamarisk. People in bright loose garments, saffron and white and pink, green, blue and purple, loiter on the road. Horsemen go by, rapidly pacing, their fourknobbed targets slung behind the

shoulder, their ready weapons glittering. Upon the other side the tomb lowers a dark wood of cypress, the burial-ground of this oasis. A pilgrim kneels upon the sand, gleaming white against that shadow. Far nas he travelled to behold the sacred place. He prostrates himself and beats the earth with front and palms, veiled in his mane of nair—rises to press his hands together—falls What would be the conduct of rone again. that devotee could he glance into my port-manteau? Rahim Khan himself, our trusty friend, would scarcely draw sword for me in that quarrel. Three tiles from the very sanctuary, the grave of the holy man, are locked up there! It would be vain to urge that the chief moolah sold them me for a rupee apiece; tore them from the monument with his consecrated hands, after timorous scrutiny of the neighbourhood. Those three tiles now support the 'Cross' of which you will shortly

I asked the story of this tomb, a surprising structure in the middle of the desert. Unfortunately I made no note, and it has slipped my recollection. The merest fragment remains. The building was erected, by whom I forget, in honour of two Persian saints, one of whom is interred there. They were great princes. Either the Shah or the Ameer sent for them, and one obeyed; he never came back. I remember no more, and these legends would be valueless and uninteresting if they did not preserve the strictest truth of history,

scenery, and manners. When Rahim Khan was quite a child, often saw at his uncle's residence a Candahari merchant named Asai Jah; Rahim is nephew of Alla-ood-dina Khan, head chief of the Brahuis, who kept the Bolan Pass, and levied dues on all who traversed it. With this potent freebooter Asaf Jah had an hereditary friendship. When setting out for a commercial trip to India, he always gave notice to the Brahui chieftain, and an escort of honor met him at the Dasht-i-be-doulat. If Alla-ooddina was at home, he invited his friend to the castle, where in feast and gossip he passed the time, whilst his kafila laboriously but safely threaded the Bolan. A smart ride upon the Khan's Beloochi mare carried him to Dadur in the twenty-four hours, where he overtook his merchandise. Upon these visits young

Rahim, a lovely boy, no doubt, had often perched on the Candahari's knee.

Things went on thus for years. Asaf Jah grew old and rich. Once, after some days' entertainment at the castle, he rode down the pass to rejoin his kafila, as usual. An escort followed him. But Alla-ood-dina's friend ran not the slightest peril, and his Brahuis lingered, discussing news with a party of their countrymen just returned from the south. There is a rock by Mach, whereon Mahomet stepped during one of those unrecorded journeys of which every land in Islam keeps a tradition. His footprint may be discerned to this day, if one have the eyes of faith. I haven't, and the holy mark appears to me much like any other collow in a slab of stone. The footprint is clear enough, however, to be venerated by Dumar and Kakar, Brahui and Belooch, for a hundred miles about. Asaf Jah was a pious man, and he never passed this spot without adding his stick and bit of rag to the fluttering

memorials that encircle it. The stone actually overhangs the pass, some ten or twelve feet above. A well-worn ascent leads to it, practicable on horseback. Generations of pilgrims have cleared a little space where a man may leave his horse whilst pay-ing his devotions. But in summertime a handsome pista tree hides all this tiny area from below. It is rooted in the pass itself, and at its foot bubbles a spring. The basin has been enlarged, and a rude arch built over it, beautifully hung with maidenhair and commo English ferns, plastered with liverwort-for ve are still upon the highlands. The waters of the spring vanish at some feet distance sinking in the mass of pebbles, and flowing inderground towards the Bolan River, which has its reputed source some hundred yards below. This is a favourite halting-place for Kakar Pathans. The cross road leading to their wilds debouches nearly opposite. It is a long march the kafilas habitually take to this their first camp on the journey to India. The road is waterless for many miles. By resting here several objects are attained. In the first place, they put themselves directly under protection of Mahomet, who chose this place for a grand testimony; in the second, they water their camels in peace; in the third, they escape the danger of camping side by side with Brahuis, Candaharis, Dumars, and all Asaf wro those people, mostly unfriends, who habitually

halt at the source of the Bolan. After saying his prayers, and putting up his pious trophy, Asaf Jah sat in the shade to wait the arrival of his escort. He talked with his slave awhile, and then both dozed. A sound of voices disturbed the merchant, who recognised the Kakar speech, and the merry chatter of young women. Somewhat alarmed, he crept on hands and knees and peered below, through the close and twisted branches of the pista. At the middle of the pass, some hun-dred yards in width at this point, three don-

ing seream, and fell off into a swoon in my arms, and never since that dreadful moment selves to drive their enemies from the land.

(To be Continued)

(To be Continued) riding, and slaves held them. A number of horsemen, fully armed, of course, waited at a distance. But the voices did not come from thence. At the spring right beneath his eyes, Asaf Jah beheld three girls unveiled, scooping the water in their palms, and laughing at their awkwardness. In that glance the elderly and

prosaic merchant lost his heart. It would have stopped Rahim's tale at the outset, offended him sorely, and embued him with scorn for us never to be effaced, had we asked curious questions about this incident. As matter of history he did not refuse allusion to the sex, nor even to love, but the allusion must be quite abstract, void of all personal reference. I never forget the lesson in Moslem savoir vivre which this youth gave me once upon a time. Against the advice of an experienced companion, I asked him how many daughters had Alla-cod-dina Khansuch daughters being his own cousins. The concentrated frigidity of Rahim's 'I don't know!' the sudden pause in his flow of gossip and bright talk, gave me a first, a final

warning that individual woman must not be referred to in any shape or way with the Brahni. But I can imagine the portrait of a hand-some Kakar maiden, high in rank. She is tall, white, stately, formed like a mother of giants and heroes. Her great black eyes are aperb of spirit and intensity, not slow even laugh in those young days, but incapable f tears. The mouth is rigid even now, for all its perfection of shape and color, its smooth fulness of outline. That face represents a character wherein love is very near to hate, suspicious, pitiless, unrelenting, a wild-

beast passion. The girlish virtues are all missing, even modesty and chastity. Some male viritues appear, indeed at their strongest : high spirit, dauntless enterprise, tenacity, and intelligence. But others which should be common to either sex have not a trace-such, I mean, as truth and kindliness; whilst the germs of every bad passion are lying in congenial soil.

You think I am sketching a monster, and the charge is not to be denied. Monsters the Pathans are, and have ever been, since history first mentions the race. Of the innumerable statesmen who have dealt with them in ancient and modern times; of the many writers who in Persian, Hindu, Arabic, and English have treated of them, not one records a national virtue, saving courage. Their own historians are bitterest of all in warning the human race against this desperate enemy of mankind.

But Asaf Jah was used to the type of oman I have drawn, and he looked at this Kakar maiden only to covet her loveliness. He sat still, hungrily gazing. Presently the girls resumed their veils and mounted, riding towards Quetta. When they had passed beyond sight, Asaf Jah hurried to question his escort, and learned that the party they had just encountered were retainers of Usman Khan, a subordinate chief of the Kakars. Asaf pushed on, resolved to sell all his goods at Shikarpore, and return to woo this poer-

less beauty.
Yah Mohammed Khan, eldest son and heir-apparent of Alla-ood-dina, chanced to be at Dadur. Asaf had known him intimately since he was a boy, and he delicately sounded the young chief. There is fierce hatred between Kakar and Brahui, but for the moment they had a truce. Yah Mohammed gravely form a bracket in my drawing-room, and remarked that his father would regret it i his ally took a wife amongst his enemies, but he did not speak with anger. And Asaf drew comfort from this indifference; for the ugly, squat sabreur, whose acquaintance I recall with pleasure, speaks with terrible emphasis when he is in earnest.

Asaf went on to Shikarpore, after despatching a note to Alla-ood-dina. He named his intention of proposing for the daughter of Usman Khan, and observed that Yah Mohammed approved. At Shikarpore he sold his merchandise for what it would fetch, and within a month returned to Dadur. Allaood-dina's reply was waiting. It accused his friend of deception. Yah Mohammed had not understood that the lady was daughter of Usman Khan. With that chieftain, Allaood-ding had a family feud, which for the moment lay at rest, but was not, nor could be, appeased. No one who allied himself with one party could expect to keep on terms with the other. Perplexed and disheartened, but clinging to his purpose, Asaf pursued his

journey home. I did not interrupt Rahim, but a question arose in my mind which may occur to others who know something of the country. How could a subordinate chief of the Kakars hold his own against Alla-ood-dina? This puzzle was explained to me afterwards. Usman lived far away in the mountains. The Brahui Khan could not reach him without disturbing powerful Kakar septs with whom he was at peace. But a more honorable motive was hinted, perhaps with truth. Alla-ooddina scorned to use his might as supreme head of the Brahuis in a family quarrel. He fought Usman with his own clan, and his

subjects, as a people, were uninterested.

Asaf replied submissively and gratefully leclaring that since his patron held such strong views, he put away the thought. And o soon as he had passed the Brahui frontier, he sent a message to Usman Khan with gifts. professional match-maker was easily found t Quetta. To this old dame Asaf confided uis means and intentions, authorised her to propose such and such terms; then he went on to Candahar. Usman Khan meanwhile returned an answer, haughty though polite, stating that he preferred a warrior son-in-law to a merchant. But the matchmaker, well paid, came to his village. The precise declarations she carried were given, not to the Khan, of course, but to his wife. In speaking of the daughter-let us call her Raziah-I have tried to show what like are Kakar vomen. It may be believed that such persons have authority in a household. The Khan's vife was tempted. Of men and arms a Pathan chief has abundance, but he wants cash dreadfully as a rule. Asal's proposals included, of course, a handsome sum to the bride's father. And Usman Khan approved

the match when this was clearly appraised. The negotiations came to Alla-ood-dina's knowledge. He wrote to Asaf once more. Upon the falsehood practised towards himself the chief did not insist, perhaps he did not think much of that. He appealed to the honorable feelings of his old friend. "Oh, my prother, let not our fathers hear that for woman's sake we have wasted the legacy they bequeathed us! My liver is inflamed, thinking of the disappointment and danger that await you. The Kakars are false. Though this maiden have beautiful colors and bright eyes, so has the snake, which bears poison in its lips. If your heart needs a young wife, choose which you will among my people. But if you persist in marrying Usman Khan's daughter, there is death between you, merchant of Candahar, and me. Alla-cod-dina. Khankhanan of the Brahui nation, and all of

Asaf wrote an abject answer, but without hope that it would move the fierce old chief. The Bolan henceforward would be closed to him. No merchant would undertake even to cover with his name the goods of a man proclaimed enemy of the Brahuis-none, at least, whom he could trust. But Asaf was consumed with that fond, foolish passion of age which discounts the years remaining. He etermined to retire from business. And in due time Usman Khan rode into the city, by innumerable accidents. The more dangerwith his wife and daughter, and a ragged retinue of dhuni-wassails; in due time Raziah Asaf felt tolerably secure, with his armed in Philadelphia, by the United States Spring was handsomely married to Asaf Jah.

"Some years after that," continued Rahim, "this foolish fellow was persuaded to take a great kafila through the Bolan, and——" I could not restrain my questions here.
"Who persuaded him?"
Why did he risk
death almost certain?"

"I don't know!" Rahim answered re solutely. I saw by his manner that our young guide

knew very well, but there was no arguing with his sense of decorum. I do not profess to have had other means of information. But from the incidents suggested, I have formed a theory a legend, to explain Asaf Jah's mad action. It may not be true, but I am sure that it is not improbable in that land, with hose people.

Candahar was then in the hands of Abdulrahman, now Ameer of Cabul. He carried matters with a high hand towards the tradng class, too well used to oppression. Among s great officers was Bahram Kahan, of Kakar birth, but of a family long since exiled from its native seat. In some assessment of contributions, Asaf Jah was entered for a sum much heavier than was just. Bahram Khan had it in charge to execute the order, and to him the merchant appealed. Among the faults of a Pathan woman, indifference to a husband's affairs of business is certainly not to be counted. Learning who was the person in authority about this matter, Raziah primed her lord with various facts and details regard-ing Bahram's family in Kakaristan which were likely to earn his goodwill. Asaf used the information shrewdly, gained his case, and won the sympathies of this powerful officer. Bahram Khan often visited the house to feast and drink. We may fancy him a stalwart soldier, with blue eyes keen as a hawk's, a slender moustache, straw-colored, shading his false handsome mouth; of such types the Afghan army is full. Raziah saw him often from the lattice of the zenana, through a hole in the curtain; and she continually met him, suerb on horseback, in the bazaar and fell in love. for her elderly husband, a Candahari, a trader, she had of course no regard. The unaccustomed luxury which had given such delight began to pall. No impulse or training held her back. From childhood Raziah had listened to stories of intrigue which none repuked. Neither the modesty, nor the sense of ionor, nor the physical alarms that restrain other women have influence on the Pathan. Means laid to her hand, as they do to all in hat vicious city. Raziah wrote to Bahram Khan, and he replied, not knowing his corespondent. But she did not desire a mere ntrigue. After assuring herself that Bahram's heart-what they call the heart yonder -was free, she turned to another thread of the combination. The husband was now insupportable. She tried poison, fantastic

substances recommended by Pathan tradition. But Asaf atc her powdered diamonds, her tiger's whiskers, and the rest, without inconvenience. I do not mean to say that either diamonds or tiger's whiskers are harmless. but their effect depends on accident, and Asaf was lucky so far. Whilst Raziah cautiously inquired how to obtain more certain agents, chance assisted her. Bahram Khan suggested an enterprise which promised great advantage. Some Persian merchants had been seized by Abdul-

raham, and their stock confiscated. Bahram obtained the offer of it at a price which must yield an enormous profit, if the carpets and things could be transported to Kurrachi. His old instincts roused by this chance of profit. Asaf bewailed the ill-will of the Brahui Khan. He talked to his wife upon the subject, and she saw an opportunity. Taking up the question with the savage but cunning eagerness that belonged to her nature, Raziah taunted him with his fears. She worked herself into a storm of passion, declared she would be no wife of a man afraid of Alla-ood-dina, with whom her father had waged many a battle. Other merchants threatened had forced the Bolan Pass, without the aid which Usman Khan would give his son-in-law. And so they had a serious quarrel—all quarrels, indeed, are

serious with that people. Asaf endeavored to explain that in cases when the Bolan had been forced, Alla-ood-dina had not taken part in the affray. It had always arisen from illegal exactions of his officers, whom he left to fight it out. The case was different here. But Raziah would not listen, and the uxorious old man gave way. He bought the Persian goods, fitted out his kafila. and engaged a very powerful guard. But Asaf principally relied on a diversion which the Kakars promised to make. When all was prepared, with such secrecy as might be, another storm burst. The merchant had never thought of going himself. So soon as Raziah understood this, or pretended to learn it, she raved with scornful passion, called her husband coward, and used other epithets quite unrefined. This sort of objurgation is not patiently supported twice in a Pathan household. Asaf seized his riding whip, and laid the knotted thong across her shoulders. Raziah sprang at him, forced him down, and drew the ever-ready knife. But in the tempest of fury, these people do not lose their heads. Domestic affrays are common enough among them, but when they end in the murder of the husband Afghan law punishes them with the extremest severity; for every man is interested in this matter. Raziah withdrew. sternly declaring that she would not see her husband's face again till he returns from India. Such refusal of marital right is not uncommon. Strangely enough, etiquette supports a wife in any such freak of temper. There are exceptions, naturally; but as a rule the husband has no remedy except divorce, if a wife be obstinate. Asaf yielded after a time, and was restored to favour on conditions. He strengthened the guard, obained a company of soldiers from Bahram Khan. To deceive the Brahui, it was put about that the kafila would rendezvous at Chaman; a week before the time appointed, t had all collected there. Asaf slippe at night, and reached the Kojak Pass in twelve hours' hard riding. Forthwith, the kafila got into motion. Alla-ood-dina was doubtess aware of its approach. But if the elaborate arrangements for misleading him were successful, Asaf might hope he would be taken by surprise, and that the caravan would escape before he could raise men enough to

attack such a powerful body. The return by first of a series of eight, destined to act as Lahore and Cabul gave no anxiety.

But Alla-ood-dina was informed of every movement. He had moreover, an assurance that the Kakars would not stir, and the troops would not fight if let alone. So soon as her usband gave way, Raziah made known to Bahram Khan who was his correspondent. The confidential messenger exhausted herself in describing her employer's beauty and her Raziah would not see the Khan; but wealth. thoughtfully, frankly, in business-like style, she suggested how his friend, her husband, night be betrayed, that he might marry the the late Andrew Kloman, and have become widow. And Bahram accepted, of course, without a qualm.

The kafila marched rapidly. In four days treached the Dasht-i-be-Doulat, where Allaood-dina's officers were waiting, as usual, to receive black-mail. Their presence reassure Asaf. Taking it as a sign that the Brahuis had not been warned, he peremptorily refused to pay. The officers acted their part well, threatened vengeance, and drew off. For three days the caravan proceeded peacefully, assed the Kotal, passed Mach, and gained that plateau in the middle of the defile the 4 inch. Its weight was then 1700 pounds: name of which I grieve to forget. Kakars did not join, as expected; but military combinations in that land may be spoilt

But whilst the sirwans were mustering a earliest dawn, their heads enveloped in longrolls of cloth, a panic seized them. No sound could they hear through that mutiling: the plain was dark and misty, but sinclowy forms flittered all round. They should and the camp awoke. Then rose the Brahui vell chorused by hundreds. Rattling, clashing through the pebbles, a storm of hoefs hurs in on every side, swept through the eamp, returned. No sentry had raised an alarm they were all soldiers. Men struggling to their feet were cut down, lay writing trampled under foot. Asaf ran out of his tent. A dusky horseman met him-themare, checked in her stride, reared uprice.

amidst a splash of flying stones-and Asa: fell, cleft to the nose by Yah Mohammed. There were cries for quarter, answered by the vengeful yell-ringing chases and savant laughter. But when the dawn, fast whitening displayed the scene, no man of all the kutil survived. The soldiers, drawn up, stood to their arms. A knot of horsemen mounted guard over the merchandise, others, dis mounted, went to and fro, searching for corpses not yet rifled, whilst their manstood quiet on the very spot where they were left. Camels trooped in leisurely, driven in the victorious Brahuis, gossiping, laughin telling their adventures, looking under every rock for loot. An hour afterwards, all ha vanished but the burying party othess heaps pebbles on the corpses as they lay. A large cairn was raised over Asaf Jah. Every passin.

Brahui throws a stone upon it to this day. The plunder was immense. Common men fed their mares on melons and dried apri cots and figs. Such was the number of carpets that Rahim, Yah Mohammer's tage at the time, received a bundle of them. Every woman of Alla-ood-dina's clan robed hersel in silk.

Bahram Khan also obtained his reward Within the briefest time allowable he marris Raziah. But as these events happeneshortly before Yakoob's victory over Abdul rahman, it is likely that the boncymoun was interrupted. One may faintly hope that vengeance overtook the treacherous Bahran Khan; but it is much more probable that he ratted in time.

Note .- I have repeated this story as liabler Khan told it. But within the last few weeks I have seen cause to suspect that Alla ooddina Khan and his zealous family deceived me-and also persons quite otherwise im portant—as to his real position in the Belooch confederacy. An opportunity arro-to consult Lieut.-Col. Sir Oliver, St. John. K.C.S.I., lately Political Agent at Canwho sends me the letter following :-

"My dear Boyle,-Save on one point the ouleur locale of your story is as accurate as vivid. The solitary exception is your calling our venerable friend Alla-ood-dina to all the Brahuis.' This he certainly ndeed, he and his clan of Kurds are Brahuis in a certain restricted sense. In the course of my travels in the country I have come across clans descended from Arabs of Aleppo and Nejd, Jats from India, Afghan-from the Helmund, Leks from Shirar Toorks from North Persia, and Kurds from Armenia. Of a clan of these last Alla-cod dina is chief. All the various tribes now speak a dialect of Persian known as Belovehi Among them, but not of them, are irmed that they are not aboric whose language is so unlike Persian Pushtu that philologists cannot make up minds whether it is Arvan, Turanian, Dravidian. According to some, the Brahui are descendants of a colony brought from the north by Alexander; others believe them to be of identical origin with the Rajpuis; while a third story has it that they are remnants of the last Scythian invasion of India. Wherever they came from, they are very remarkable people. Though decidedly interior in courage and physique to their neighbors, with no genius for domination or for spreading over the land, they have not only held their own, but have been the preponderating

cipal members of the Belooch confederacy, of which the Khan of Khelat is the head. "So much for the Brahuis proper. To return to our friend Alla-ood-ding and his Kurds. It is not uncommon in Western Asia to find smaller and numerically weaker claus affiliating themselves, so to speak, to bioser ones. Thus it is the custom for lesser chacks who are members of the Belooch confederacy to speak of themselves and to be speken of as Brahuis, though they would be indignant to be thought of Brahui blood. In the western part of the country, the term Beloven is used in the same way; the Belooch proper is a peaceful nomad herdsman. I remember, ten years ago rousing the wrath of a stalwart chieftain of the Regis (Dwellers in the Sando, with whom I was trying to bargain for conveyance across the great desert of Helmund. He excused himself by saying: 'What wealth you have? This is not India or Persia. We whether his was a Belooch tribe, and I was startled by the lofty and indignant air he put on. 'We Beloochis! no! Regis are men of the sword, whose trade is tighting, not tenders of sheep!'

power in Beloochistan. Their two great chieftains, lords of Sirawan (the highlands)

and Jhalawan (the lowlands), are the prin-

"Thus it happens that Alla-ood-dim. Kurd.
descendant of the Karduchi who hampered the retreat of the Ten Thousand, and tried gallantly to stem the tide of Macedonian invasion, is styled a Brahui. If his family history could be known, I have little doubt we should find that his ancestors were expelled from their native hills as too bad even for Kurdistan, and found no resting-place till they reached the Dasht-i-be-Doulat : a convenient asylum, whence their descendants have been pursuing for the last few centuries the hereditary occupation of robbing caravans and cutting throats, as described in your story .- Yours sincerely, "ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

"0. ST. JOHN.

A MONSTER STEEL SPRING RECENTLY there was made at Pittsburg the largest steel spring in the world. street car motors. The initial spring was

percentage of 0.55. The ingot was east 11 x 14 inches, and 7 feet long. This was rolle down to a bloom 6 x 4 inches and 21 feet long. To properly heat this bloom a heating furnace 30 feet in length was built at the Superior Iron and Steel Works, Pittsburg. The next operation, the final rolling, was the most interesting, and was only possible through the use of the Kloman "u mill or rolls. These have been devised by widely known in connection with the first successful rolling of weldless steel evelors for structural purpose. By means of hydraulic pressure, acting through a toggle joint, an enormous pressure can be brought to hear upon the metal during its passage between the rolls, while a very quick reversal is also possible. The steel bloom referred to was rolled in this mill, in 30-foot sections, down to a length of 150 feet and 6 x k inches, and finally to a length of 310 feet, and a perfectly uniform width of 6 inches, and thickness of The and to ship it, the spring was coiled in ten layers around a 4-foot pulley, the latter being given a slow motion as the band emerged from the heating furnace. The process of

Agriculture.

THE LAWS OF BREEDING.

In a note to John L. Hayes, I.L. D., editor of the Bulletinof the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Mr. William H. Brewer, an authority on the laws of breeding, says he knows of no case where a new breed has been made of two well-defined breeds, the new breed having the excellencies of the others, or even the excellencies of a first cross. It is a common experience, he continues, that while the first or carlier crosses are reasonably uniform, successive crosses vary greatly. On the other hand, numerous examples may be given of new breeds being formed from the crosses of sev-eral, and then, by long-continued selection of animals having the desired qualities, from three several breeds. Mr. Brewer further says:

"Again, it is a common experience, particularly in breeding for flesh (but it is true of all characters), that in cross bred animals for one or two generations the cross breeds may be better as animals of use than either of the parent stocks. But this excellence cannot be maintained with a sufficient uniformity to insure profit. In truth the whole and sole reason of the enormous prices which thoroughbred animals of various kinds bring, of a long proved pedigree, is not because of the superior excellencies of those animals themselves as animals of use, but simply because their characters are looked on as unclean. See Australian Botany transmitted, and those of equally good mongrels are not. The crossing of different breeds of sheep for mutton or for particular grades of wool will long be continued, and is very profitable, but it is only profitable so far as I have been able to hear where these rules are obeyed, and we frequently go back to the pure breed, on one side or the other, for keeping up the

THE ROT IN SHEEP; OR THE LIFE-HISTORY OF THE LIVER-FLUKE.

An article of considerable interest to sheep farmers, under the above title, lately appeared in Nature from the pen of Mr. A. P. Thomas, of the University Museum, Oxford. The exact mode of infection by the liver-fluke has hitherto been a mystery, and Mr. Thomas undertook the investigation of the question at the instance of the Royal Agricultural

Society of England.

"It was indeed known," he says, "that the animals most nearly allied to the liverfluke, the digenetic Trematodes, presented an alternation of generations, and that they possessed larviel forms infesting various species of molluses. These nurse forms, as they are called, produce internally larve, usually tailed, known as cercorie, which leave the nurse and encyst themselves in some other molluse, or in aquatic insects, larvæ, &c., and remain there quiescent, only reaching maturity if swallowed together with the animal harboring them by some suitable vertebrate host. Such is a typical instance of the development of a trematode with alternation of generations, but there is a good deal of variety in the life-histories of the different It was supposed that the liver-fluke Fasciola Henatica) had a somewhat similar life-history, but all attempts to discover what ad served as intermediate host had

In the course of his researches Mr. Thomas discovered that the embryo of the fluke infested a species of water-snail (Limnaus Truncatulus), which is found on low-lying and swampy ground.

been fruitless."

"On discovering these snalls," continues Mr. Thomas, "I immediately started infec-tion experiments with them, and was at once successful. The adult fluke in the liver of the sheep or other mammalian host produces vast quantities of eggs. So prolific is it that I have estimated the number produced by each fluke to be at least several hundred thousand. The eggs pass with the bile into the intestines, and are distributed over the fields with the manure. If the eggs fall on to p. 184. wet ground, or are washed into a ditch development continues, and after a time, the length of which depends upon the temperature, embryos are hatched out of the eggs. For the purpose of my infection experiment eggs from the livers of affected sheep, and kept them in water until the embryos were hatched, and then transferred them to vessels containing the snails to be

experimented upon. "When the embryo, in moving through the water, comes in contact with any object it pauses for a moment, and feels about as i trying to discover its nature, and if not satisfied darts off hastily again. But if the object be a Limnaus Truncatulus, it at once begins to

It appears, further, that after the embryo of the fluke has effected a lodgement in its host, the Limnæus Truncatulus, which is a small snail only about a quarter of an inch in length when full grown, it undergoes a metamorphosis. The active embryo becomes a mere brood-sac, in which the next generation is produced. The brood-sac or sporo cyst appears then to produce another generation, a single individual of which is called redia. The adult redia contains about a score of germs, from which are produced another generation of redire. These latter in their turn give rise to the cercoriæ, and the cycle of generations is completed by this last when it leaves the molluse in which it was developed proceeding to bore its way into another nolluse, where it waits patiently until swallowed, together with the animal harboring it, by a sheep or some other mammalian when it find its way into the liver and develops into a fluke. This, shortly stated, and stripped of its scientific terminology, appears be the gist of the interesting article in Nature. The embryo of the fluke must have an intermediate host before finally settling in the hepatic ducts of our sheep and cattle. A perfect system of drainage seems to be the only mode of curing infected country by destroying the intermediate host in the shap of the small snail known in the scientific world as Limnous Truncatulus. We always knew that draining was good for fluky country, but it is satisfactory to have a scientitic reason for our belief.

SHAKESPERIAN BOTANY.

BY W. R. GUILFOYLE, F.L.S., &c. (DIRECTOR DOTANIC GARDENS, MELBOURNE.) (Continued.)

"Feel, master liow I shake. Yea, in very truth do I, as 'twere an aspen leaf." HENRY IV. ACT II. SC. 4.

The aspe or aspen is one of the three Eng. lish Poplars, and is best known from the con stant trembling or rustling of its leaves. The timber is not of much value, although in the reign of Henry V. it was much used in making arrows. It is now used for the panelling o rooms, and in the manufacture of gunpowder. See Treasury of Botany, p. p. 102, 920. BALM. BALSAM, OR BALSAMUM.

Melissa, officinalis (natural order Labiatæ) "Not all the waters in the rough rude sea Can wash the balm from the anointed King." RICHARD'II. ACT III. SC. 2.

" As sweet as balm, as soft as air, as centle." ANTONY ND CLEOPATRA, ACT IV. SC. 2. "Is this the balsam that the usurping senate Pours in the captain's wounds?"

Timon of Athens, act v. sec. 5.

There are fourteen references in Shake speare to balm, balsam or balsamum, some referring, no doubt, to the balm imported from the East, and others to the sweet balm of the English Gardens. See Treasury of Botany BARLEY.

Hordeum (natural order Graminew). "Ceres, thou bounteous lady, thy rich leas Of wheat, rye, barley, vetches, oats and peas." TEMPEST, ACT IV. SC. 1.

"Can sodden water A drench for sur-rein'd jades their barley broth Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"

HENRY V. ACT III, SC. 5. The barley broth referred to was probably beer, barley being known in England before the time of Henry V. as the beer-plant. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle) p. 57, and Treasury of Botany p. p. 596, 59,

Laurus nobilis; (natural order Laurinew.) "Tis thought the King is dead. We will no

stay,
The bay trees in our country are all withered." RICHARD II. ACT II. SC. 4. 'Marry, come up, my dish of chastity, with Rosemary and Bays."

Pericles, act iv. sc. 6.

It is not easy to determine what tree is meant in these two passages. The bay tree gives a curious instance of the capriciousness of plant names. Though a true laurel, it does not bear the name, which is yet given to the trees, the common (Portugal) laurel and the Lauristinus, neither of which are Laurels, the one being a cherry or plum (Prunus or Cera-sus) and the other a kind of Guelder rose— (Viburnum). See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle) p. 57, and Treasury of Botany p. 664.

Faba vulgaris (natural order Leguminosa "When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile."
MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT II. SC. 1. "Peas and beans are as rank here as a dog; and that is the next way to give the poor jades the

HENRY IV. ACT II. SC. 1. The bean was introduced from the East into England at an early period as an article of food both for men and horses. It was re-garded as a sacred plant by the Greeks and Romans, but by the Egyptian priests was (Guilfoyle) p. 57., and Treasury of Botany p.

Betula (natural order, Betulineæ).

"Fond fathers
'Having bound up the threatening twigs of birch
Only to stick it in their children's sight
For terror, not to use, in time the rod
Becomes more mocked than feared.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, ACT I. Sc. 4. The birch is undoubtedly, one of the most light and graceful of deciduous trees. It thrives well in almost any soil, especially in he neighbourhood of water. In our moist fern gullies and ravines, in the upland por-tions of the colony, where a copious supply of moisture and protection from the fierce hot winds of summer can be relied upon; most of the species would thrive well; particularly the American kinds. For further information see Freasury of Botany, p. 141.

BLACKBERRY (Bramble.) Rubus (natural order Rosacem). 'If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries

I would give no man a reason on compulsion."
HENRY IV. ACT II. SC. 4.

"There is a man hangs odes upon hawthorns, And elegies on brambles."

As you like it, act iii. sc. 2. There are five references to this plant in Shakespeare, all relating only to the blackberry bearing bramble. An old legend in connection with the plant is as follows. Once upon a time the cormorant, the bat, and the bramble entered into partnership as wool merchants. Their ship was wrecked, their cargo lost, and they became bankrupt. Since then the bat hides and skulks in the dark until midnight to avoid his creditors, the cor-morant is ever diving in the deep to find the lost vessel, and the bramble seizes hold of every passing sheep to make up his loss by stealing the wool. The blackberry grows freely in most parts of the Australian colonies, especially about Launceston (Tasmania) and the leaves of the common variety (Rubus fruticosa) are used by herbalists for various complaints. See Treasury of Botany, p. 995.

Buxus (natural order Euphorbiacem)

"Get ye all three into the box-tree."

Twelfth Night, act il. sc. 5. The use of the box, as an edging plant, is too well known to need further comment; suffice it to say, that for this purpose it is well adapted to Victoria. The box was, in the time of Shakespeare, looked upon as a wild shrub, although it was then valued as a garden evergreen. See Treasury of Botany

DRIAR.

Rosa (natural order Rosaccæ) "I'll lead you about a round,
Through bay, through bush, through brake,
through briar." MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT II. SC. I "From off this briar pluck a white rose with

HENRY VI. ACT II. SC. IV. "Oh! how full of briars is this working-day

AS YOU LIKE IT, ACT I. SC. 3. Shakespeare, in whose time the word briar" meant any kind of wild rose, or thorny plant, has fifteen references to this It is now commonly used to mean the weet-briar, a plant which has long been naturalized in the Australian colonies. It is a troublesome weed in some parts of Victoria and New South Wales. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle) p. 58, and Treasury of Botany, BROOM.

Cytisus scoparius (natural order Legumi-10518).
"And with thy broomed groves Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves."

TEMPEST, ACT IV. SC. 1.

"I'm sent with broom before To sweep the dust behind the door. MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT V. SC. 2. The broom formerly known as "Planta enista," gave its name to the royal House of Plantagenet, in or before the time of Henry II, and was the badge of that family, being worn by them in their caps in lieu of the more common feather. It was also a favorite plant in Scotland, and in the northern parts of France. Generally speaking, it does not attain any great height, although Steevens, in commenting on the first passage quoted says that " near Gamlingay, in Cambridge-shire, it

BURNET. Poterium Sanguisorba (natural order Ro-"The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth The freekled cowslip, burnet, and sweet clover.'
HENRY Y. ACT Y. SC. 2.

grows high enough to conceal the tallest cattle."

As a garden plant it is seen to best advantage when mixed with other shrubs. See Treasury

of Botany, p. p. 377, 378.

The burnet (Brunetto, so called from its brown flowers) is valued as a forage plant, although Lord Bacon speaks in high terms of its perfume when crushed or trodden upon, and re-commends that "You are to set whole alleys of burnet, wild thyme and water mints, to have the pleasure when you walk or tread." See Treasury of Botany p. 923.

BUTTERCUP (see Cuckoo buds.)

CABBAGE. .Braseica Oleracea (natural order Crucifere.) "Pauca Verba, Sir John Goodworts. Good worts! good cabbage."

MERRY WIVES, ACT I. SC. 1. The cabbage is best known as a cheap and nourishing article of vegetable food, although of later years some varieties have been introluced into flower gardens on account of the beautiful diversity in the form and color of their leaves. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle) p. 59, and Treasury of Botany, p. 166.

Miscellaneous.

LIVE WORM IN A HORSE'S EVE

A case of parasitism somewhat rare in this country is attracting attention in Jersey City. About three months ago a driver in the employ of Dodge & Bliss noticed a worm in the eye of one of his horses. It was then about one inch long, and black. Now it is three inches long, and white. Mr. W. H. Arrowsmith, of the American

Veterinary College, tells the Sun: "The disease is one seldom seen here. It called in the books filarize oculi, and is very prevalent in warm climates, in India, Australia, and Arabia. It is supposed to be due to germs taken into the body when the animal is feeding upon grass in low, marshy ground. The germs or eggs of the parasite are developed into the active life of a worm, and that worm penetrates to different parts of the body, sometimes to the eye, sometimes | THE Carpenters and Builders' Journal gives to the brain, sometimes interior organs. But | the following facts:

pin. While in the aqueous humors of the eye, it is in continual motion. When I ex-

crystalline lens. The horse otherwise was in perfect health. He works, and does not show and dip them. Or make a hot mixture of any apparent inconvenience, with the exception of a certain nervousness during examination of the eye. The activity of the parasite is such at present that it is impossible to say whether it has a head or tail, or what its internal construction may be. But, from microscopic observation, we will be able to discover head, tail, and ailmentary canal. According to Percival's "Hippo-pathology," and Williams' "Yeterinary Surgeon," even the sex of these parasites is clearly discernible under the microscope. I do not believe that this parasite is ever found in human beings, but only in grass-cating animals that have in the eye is only a matter of accident in the course of its penetration of the body of the

FIRFPROOP PAINT. Vanious substances have often been proposed as fireproof coatings for the protection of woods employed for building purposes, but most of them have been abandoned as being either too costly or not sufficiently durable. The following process, invented by Messrs. Vilde and Shambeck, seems better fitted to succeed. We borrow a description of it

The paint consists of 20 parts of finely pulverised glass, 20 parts of finely pulverised porcelain, 20 parts of any sort of stone in powder, 10 parts of calcined lime, and 30 parts of water glass (silicate of soda), such as is usually found in commerce. The solid elements, having been powdered as finely as possible and sifted, are moistened and then intimately mixed with the water glass. This yields a mass of syrupy consis-

tence that may be employed for painting, either alone or mixed with color. The addition of the lime gives a certain unctuosity to the mass for whitewashing, and its combination with the silicio acid of the soluble glass serves to bind the other materials together. The proportions of the different elements above mentioned may be changed save that of the water glass, which must remain constant. These elements may even be main constant. These elements may even be replaced one by another; but it is always well to preserve the lime. Instead of the silicate of soda (soluble glass of potash) soluble glass of soda might be used, but the former is less expensive. The coating is applied with a brush, as other paints are, as uniformly as possible over the surface to be protected. The first coat hardens immediately, and a second one may be applied six hours or more afterwards. may be applied six hours or more afterwards.

Two coats are sufficient. This paint may likewise be employed as preservative against rust, and used as a coat-

ing for iron bridges. etc. THE PHENOMENA OF HEREDITY. MEMORY as a key to the Phenomena of Heredity was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Samuel Butler, M.A., delivered recently at the sciously, by frequent repetition—as any art acquired during lifetime. Offspring ought to semble the nearest ancestor, but sometime they reverted to an older progenitor. Some-times cousins resembled each other more than brothers and sisters, and he accounted for this by the fact that these cousins reverted to a common grandfather, for instance. Wisdom teeth were the most uncertain things. Sometimes they did not come at all-sometimes they grew at 30, sometimes at the age of 18, and sometimes they were rotten. difference arose from the fact that so many parents had begotten offspring before their own wisdom teeth were developed. He contended that the developments and variations which occurred in animal life and vegetable were not, as the late Mr. Charles Darwin contended, accidental or fortuitous, but that there was evidence of design and intelligence within the universe, although they did not involve the necessity of a belief in a supernatural cause outside the universe. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. C. Crawley, M.A., who presided, thanked Mr. Butler on behalf of the meeting for his interesting

lecture. DOWN WITH THE BLIND BRIDLE. THE American Farmer, in speaking against the use of the blind bridle, says :- " We know not who invented this instrument of horse torture, but we know that he did not understand the anatomy and physiology of the eye of a horse. Human vision is binocular—that is, we see the same object with both evesand so adjust the axis of vision that the object appears single, though seen with both But the eyes of the horse are placed on the side of the head, and the axis of each eye is nearly at right angles with the longitudinal line of the body, so that it is impossible that the same object can be distinctly seen with two eyes. Now, by blinding the eye in the direction in which it was intended in its construction that it should see, it is forced to use an oblique vision, as if we should cover the front of our optics and be compelled to see only by the corner of our eyes. This unnatural and constrained use of 'the eye must, to a greater or less extent, impair vision, if not entirely destroy it. The object for which the blind bridle is used is not accomplished by it. A horse is is more readily frightened when he cannot see the object of his dread than if he can have a fair view of it. But it is surprising to observe with what tenacity men hold on to an absurd and cruel practice, when a moment's reflection would teach them better. Nineteen out of twenty horses you see in harness have a blind bridle on, and if you ask the owner to explain its benefits, or why he uses it, he will be utterly unable to give a rational answer. We are not surprised that draught horses are subject to liseased eyes—we wonder that they are not all blind.

RAPID FORMATION OF ORE VEINS. It appears from a recent observation by Dr. Fleitmann, of Iserlohn, known to our readers as the inventor of a process for welding nickel, that the formation of ore veins need not necessarily occupy such long periods of time as we are generally inclined to accord to it. Dr. Fleitmann gave his experience as follows: Some two years ago he had the bottom of a staple pit filled and rammed with common clay containing iron. The pit had served its purpose for storing dung for about two years, during which time, occasionally, to prevent overheating, water had been poured over it; lately it became necessary to remove the pit, when, to the great surprise of Dr. Fleitmann, he found the clay had entirely changed in character, and had become white it was, moreover, divided in numerous directions by fissures from one twenty-fifth inch to one-sixth inch in width, which were filled by compact iron pyrites. The explanation Dr. Fleitmann gives is, that the iron oxide of the clay was changed, by the water containing sulphate of ammonia, into sulphate of iron, and the latter had, in accordance with molecular attraction, deposited itself in groups of fissures.—Scientific American.

SIMPLE FACTS ABOUT BRICKS.

its progress, development, or results. There facings and angles and finishing around Beautiful also is the evening of love, with its have been, I believe, but four or five cases reported in both Europe and this country.

When fully developed, as it is in the eye of the horse of Dodge and Bliss, it is a parasitic square feet of surface, and then multiply by 7 this number of square feet of surface, and then multiply by 7 this number of square feet of surface, and then multiply by 7 temper and general character, and such a leadth in also is the evening to love, which is a bautinut also is the evening to love, with its as designated of satisfaction around the neatly-furnished room.

Young people marry their opposites in the sleeper's difficult breathing attracted his attention.

The sleeper's difficult breathing attracted his attention. white worm, varying from one to three inches for a 4 inch wall, by 14 for an 8 inch wall, by in length, and about as thick as an ordinary | 21 for a 12 inch wall, and by 28 for a 16

For staining bricks red, melt one ounce of amined it this morning by means of the opthalmoscope, I found it in the anterior or aqueous chamber of the eye. It was very active. The cornea of the eye was somewhat opaque, and the iris somewhat distended. By using, and change light or dark with the red or brown, using a yellow mineral for buft. lar surface upon the anterior face of the For coloring black, heat asphaltum to a fluid linseed oil and asphalt; heat the bricks and dip them. Tar and asphalt are also used for the same purpose. It is important that the bricks be sufficiently hot, and be held in the mixture to absorb the color to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch.

THE SYNOD OF CLEISMACLAVER'S BREAKFAST. DID you ever hear of the trick played upon a deputation from the Synod of Cleismaclaver, while on their way to the annual meeting of the General Assembly? The brethren had started by coach at an early hour, and had to travel some twenty miles before they reached grazed in low, marshy ground; and that it is the inn where breakfast was prepared for them. The keen air of our northern hills sharpen the appetite, and when the brothren drove up to the inn they were almost famished with hunger. "Now, gentlemen, just ten minutes for breakfast," said the coachman, as he entered the landlady's snug parlor to have his own. Ten minutes! The time was short, so they must make the most of it. They rushed into the room where breakfast was spread, and there, basking his ample person before the fire, stood a portly gentleman, dressed somewhat like a dignitary of the Church of England. Their appetite was keener than their curiosity, so they scarcely looked at the stranger, but concentrated all their attention on the viands. Halfway in the air, before the morsel had reached their lips, their hands were arrested by a sudden cry of "Stop!" It was the supposed Dean of Ripon. "Good heavens, gentlemen!" he exclaimed, "have you so far forgotten your sacred profession as to partake of food with-

out invoking a blessing?"

The brethren looked like schoolboys detected in some flagrant fault; but, before they had time to remonstrate or explain, the same voice exclaimed in a tone which enforced obedience; "Let us pray." They instinctively sprang to their feet and assumed an attitude of decorous devotion, while the stranger offered up a prayer which, they themselves admitted, was superior in unction and expression to those of Dr. D. himself. He had only one fault—he did not know when to stop. The minutes rolled rapidly away, but the stream of fervent supplication flowed on without a break. They had a terrible struggle, the brethren had, as they closed one eye in devotion and ogled the savory viands with the other; but whenever a hand approached the table it drew back before the stern glance of the stranger, which seemed to comprehend them all. The sufferings of Tantalus were no thing to the sufferings of the deputation from the Synod of Cleismaclaver; but all things must come to an end. "Time is up, gentlemen!" said the coachman, opening the door, and wiping his mouth with the air of a man who has enjoyed his breakfast. The appearance of the coachman, and the sound of his familiar voice broke the spell; but there was no time to be lost. The horses were shaking their heads and pawing the ground Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, in their impatience to start; so they had to London. He said (as reported in Lloyd's take their seats, and to turn breakfast and Weekly) that his object was to endeavour to connect the phenomena of heredity with the D?"—said one of the famished brethren. phenomena of memory, and to show that the | "That the Bishop of D-?" said the coachpnenomena of memory, and to show that the process of development which all animals man, contemptuously; "why, that was Lord undergo between birth and maturity was as P—, the maddest wag in all the kingdom."

Science. . THE FOUR FORCES IN NATURE.

BY GEORGE WHEWELL, F.I.C., F.C.S. In a previous article we ventured to enunciate a theory to explain the fact that the same siece of carbon (or any other element) in different states of combination had in one case the power of motion, and was what is called living matter, and in the other case had not the power of motion, and was what is called dead.

In nature we recognized four forces, which we ventured to call atomic viva, organic viva, animal viva, and mensic viva (mind.) The same piece of carbon, in one condition

having no power of motion, as when forming a portion of the root or stem of a plant, possesses atomic and organic viva. When it forms a portion of a nerve it possesses atomic, organic, and animal viva; and when it forms a portion of the brain, and causes man to think and act, it possesses all the four forces—atomic,

organic, animal, and mensic (mind) viva. We assume that the elements contain these four forces in a state of activity or otherwise, according to circumstances. When the element belongs to the mineral kingdom it posesses only atomic viva, the other three forces being latent. When it belongs to the animal kingdom the other three are either active or atent, according to circumstances—that is, according to the position they occupy in the

body of a living animal or plant.

Take the life history of our theoretical molecule of carbon. Suppose that a molecule of carbonic acid gas floats about in the atmosphere, and is driven hither and thither at the caprice of every wind that blows. In this condition atomic viva is alone active, the other three being latent. In its passage over the earth it strikes against the leaves of an edible plant; the sun is shining, and the molecule of carbonic acid gas is absorbed by one of the leaves of the plant; the carbon is retained, and the oxygen is given off again. The carbon becomes a portion of the substance of the plant. It has changed its condition from being a portion of a poisonous gas to be nutriment for man or animals. From being a portion of dead matter it becomes a portion of living matter. The gardener takes the plant, cooks and eats it; by and by it is converted into blood, and is then in a condition to have its latent forces developed. It can be come a portion of a muscle, and possess atomic, organic, and animal viva, and be a portion of a living body. It can become a portion of the brain, and produce thoughtsviolent, demoniac, or sublime-at its own caprice. In this condition it possesses all the four forces in a state of activity. When it has produced these effects it again becomes carbonic acid gas, and finds its way into the outer world to be tossed hither and thither at the mercy of the winds.

This same molecule of carbonic acid gas may go through this endless change from century to century. New forces must of necessity develop, and become latent in the molecule, in passing and repassing through this endless variety of changes. - Journal of Science.

Household.

MARRIAGE.

Men and women, says Theodore Parker, and especially young people, do not know that it takes years to marry completely two hearts, even of the most loving and well-sorted. But nature allows no sudden change. We slope very gradually from the cradle to the summit of life. Marriage is gradual, a fraction of us | bedside. at a time.

A happy wedlock is a long falling in love. I wilight was deepening with a tinge of the space with a tinge of the space will be a lighted.

it has been so seldom seen either in Europe An average day's work for a bricklayer is prophetic crimson, violet purple and gold,

or here, that comparatively little is known of | 1500 bricks on outside and inside walls; on | with its hopes of days that are to come. | just as good a home as any man in dis town; | technical botanists call it. That is an un-

marriage is generally a good one. They do it instinctively. The young man does not say, "My black eyes require to be wed to blue, and my overvehemence requires to be a little modified with somewhat of lullness and reserve." When these opposites come together to be wed, they do not know it, but each thinks the other just like himself. Old people never marry their opposites,

they marry their similars and from calculation. Each of these two arrangements is very proper. In their long journey these opposites will fall out of the way a great many times, and both will charm the other back again, and by and by they will be agreed as to the place they will go to, and the road they will go by and become reconciled. The man will be nobler and larger for being associated with so much humanity unlike himself, and she will be a nobler woman for having manhood beside her, that seeks to correct her deficiencies and supply her with what she lacks, if the diversity be not too great, and there be real picty and love in their hearts to begin with.

The old bridegroom, having a much shorter journey to make, must associate himself with one like himself. A perfect and complete marriage is, perhaps, as perfect personal beauty. Men and women are married fractionally-now a small fraction, then a large fraction.

Very few are married totally, and they only, I think, after some forty or fifty years of gradual approach and excitement. Such a rge and sweet fruit is a complete marriage hat it needs a winter to mellow and season But a real happy marriage of love and judg ment between a man and a woman is one o the things so very handsome that if the sun were, as the Greek poets fabled, a God, he might stop the world in order to feast his eyes with such a spectacle.—Detroit Free Press.

TABLECLOTHS .- In spite of the attempt to introduce color into the tablecloth, preference in the highest circles is still given to fine white damask, but occasionally the cloths are

trimmed with lace edging.

CANDELADRAS. — Fashionable dinner-tables are lighted by candelabra on either side of the centre piece, or occasionally by a central cluster of branch lights, which surmount a pair of vases, all springing from the same ase. Usually the foundation is a mirror, and the support the figure of a child or myhological subject.

Westphalia Loaves.—Beat one pound of mealy potatoes with one-fourth pound of grated ham, two eggs, a little butter, and a little cream, taking care not to make it too moist; form it into balls or small loaves, and fry them a nice light brown; they should be fried in butter. Pile them on a napkin, and

serve with a garnish of fried parsley.

NOODLE SOUP.—Add noodles to beef or any other soup after straining; they will cook in fifteen or twenty minutes, and are prepared in the following manner: To one egg add as much sifted flour as it will absorb, with a little salt; roll out as thin as a wafer, dredge very lightly with flour, roll over and over into a large roll, slice from the ends, shake out the strips loosely, and drop into the soup.

CHEESE FINGERS.—Take a quarter of a pound of puff paste and roll it out thin. Grate two ounces of English cheese, mix with a little Cayenne and salt. Then strew the cheese over half the paste, turn the other over, and cut it with a sharp knife, half an inch wide, and two or three inches long. Bake in a quick oven and serve them quite hot, shaking a little grated cheese over before sending to the table.

"OLD MARSTER."

DEATH, AN ENEMY IN YOUTH ; IN OLD AGE A FRIEND. It is a pity to arrest such an old man," was whispered around the court-room when a gray-haired personage, ragged and miserable, was arraigned before a police judge.

Though bowed over and leaning on a rude cane for support, the old man possessed a refinement of manner, an elegance of mien, that attracted attention. His face wore an expression of deepest sadness, and his eyes, as hey wandered around the room slowly from one to another, and then gazed fixedly at the udge, spoke more of pathos than could be gathered within the range of the most gifted orator.

"Old gentleman," asked the judge, kindly, ' what is your name?" " Rufus Welton."

An old colored man at the far end of the room moved curiously in his seat. "It is a great pity that a man so old and of such venerable appearance should be arraigned before a police court. Mr Officer what is the charge against this man?" " Vagrancy."

"Yes, vagrancy," repeated the old man, and his eyes moved slowly around, and again nis gaze settled upon the judge. "Why are you a vagrant, old man?

asked the judge.
"I have never asked mercy of any living man," replied the vagrant, "and I do not wish to plead my cause. If helplessness is a violation of your law, then do I indeed merit punishment. I will tell you why I am here after you pass the sentence which my helpless violation of the law deserves."

"The judge who could pass judgment upon your head, bowed by the weight of years, must be inhuman. Tell me your story." A death-like stillness fell upon the room An officer's dog scratched himself, and then as though moved by the spirit of hush which pervaded the place, settled into immovable stillness. The old colored man at the far end

of the room leaned forward in silent eagerness. "Before the war I was a planter," the old man said, "but during the struggle I lost every-thing. My slaves deserted me. They had been my companions, and to be rudely left by them without a word of parting, was a sad blo to me. My sons were killed in the army, and my wife died of grief. I had to sell my land, for I was unable to cultivate it. I invested my money injudiciously and became a bank-rupt. Left alone without friends, desperate, I took to drink. Amid the wild revels which followed I scarcely realized the approach of old age until its withering hand was placed upon me. I reformed, but it was too late. At last, weak and palsied, I found myself out of doors. No one cared for me. There was no pity in the many faces that passed me. Hearing that a colored man who once belonged to me-an old man with whom I was raised and with whom I used to play when we were boys together—lived in Little Rock, I came here, and last night wearied with vain search, I sank to the ground, where

I was found by a policeman. I—"
"Hole on dar!" shouted the old colored man at the far end of the room, springing from his seat and rushing forward. is, Mars Rufe. 'Fore God an man dis is my old marster! Take hold ob my arm, Mars Rufe, Yer's gwine home wid me. Yer's got one frien' in dis uncertain worl'. Dey induced me to leave yer once, but nothin' ken part us agin. Mr. Jedge, dis is my ole marster—my ole marster what is de best man in de worl' Ef he owes dis court anything, ole Simon's got de money to pay it. Dar, Mars Rufe; don't shed dem tears, fur de good Lord hab flung yer into mighty 'preciative han's. Come on. Lemme help yer," and the old man was on. Lemme help yet, led from the room.

know young persons think love belongs only Simon's house, situated in a quiet neighbor-to brown hair and plump, round crimson hood, among vines that climbed around its the golden marriage is a part of love which the honeysuckles lent a divine sweetness to the bridal day knows nothing of.

the air, and the cool breeze coming from afar

as de gubner ob dis state," and he looked with

"Come heah, Riah," he called to his wife. 'Fore God, Marster Rufe is a dyin' !" The old man opened his eyes.

" Yes. marster." "You'll surely be rewarded for your kind-

"Don't talk dat away. Don't say nothin' bout kindness. Anything what dis ole man's got, Mars Rufe, belongs to yerself." "I shall not need anything. My battle is ended. Put your arm under my head. There. I want you to preach my funeral. In youth death is an enemy: in old age a friend. The clock began to tick loud, agitated time, marking the approach of eternity.

"Simon!"
The old man could not answer, but he bowed his head. "Where I am going all colors are bright. There is no destruction.

" Simon !" Again the old man bowed. " You are half white." 'Yes, marster.' "Oh, God, forgive the sins of my race.

Simon !"

breathe.

"Yes, marster." "You are my half brother." A gasp was Simon's only reply. When at length his old eyes could penetrate the veil thrown over his face by the rush of emotion, he saw that the old man had ceased to

In the little garden near the house a stone bears the inscription:
"OLD MARSTER." Arkansas Traveller.

Maturalist. A NATURALIST'S YEAR.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

How full of promise for the coming season is this little forked spray of hawthorn, which I picked from the hedgerow, already thickly covered with the buds and leaves of next spring's foliage. In a certain sense, indeed, one may fairly say that the naturalist's year begins most truly in late autumn. It is then that many of the animal life-cycles start on their appointed course; it is then that next year's seeds are sown, that next year's leaves are rudely formed, that next year's eggs are buried securely in the sheltering ground. Take, for example, the case of foliage and flowers. To the casual observer, it seems as though these most notable of all external objects, which clothe the trees and the fields throughout the whole summer, began their yearly course with the first return of spring. In reality, however, many or most of them have lived on in embryo forms from the preceding autumn. This is the case even with annual seedlings: for if you cut open a seed. you will find that it consists of either one or two seed-leaves (according as it belongs to one or other of the two great flowering stocks) and these seed-leaves, with their enclosed bud, are already perfect in the ripe fruit, although they do not expand and develop their feathery head until the spring comes with its warmth and moisture to continue the arrested cycle of their growth. With some precocious lants, indeed, the young seedlings habitually prout in great numbers during the autumn. truggle on somehow through the cold season, nd start afresh with redoubled vigour in March or April. This is especially the case this year in England with the little goosegrass or cleavers, which is now growing abundantly in every hedgerow here, and is struggling among the brambles and briars as if it meant

o hold its own bravely till the frosts are

But what is true of the annuals to a cer

extent is far more deeply and universally true

of perennials, like this bit of hawthorn. In

all trees, for example, the buds which re-present the future branches for next year's

growth are produced and elaborated in the

preceding autumn. As the dead leaves fall off in October, the living chlorophyll and protoplasm which formed their active functional parts are withdrawn into the permanent tissues of the tree: and their withdrawal. aided by various internal chemical changes, chiefly of the nature of oxidisation, leaves the minor colouring matters of the foliage far nore prominent than before, and so gives rise to that glow of crimson and gold which we commonly know as autumn tints. Then the protoplasm and the other vital principles go in part to form a reserve for next spring's growth, but in part also to produce the buds vhich are to live through the winter as visible symbols of the coming summer. Outside you see the buds are enveloped in dry brown scales, which make them very inconspicuous to the eyes of their enemies, who would otherwise quickly devour these rising hopes of the future season. Clearly, such brown protective coverings have been acquired by the buds through natural selection of the best concealing hues, and by natural destruc-tion or eating off of all the greener or more noticeable buds. Sometimes, however, as in the familiar case of the horse-chestnut, the buds themselves are so large and visible that they cannot possibly be overlooked; and this difference everybody must have noticed for himself, since we very seldom observe the winter buds on hawthorns or elms, but we A MOTHERLY old woman, considerably troubled never fail to observe them on the horse-chestnut. Under these circumstances, the buds could never have escaped at all, if they did not possess some special and extra means of place his hand on a copy of Brown's gramprotection; and as a matter of fact we know mar, which happened to be there, and swear that the embryo horse-chestnut leaves are protected by peculiarly gummy and resinous scales, which effectually ward off all insect or animal foes. Wherever we find very noticeable winter buds, indeed, we almost always find some such device for ensuring their survival, and in a few instances where we cannot detect any such device, it is safer to conclude that we have not yet fathomed all the tricks and chances of nature, than to conjecture hastily that no protective plan at all exists for their benefit. Tastes that are not nasty to us, may be nasty to many a grub or caterpillar; leaves that seem scentless to us, may be unpleasantly pungent to the little smell-pits on the antenne of many a flying insect, hairs and scales and glands that look utterly meaningless to our clumsy eyes, may prove fearful and deterrent enough to many a prowling beetle or weevil. Depend upon it, there never was a worse bit of philosophy invented (which is saying a good deal) than that famous Greek phrase of crystallised human vanity— The scales have another function to perform, however, besides that of keeping off unwelcome visitors from the young leaves. They

"Man is the measures of all things." act as great-coats or cloaks to cover the dormant living gems from the cold of winter. Everybody knows that frost kills plants; and everbody has noticed that if the foliage expands in spring too soon, it is very apt to get nipped off by a late return of morning rime. That suggests how much need the buds have for a close, warm covering. Indeed, Mr. Darwin has shown that leaves are astonishingly sensitive even to comparatively slight changes of temperature, and that the so-called sleep of leaves, and many other curious modes of motion in plants, are due to the necessity for protecting the foliage from nightly chills. Those delicate plants which, in the course o their spontaneous variations, happened to hit "Hush! Walk light dar! Ole marster's out any peculiarity tending towards self-asleep!" said old Simon, bending over the and thrived; those which failed to do so have been cut off generation after generation by every colder night. Now, what is thus true of the vital matter in leaves gen, all, is especially true of the vital matterit. yyoung cheeks. So it does for its beginning, just as Mount Washington begins at Boston Bay. But the toilsome journey of life. Perfume from slightest frost. Hence natural selection has in the course of long ages ensured the best possible means for keeping the true inner bud Youth is the tassel and silken flower of out in the country where the grass is fresh warm and snug. If you pick off some of these love, age is the full corn, ripe and solid in the and where the partridge flies with dew on its small brown scales, you will see how closely ear. Beautiful is the morning of love with its crest, fanned the wrinkled brow of the sleeper. they are packed together, overlapping one "Vagrant!" muttered Simon. "He's got | another in regular rows, or imbricated as the

usually good word, imbricated, by way of scientific terminology; for it means, arranged like tiles on a roof; and in fact the scales do really lap over one another just like the Italian tiles hat one sees on cottages in Southern Europe. These short, broad, brown, close-set scales are themselves by origin abortive leaves; or, to put it more truly, they are leaves which have given up their original function of digesting fresh material from the air, and have taken to the new function of protecting their more active sisters from the sharp teeth of the frost. Underneath the brown outer pieces, however, you come at last to some tiny bright green knobs; and these shapeless little things are the living parts which carry on the continuity of the bush from one season to another. As soon as spring sets in, they will be supplied with fresh living material from the reserve stores in the permanent tissues of the hawthorn, and they will then swell quickly within the brown covering, showing at first a little pinkish tip, and finally spreading out as thin, pale green leaves, full of very active chlorophyll—giving them the beautiful spring hue which we all love and admire so much in the first days of returning sunshine. Some trees carry this principle of provision for the future one step further, and lay up their flower buds as well as their leaf buds for months beforehand. For example, look at this little sprig which I have just picked from the over hanging alder. You see at once that is covered by two kinds of buds, one of which clearly foreshadows the future foliage, while the others are just as distinctly unripe catkins. At the very first approach of warmer weather in earliest spring, he alder catkins burst out at once into full bloom, and so succeed in getting their tiny cone-like fruits well set by wind-fertilisation, long before even the willows and the elms have been duly impregnated by the honeyseeking bees.

Bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS.

(Translated from Le Figaro.) A Sportsman (a very good shot, as we shall see presently, and who always keeps in reserve some game purchased in the market, but which he generally persuades himself that he killed in the field) says to his man :

"Pack what I shot yesterday carefully in basket and send it with my compliments to Madame, the Countess de...."

Then he goes out, not doubting for a moment but that his man, who is so careful

and conscientious, will pack up the hare already purchased and forward it to the Countess. He returns in the evening and sees the

hare hanging in the same place.
"Hullo!" he exclaimed. "What about the game basket I told you to pack with what "Faith, sir," responds his man, you didn't shoot anything yesterday except ... the posterior part of John's pants; and you surely don't want me to send those in a

basket to Madame la Comtesse! THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF Z... "But, my dear, Gontran has only just left college. And you say that the Baroness l'A... has already secured him? ... Apro-

pos: What is her age?'
"Forty-five years." "Oh! then, I understand. She has not a

noment to lose." A Gascon was boasting of his talents as a

carver of poultry.
"I recollect," he frequently said, "carving a duck, on one occasion, on the end of my fork—you know that is a rather difficult operation—during a frightful cyclone in the Indian Ocean; and all the company were forced to take their dinner lying down, because they were not able to sit up during the

Recently he was at a dinner party, and naturally he was asked to carve a duck. He struggled and fenced with that duck most valiantly, but the result was most deplorable. The gravy flew to the right and the stuffing to the left. The perspiration poured of his manly brow, and trickled down his truthful

In the midst of his agonized struggles a

lady remarked maliciously: "And yet there is no cyclone here!" "Just so, Madame," remarked the Gascon, with a groan, as he made a last despairing effort to break the back of the duck. so, Madame, I can't carve this duck here, it's too calm !"

A roung physician, says Check, who had long worshipped at a distance, was one day suddenly called to attend her. He found her suffering from no particularly dangerous malady, but she wanted him to prescribe for her, nevertheless; so the doctor took her hand, and said, impressively: "Well. I should prescribe—I should prescribe that you-get-married." "O, goodness." said the interesting invalid; "who would marry me, I wonder?" "I would," snapped the doctor, with all the voracity of a six-foot pickerel. "You?" exclaimed the maiden. "Yes." "Well, doctor, if that is the fearful alternative, you can go away and let me die

A CASE OF COERCION.

with the asthma, and also lame, called at the Twentieth-street station the other afternoon to state her case. She made the Sergeant that he would never tell anybody, and then

she began: " I have a daughter."

" And my daughter has a beau."

"Perfectly natural." They are engaged, and the wedding day has been set three times. The first time he claimed that his father was dead; the second time he was afraid he had the small-pox, and the third time, which was yesterday, he said it would bring bad luck to marry when a comet was visible. Now, then, I don't like this fooling around. When me and the old man were ready to marry we walked over to the minister's, without any backing out or beating around."

"Well, I want to bring this young man to time. He's either got to come up the rack or

"Yes, he must." "I wanted to ask you how far I could go, Suppose, after he arrives to-morrow evening, I walk into the room with a pistol in one hand, and a minister of the gospel in the Wouldn't that precipitate a climax?

" I think so." "If he really loves Susie I think he would stand up and be married. If he is only fooling around he'd jump through the window, wouldn't he ?"

"Looks that way to me." "Well, I'll try it. I sha'n't indulge in no

threats, you know. I'll hold the pistol cavelessly in my left hand, and hang to the minister carelessly with the other, and I'll simply remark that there's either going to be a marriage or a skip. I think that William will marry. It's my opinion that he is waiting for a little coercion, and I'm pretty good on the coerce when I get started. " Well, don't break the law." "Oh, no, no! If he skips I shan't do any

shooting. I'll let the dog run him across the commons and send the minister home. I shall be as cool as ice and it will be all over in five minutes," Yesterday William and Susic were taking

their bridal tour on the elegant new Michigan avenue two-horse street cars. The young man had been coerced .- Detroit Free Press.

married. It will be £15,000 out of my possible. pocket if you lock me up now. You can come with me and see me married." He produced a special license for the marriage. and the wedding ring. The officer, however, drove Wild and Booker to the police station, where they were formally charged with the theft, to which they made no reply. The driver of the carriage went off to the bridewho, with her friends had assembled at the church, prepared to go through the ceremony -and told her of the misfortune which had befallen the bridegroom. The occurrence so seriously affected the lady that she became very ill. When before the magistrates subsequently the bridegroom Wild and his friend Booker pleaded guilty to the theft. The ones crept out from the receptacle of the solicitor for the defence said that the prospect parent to the ground. of marrying a widow with a fortune of £15,000 and the social status and easy circumstances which would accrue had turned Wild's Head, who had lately been out of a situation and hard up, and in anticipation of the fortune almost within his grasp, he had "gone on the spree," during which he committed these silly thefts. The prisoners were that she will not marry Will, "at least not for the present."—English paper.

BURIED ALIVE.

The "Times" Geneva correspondent writes as follows :- "A Swiss, settled in Russia, sends to the "Bund" a strange story, taken from a paper published at Samara; of a man being buried alive, for the accuracy of which the writer says he can personally vouch. The story, besides the horror of it, shows how helpless the Russian system of government renders the people for whose benefit it is designed, and how utterly bureaucracy has crushed in them all spirits of initiative and independence. The other day, so runs the account, a man was buried alive in Samara. His name was Ti-onoff, and he had been employed as a writer in a machine depot. He drank heavily on a holiday and had an epileptic fit. For a long time there after he lay quite still and showed no sign of life, which led his wife and kinsfolk to conclude that he was dead. This happened on St. Silvester's Day, and to avoid keeping the supposed corpse in the house three days (for on a Saturday preceding a festival no body can be buried), it was decided to lay him in the ground that night after vespers, and arrangements were made accordingly. The body the pope (priest) read the service for the dead. While this was going on (the coffin being uncovered) some of the bystanders noticed what seemed to be drops of sweat on the dead man's face; but this appearance being attributed to a few snowflakes which had fallen during the passage to the cemetery, he was laid in the grave without much ado. went early next morning to the cemetery to complete his work, he heard a sound as of groaning and struggling in the newly-made grave. Instead of forthwith releasing the poor wretch, the man run to the priest to ask leave to disinter him. This request the priest refused, on the ground that he dare not touch a body once buried without the permission of the police. On this the sexton informed the man's wife of what had come to pass, and they went together to the chief of the local police. This gentleman said it was quite out of his power to give the required authorisation, and referred him to the archimandrite, who, also, professing to be equally powerless, referred them to the procurator In the end, the agonised wife procured the authorisation without which nobody would act, and returned to the cemetery. But it was too late; five hours had elaysed since the grave digger first heard the groans, and the supposed corpse was now dead beyond the possibility of doubt. The poor fellow succumbed only after a mortal struggle. He had turned quite round in his coffin, and in his despair bitten his fingers, torn his flesh, and rent his clothing. The fatality is due to no other cause than the senseless formalities which prevait in every branch of Russian administration. Madame Tichonoff is sning the priest who refused to let the gravedigger disinter her husband for damages, on the ground that he caused the latter's death by too slavishly obeying the letter of his instruc-

THE REDMOND BROTHERS.

The following appeared as a sub-leader in Yesterday's "Argus":--At the close of the ordinary business at the Hotham Town Council on Wednesday evening last, a large deputation of the ratopayers attended to present a petition asking that the use of the local Town Hall should not be given to the Brothers Redmond. The document in question does not mince matters. It goes straight to the various points on which those who signed it relied to support their request. It states that the National League with which the Redmonds are connected is known to be a mere revival of the late Irish Land League. It is therefore, says the petitioners, a disloyal association, "whose objects are inimical to the "well-being of the British Empire," and whose methods of procedure, "as exemplified Lincoln, England. whose methods of procedure, "as exemplified "in the outrages, assassinations, and dyna-"mite explosions in the old country, have " permanently disgraced Ireland, and sent a "thrill of horror through the civilised "world." The petitioners believe that the majority of the Hotham ratepayeas are loyal subjects to the British Crown, who would do all they could to prevent their town-hall being used by "the agents of an infamous organisa-"tion that has been convicted of employing a "nortion of its funds to pay assassins for "their diabolical crimes." The Redmonds have denied that there is any connection between the association they represent and the hired murderers who will in all probability be shortly brought to the gallows by the evi dence of faithless associates. We question, however, whether there are 10 men in Australia outside the lunatic asylums who believes them. The prayer of the petitioners was granted by a unanimous vote, as the mayor and one councillor, who were opposed to it, did not call for a division. We hope to see other localities following the example of

prisoner, were about to drive to the church | the people of Hotham. The Redmonds have when they were arrested on a charge of steal- been fairly warned that they are not wanted ing a hearthrug and a pair of boots from a in this colony, and if they insist on thrusting pawnbroker's shop. Wild entreated the officer not to lock him up. "Let me go to Ranmoor Church first," said he "to get people to render their visit as little noxious as

> A correspondent at Hughenden, Queensland, gives brief particulars of the death of a woman deliberately cut off her hand. From the effects of the poison and the rough surgery

A large black snake was killed on Saturinto Stawell to be skinned. While this operation was being need to be skinned.

lation, but the current opinion is that it will eventually fall to Mr. G. Hall, representing Moira in the Legislative Assembly. The name of Major Smith has been freely mentioned as a candidate for the position, but we are informed that the Major considers fined £10 each. The lady, it is stated, says that it would be infra dig. for him to accept it, having been a Minister of the Crown, and occupying a more prominent position in politics than 'whips' usually take. To the fact of the Major being an ex-Minister may, we believe, be ascribed the rumour that he would not fill the post except at a Ministerial

The polling for the West Bourke election resulted, on Saturday, in the return of Mr. Deakin by a majority of 702 over Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, or nearly three times the majority by which Mr. Deakin defeated the late Premier at the general election. In returning thanks to his supporters on the declaration of the poll, Mr. Deakin acknowledged the service done to the coalition Ministry, of which he is a member, by the decisive verdict of the olectors in his favor. He expressed the hope that the Government would be found to deserve the confidence reposed in them.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Vienna states that the False Prophet has addressed the following circular to the native chiefs in the west and south of Abyssinia :-"We send you our greeting, and wish you health, prosperity, and many years to live. Follow our example, and take up the sword in the cause of Allah and his prophet, so that the faith of Islam may spread! If you do thus, and send troops to join our army, which already musters 40,000 well armed fighting was removed to the cemetery church, where men, we shall regard you as our brothers and share our booty with you. You will have gold, silver, arms, multi-colored embroidered garments, and also beautiful slaves in abundance. Thus you will be able to enjoy life. Our common enemy is the Nazerene, whether he comes from or rules Egypt or Abyssinia; and as the descendant of Mehemet Ali does not blush to be the ally of the Christians, the and the hour being late, very little earth was faithful must make war on him also. Therethrown over him. When the grave digger fore waver not, and take up the sword" fore waver not, and take up the sword."

> The selectors of South Australia are, it is stated, resorting to all sorts of expedients to ske out an existence until next harvest, while many of them are compelled to abandon their holdings and seek the protection of the Insol-

The laziness of New Zealand farmers, who eft their grain in stook so as to be able to thresh it in the field, instead of carting it in, has resulted in a loss of £50,000 in the South Canterbury district alone. Heavy rains fell and destroyed a good harvest.

In Sydney at the present time there is in course of signature a large petition, which will probably be signed by many thousands of the mothers, sisters, and daughters of this land, against the employment of young women and other fomales as barmaids.

When the Empress of Germany travels by railway, the roof of the carriage is covered with a layer of fresh cut-turf, three or four inches thick, and this is frequently sprinkled with water during the journey. Thanks to the verdant covering, the heat of the sun is unable to penetrate the roof, and there is an agreeable sense of freshness in the interior of the carriage.

"Stole any chickens dis week, Brudder ones?" said a searching colored class-leader to a member, suspected of thieving proclivi-ties. "No, sah, tank goodness." "You'se done well," said the leader, and passed on; while Brudder Jones turned to Brudder Brown and whispered: "Lucky he said 'chickens'; if he'd said 'ducks' he'd a had me, shuah?"

Whenever an illness threatens to last some vecks, a little brandy mixed with glycerine or white of egg, should be applied with a sponge to all the prominent bones. This will save the patient from the terrible pain of ced sores.

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Agne, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which or 30 years has held the first place in the world as: an effectual antidote to the above and all complaint, arising from a disordered state of the stomach. bowels, or liver. Tonic, invigorating and purifying,

Notice.

POISON is laid in my paddocks at Duncan't J. F. WATKIN.

JOHN HUMPHREYS. COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT, ETC., Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

Agency Business of all kinds attended to, Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind.

A CONCERT Will be given by the pupils of the above institution

in aid of its funds, in the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT,

THURSDAY, 19th APRIL,



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS. School District of North Riding Shire of Ripon.

woman at Bunda Bunda station. While in bed one night lately she was bitten by a poisonous insect on the hand, The pain became intolerable, and to alleviate her sufferings the woman deliberately cut off her hand. From

JOHN WOTHERSPOON, Returning Officer. Beaufort, 30th March, 1883.

tion was being performed ninety-five young ones crept out from the receptacle of the parent to the ground.

Wednesday's "World" says:—" The whipship continues to be a matter of some speculation but the content of the spire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received till 11 a.m., on Thursday, 5th April, 1883, for the following works:—

North Ridden wooden stable and filling up allotment in Beaufort.

East Rights

illing up allotment in Beautort.

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 283—Building a small timber bridge by Mr. Neil Ferguson's farm, Mortchup.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the shire office, Beaufort, and those for the East Riding at the Man of Kent Hotel, Snake Valley.

The lowest an any tanker net recommits accepted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, 22nd March, 1883.

MISS TURNBULL will RESUME DUTLES on MONDAY, April 2nd, at the schoolroom. A special class for senior girls will be opened. Plain and fancy needle work part of daily instruction.

Notice.

POISON is laid on Eurambeen estate and Crowr lands. THEODORE BEGGS.

NOTICE.

POISON is laid on the Amphitheatre Rim. C. G. W.RIGHT, Manager.

Wotice. DERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Langi Kal Kal Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

THOS. TINDALE, Manager.

March 17th, 1883. THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD

CIVIL ENGINEER,

DEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district that he is prepared to execute Plans and Specifications for any description of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities, and prepare estimates.
Address—Messis. Hawkes Bros., Ironmongers, etc.

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

To Let.

TWIAT SHOP, recently in the occupation of Dr. Johnston, in Neill street. Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Wanted.

DOSTS and RAILS for the Bullarat and Scarsdale railway. Apply to J. TOMPKINS, Beaufort Station, Agent for Bell, Lewis, and Roberts, con-tractors.

Ballarat Wooi Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield, & Co

WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

(Established 1864.) MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

WE beg most respectfully to inform our clients that we shall continue to hold regular Auction sales of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW and PRODUCE, every alternate THURSDAY during the ensuing Wool Season, at BALLARAT. Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbourne and Ballarat, or for shipment.

CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE, And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat,

FOR SALE-Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Curren Rates.

EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO. Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange, Melbourne.

WOOL.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS, AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW AUCTION ROOMS.

Lydiard-street north, near Railway Station.

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

E.J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons' prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether nr sale here, Melbourne or Geelong.

Prompt Account Sales.
Charges—Lowest in the colony. SALE DAY-THURSDAYS.

Any of the forwarding agents will receive conents, pay all charges, and forward with

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in thanking his numerous customers throughout the district for past favors, at the same time wishes to contradict an erroneous report which is being industriously spread throughout the district that Mr. W. R. Nicoll is taking over his business. Though not agent for the "Ballarat Courier." after to-day, he will continue his news agency business, and will be most happy to supply any persons who may favor him with their orders

Doily Argus Por quarter 1 0 0 0 0 Age Telegraph 0 6 Weekly Leader ...
Australasian
Times ...
Saturday Night

", Saturday Night ", ... 0 3 0 Ago, Telegraph, Star, Leader, and Australasian can be had at fid. per week. Weekly Times and the Saturday Night at 3d. por Melbourne "Advocate," 6d.-per week. H. P. HENNINGSEP Agent. Beautort, June 11th, 1881:

ON and after this date the FARE on my line of COACHES running between Waterloo and Beaufort will be REDUCED. Single fare, either way, 1s.; and return, 1s. 6d. HALRY SMITH. January 18th, 1883.

Wanted Known,

THAT on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., I will start a LINE of COACHES between Waterloo and Beaufort to meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the norning, 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER,

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat. Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer, Wool, Grain, and Money Broker.
Estates managed for Absentees and Others.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.
Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance Companies.
Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited.

Limited, Houses and Land bought or sold. Rents and Debts collected.

Rents and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

Attend at Beaufort on Mondays and Saturdays, or any other day by appointment.

Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH, WISHES to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that he has commenced business opposite the Golden Age Hotel, Beautort, and hopes, by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public

Horses carefully shed.

Boots! Boots I Boots

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDREN'S BOOTS always kept in stock. Prices the most reasonable. Quality of the best made. Hob-nailed Watertights, for miners' wear, 12s. per pair; Best Men's Kip Lace, 11s.; Bluchers, 10s.; do. Men's Best Calf Elastics 11s. 6d.; Ladies' Leather Elastics 9s. 6d.; Ladies' Kid Boots, from 9s. upwards; Ladies' Lastings, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Ladies' Kid Shoes, 10s. A Good Stock of Children's Boots, from 2s. 6d. upwards; A Large Stock to select from.

A Large Stock to select from. All Boots sold by me are guaranteed.

GEORGE LOFT BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Havelock street, Beaufort, three doors from the Golden Age Hotel.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO. (Established for 28 years),

WOOL BROKERS.

HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, ARE prepared to Make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL sent to them for sale in

the colony, or for shipment to the London market.
SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and
THURSDAY for WOOL, and on WEDNESDAY for
SKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other produce.
We not his SELLING or SHIPPING BROKERS only, and consignments whether in large or small quantities are carefully valued by the firm on the morning of the sale, and where no reserve is fixed by owners, we withdraw the lot if the price offered is not In the event of our clients wishing to ship their WOOL TO THE LONDON MARKET (after testing

the colonial sales and prices not realising their idea o value) the total charges will only be ONE SHILLING PER BALE for receiving, weighing, warehousing—Fire Insurance, and delivery on board ship, and the charge for re-pres-

we would point out to our constituents that by offerwe would point out to our constituents that by obering their wool in the Geelong market, they effect a saving of between SIX AND SEVEN SHILLINGS PER BALE as compared to Melbourne charges.

CONSIGNMENTS from any Railway Station in the colony will be at once attended to. CHARGES—The lowest ruling in the colony. ON SALE:

Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and all Station Stores.

Agents for Messrs. Burgon and Ball's celebrated single and double bow sheep shears. September 1st, 1882. Clare-street, Geelong.

Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £3,000,000,

Beserve Fund, £200,000, Malze Liberal Cash Advances

STATION SECURITIES

ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, ETC., FOR SALE IN MELBOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the year. Auction Sales of Grain, Flour, etc. held every Wednesday. DAVID ELDER, Manager.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Wool and Produce Manager.
Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD.

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS-American shelving boards Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring

6 x 4 do do lining 6 x 4 do do ficoring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards American clear nine

American clear pine

im., iin., iin., liin., codar, wide and narrow boards

Cedar table legs, all sizes

Freuch casements, doors, sashes

Mouldings, architraves, skirtings

Broad palings and shingles

A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand

Also, GEELONG LIME. NEXT TO POLICE STATION

TICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Agent for Beaufort-W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING. Chairman-HON, HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER, 24 Market street, Melbourne. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & IMPORTERS,

Beg to intimate that on and after

SATURDAY, 17TH INSTANT. They purpose making their Opening Winter Display of New Season's Drapery Goods

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

In all Departments, including the

Latest Wovelties in Foreign and Home Manufactures.

All the Latest Novelties for the Season will be found in each Department, and we invite inspection, confident that, both in style and value, we cannot be beaten by any house in the colony. Purchasers at Wotherspoon Bros. and Co.'s save the Retail Profit.

W. B. & CO. will also show a Magnificent Assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Ready-made Clothing, Hats. Shirts, etc., etc., comprising the most Fashionable Materials and Styles in Coats, Trousers and Vests, Tweed Suits, etc., which, for quality, workmanship, and value cannot be

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bought from the Best Manufacturers for CASH, and cannot be excelled, either for quality

or price.

SPECIAL VALUE—4 Trunks Ladies' Prunella Boots, 6s. per pair. 6 Trunks Ladies' Cashmere Boots, 4s. per pair. Children's High-cut Leather Boots, Copper Toes, 2s. 6d. per pair.

HAWKES BROS.,

IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS, Importers of English, American, and Continental

HARDWARE, TTAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY Bar Iron, Orb Galvanized Iron, Steel of all Kinds, Powder, Fuze, Plough Fittings, Ryland's Wire, Galvanized Wire, Carpenters' and Biackamitas' Tools, Kerosene, Boiled, Castor, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pipes, Fittings and Cocks,

Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

NOTE THE ADDRESS

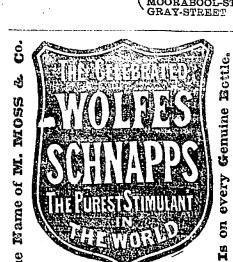
FAWKES BROS., Meill street, Beaufort.

WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT BETAIL DEFOTS AT

59 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE
TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET.

BRIDGE-STREET, next Buck's Head ... BALLARAT
PALL MALL SANDHURST
MAIN-STREET STAWELL
HIGH-STREET MARYBOROUGH
MOORABOOL-STREET GEELONG
GRAV-STREET GEELONG
GRAV-STREET GEELONG



A SUPERLATIVE

Invigorating Cordial.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE Is warranted not only free from every injurious 2-roomed House furnished complete for £12 property and ingredient, but of the best possible

quality. Its extraordinary Medicinal properties GRAVEL, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMA-TISM, INCIPIENT DROPSY, FLATU-LENKE,

Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY

ORGANS; In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic, in General Debility, Sluggish circulation of the Blood, Inadequate Assimilation of Food and Exhausted Vital Energy, Are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty, and attested in their highest written authorities.

PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS Against the Sale of Counterfeits of WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

Have been granted by the Supreme Courts of Victoria and New South Wales, and further action will be instantly taken against anyone in fringing upon the Trade rights of the proprietor. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand,

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY J. W. HARRIS.

M. MOSS & CO.,

MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER, BEAUFORT. Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange.

M. J. LILLEY BEGS to inform the general public that he has opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the Beaufort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at moderate rates.

Ter or Coffee. with Hot Pic, 6d

Startling Announcement

Houses without Money or Security

S. NATHAN'S WONDERFUL SYSTEM

TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,

IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

PAYABLE 5s. 0d. WEEKLY. 3-roomed House furnished complete for £19.

PAYABLE 7s. 6d. WEEKLY 4-roomed House furnished complete

PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY.

Furniture, Pianos, Sewing Machines, etc.

FROM 28 6D WEEKLY.

SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT

NATHAN, 149-51 BOURKE STREET (Opposite Eastern Arcade),

CASH PRICE.

HARRIS & TROY. PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT Agents for

MELBOURNE.

Broadbent Bros. and Co. Wm. M'Culloch and Co Permewan, Wright and Co. FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

Oxygen is Life. - Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne -Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Compaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitutien, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the globe. CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the ase of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR .- If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 13d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asth-matic affections. See that the words "Brown's

and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON and PLATT, 85 Gracechurch street, London.

Beaufort Post Office.

T	IME	TABLE, 1883.	
Post Town		Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Beaufort
Melbourne	•••	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat	***	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla	***	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan	•••	4.15 p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	•••	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat	**	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor	•••	Ditte	Ditto
Eurambeer		4 30 p.m.	1 p.m
Shirley	•••	Ditto	Dittto

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily. Mails for Shirley, and Eurambeen are despatched three times a week-Mondays,

Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute are despatched three times aweek-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE. FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL

LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m, 11.10 a,m, 4.10 p.m. 7 p.m

Arrive at Geelong 8.13 a.m. 12.57 a.m. 6.15 p.m. 8.30 p.m.

LEAVE—Geelong 8.30 a.m., 1.12 a.m., 6.35 p.m., 8.45 p.m.

Arrive at Ballarat 10,35 a.m. 3.20 a.m. 9 p.m. 10 20 p.m.

Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m. 11.21 a.m., 4.35 p.m.

Buargor, 8.25 a.m., 12.40 a.m., 6.7 pm.

Arrive at Ararat 9.10 a.m. 1.16 pm, 6.50 p.m.

LEAVE—Ararat, 9.20 a.m., 1,31 a.m., 7.1 a.m.

Arrive at Stawell 10.20 a.m., 2.26 p.m., 7.55 a.m.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

LEAVE—Stawell 6.45 a.m., 10.45 p.m., 3.5 p.m.

Arrive at Ararat 7.39 a.m. 11.45 p.m. 3.59 p.m.

LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m., 11.55 p.m., 4.9 p.m.

Buangor 8.25 am. 12.45 p.m. 4.45 p.m.

Beaufort 9.2 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.25 p.m.

Arrive At Ballarat 10.21 am., 3 pm, 6.45 p.m.

LEAVE—Ballarat 10.21 am., 3 pm, 6.45 p.m.

LEAVE—Ballarat 6.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7.10 p.m.

Arrive at Geelong 8.30 a.m. 1.39 p.m. 6.5 p.m. 9.13 p.m.

LEAVE—Geelong, 6.50 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 1.54 am, 6.30 a.m.

9.28 p.m.

Arrive At Molhourne, 9 a.m. 10.30 a.m., 3.41 am. FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL

LEAVE—Geelong, 0.50 a.m., 0.40 a.m., 1.64 a.m., 0.28 p.m.

ARRIVE At Melbourne, 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3.41 am., 8.35 a.m. 11.15 p.m.

FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.

LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m.

Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.

Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.
Glen Thompson, 3.25 p.m.
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.30 p.m.
ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 4 p.m.
Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.
ARRIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.
FROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT and MELROURNE. FROM PORTLAND and MELBOURNE.

LEAVE Portland, 10.15 a.m.

ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m.

LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m.

LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m.

ABRIVE AT Melbourne, 11.15 p.m. F' A R E S.				
Beaufort to	Fust-class	Second-class 0s 9d		
Trawalla	28 6d	.1s 9d		
Windermere Ballarat	3s 6d 5s 0d	2s 0s 3s 0d		
Geelong	149 UG	9s Od 13s Gd		
Melbeurne Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class.		
Tuesday	2s 6d	2s 0d		

Ararat

Important Discovery.

GREENBANK ALKALI CO.'S cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 98 per cent. CAUSTIC SODA

Makes the Finest Hard Soap absolutely without Boiling !!

No special apparatus required. By simply mixing with tallow reluse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be made, costing only a half-penny a pound!!

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali oblainable. For all washing sequence, and cleaning

made, cesting only a half-penny a pound: !

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali obtainable. For all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes each pound of our patent Double Refined Caustic Soda Powder is equal to ten pounds of ordinary soda crystals, thus effecting a great saving of freight and carriage to distant countries. Nothing better for cleaning or removing old paint.

The following very simple directions for producing the best hard Soap will always succeed if exactly followed:—Take caactly TEN pounds of GREEN-BANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, put it in any cau or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of WATER; stir it once or twice with a stirrer; it will dissolve immediately and become quite hot; let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly SEVENTY-FIVE pounds of Clean Grease, tallow Soil (except mineral oil). If grease or tallow is useds, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feelg only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is equived. Now nour the lye slowly into the liquid. only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the gring time stirring with a flat weeden stirrer about same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring, without stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined, and the mixture drops from the stirror like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the separate itself again; the time required varies with the weather and the kind of grease or oil used, from fifteen to twenty minutes will be eaough. When the mixing is completed pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mould, sufficiently large to hold it, previously damping the stdes with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blonkets or sheep skins; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

London POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which

MEMO. THE COMMON CAUSTIC SODA SOLD IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE DIRECTIONS.

THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be cashed by them on presentation. To secure these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask for, and accept nothing but the Genuine Upolpho Wolfe's Schnapps, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unadultered soap, tar superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycerine originally contained in the grease used, a valuable ingredient all lost when the Soap is made by the old-fashioued boiled process. This soap being pure and unadulerated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though for washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way without Pure Caustic Potash.

The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unadultered soap, tar superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycerine originally contained in the Soap is made by the old-fashioued boiled process. This soap being pure and unadulerated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though to washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same pure in the grease used, a valuable ingredient all lost when the Soap is made by the old-fashioued boiled process. This soap being pure and unadulerated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though to washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same pure in the grease used, a valuable ingredient all lost when the Soap is made by the old-fashioued boiled process. This soap being pure and unadulerated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though to washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash. Soouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash. Soouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash. The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unad-

PURE CAUSTIC POTASH
put up in iven canisters, containing 20lbs, each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL
APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted fallow, the most perfect wool scouring scap can be produced, at far less than the cost of soda ash, or soda crystals, which never should be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the wool!

Full directions for use may be had on application to

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Melbourne: Wholesale Agents for Victoria.

POPULAR, SAFE The Stock in all repartments a now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their **EFFICACIOUS**

D. JAYNE'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

ΕΧΡΕΟΟ ΒΑΝΓ

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain pulliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of clip. the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly and growers will find they effect a destroys Worms, the great pests of children, tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exer- stations in the colony to our storc. cises a tranquilising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

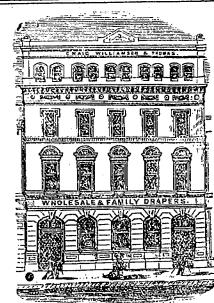
Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENTS: W. FORD AND CO. 76 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywere hat 1s. 12d. per bottle.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates. The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent.

Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the iewest goods.

Persons residing in the country, including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having dreful attention. The principle of having only one price (no matter how large or how small the parcel) is a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed on the same footing as if they selected the goods

The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having assumed such large proportions are now located at the warehouse, No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery warehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns forwarded on application.

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

6 ELIZABETH STREET CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday during the ensuing Season.

To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their warehouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prior to sale, and protected up to full

They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utmost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, Saving of Seven Shillings

bale by selling at Geelong instead of and purges the system of them. Its valuable Melbourne.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded invariably three days after sale.

WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied at lowest market rates. Only One Shilling per bale is charged for Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and Delivering Wool intended for shipment to the

London market. Separate Warehouses have been provided for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW

and other station produce.

Special arrangements have been made with Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from ail railway GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1882.

Lightning Sewer.

The New WILSON Oscillating Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD

for Family Sewing and Manufacturing. No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism

Entirely NEW in Principle, Detail, and Detail. Every WILSON SEWING MACHINE guaranteed for FIVE YEARS by certificate of warranty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA. ALEXANDER and & O.. Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between Swanston and Russell Streets, MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros. and Co

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your | The Great Pain Annihilator.

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S MAGIC BALM

Is the only Ledicine that will Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently. Diphtheria in One Night.

Instantly From 1 to 7 days Sciatica ... Lumbago ... numbago ... Instantly and Permanently Colle, Oxamps, and Spasms ... In 10 minutes

From 1 to 12 minutes
From 1 to 12 hours Diarrheea and Dysentery ... From 1 to 12 hours
It heals Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Brnises, etc., and for all
kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER
FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL.
If you suffer any aches and pains give it a trial, and

MAGIO BALM Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directions, and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful efficacy. It is now thousehold word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It contains no poisonous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful medicinal properties. TESTIMONIALS—Which are genuine.

Wonderful Cure of Severe Pains in the HEAD.

Consulate of the United States of America at Auckland, N.Z.

Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878.

Professor Scott.—Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of your wonderful herbal medicine, the 'Magic Balm," which I have used for severe pains in my head from which I have been a great sufferer for some time past. I have made but one application of the "Magic Balm" and can truly say that I have felt no pain since, which I am very thankful for, and can recommend it with pleasure. The "Magie Balm" is the best medicine I ever used for pains, and in fact, will state that it is the only medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ROOSEVELL, U.S. Consol. Wonderful Cure of Neuralgia. Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880. To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for some time past, and I used some of your wonderful medicine "THE MAGIC BALM" last night which gave me instant relief, and I am very happy to say, I have not felt any pain whatever since the application. am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recommend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I am sure they will receive great benefit from its use, as I have already done. You may use this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours

E. Thurling. espectfully, WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE. [Sworn Affadavit.] Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878.

I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past and had tried all known remedies, within my reach, all of which failed to give me any relief whatever; two months ago, while working in a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was compelled to knock off work. I was advised to call and see Professor Scott (who was then visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, and interpretations. have felt no pain whatever, and can eat my meals with the greatest ease. I can safely recommend Professor Scott's "Magic Balm to all who suffer with their teeth

Signed .- WALTER WHITE, Miner. Witnesses-W. FRASER, Resident Magistrate C. CURTIS, M. L. A., Pacific hotel.

Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism. PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been using your "Magic Balm" for a severe case of chronic rheumatism, from which I have long suffered. I was almost a cripple, could hardly walk, and was in constant pain. The disease was located principally in my lower extremities, and I was unable to do any work Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, whatever. On seeing your advertisments Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, relative to your great medicine, the " Magic | Balm," I purchased a package containing a dozen bottles, and commenced the treatment as per directions. Great was my astonishment, before I had finished the second bottle to find that the pains were passing away, and now having used some nine bottles I feel quite another man, in fact I consider the Magic Balm" has completely cured me. You have my permission to use this letter in any way to your advantage that you may think proper. I am, dear sir, yours respect-

MATTHEW HOGAN, Miner, Ballarat West. Wonderful Cure of Nervous Headache. Professor Scott-Sir,-After suffering acute pain last evening for several hours from nervous headache, accompanied with severe palpitation in the region of the temples, I was induced to try your " magic balm," as a curative agent. In justice to you, and in testimony of the virtue possessed by the "balm," in this instance, I may state that a free appliin this instance, I may state that a free application of the same where the pain was most severe afforded relief in about 10 minutes. Previous to applying the "balm" I was unable to distinguish one letter of print from another but after relief I read with ease for three hours. As I was to a considerable extent three hours as I was to a considerable extent three hours are relief I read with ease for three hours. As I was to a considerable extent three hours. As I was to a considerable extent the property of the remainder of the course of the course of the course of the course of the remainder of the course of th sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy and Shortness of Breath. prior to trial, I feel pleasure in thus tendering my thanks to you, and remain, yours obediently,

HIRAM CRISP, Evening Post Office. Mair street, Ballarat, 10th June, 1880. No Person or House should be without it.

For Sale by all respectable Chemists and General Storekeepers. CAUTION. Be sure and ask your Chemist or Storekeeper for "Professor Scott's Magic Balm," and be sure you are not induced to accept any other preparation. It he has none in stock he can easily procure it for you by sending

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S HEPBAL DISPENSARY, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT East-Next London

Chartered Bank. Price—2s, per Bottle. Oxygen is Life.

A LTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remodies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing. Phospherus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction ordepression.

CAUTION .- PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozonges; it should be generally known that every form where SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous It is herefore, necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

The Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest

degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of— Norvous Prostration Shortness of Breath Trembling of the hands and Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart

limbs
Impaired Nutrition Dizziness Impaired Nutrition Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De pression
Consumption (in its first stages only) Loss of Energy and Appetite Typochondria

Timidity Eruptions of the Skin Female Complaints General Debility Impaired Sight and Memory Nervous Fancies or Impoverished Blood Nervous Debillty in all its Indigestion Flatulence Incapacity for Study Business Stages Premature Decline Sick Headache Lassitude

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, hat were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverouse and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It

moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure.

stated my case, and he immediately applied experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently the wonderful medicine, which gave instant relief, and, from that time to the present, I relief, and, from that time to the present, I relief, and, from that time to the present, I relief, and relief relie unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Norvous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full directions for use in the English, French, German,

Chineso, and Japanese languages accompany each case, CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be required. Every Cose hears the Trada Mark and Signature. gonuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-.Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne.
South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney.

Ducensland Berkley and Taylor, BrisbaneKempthorne, Prossor and Co., Dunedin and Auckland. New Zealand ... Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Cintment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult wheezing from accumulated indust, and other ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shortness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills.

For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin. This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using this infallible remedy according to printed in-atructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout and Rheumatism. There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due omentation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence speedily and effectually it ensures a cure,

Piles F istulas, and Exhortations. The cures which this Oirtment effects in healing piles and its what of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate decoiled statement of their number or character would be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved incheacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbe ${\bf d}$ twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in th

following complaints:-Sore Threats Fistulas Bad breasts Skin Diseases Glandular Swell Scurvy Burns Sore Heads Bunions ings Lumbago Tumours Chilblain Ulcers Wounds Piles Chapped Hands Corns (Soit) Rheumatism
Contracted and Sore Nipples
Stiff Joints Sealds

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo WAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine through: out the Civilized World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest ox of Pille contains four dozen; and the smallest Poto? Oin ment one ounce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, Armonian, Persian, or Chinesa.

> "Lives of great men all remmd us We can make our lives sublime; And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time."

THE above is read with great interest by thousand of young men. It inspires them with Hope, for in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail. Alas! say many, this is correct,—is true with regard to the youth who has never abused his strength regard to the youth who has never abused his strength—and to the man who has not been "passion's slave."
But to that youth—to that man who has wasted his vigor, who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbridled license to his passions, to him the above lines are but as a reproach. What Hope can be have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? For him, alas! there is nought but dark despair and sen-reproach for a lost life.

For a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time he must be endowed with a strong brain and nervous nower. Ho must possess a sound, vigorous mind in a healthy

He must possess a sound, vigorous mind in a healthy body—the power to conceive—the energy to execute! But look at our Australian youth! See the emaciated form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating manner, the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, Is that a man to leave his footprints on the

sands of time.

Do parents, medical men, and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, do they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular speciality, whose life has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is your answer? Let each one answer for him-self. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight, see them become emaciated old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battle of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warding off the impending doom of a miserable and gloomy future, and by appropriate treatment resto.d the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a

joyous and happy life. Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculiar study. His whole professional life has been specially evoted to the treatment of Nervous Abertions and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His skill is available to all-no matter how many hundreds or thousands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that coment would be superfluous-(by this means many thousands of patients have been cured, whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that though be has been practicing this branch of his profession for twenty-six years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet happaned. When Medicines are required these are lorwarded in the same careful manner without a assibility of the contents of the parcels being disc wered Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a ne is effected without even the phy:

who is his patient.

To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions. the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

DR. L. SMITH 182 COLLINS STREET EAST,

MELBOURNE. (Late the Residence of the Governor).

Consultation Fee by Letter, £1-HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

No family should be without these Pills. Their long or tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and revivilying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purity and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to make the time of life. females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life,

or when entering into womanhood. Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Coughs: In general debility, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strongthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful rerolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane o Indigestion with torpinity of the liver is the date of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood

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

Rheumatism Bilious Complaint Retention of Urine Bowel Complaints Dropsy Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds

Headache

Scrofula, or King's Evi. Sore Throats
Stone i Pravel
Second i Timpton
Tic-Dolo ax U cers Vaneral Attections Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve cause, &c., &c. Liver Complaint

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Full printed directions are affixed to each box and it and can be had in any lunguage, even in Turkish Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

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