[PRICE SIXPENCE

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 this paper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a régular 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order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.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

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 lisappointment 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

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 COMPANY. 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 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.

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 Felegraph" 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,

"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 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. The W. and W. is better finished. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around. The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes. 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 the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted 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

OKSELLER

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT.

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT

TMPORTANT 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 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. , 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

OTICE.

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 PUBLIO That EVERY GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING

MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK Of the Wertheim Sewing 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. 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 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 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 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..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. is not so liable to get out of order.

The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away and break, as a Singer.

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. has less wear and tear.

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in 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, WATCHMAK'ER,

Sole Agent for Beaufort.

All Sewing Machines delivered FREE of charge at Melbourne Prices. Discount allowed for Cash, or

Plain and Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE, Sons' EUGALYPTI EXTRACT.

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 Merchants.

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 Country resent the tabor 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.

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, Ragian, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen,
Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipt; a, and Carngham.

JOB PRINTING

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ...

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS, SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS, MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c.,

AT MCLBOURNE PRICES. Office: Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE



(HAND AND TREADLE). ONLY FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

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

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

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

either special or general. To avoid disappointment, ask for Hood's Phosphorus Pills, and insist upon having them only. PRIOE-2/6 and 5/-



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

eood & 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. bronchitis, 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 Diphtheria, Lung and Throat Diseases by inhaling the vapors of Sander and

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, 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 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 FITCH & FRENCH. curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each Elliott Brothers & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

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

CAUTION. Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUCACYPTI

EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Qil, a rosinous 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-

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

CHARLTON: J. DOBIE.

BEAUFORT : H. A. GLYDF,

ON SALE, 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, hall way between Lake Goldsmith and Beaufort, 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 standing 17 hands high, and is a standing 17 hands high and high the selection. 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 second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open to the second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford, open thorse United horse England's Glory; which took first prize at Petersborough six years in succession, being open to 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; ggggg sire, Mr. Purant's Old Honest Tom, etc., etc.
YOUNG CHAMPHON'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:—22 10s.: insured, 23 Frant 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. Mares sold or exchanged to be paid for
as stinted.

JOHN MMILLAN, 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 Horshain. 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, 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 Dunfries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkcudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dunfries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland. prize at Stranzaer, 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 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 recorded 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 unwards. The first and second heavyears old and 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. Janes 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

young vanquisher took second prize as a yearing at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two-year-old.

Young vanquisher's dam was bred by 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 incorrect.

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 58. 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 Chomists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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

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Dunedin, Auckland, and Christchurch.

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

GRAND SUCCES

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY

CASH TRADE,

As introduced to the public of Ballarat by 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 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 slipments daily coming forward of new and fashicnable 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, formerly 6s 9d Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, reduced from

Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 3s 11d, reduced rom 6s 9d.

Faccy 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 1s 11d Summer serges, 8s 11d for 12 yards, reduced rom 12s. A grand line of beiges, 104d, cheap at 1s 6d. Decided reductions in talletta 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 price. Black and colored satins, in all the new makes, equally reduced. A grand line of black cushmeres and mevinoes, 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 cos-

tumes 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 re-ductions will be made in chenille and cashmere fichus; silk, satin, 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

low prices. IN FANCY GOODS

There are many wonderful bargains. Ladies' fancy cotton parasols from 1s to 3s 11d; children's fancy cotton parasols, Is, Is 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, 23d, 33d, 43d, and 6d. A superior lot of beautifully-worked hand-made edgings and insertious 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 bargains 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, odotte, russe, D'Aiguille, etc., etc. Great bargains in ladies' striped hose, worth in each case double the amount, 42d, 6d, and

and 2s, all reduced to 6d per pair. All the latest styles in cotton, thread, and silk, for evening wear, at reduced prices.

1s. Plain hose, all colors, grand value, 6d, 9d,

and Is. Ladies' white cotton hose, 24d, 6d, and 9d, lower than Melbourne wholesale prices.

Lisle, thread hose, 1s per pair, chesp at 2s. Girls' plain and striped hose, formerly 1s 6d

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-

house 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 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.

Napier Mattings all widths, 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 mattings, door mats, indiarubber mats, skin mats,

things, 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 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, 83d and 103d per yard. Special line in all wool flannel, 1s per yard; worth 1s 6d. Wide width brown twill sheetings, 64d; 72inch wide plain sheeting, 73d, 103d, and 1s; 72-inch white twill sheeting, from 1s per yard. The graudest 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 34d and 43d per yard. Cotion 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

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

A. CRAWFORD,

the colony to select from. The best cut, the

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN. MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS.

HOPPER'S

GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR VITÆ

MILK PUNCH

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

"For the Blood is the Life." CLARKES WORLD FAMED **BLOOD MIXTURE**

TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE." THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities caunot 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 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

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGS

give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts

Cures Cancerous Ulcers

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 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

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

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 age, of your

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, Liucoln.

Sold in Bottles 2s Gd, 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, CHEMIST, 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, caten, 40s; do., wheaten, L1 5s; peas, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; bran; 1s ld; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s, flour, L11 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Very little wheat has come in during the past week and the market has experienced an easier feeling. For none of the lots brought in could last week's rates be realised and a few unimportant sales were made at 4s 7d to 4s 8d per bushel, bags returned. Flour has also been easier and L11 to L11 10s per ton is now the ruling rate, and at this figure the sales are limited. The price of wheat has fallen in the Horsham market to 4s 6d per bushel; the deliveries are small and nearly all brought in is being stored. A fall has also been experienced at Donald, where 4s 6d also for wheat, but at St. Arnaud 4s 10d is still maintained, though the market has a weaker tendency. At Landsborough 4s 10d to 4s 11d is quoted for wheat and L10 15s for flour. In this district oats still command 2s 8d. During the week a fair quantity has come in and have been taken up at the figure given. samples for seeding. A fortnight ago we noted an inquiry for Cape barley and rye for seed for early green feed, but it appears that the demand has now been about satisfied. Potatoes have been well supplied from Warrnambool and have receded in value to from L3 10s to L3 15s. Hay has been well supplied and is freely purchased at late quotations. In dairy produce there is a good demand for fresh butter at 1s, but potted is a trifle weaker. Eggs have not been so liberally supplied, and are again wanted at 10d per dozen. We quote as follows :--

Wheat, 4s 7d to 4s 8d, bags returned, 4s 10d bags in, per bushel; oats, 2s 7d to 2s 8d per bushel; pollard, 1s 2d per bushel; bran, ls 1d per bushel; Cape barley, 4s per bushel; English barley, 4s 3d per bushel; peas, 3s 3d per bushel; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do.; flour £10 5s to L10 10s per ton; Warrnambool potatoes, L3 15s per ton; Ballarat do., L3 5s per ton; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trussed), 4s per cwt; cariots, 4s per cwt; orions, 6s per cwt; butter (fresh), ls per lb; butter bacon, 101d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, 10d per dozen .- "Advertiser."

A DRUNKEN HEADSMAN.

All Denmark, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the "St James' Gazette" was thrilled by a general feeling of horror when the papers published the details of the execution of a criminal in a provincial place, the previous day-details which painfully remind one of the disgraceful manner in which Sofia criminals condemned to death suffer the last penalty of the law by decapitation by means of an axe, the block being placed at some conspicuous spot as near as possible to the and, as usual, a large crowd of people from the surrounding districts had assembled round the spot, only one constable being present to keep order. When the usual formalities were the block : but the eye and the hand of the executioner, who had been drinking heavily on the previous day, were uncertain, and the stroke fell over both shoulders, the criminal uttering a smothering cry of pain. The executioner wrenched the axe out of the wound, and succeeded at last in cutting the head off. The crowd rushed to the headless trunk, some to try to catch some drops of blood, which the peasants think has some kind of magical effect to cure certain diseases, others to satisfy their morbid curiosity. In fact a horrible and disgusting scene took place, several men and women fainting. Everyone agrees that such a disgraceful spectacle must never more take place in Denmark, and the Minister of Justice has already with praiseworthy speed, declared his intention to bring in a short bill providing for execution by means of the guillotine, and within the precincts of a prison.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Female Complaints.-Ou the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsibility in securing for their daughters robust health . frequently alas! thoughtlessly sacrificed by culpable bashfulness at a particular period of life when all important changes take place in the female constitution, upon the management of which depend future happiness or misery. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided with the Ointment, have the happiest effect in establishing those functions, upon the due performance of which health and even life itself depend. Mother and daughter may safely use these powerful deobstruent remedies without consulting anyone. Universally complaints these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about the desired result.

An important discovery has been made in the neighborhood of Llanelltyd, a small town searching near an old mine, when he discoveced several pieces of pure gold. A search expedition has been organised, and a full investigation is being made.

A "generous" Sandhurst woman rewarded a boy who picked up a purse containing £8 and restored it, by giving him three-pence!

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 Perfumers. Wholesale depot removed to 33. Farringdon Road, London.

PAPERS.

Adamthwaite, T.; Adams, E. Mrs; Armstrong, Mrs. A. Baker, Jno.; Brown, Jno.; Bell, Mr. Cameron, A. Dunn, J.; Dolhegey, W. Edmonds, W.; Etherton, J. Flowers, T.

Handcock, S. Jackson, Frank; Jones, Jas. Keating, Jno.; Kerr, A. M'Nally, Mr.; M'Kinnon, A.; Mooney, Miss S.; M'Millan, Jno,; M'Duff, W. H.; Mayhew, Jno.

Sutherland, Wm. ; Smith, Mrs. G. Treedale, Wm.; Topp, Wm.; Topper, G. Wilkinson, C.; Wenke, M. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress, Beaufort, April 6th, 1883.

Kipoustire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning

SATURDAY, APIRL 7, 1883.

GOOD deal of annoyance and inconvenience is caused by the fact that Mr. C. W. Minchin, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Beaufort, is only in attendance at his office three days A good inquiry has now set in for prime a week, viz., Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. This is not Mr. Minchin's fault, but the fault of the Department which has control over such matters. Besides being Clerk such as ours Mr. Minchin has a deal of work to do, and frequently people have to visit his private house to get their business done. We could also quote numberless instances where people from the country have come into Beausalary.

Petersburg. According to the Danish law, tion at Ballarat during the past week. It may be remembered that, at the late Wesleyan Conference held at Melbourne, a motion was unanimously carried after some place where the murder was committed. A discussion, approving of the objects of the man condemned to death was to be executed, Bible in State Schools League. It is fair to presume that the Ballarat East district was represented at the conference, and that the reverend gentleman or gentlemen representing meeting on Thursday that the rabbits are as gone through, the criminal laid his head upon | it joined the unanimous vote in favor of the objects of the league. It appears, however, that the action of the Wesleyan ministers at that conference, relative to Bible reading in State schools, is not approved of by the Wesleyan body in Ballarat East. At the quar- feeling amongst the farmers residing near the now there seems to be a general exodus, all terly meeting of the Ballarat East Wesleyan Lake. One or two farmers have a few sheep, circuit, held on Wednesday week in the and according to the statement of other Barkly-street church, the following motion was moved in a vigorous and applauded speech by a gentleman who has passed the Thomas Ward complained against his able sum of money could buy. The greatest State school examination :- "That this meeting disapproves of the action of the Wesleyan conference in Melbourne, re the introduction of Bible reading in State schools, as being diametrically opposed to the principles of our national system of education and injurious to our church harmony." The motion was seconded, and after a very lively discussion. was carried almost unanimously, only four voting against it, and two of those on account of its wording only. Here we have an Office on Wednesday, 11th inst., for ordinary example of direct antagonism betwixt the letters and newspapers at 5 p.m., and shepherd and his flock, and we are inclined at 4.45. p.m. for money orders and reto admire the courage of the lay members of gistered letters. Attention is drawn to the the circuit who advocated so plainly the sus- transmission via Brindisi must be so endorsed tenance of the principles of our national and must bear the full rates of postage, viz. : system of education. They evidently trust to letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, their Sunday schools and to home influence will be charged 6d.; every additional half an for the inculcation of religious principle, and ounce or portion thereof, 6d.; newspapers, we shall hope that that trust is not reposed 1d.; two ounce, 2d.; four ounce, 4d. in vain. We do not wish it to be understood adopted as the one grand remedy for female | that we undervalue the advantage of religious | the week from the mines at Waterloo:—New principle being grafted when the young and Victoria, 100oz.; Hobart Pasha, 85oz. budding intelligence is so open to either good | Waterloo, 40oz. At the Royal Saxon the or bad impressions, because we look upon result of five days' work is the excellent yield such principles as being the most direct method of 199oz. in North Wales. A youth named Evans was of conveying a sense of responsibility to a of conveying a sense of responsibility to a promise case will shortly occupy the attention child when it is old enough to receive such of the gentlemen of the wig and gown. We necesssarily important knowledge. But on are not at liberty at present to mention the other hand, we do object that religion names. should be made a stalking horse for grievances that exist more in imagination than in fact, and used as a menace also to a system which is of incomparable value to the rising generation of this young and vigorous colony. It will be remembered that Mr. C. Saint, between six men aside from the Waterloo once a respected journalist, has shown at one of the large suburban schools near Melbourne how practicable it is to give brief religious instruction after school hours, and what is done at one place is not impossible of per-

upon the subject, the impediments which stand in the way of a solution of an ever present difficulty would to a very larger extent be swept from our paths.

On Sunday and Monday last the anniver-Church was celebrated. On Sunday the Rev. R. G. Wright, of Stawell, preached in the Band and Albion Trot, Try Me. morning, afternoon, and evening to good congregations. On Monday evening a varied entertainment was given in the Societies' Hall. Owing to the absence of the Rev. R. Allen through illness, Mr. W. C. Thomas was under the leadership of Mr. John Jackson. manner.

A Police Court will be held at Beaufort number. Copies may be obtained from Mr. on Monday next.

Intending candidates at the election to fill In the event of a contest, the election will take place on Tuesday, 17th instant.

On Saturday morning last a four-roomed wooden house, situated in the railway reserve, was totally destroyed by fire. The house was of Petty Sessions, Mr. Minchin also fulfils the had only been vacated the day previous to duties appertaining to the offices of Mining the fire by a platelayer named Lamb. The Registrar, Electoral Registrar, and Clerk of members of the Beaufort Fire Brigade the County Court. With a rising population | promptly answered the alarm of the fire-bell, but their services were of no avail. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

A serious accident happened to Mr. W. day morning last, at the New Discovery mine, Beaufort. Mr. Baker, who is one of the difort for the purpose of transacting business rectors of the company, paid an official visit with Mr. Minchin, and finding that it was to the mine on Saturday morning, and, in not his day at his office have had to go back below for the purpose of inspecting the prohome again, and make another journey to gress made. Mr. Baker had partly completed the clergy are deprived of the rights of inspec-Beaufort in order to get their business his work, and was returning to the main drive done. Now that there is a fortnightly Court | when he came to one of the shoots. The air L3 50 per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per think that Mr. Minchin could be employed feet down one of the shoots. How he came of Petty Sessions at Beaufort we venture to was bad, and his candle went out, when he six days a week, and we are sure it would to fall is a mystery, as the aperture between confer a great benefit on the public, who are the rails over the shoot is only 16 inches (potted), 10d per lb; hams, Is per lb; at present put to a deal of inconvenience, and wide. Mr. Fisher at once called the assisoftentimes expense, owing to Mr. Minchin's tance of some of the men working in the mine, absence from the office. We believe Mr. side of the shoot Mr. Baker was released from Minchin to be a thoroughly competent and his perilous position. Dr. Croker was painstaking officer, and in justice to him, as promptly in attendance, and sent his buggy well as to the public, we think he should be to convey Mr. Baker to the railway station. in attendance at his office for six days a week In company with Dr. Croker and Mr. Fisher with a proportionate increase to that officer's 9.5 train. On examination it was found the sufferer was removed to Ballarat by the that the small bone of the left leg was broken. several spinal concussions had been sustained. THAT pastor and people do not always agree and several of the ribs badly bruised. Be-Petrowskaya was executed last year at St has received a somewat striking exemplifica- sides these injuries Mr. Baker sustained a severe shock to the nervous system. The latest reports state that Mr. Baker

vering. The late rains have had the effect of neighborhood of Lake Hindmarsh. causing the grass to grow luxuriantly, and consequently the poison laid down for the rabbits on the shire reserves has been untouched, the bunnies preferring the young green grass to the poisoned carrots. The inspector reported at the Riponshire Council numerous as ever on the Lake Goldsmith reserve, notwithstanding that some thousands

For a number of years the Lake Goldsmith farmers they are continually trespassing on the reserve, eating up all the grass from the cattle, the property of the other farmers. brother Robert Ward for trespassing with possible distress prevails. There are many Council on Thursday, and the upshot of it was that the former was appointed the situation is about as dismal as it could caretaker of the reserve, with instructions to strictly enforce the law relating to trespassers. or, in other words, to see that his brother's sheep do not trespass on the reserve. Cr. Oddie strongly dissented to this proceeding.

The English mails will be despatched from Melbourne on Thursday next, 12th instant, The mails will close at the Beaufort Post regulations that letters and newspapers for ld. each; packet not exceeding an ounce

The following are the probable yields for

Rumor at Waterloo says that a breach of

The first anniversary of the Waterloo Miners' Association was celebrated yesterday by a sports gathering, which was held on the Beaufort racecourse. There was a large attendance, and the several sperts were entered into with spirit. The tug-of-war and Royal Saxon mines was won by the latter after a severe contest. The Hack Race was won by Mr. C. Gray's Larrikin, and Mr. H. Anderson won the Hurdle Race.

fort Jockey Club was held at the Beaufort and out all night." certainly worthy the attention of those who and other routine business was transacted. to be heard of never again.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- have or profess to have the subject so greatly! A mining company called the Kingfisher at heart. If there were fewer grumbles and is about to be formed to work the ground at more Saints willing to bring the light of an Poverty Point, north-east of Beaufort. The intelligent and practical enthusiasm to bear serve has been taken up under the extended area bye-law, and as soon as the shares are placed, active operations will be commenced at

> The Miners' races were held on the old course at Redan yesterday. There were about 3000 people present, and the racing was very good. The following are the results so far as we could learn last evening:sary of the Beaufort Primitive Methodist Steeplechase, Maggie; Corner Handicap, Lindo; Selling Hurdle Race, Doubtful Jack;

We have received a copy of the current numberof the "Sketcher." The first page depicts a good sketch of the members of the new Ministry as seated in the House, with the Pre-Allen through illness, Mr. W. C. Thomas was mier addsessing the Assembly. Some good called upon to preside. The church choir sketches are also given in connection with the rendered some choice selections of music, Easter encampment. Besides a number of The Rev. R. G. Wright gave an interesting of Miss Bloxbam, the successful candidate for address, and Messrs. J. A. Lord and J. T. the Clarke Musical Scholarship, and Lady Allen rendered some recitations in an able general news makes up a really good

H. P. Henningsen, the local agent. A most extraordinary cricket ecore has the vacancy in the School Board of Advice for been made in India. In a match played the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon are recently at Moorabad, between two companies reminded that nomination papers must be of what used to be known as the 51st Regilodged with the Returning Officer, Mr. John ment, one Private Davies made 50 runs in Wotherspoon, before 4 p.m. on Monday next. | eight hits. This astonishing feat was performed in the following proportions:-One hit for 8, one for 7, five for 6 each, and one for 5.

Two heavy pieces of metal and a sleeper were placed on the Sandhurst railway line on Wednesday afternoon. The driver of the passenger train saw the obstruction and pulled up the train in time to avert an acci-

The law making elementary education compulsory in France, which has just been promulgated, marks a most important epoch in the history, and, perhaps, in the destiny of that country. The characteristic feature of Baker, M.L.A. for the Wimmera, on Satur- the law consists of clauses - Clause I. sets forth the curriculum of subjects all French citizens are bound to be taught; clause II. enacts that there shall be no school one day of the week, in order to allow parents, if they wish to do so, to give their children religious instruction outside the school; by clause III. tion and surveillance, both in public and private schools, which they had hitherto possessed; clause IV. is the pivot of the law, for it is the one that makes education compulsory, whether in private or public schools. Such is the famous law which has set one-half of the French nation at enmity with the other.

The second-class carriages recently imported from England have been turned into firstclass carriages by the Railway Department, doubtless acting under the "commercial principles," so widely attributed to the late Minister of Railways. Panels, with the words first class painted thereupon have been screwed over the "second-class" on the doors of the carriages. The compartments are highly spoken of, being regarded as much superior to the old first class carriages now in use.

Selection in the vicinity of Lorquon, Dimboola way, is being carried on to a considerable extent, the country for miles round are also settling down on the country in the planked will receive attention.—Received.

The "Bendigo Independent" draws the following gloomy picture of the condition of Creek waterworks.—To stand over until the The motion was carried. selectors in the North-western district :- "At | engineer reports on the work done. last the culminating point was reached last year, when a real water famine set in, water for domestic use having to be carted from ten to eighteen miles, and ten bushels of wheat to the acre being the exception. Owing to have been destroyed there during the past few temporarily abandoned, and cattle being the scarcity of water some selections were adrift, those who could sell out for about half what their selections cost and leave reserve has been the subject of a deal of ill- were looked upon as fortunate. This year who possibly can taking their departure. The back country newspapers are filled with auctioneer's advertisements, announcing the sale of at one time valuable properties, which were looked upon as estates that no reasonsheep, at the meeting of the Riponshire selectors in those parts at present who do not have proper food or clothing, and altogether be. From prospects of the brightest, when settlers first went on to the land, they are reduced to the gloomiest.

An "Argus" telegram from Wangaratta on Thursday says:-"A case which is likely to lead to curious legal complications occurred this afternoon. Mrs. Miller, the licensee of the Royal Victoria Hotel, had lately become insolvent, and possession was last night taken of her furniture, stock, etc., by an officer under the authority of the official assignee. This morning the landlord, Mr. Manning, of Albury, arrived on the scene with a claim for rent, and forcibly ejected the officer, who immediately gave him into custody. Mr. Manning was taken to the lock-up, but was quickly admitted to bail. While, however, the bailiff was away signing the charge-sheet, the whole of the doors of the hotel were closed and locked on the inside. The officer. on returning, broke open the doors and proceeded to remove the furniture. The case created some excitement.

Ministers (says the "Argus") have under consideration the propriety of taking steps to stop the importation of dogs from Europe with the view of preventing the conjoint rains and the abundance of green feed. The introduction of hydrophobia. In reply to Mr. Staughton, Mr. Berry stated on Thursday general throughout this shire is being attended in the Assembly that he thinks it better to prohibit canine importation altogether rather than to adopt the Sydney proposal for a quarantine. He is to consult with the other

colonies on the subject. Temperance lesson :- A gentleman viewing the St. Patrick's procession in New York whisky drinkers goes a-fut."

A meeting of the members of the Beau- day washing, and he is a nightwatchman,

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL

ment.—Received.

Councils.—Received.

been complied with.

Act.—Complied with.

-Received.

Shire Collector.—Received.

THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1883.

From the Waterloo Supply Committee,

the united action of Ripon and Lexton

From William Simmonds, Waterloo, ask-

From Shire of Lexton notifying their

willingness to co-operate with this Conneil

From the Treasury, asking for a return, in

From Messrs. Taylor, Buckland, and Gates,

that the feacing of his selection will close

the road passing his residence; and offering

locality.-Referred to the North Riding mem-

From Constable John Daly, stating that as

forwarding deed of exchange of road, Mahk-

wallow, for execution.—Received.

in Constable Menugh's stead.

Riding .- Received.

since been paid.

to the water committee.

Beaufort United Common.

to the Rabbit Inspector .- Received.

apon for road material.—Received

Shirley which had since been rectified .-

From the Railway Department, stating that

From C. W. Minchin, complaining of the

From the Railway Department, notifying

Erom Thomas Jess, asking the Council to

DEPUTATION.

driven from one of his paddocks to another,

but did not trespass on the reserve. Mr.

Ward stated that he had applied to the shire

secretary for the name of the person who had

laid the complaint, but was refused the infor-

mation. The President stated that a letter

members, signed by Thomas Ward, the bro-

ther of Mr. Robert Ward, complaining of the

latter trespassing on the Lake Goldsmith Re-

withdrew, that the West Riding members had

The engineer reported as follows :-- "I have

the honor to report that I have invited tenders

for raising an allotment of land in Lawrence

street, and building stables and a tool-house

upon it. Tenders are also called for building

a bridge and approaches at Mr. Neil Ferguson's

farm at Mortchup. With reference to a

statement that Mr. John Wilson has obtained

walla estate, I find that the only roads that

Mr. Wilson has obtained a title to are those

that have been given to him by the Shire

Council in exchange for those that are more

suitable for traffic. The Engineer for Lexton

instant, for the purpose of consulting as to

the best means of obtaining a water supply

for Waterloo. All the several contracts in

the shire are being proceeded with in a satis-

The rabbit inspector reported as follows :-

"I have the honor to report that the laying

of poisoned carrots on the shire reserves was

stopped on the 15th ult. The poison was not

so successful this season, owing to the heavy

destruction of rabbits on private estates in

factory manner.

decided to enforce the regulations for the fu-

Present: Crs. Cushing (President, in the Robert Frusher." chair), Oddie, Lewis, M Kenzie, Murray, TENDERS. Smith. Wotherspoon. The following tenders were accepted on The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. mittee :--

the recommendation of the tender com-NORTH RIDING.
Contract No. 366—Building wooden stable and filling up allotment in Beaufort. CORRESPONDENCE. From Railway Department, stating that

the amount of £72 12s 1d for water supply The engineer was instructed to call for has been forwarded to the treasury for payfresh tenders for this work, the tenders submitted being over the estimated cost. From the Government Statist, acknowledge

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 283—Building a small timber bridge by Mr. Neil Ferguson's farm, Mortchup.

John Sheehan ... £62 5 0 ing the receipt of parcel of returns, from the FINANCE.

Referred to the Council. The committee

went through and revised the water rate.

Water committee-Applications for service

supply were granted to William Chellew and

stating that they are awaiting the result of The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:--Engineer ... ing medical aid for a poor and sick person Secretary 20 0 0

named W. J. M'Intosh.—The request had Mrs Taylor... ... 1 10 0 Government, percentage under Licensing Act 17 14 0 G. Douglas... 2 4 2 in providing a supply of water to Waterloo. C. Boyd ... Ballarat Star * ... 1 19 0 "Evening Post" ... 1 15 0 duplicate, under the 566th section of the Arnall and Jackson ...

John Daly ... Deputation expenses, group meeting ... Broadbent Bros. From Robert M'Dowall, Chute, stating M. Kelly, clearing road 0 14 0 ... 1 0 P. Crofton, dog commission Petty Cash ... **...** 5 12 2 to do any surface work required in that Dr. Johnston W. Buchanan ... 0 14 6 ... 24 3 4 Jeremiah Smith

John Owen he has relieved Constable Menagh at Skipton. RABBIT Suppression.—John M'Rae, L15; he is willing to accept the appointments held John M'Innes, L4 6s Sd; A. Andrews, by the latter under the Council for the same arsenic, 7s 9d; M. Kelly, oats, Li 17s 3d; remuneration.—The applicant to be appointed H. Stuart, hose for rabbit exterminator, 4s

From Shire of Hampden, stating that the SURFACE LABOR.-M. Kirkpatrick, L2 complaint of this Council with reference to 12s; J. Storey, L9; John Whitfield, L17; the destruction of rabbits has been referred Joseph Whitfield, L9; R. Gibson, L10; W. Toman, L7 14s; M. Carrigan, L15 10s; H. Kelly, L1; W. M'Farlane, L10; M. Muir, From the District Surveyor, with reference to the error in the survey of land at Messrs. L10; John Daly, L4 11s 3d. M'Donald's and M'Farlane's selections at

WATER SUPPLY .- Ah Chone, L1 3s 4d : J. Loutitt, 13s 4d; H. Stuart, L5 12s 6d. CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—E. Ellis, L48 198 From the Lands Department notifying the 41; H. Kahle, L9 10s 6d; J. Sheehan, L30 gazettal of this Council's recommendation for 2s; J. F. Watkin, L250; Henry Dunn, L22 the protection of young timber in the East 4s; P. Page, L35; R. Gemmell, L90; P.

Kiely, L485. GENERAL BUSINESS

before making payment of £79 12s ld for cr. Wotherspoon stated that his attention water supply it will be necessary for the achieve that been called to the fact that a large countant of the branch to audit the shire amount of timber was being carted in to the books, and notifying that an officer will visit Beaufort railway station, which is under the Beaufort for that purpose.—The amount had prescribed size, of Sin. in diameter three feet from the ground. It was resolved, on the From P. Kielly forwarding guarantee for motion of Cr. Wotherspoon, and seconded by payment of surface damages on land entered | Cr. Oddie—That the attention of the Crown Lands Bailiff be called to the matter with in-From William Chellew, jun., and party, structions to take the necessary proceedings at

applying for a supply of water for sluicing once.
purposes on the Yam Holes Hill.—Referred Con Complaints having been made about an obstruction placed on a road between the residences of Messrs. Prentice and Rogers, in the goat nuisance in Beaufort.—Referred to the township of Beaufort, by Mr. Rupert North Riding members and managers of the Smith, the North Riding members declined to deal with the matter, and on it being brought before the whole Council Cr. Lewis mber of set hat this Council's application to have the moved, and Cr. M'Kenzie seconded—That nolectors from South Australia and other parts foot-crossing at the Beaufort railway station tice be given to Mr. R. Smith to remove the obstructions complained about within one week from date. Failing such, the engineer pass his account for work done at the Middle to remove the same at Mr. Smith's expense.

On the motion of Cr. Lewis, seconded by Cr. Oddie, it was resolved-That the engineer Mr. Robert Ward appeared to explain that apply to Mr. Wilson, of Trawalla, for inforas he had been complained against for tres- mation as to the roads for which he is now appassing with his sheep on the Lake Goldsmith | plying for a title. reserve, he wished to state that his sheep were

The rabbit inspector's appointment was renewed for three months at the same terms as usual.

Cr. Wotherspoon stated that the Beaufort weigh bridge is not correct when weighing with two wheels of a vehicle on it, and two off. The engineer was instructed to test the weigh bridge.

had been addressed to each of the West Riding Some discussion took place over the appointment of a herdsman for the Lake Goldsmith reserve. On the motion of Cr. Woserve. Mr. Ward was informed, before he therspoon, and seconded by Cr. Murray, it was resolved-That Mr. Thomas Ward be appointed caretaker of the Lake Goldsmith reture, and appoint a herdsman for the pure serve at a salary of £25 per annum. The appointment was made on recommendation of the West Riding members. A motion, was moved by Cr. Oddie-That Mr. Robert Boyle beaup ointed, but there being no seconder, the motion lapsed.

The council then adjourned, and sat as a LOCAL BOARD OF REALTH.

The Health Officer for the North Riding reported as follows:-"I have the honor to report for your information that during the possession of a number of roads in the Tralast three months low fever has been prevaleat in this district, some cases being very severe. From this complaint one death occurred in January, and one in February, but none in March. There are a few cases still, but all are in a favorable way. On the 22nd March diptheria apppeared in the family of has appointed to meet me to-morrow, the 6th Mr. Davidson, at Trawalla, where eight children were attacked with this complaint, but being attended to in time they were soon relieved, and are now doing well. At the request of your secretary I attended Mr. M'Intosh, at Waterleo, who was suffering from a very severe attack of English cholera, and under treatment he soon became convalsscent."

The report was received, and the Board then adjourned.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

A general meeting of members was held at the Shire hall on Saturday last, when Mr. H. them for settlement:-R. Smith and others' Gordon, President, occupied the chair. The prizes, amounting to £115 12s 6d, were To be informed that the Council have not passed for payment, and the following extra overheard a footman say:—" Bedad! The the funds to carry out this work. E. Carter's prizes were ordered to be paid, as recommended by the judges :- Master F. Minchin. 2s 6d, for pair of ferrets; Master F. Farley, A happy couple.—"How is it that Wilkins the firewood to be notified to remove the same 28 6d, pair of guines pigs; Mrs. G. Clark, 5s, for hand-made quilt and lace; Miss A. they've been married two and twenty years, from Mr. Simonds stating that Mr. J. Greenwood, 10s, for oil paintings and drawand have never had a row!" "Oh, that's a M'Intosh, of Waterloo, was ill, and in poor ings; Mr. G. Dobie, 2s 6d, for honey in very simple matter. She is out the whole circumstances. Medical aid was directed to comb; J. Prentice, jun., 5s, for game fowls; be given at once. Two drays to be employed Master Edward Welsh, 2s 6d, for Aylesbury formance at another, particularly in the Hotel on Thursday evening last, when a Marine records show that 239 ocean Clarke's Lane. The obstructions on the road turbans; Mr. D. M'Kenzie, 2s 6d, for turlarger centres of population. His method is number of accounts were passed for payment, vessels have gone to sea in the last 60 years between Messrs, Rogers' and Prentice's, town nips; Mr. W. C. Thomas, 2s 6d, for Aylesship of Beaufort, reported to the committee - bury ducks; Mr. D. B. Macaw, £1 forhorse-

NORTH RIDING BUSINESS.

The North Riding members reported as

follows on the several matters referred to application for the making of Market street. whisky sellers roides the horses, but the complaint re the stacking firewood on footpath in Burke street.—The persons stacking and his wife live so happily together? Why, foom off the footpath. A letter was received

Riponsinre

Advocate.

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Doetry.

AUJOURD'HUI.

Sortly fell the sunlight o'er the mountain, Sweetly bloomed the lilies by the way, Tender was thy kiss beside the fountain— That was yesterday.

Safely in the warmth of summer singing, Clearly said the thrush that love would stay, All my soul to thine seemed fondly clinging-That was yesterday.

Cold! blows the wind acrose the mountain, Faded ! are the lilies by the way, No kiss, no song, all silent is the fountain-

'Tis to-day.
Ayrd Whyte, in The Theatre.

Movelist.

HARRY BLOOMFIELD;

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN SQUATTER.

BY ANGUS M'LEAN.

(CONTINUED.)

This Bindai tribe consists of warriors from different other tribes of the Continent, and is as it were a Society formed for the above mentioned object. Hence, its members travel unmolested from one part of Australia to another. They can also hold communication with all tribes, having among their number men who can converse in all the various dialects. The country of the main tribe is to the north of Moreton Bay, which is also Yellow Jemmy's country, where I have no doubt he is now steering with his defeated band. This Bindai tribe's badge is a blacksnake's skin, worn as a belt around the waist, which you must have

7

"This Yellow Jemmy, to carry out his own object, joined in the tribe, and is it present considered a great chief or leader among them. This has gained for him great power. "On first knowing this I became greatly alarmed that with the help of his followers he might capture me, and I was induced at once to join another powerful tribe-the mortal focs of the Bindais, calling themselves the Lack Lacks or Laughing Jackasses, as these birds are avowed enemies of the blacksnakes. This latter tribe, although with a different object in view, is formed on a similar principle from different tribes for the purpose f counteracting the proceedings of its enemies I have now become its principal leader, and always have a few of the tribe as my followers. Their country extends from the head waters of the Lachlan and Darling to the Paroo; but they often travel through other parts of the Continent the same as the Bindais. The badge of the tribe is a laughing Jackass's feather stuck in the hair. The Lack Lacks' object is to protect all white men, whether explorers or settlers, from the attacks of the Bindais and other blackfellows who are

Brady paused at this stage of the tale. felt curious, however, to ascertain if this strange man had travelled over much of the country; if he had penetrated far into the interior; and, above all, if he had made any discovery of the supposed inland sea. I there-

"Well, Mr. Bloomfield," he replied, "I am not in a position to settle the disputed point as to the presence of an inland sea. I have seen a sea in my travels, but whether it was an inland one or the other ocean I am unable to say. I travelled once towards the north, and followed a large river for, I suppose, hundreds of miles, until it brought sight of a large sea, which I was told by the natives was salt. They said that large canoes with wings floated on it, and that people sailed in them whose skins were much lighter in colour than their own. They spoke also of seeing smaller canoes with black men, whose hair was curly, and who carried bows and arrows. But as the natives about that part were hostile, I was not willing to remain any length of time among them in order to prove the truth of their assertions. I was therefore compelled to return again to my old

I pondered for a long time on the statements my friend had made, wondering what sea he had discovered. It might after all have been the Gulf of Carpentaria.

CHAPTER XX.

ON THE TRACK. When Brady had concluded his strange story I enquired what where his intentions in regard to future action. He told me that he never would rest until he rescued his poor wife from the villainous hands into which she had had the misfortune to fall. He advised me to return to the settlements; but I then explained to him the actual reason of my being in the interior, and that I was almost like himself-an outlaw. After much talk we came to the conclusion that we should all set out on Yellow Jemmy's track and hunt him down if possible before he could join the main body of his tribe. Next morning therefore we returned towards the the spot where Tommy and I had been taken prisoners. After refreshing ourselves we made search for the trail. It was now two days old; but the sagacious children of the forest were not long in discovering it. When this was done

we made a fair start. I have often heard, and on some occasions had witnessed, the extraordinary expertness of the aborigines on a trail, but I never before saw it manifested in such perfection as on the present occasion. There were about a score of natives with us altogether. They were fine wiry warriors, and marched in Indianfile. When the foremost man became tired he fell back to the rear. They thus relieved one another all day, which made the journey come lighter upon them. A party in the rear looked out for game, and as there was abundance on the route we were plentifully

Brady and I travelled together. Although my friend could track as well as any of the party, he was not required to trouble him-self, being the leader. He supplied me with many useful facts regarding the rules and practices of the natives in the bush, parcicularly those relating to conduct on a war track. The first of these rules was that not a word should be spoken unless when the track was lost and until it was again discovered. He told me, however, that he and I could converse in a low tone, and keep at a distance in the rear out of hearing. The leader for the time being was considered the tracker, while those in his wake only followed and looked for game. The leader, whenever he felt weary of his difficult and responsible task, moved to one side, and stood as stiff as a soldier on one side, and stood as stiff as a soldier on the bottom of the gully. Then a fergoious sentry duty until the whole line passed him, yell from both sides proclaimed the coming when he dropped into the rear. There was no stooping or bending unless the trail became obliterated. Every one held himself creet, and strode along like a trained soldier. The last tracker in the evening took his place next morning in the reer, and every one of the and overtook them on the summit. party knew his own place in the line as if he had been trained to it for years. There was s never comtemplated or expected. The band amused themselves during the evening with telling how they conquered the

with their enemies as bloodhounds for blood after having once smelt the red fluid.

On the third day after taking up the track we perceived that the band who had escaped from the fray had joined Yellow Jemmy and his small party, so that the whole of his followers on this expedition were now in his company. This I calculated would bring the pursuers and pursued to nearly the same force, although Brady considered his own band the strongest.

Notwithstanding the eagerness with which

the Lack Lacks or Bulamboos (Brady's) followers prosecuted the pursuit, it seemed apparent that we were not gaining upon the Bindais, but merely keeping within the same distance of them. This was proved by their camping places each night, which gave our experienced trackers indications quite unintelligible to me. On approaching the deserted encampments great caution was manifested. One skilful warrior of the party was allowed to inspect before the rest entered for fear of the signs being obliterated. This part of the business my friend took upon himself; and I often beheld a shade of sorrow creeping over his hard countenance as he stooped over the small footprints of his unfortunate wife.

The first inspection which took place on these spots was merely outside the camping ground; then a closer search for footprints was instituted in a circle narrowing by degrees to the spot where the fire had been. ashes of the late fire were then inspected by thrusting the hands into them to ascertain whether any heat remained to assist in forming an opinion as to the length of time the place had been deserted. Not a syllable was spoken by any of the party during the inspection. A whole history was thus gathered

by the pursuers out of each deserted camp. It would be tedious to detail all the circumstances of that weary pursuit, which seemed to me as if it never would come to an end. The strange changes of scene in the wilderness through which we were travelling kept my mind constantly in a state of excitement, which banished all feeling of weariness We encountered several tribes on our route, who gave us information regarding our foes, who, however, still kept the same distance shead. It seemed that Langoo had availed himself of every opportunity which could assist his own escape and retard our pursuit. He made statements against us to every tribe that he came across, and otherwise en-deavored to influence their minds in his own favour in order that they might be in:tuced to massacre our party or lead us off his track. But Bulamboo's name and bravery was a sufficient passport for our safety wherever we went, and also for obtaining true directions as to the course Yellow Jemmy and his men had taken.

I need not weary the reader with a detail of events day after day through our long chase. Suffice it to say that after many weeks' journeying we arrived near the east coast at a point some distance to the north of Moreton Bay. We wished to run down our focs before they joined the main tribe of the Bindais, into whose country they were entering, and subsequently every measure for our progress was put into execution. At length it became apparent that we were within a day's stage of the enemy. But at this point in our journey a discovery was made which filled us with uneasiness. We came across several indications of the recent presence of natives in our neighborhood, and btained a view of the great ocean from the

I noticed that Brady manifested impatience than usual, and that he became more thoughtful and calculating as we neared the coast. In our forced march we came one evening rather early on the camp which the fugitives had left the same morning. This sight filled all the band with eagerness to follow up the chase. It was therefore arranged that we should continue the journey until dark, and endeavor to overtake the fugitives next day before they joined any of their friends. That night Brady and I had a long conversation regarding our future proceedings. We had no doubt of overhauling the enemy; but whether they would be supported by additional strength or not was a question which greatly troubled us. My companion was determined to rescue his wife at all hazards, even should he have to face the whole tribe. Everything was prepared at break of day next morning for a start, and we set out in high spirits to bring our long-cherished hopes to an issue.

We passed the enemy's last camp pretty early in the day, so that there was every pro-bability of our coming up with them that evening. The presence of other natives in the vicinity became more apparent by fresh marks on the trees, and filled us with some apprenension. More caution was therefore rendered necessary in approaching places of likely shelter or suitable for camping purposes.

At length we came to a narrow ridge or range of hills, from the summit of which our foremost man beheld the fugitives encamped below in a small gully beyond. We cautiously reconnoitred the band, and observed with satisfaction that their numbers had not been increased as we had feared.

A consultation was at once held as to whether we should charge the Bindais at once, or wait until the darkness fell, and surprise them in their camp. As, however, every moment was precious, and lest any friends should join them in the meantime, it was arranged that the former plan should be put into execution,

Brady then took me on one side. "Now, Mr. Bloomfield," he said, "I am going to propose to you a suggestion which I hope you will not take amiss, and which will be of great benefit to me, and will assist materially in accomplishing our object. As you are deficient in the arms which you are in the habit of using, it is not necessary that you should risk your life among these savages, especially while you can serve our scheme better in another way. Whenever Yellow Jemmy sees us determined on a struggle I have no doubt that his first move will be to send my poor wife out of the way in charge of one or two of his followers, while he and the rest are engaging us. I know well he is a shrewd and cunning villain, ready for any emergency. I wish you there fore not to join us in the fray, but to keep a sharp look-out for any movement of that description, and rescue my wife from any plot which may be laid to carry her off unperceived. I mean to attack Yellow Jemmy myself, although he is a desperate character, and has the name of being the greatest warrior among the blacks. Should I fall, however, I trust my poor wife to your protec-

I promised to execute the request at the hazard of my life, and the charge down the hill was ordered forthwith.

The enemy, who appeared to be busily engaged with their evening meal, did not perceive their antagonists until they were at

As Brady had anticipated Yellow Jemmy sent off two of his followers in charge of the captive up the range on the opposite side of the gully, on perceiving which I gave chase, black wretches were dragging the unfortunate creature along by the arms, and when they no watch kept in the night, as the natives are very superstitious in the dark, and a night turned round and faced me; but with a welldirected blow from my waddy I floored him on the spot; and the other fellow on seeing evening with telling how they conquered the Bindais in the last fray, and each gave a Tilly to her fate. The simple creature gazed glowing description of his own bravery. at me wildly, ignorant of what was going on; They seemed now as eager for another battle

Jack about here; but I have not met him

"Come along with me, Tilly ; I might find him for you," I said. "That's right; I'll believe you before that villain; he was a bad man; but he was afraid of hurting me," she replied.

I returned with my willing captive, who held firmly by my hand, and chattered away in a silly style, which grieved me exceedingly On descending towards the narrow gully, where the combatants were still engaged, she trembled at the sight, and inquired two or three times who was fighting with Yellow Jemmy. But I did not wish to satisfy her curiosity until I saw the issue of the battle which was raging. I dared not leave my poor charge in order to assist Brady against his formidable foe, but stood looking on with anxiety, for I saw it was a conflict of life and death between the bold outlaw and his enemy. Both were expert and powerful warriors the use of their weapons; but Langoo had the advantage in youth and height. Bulamboo, however, warded off his assailant's blows with consummate skill and agility, so that the fight

At last Langoo, seeing that it was useless to shower his blows at the head of his nimble and well-guarded adversary, and trusting to his great strength, sprang at Bulamboo like an enraged tiger, encircling his body in his powerful arms. Thus he endeavoured to hrow him down.

It was a hazardous expedient to attempt with a professed Irish wrestler, whose back never before had touched the earth while engaged in such amusement. But Yellow lemmy was ignorant of that fact, and so swung, twisted, and turned around his supple adversary in vain. Now had come the time which Brady had waited for so long and ardently. I could see his agile form twisting and wriggling itself like an eel from the grasp of its stalwart, but now exhausted foe, until he got his right shoulder against the other's chest. This was all he wanted. Now, Yellow Jemmy, your hour has come! That terrible throw, which is the Irishman's favourite, is threatening your undoing. It comes slowly, but surely. There is a frightful struggle as if two gigantic trees were closely leaning against one another, neither giving way for a few seconds to the weight of the other. But the "inside crook" must conquer. Down come the pair with a fearful erash—the half-caste under, and the wily Irish wrestler above. But what means that mothered groan?

I now approached the combatants, who were still locked in each other's grasp, and unable to move with sheer exhaustion. ceing the fall of their leader the Bindais beat a retreat over the range, while we all gathered round the prostrate chiefs. I raised Brady from off the person of his foe, when he stared stupidly around. His longlost bride gave one wild scream, and flung herself fainting in his arms.

CHAPTER XXI.

DELIVERANCE. WE tried to raise Langoo from the ground

but it was of no avail-a sharp stone had dislocated his spine when he fell to earth.

Brady held his insensible burden to his breast; but as there were no signs of her immediate recovery we thought it advisable to move her from the place, lest the defeated Bindais might return with more force. She was therefore carried up the range ove: which we had come; nor was it too soon, for as we arrived at the top we heard yells coming from the opposite side.

It was now getting dark, and the necessity of leaving the vicinity of so numerous an enemy became eyery moment more apparent. But where to retreat to was the question. The still fainting Mrs. Brady was unable to move or speak, and this greatly retarded our progress. As we could plainly hear the sea eating on the shore we became possessed of an idea that we might find a shelter among the rocks there. A movement was accord ingly made towards the beach. The savages ould not follow us in the dark, and we felt safe until morning, when we expected the whole tribe would attack us. The powerful Brady carried his insensible burden in his rms as if she had been a child. We soon

came in sight of the shore in a small bay.

While we consulted for a short time about he best place to choose for a retreat among the rocks one of the blacks noticed a flick ering light from a fire; to it we at once directed our steps at the risk of encountering nore enemies.

As we drew nearer we could see that the ight proceeded from a sort of cave below the cliffs. Before advancing further we therefore proposed to send one of the blacks, who could pproach more cautiously to reconnoitre Pommy took upon himself the dangerous task : and after a short time returned in great agitation, declaring that the occupants of the cave were " whitefellows!"

This extraordinary and gratifying intelligence filled us with new hopes. We all pro-ceeded towards the cave. I chanced to be in the van as we entered the cavern mouth, and the sight which was at once presented to me transfixed me for a time to the spot. I shall nexer forget that spectacle. There sat or crouched around the fire four miserable starved objects, looking as if they had but risen from the tomb. They were three men and one woman, with tattered garments and wee-begone faces. Brady, who was behind me, manifested some uneasiness about laying down his burden when he saw my hesitation on perceiving which I made my presence known to those within. They started in surprise, except the female and her nearest companion, who were too feeble to move, but stared vacantly in my face. I deemed that my voice or looks had made some strange impression upon these two, for the woman said in a feeble voice, which I could hardly

make out-" Can it possibly be Bloomfield?" Her companion answered in a hollow

"It is like him. But what misfortune could direct him here?" I taxed my memory to see who the couple

could be, and said-"It is Bloomfield; but who you are I cannot comprehend." Tears streamed down the cheeks of the voman when she gasped out in a trembling

"God be thanked for deliverance. I de not wonder, Mr. Bloomfield, that you could not recognise us in the skeletons before you now. Do you remember your neighbours?" "Good heavens! can it really be Wilberforce and his wife?" I replied, shocked at the spectacle as the fact dawned upon me. "All that remains of them," murmured my

sometime rival. And these were really the once active and handsome Wilberforce and his beautiful wife! What a picture of misery ! What a lesson concerning the vanity of this world! What a lesson availed now the many accomplishments once possessed by them? The meanest blackfellow in the party considered himself far superior to the miserable-looking objects who crouched around the embers, which failed to warm their fleshiess bones.

Brady entered with his precious hurden to add another helpless object to those in the cave. He laid the still insensible woman quietly in a corner, and covered her with skins and opessum rugs. The two strange was going on. "It should give you pride most, and such is the inconsistency and ignoroccupants of the cave were scafaring men, and and pleasure, that your wife is miserable ance of even cultured audionces, that a better not nearly so helpless as Wilberforce and his without you. Comrads, would you be wife. One of these men had been the captain pleased to listen to a little story of my part, would not have compensated for the

"Oh I it is you. What kept you so long behind? Yellow Jemmy told me I could find on the Great Barner Red. His description of the event was most sad. It seems that the Petrel, in which they sailed from Sydney bound for China, had struck upon the reef during a very dark night, but that before she broke up they managed to construct a raft, on which they had fleated for three weeks before coming to land. All the rest of the passengers and crew had perished during that time with the exception of the four now in the cave. The time they assed on the raft, and the frightful hardships they experienced are too terrible to narrap here, and are unconnected with this history Since they landed the story of their existence was nearly as miserable. Our party always carried a supply of game for use, and a mealwas accordingly prepared for all the company I was greatly alarmed at the consequence which might ensue from the hearty meal which the famished party made on our yiands, but felt some delicacy in arresting them in their eagerness to satisfy the cravings of hunger. My apprehensions were unfortunitely too appropriate, for Wilberforce and his wife were too much exhausted and reduced to stand such strong

> I sat up beside than all night attending to their wants, and son perceived that the food had caused fiverishness and other symptoms of a dangeous malady common in those regions, which would soon put them beyoud their misery. It was very sad to hear them lamenting over their past follies and vanities as the shadow of death crept slowly over them. Poor Wilberforce took my hand in his, and with heartfelt sorrow craved my forgiveness for past offences, which he said heavy on his mind.

"I prayed often to see you, Harry, before I died," he said, "for my conjcience up-braided me because I did not at honestly T died," towards you. On first meeting Illen, whom I passionately loved, I perceived that she was more favourably inclined towards you than towards me, and consequently I considered you a stumbling-block betwixt me and happiness. I devised every means I could tank of to separate you from her, and brought forward statements which I considered prejudicial to your character. I must now confess they were all unfounded, for a more manly and upright fellow than yourself I never came across. But alas! I am now maping my just reward-not only in my own person, but the unfortunate girl whom I deceived and made a partner in my misery.

I forgave the poor fellow with all my heart, and told him I thought nothing of the offences he made so much of, as all connected with the affair was now past. This very considerably eased his last moments, for ere the morning light the mortal and the mysterious immortal had parted company.

Brady sat by his wife, who was still in

sound sleep, without having hown any signs of consciousness since the time she had fainted, and I told him that these were good signs, having heard of such a case previously He cagerly watched her slow breathing, as i all his life depended on the issue; but I advised him if she should wake not to manifest any excitement.

Our safety became now a subject of great anxiety to us all, for daylight ve knew would place us at the mercy of the Bhdais if we did not find means of defending curselves in our present location. After holding a council of in front of the cave, sufficiently high to yards in front of our hiding-place at dawn in he morning. They at once manifested warlike intentions, yelling and dancing like so many fiends. It was evident they intended fearful reprisal for our killing their favourite leader Langoo and so many of their tribe: A shower of spears and boomerangs came rattling against the cliff and rampart, but without causing any injury to the defenders. Some of these projectiles were returned by our few blacks with more precision and effect, which checked the eagerness of the assailants for battle. The siege was kept up for half the day, but without success; and then the enemy began to get tired, and eventually withdrew out of sight.

CHAPTER XXII.

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY. Our attentions were now directed to the two invalid women in the cave. Brady, who still watched over his charge, beckoned me to approach him. On my drawing near he hispered in my ear that she had awoke, and replied, telling how I thought he should treat her at first—not to say a word until she first spoke to him. He placed himself in a sitting position before her, so that her gaze would first fall upon him, while I sat on one

side watching.
I perceived that her eyes were now open, and, wandering over the objects around her, at last became fixed on Brady. After

heaving a deep sigh she spoke. "Oh, Jack, what a long sleep I have had! And such strange dreams. But where are we? Are the wedding party gone? What a dark room they have put us in : I can hardly see you." Brady gazed at me abstractedly, no

knowing what to say. I at once surmised that reason had been restored, and announced to him my opinion, telling him at the same time to humour her, and not to press any questions, or talk much to her at (To be Continued.)

HOW A TENOR WAS SAVED.

A MOONLIGHT night in the wilds of Canada a tent, and a camp-fire, and five men sitting before it in various attitudes of slouchy picturesqueness. They had turned their backs upon civilization with the one paramount intention of doing as they pleased. This included many minor anusements, such as enjoyment of old clothes, fishing, hunting, cooking, cating, ect., etc. A novelist, a reporter, a lawyer, a private citizen, and the public's favourite tenor, Signor Del Sante, made up the party. That day one of the guides had returned from town with supplies and the mail. Dick Halbreth, the lawyer, had not seemed altogether satisfied with his communication, making the fact known by various clauses greans and whichles by various shrugs, groans, and whistles, which had "given the thing away," as Ike Hastings, the reporter, remarked, "Say, what's the use of sulking?" the private citizen inquired of Dick, who smoked his pipe in gloomy silence.
"I guess you'd sulk if you had received

such a letter as I have to day," Dick replied. "My wife says she is so lonesome and so wretched that she don't see how she can possibly endure it another week. I don't see what's the use of making a fellow uncomfortable. Confound old Pratt, I say! Why couldn't he have brought supplies enough in the first place? If he had, this letter might have been quietly reposing in the nost-office, instead of bothering me to death." "Is your wife sick'?" the novelist en-

"She don't say anything about being sick. She was well enough when I came away, barring her red eyes. Heaven help a fellow, I say, who is married to a woman who weeps on

every occasion."
"Tears are a sign of sensibility!" said Signor Del Sante, who and been humming softly to himself, while this conversation

own? It may not be worth much to any omission of a single rocket in the last disone beside myself," as the party expressed its lesire to hear it; "but it may, perhaps, be of a little service. When I was very young, married a lady of Genoa. She was very young also, and very childlike and simple. but singularly exacting. At least that is what it seemed to me. If I did not come at the exact moment, then she wept for fear that some accident had befallen me. When business took me from home, if my wife could not be my companion, then was she inconsolable. It would take me an hour to make my adieux, and then I would be compelled' to tear her from my arms, and run, lest she should overtake me, and it would all have to be done over again."

"That's my wife to a dot!" the lawyer interrupted, bringing his hand down on his leg with a resounding slap:
"Well," Del Sante proceeded, "after a while I became weary of so constant a display

of affection, and at last the day arrived when I communicated to my wife my dislike of it.
"I cannot and will not submit longer to your tyranny,' I told her. 'It has at last become insupportable. On account of your tears I have no pleasure in the thought of coming home; and when I am at home I cannot enjoy myself, because I am always thinking of the trouble I shall undergo at parting.

terrupted again; "a man has a right to expect his wife to be a woman, and not a

baby."
"Well, how did it work?" the novelist inquired, as Del Sante did not immediately go on with his narrative. "It had a strange effect," he replied. wife did not contradict a single statement that I made, nor did she attempt to defend

herself. When I left the house she received

my parting kiss with all the coldness and impassiveness of a marble statue. "'Oh! Rosa!' I cried. 'This is not what I intended. I have only the wish to make you sensible like other ladies." I can only be myself,' she said.

"'But you are not yourself now,' I told "'This is my other self,' she replied. "That day I was more miserable than ever.

We were living in Rome at this time, and I place Rosa had occupied during the song. I was studying very hard. My voice had begun to attract attention, and I had obtained a small engagement to sing in a very bad opera company; but that was nothing, as all I wished was a chance to show what I could do. My wife had a wonderful contralto, and we were accustomed to sing much together. She had been thoroughly instructed, and was also a fine critic. Indeed, she was as much my superior in intellect, as she was in heart." "Oh! that's the way the wind blows, is

it?" Dick put in again.
"Say, Dick," the novelist entreated, "it's very bad manners to interrupt the speaker." "We left our parliamentary manners behind us," said Dick, "but I'm mum. Drive

ahead, Signor.' "After this," Del Sante resumed, "there were no more tears, no more demonstrations of affection. My wife sang with me when I friends frequently commented on the similarity of some of our tones. We had often that ever lived into a lukewarm every-day amused our visitors by going into another creature, whom, if I had been successful, room, and allowing them to guess which were war we erected a barricade of large boulders Rosa's and which were mine. They were always puzzled. Before people my wife seemed the same as formerly, because was never demonstrative in company." "Nor mine, either," Dick exclaimed. "By George, those women are as alike as two

"But when we were alone! ay, that was indescribable torture. My wife replied pleas-antly when I addressed her, but never introduced a subject. When I kissed her she was ice, although she never expressed by word or action that my caresses were unwelcome. This state of things was a thousand times worse than the preceding one; and, of course, could not long continue. 'Do you know, Rosa, that I will not longer endure such conduct?' I said to her one evening toward the last.

'Yes, I know,' she replied simply. "'But the worst need not come !' You have only to be sensible and kind to make everything as it used to be.' She was deadly pale as she turned her eves on my face, for a moment before answer-

ing,
"'There is no "used to be,"' she said calmly; and this is the worst of all. If I could remember one time when you did not scorn my love, I could be happy many times, thinking of that; but there never was, so there is nothing but desolation to look back upon, as well as nothing to anticipate.' "A few days after this I left Rome.

acted like a coward and a villain, but at the time I hardly knew what I was doing; I was client's secret coming to his knowledge in the beside myself with rage and mortification. Then, again I had found out how much my wife really was to me, notwithstanding my lissatisfaction with the excess of her affection. I had wounded her in the tenderest spot, and beyond reparation. This is the fault of all mankind. I think we seldom appreciate our happiness until it is removed."

"May be," said Dick sotto voce "After a few months spent in travelling, I obtained an engagement in Berlin, and my voice and method came to be well thought of Indeed, I found myself quite popular. For some time I persevered in regularly sending remittances to my wife, but the money was always returned without a word."

"I don't know whether my wife would do "I don't know whether my that or not," Dick remarked, speculatively. "Suppose you try and find out?" novelist suggested, aggravated beyond endurance by his companion's interruptions.

"Not that," said the tenor, gravely. "Lov-

ing, sensitive women are the same all over the world, and your wife would doubtless send your money back just as mine did. Well, one day I met with misfortune. A severe cold, which kept me in bed for many weeks, left my voice thick and uncertain. My manager was kind, and the public indulgent but after a while it began to be noised about that. Signor Del Sante had lost his voice. My enemics-I had but a few, but they made up in ferceity what they lacked in numbers—set about to ruin me. The high notes, those that had chiefly made my reputation in fact, were for a long time quite unattainable. physician assured me that the slightest effort to sing would be disastrous. I knew it would be the death of my reputation to sing in public, and so I kept on making excuses until the time arrived when I must either sing or sacrifice my position. One day my manager said to me, 'Del Sante, you must take your place right away, or I shall be obliged to find some one to fill it. I sympathize with you fully, but the fact is, your long illness has almost ruined me. Suppose we have a private re-hearsal and let me see how you make out.' I refused this, but agreed to appear the following week. I had so far recovered that I cold manage most of the music as well as ever. Indeed did not know but forced rest would enable me to do better with the part than I had ever But the high notes! I dared not practice for fear of making things worse. There was one song which had always been received with the greatest enthusiasm. In fact, it seemed as if the audiences could never get enough of it. There were several ad libitum passages, and so I had accustomed the people to considerable elaboration. The finale had always taxed my voice to the ut-

play. The night came at last, and I appeared according to announcement. My welcome was somewhat questionable, but after the second act I was called before the curtain. This would have been comforting if it had not been for the hisses that I knew were waiting for me in the last act. Nothing could avert them, I was sure. There was nothing to do but to alter the closing part, and take the consequences. As I left my dressing-room, all ready for the sacrifice, the prompter handed me a little note : this is what it said; Appear to take E, and trust the rest to

Rosa.'"
"How's that for high?" Dick exclaimed, with singular appropriateness.

"Ah! comrades! if I could describe to you

my feelings at this moment! I was in ecstasy. was in despair. I was warm to suffocation I was cold as ice. I was a saint in Paradise. I was a sinner in lowest hell. I was all things. I was nothing. Something of my state of feeling must have communicated it. self to the house, for before I opened my mouth, the people were with me. It was fully five minutes before they would allow me to commence the favourite song. "Ah! if I had failed at the last, what a

such enthusiasm. But, comrades, I did not sing to those people. I sang to Rosa. Her little note was next my heart, and the fragrance of it made exerything sweet about me. We had practiced together so much in this very way, that I knew exactly what would be her method of attack, and she did not disappoint me. I appeared to take E as I was told. After the supreme effort of the evening, I could not have touched it even. Oh! how her voice rang out! How clear and brave was the tone. I have had many ovations in my life, but never such an one. I returned to the stage a dozen times at least, but I did not dare repeat the song for fear the ruse might possibly be discovered. So the manager went on, and asked the indulgence of the house for Signor Del Sante, whose enthusiasm for his art, and devotion to his audiences, had already led him to make more effort than his strength would permit. There was only one person in the house beside myself who knew what had been done, and he was the prompter, whose was alone on the stage, and stood exactly in front of the prompter's box."

"Didn't you sing the next night?" the reporter inquired, after a moment's pause. "No, nor for many weeks afterward. had convinced the people of my continued ability, and could easily have been excused until I was perfectly recovered. Rosa, you sec, had not only saved me, but she had saved the manager also. As long as his tenor had proved that his voice was not impaired, why, the public would accept some other opera in which he was not cast.

But-"But what?" Dick inquired, impatiently. Where is your wife now, Del Sante?"
"In heaven, my friend. She died in my arms, two weeks after this memorable evening; and Halbreth, I have the inexpressible misery of knowing that I killed her by my wished, or sang for me if I desired. Our cruelty and meanness. I tried to transform the sweetest and most loving woman could never have cared about. The women who weep, and are lonely without their husbands are not necessarily weak or babyish. than I, but I did not know how to value her until she was gone from me forever."

"You had time to make some explanations, didn't you, Signor? "Dick inquired, in a

choking tone. "Yes, she knew at last that I loved her." Del Sante replied; "and that knowledge, she told me, would make her happy until we were again united. If I did not believe that this was the truth, I should curse myself night and day. Comrades, I have imagined all the time I have been talking, that Rosa was listening to me. If my experience could do any of Forble, to whom I showed his father's letter. you good, I am sure she would wish me to re- taking good care to keep it in my own late it, for she was noble, unselfish, and true; and I-I am a repentant, heart-aching man, the lonely tenor of the 'Rival Opera Company, whose popularity is due to the wife he scorned

and deserted." Dick Halbreth started for town early the next morning, and telegraphed his wife that he would start at once for home, if she said the word. She replied that she was feeling much better, and to stay and have a good time; so the party remained unbroken.

BYLES PEPPERIDE'S CLIENT'S SECRET.

'Is a lawyer ever justifiable in divulging course of his employment? The question was put by Tom Greer to a little circle of professional friends convivially congregated for the evening.
"Never," they all answered but Byles Pepperidge, and he said; "Hardly ever."

It was more than forty years before the days of Pinafore, remember, so Byles wasn't summarily kicked out. "You don't pretend to say the rule has any

exceptions, do you?" squeaked a weazenfaced attorney across the table, noted for sharp practice and high-toned professions. "With permission, I'll relate a case," said Bayles. "I don't know how Brother Bramblenet "—glancing at the weazen-faced gen-tleman—" might have acted under the circumstances; I only know what I did." By special request Mr. Pepperidge proceeded.

"The trial of Luke Amory for Jotham Forble's murder, developed one of those beau-tiful cases of circumstantial evidence on which legal writers delight to descant, and learned judges to deliver sonorous platitudes of extreme unction. "A party of hunters heard a shot in the

Supposing it to have been fired by some sportsman like themselves, they gave i no heed; and it was by mere accide they went in the direction of the sound. "They had gone but a little way when they were startled at the sight of a man stretched on the ground, near whom another stood holding a pistol in his hand. "The latter immediately darted away a

the top of his speed, flinging the pistol, as he ran, into a thicket which he passed. Some of the hunters gave chase, while the rest remained to render aid to the man left lying. They found him at his last gasp, with the blood trickling from a wound in the breast. As he attempted to speak, a crimson foam ubbled from his lips, and he fell back dead. "The fugitive was overhauled after a sharp race, and at once identified as Luke Amory, s fellow of rather trifling character, but whom no one had believed very viciously inclined.

"When questioned as to his being there, he answered, with some confusion and considerable hesitation, that he had gone into the woods to look for wild grapes, and while sitting resting under a cluster of vines which partially concealed him, he heard footsteps near. Almost instantly there was a loud report a few paces off, and a sound as of a heavy fall. Springing forward involuntarily, he found himself near the prostrate body of a man. Just then the hunters came in sight, and the thought occurring that he might be charged with murder, he had taken to flight.

"One of his captors, a shrewd fellow, inquired if he had seen any weapon. Amory turned pale and was silent a moment, and then answered with a stout denial. It was

evident that he counted on his possession and concealment of the pistol having passed unbserved.

"This lie divested the residue of his story of every vestige of credit; and when the pistol was found, newly discharged, and after-wards identified as Amory's own, his guitt was so clear and the public indignation great, that he would have been immediately ynched but for the certainty of his being nanged in the due and orderly course of ustice.

"Jotham Forble, the victim of the crime had borne but a questionable reputation. It even came to light, after his death, that had committed an extensive forgery; and on this fact, and an additional one that the deceased's life was heavily insured for the benefit of a scapegrace son, the young lawyer assigned to defend the prisoner—who was without means to employ counsel—endervoured to found a theory of suicide.

"But the judge's charge effectually dej that flummery; and when he wound up with a stirring reprimand to the young advocate who had so far forgotten himself as to asperso the memory of the dead, there wasn't a dry eve in the court-house. It was plain to his honor's mind, he said, that the prisoner at the stupendous failure it would have been, after | bar was guilty of a cold-blooded, diabelier he added, 'It is your privilege to decide upon the facts, unbiassed by any opinion of mine A caution which, however apt to go in at each of the average juryman's cars and out at the other, acts like a charm in heading off a writ of error grounded on any supposed infringement by the court of the province of the

> "Of course the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, with the usual kinally wishes for his soul thrown in, through a worthier motive, let us hope, than more bun-

> combe.
> "Notwithstanding the clear proof of Jetham Forble's death by murder, the insurance want pany had him post-mortemed, and proten in ; to discover a decided tendency to lymph, which might, in the course of twenty years. have developed into dropsy, they refuse it pay the policy on the ground that the assured had fraudulently concealed his physical condition. Whereupon Forble, Junior, by Malachi Fyke, Esquire, his attorney, immediately

> brought suit.
> "One day Death, who isn't airrays cular to select a shining mark, hurled a dist at old Fyke, and we buried him with full ; fessional honors, after passing a string solutions commemorative of his many virtues and our inconsolable sorrow at his quite ignoring the fact that he had been turtimes suspended, and had died under chargewhich must surely have disbarred him. "After this melancholy event, young I employed me to take the late lamented Fyke! place in the insurance case, the papers in which I received from that gentleman's executor in a sealed packet. Among them I found a letter, the perusal of which made bound from my chair. It bore date the "'DEAR Son,-An impending disc

of Jotham Forble's death, and ran thus : threatens me, from which there is but on sure escape-suicide. Should the manner of my death come to light, it would, of ever vitiate the policy on my life. I have my secretly to secure a pistol belonging to Late Amory, which, being found near my tosa was stronger and better I may be used to east on him a suspicion murder. Show this letter to lawyer lyke and take him into your confidence. Fare well.

> " Your loving father. JOTHAN FORDER.

"How much better had the plot arxinst poor Amory succeeded than its infamenta author could have hoped! The hardess wretch's accidental presence at the sport Li flight, and the lie about the pistol, had so to seal his fate. "I lost no time in sending for young

"'Confound that rascally old Fyke! he

exclaimed; 'why didn't he burn it as he promised?' "I thought I knew why; he meant to keep his client in his power.
"'Of course, you're bound in honor to keep

the secret,' remarked the young man, at " I'm bound in honor not to see an innecent man hanged,' I returned, sharply.
"And handing Mr. Forbie his papers at

but the letter, which I thrust into my point -I turned him out of the office. "In three days Luke Amory was to die If I would save him not an hour was to be lost. By riding day and night I managed to see the governor and return in time to interrupt the hangman's final preparations with a reprieve, which a full and free pardon soon followed."

On being asked our several opinions, we all said Mr. Pepperidge had done exactly right except Brother Bramblenet, who thought it an extremely nice question .- New York Led .

THE HOUSE-FLY AS A CARRIER OF CONTACT OF This subject, which has attracted some attintion of late, was discussed by Dr. Thomas Taylor, of Washington, at the Montreal meeting of the A.A.A.S. Having noticed a species of anguillula within the proposets and abdomen of dissected thes, he undertook a series of experiments to determine whether the house-fly might not be a carrier and distributor of germinal virus of various kinds. The suction tube of the fly was found by measurement to be of sufficient diameter to admit of taking up the spores of cryptogams, trichina, the eggs of auguillula, or even the anguillula themselves. Thirteen specimens of anguillula were found in the probosels of a single house-fly, and sixteen acari in the thorax of another. Furthermore, thes fed with the spores of the red rust of grasses. mixed with sugar, swallowed it freely, and also carried about the spores attached to the hairs on their limbs. The fact that by far the greater part of the spores were consumed, and digested without germinating, suggested to the author that the flies might thus be destroyers of microscopic germs as well as disseminators of them. Dr. Leidy made similar observations some years ago.

A MOUXTAIN OF WARTETE. Ax iron mountain, the Cerro de Mercelo. which rises abruptly out of the plain near the city of Durango, Mexico, and which, a mile in ength, is so covered by masses of iron ore as to conceal all rock outcrops has been reported upon by Mr. John Birkenbine, and the ore further described by Professor B. Silliman. The ore has the streak and composition of hematite, but the octahedral character of the erystals showed it to be martite, and it is robable that the whole mass has been altered from magnetite.

A CURIOUS USE FOR ANTS. A SINGULAR way of utilising ants is reported by Dr. C. J. Macgowan, from Han Chow, Hainan, China. It appears that in many parts of the province of Canton the orangetrees are infested by worms, and to rid them-selves of these posts the natives import ants into the orangeries from the neighboring hills. The ants are trapped by holding the mouth of a lard-bladder to their nests. They are then placed among the branches of the orange-trees, where they form colonies, and bamboo rods are laid from tree to tree to facilitate their movements through the

Hariculture.

FARMING IN GERMANY. A very interesting article from the pen of President Welch (Iowa Agricultural College) appears in the columns of the N. Y. Tribune. He is travelling in Germany and writes of German farming. From a squad of laborers whom he met he gathered interesting particulars. It consisted of a peasant who owns a farm of twenty acres, his two hired hands and his daughter, a black-eyed girl of seventeen. This man, who was more intelligent than the ordinary peasant, informed him that he paid bis hired help one mark (25 cents) a day and board; that his land, which was not for sale, would bring, if offered in the market, an amount equal to 300 dollars per acre, and that the potato crop, which he was then dig-ging, was very poor throughout the country from heavy continuous rains. He assured Pres. Welch that, because of the lightness of this crop, he would hardly be able to pay his help and support his family this year. In reply to a question as to his style of living at reply to a question as to his style of living at home, he said that his family had abundance of black bread, potatoes, cabbage, lard and beer, that they could rarely afford to cat bacon, and that fresh beef, which cost 70 pfennigs (17½ cents.) a pound, was a luxury quite beyond their reach. The young girl, meantime, stood leaning on her hoe-handle and listening. On being interrogated, she answered, without hesitation, that she liked her work, adding, with some show of pride her work, adding, with some show of pride that, in the line of potato digging, she could give her father as good help as either of the big fellows working at her side.

THE FARMER'S WIFE. There are several leading departments which, by common consent, are relegated to the sphere of the wife, says a writer in the Cultivator. Embraced in her special department is the management of the household expenses, and, unless dairying is made the chief business, of the farm, she has usually the entire care of the dairy. A story is told of one of the early pioneers in a new country, who, with his wife, commenced farming on a tract of 100 acres of wild land, only partially paid for. Year after year they prospered, the 100 acres were paid for, in large part, by the hard-earned money which the wife had secured through the sales of butter and cheese. Again and again the question was asked by the husband, "Shall I buy another hundred acres?" and the answer by his good wife was always ready and always the same : "Get me 15 more cows and you may safely buy the land." When in their old age a fine farm of 500 acres was fully paid for, the wife could rightfully boast that it was her labor, quite as much as that of her husband, which had paid for their broad acres. The power which a farmer's wife may exercise in the domestic economies of the farm carries with it many responsibilities. It is her duty in every way to fit herself to become a judicious help-meet and counsellor. The farmers' club meeting should be open to the wife and the daughter, as well as to the farmer and son. Not infrequently the little improvements made at trifling expense, through the influence many times the money cost invested under the husband's management. In all the suggestions as to making farm life attractive to young men there is none better than to enlist the hearty co-operation of their mothers and sisters. They will point out to the youth the ideal and esthetic side of the farmer's work, while if he learns farming wholly from his father he is apt to learn it only as a life of prosy and poorly-paid toil.

BEE ACCOUNT. MR. G. M. Doolittle gives in the American the SS pounds, at 10d. a pound, give 73d. average cash yield for each colony. Hence, other pursuit in life, as far as pounds, shillings and pence are concerned, and when one looks at it as a fascinating and health-giving pursuit, it places most other avocations in the shade.—Rural New Yorker.

Maturalist.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS UPON

THE above is the topic of one of the sections

of a very interesting report upon forestry, prepared by Dr. F. B. Hough, under the direction of the United States commissioner of agriculture. Dr. Hough collects the facts in support of his line of argument from a variety of sources, and we shall here avail ourselves of the laborious industry and make use of his examples to show the "influence of "Mr. James Brown, forests upon streams." of Stirling, Scotland, a standard authority upon forestry" (runs the report), "in speaking of the effect of tree-planting upon moisture. says: 'I have frequently been surprised to find (on examining woods which had been planted some ten or twelve years, all the land under which had been considered dry at the time the plantation was made) wet spots, spreading wider and wider every year, and some of them even beginning to throw out runs of water; thus proving that under the shade of the trees the larger portion of the moisture of the land is retained, and therefore accumulates in spets, according to the nature of the subsoil." Then reference is made to Then reference is made to a volume, entitled "Influence des Forêts sur les Climats et les Sources," and published at Montpelier in the year 1874, which contains an account of certain observations prosecuted by one M. Jules Maistre de Villeneuvette during a period of eighteen months in a wooded basin and in one that had been cleared, but otherwise similiar in soil and conditions. The former, with an area of seven hundred and seventy hectares, de-livered one hundred and ten litres of water very regularly: the other, with 6,786 hectares, had a drainage of only ten or twelve litres a second, and was very irregular. He found the temperature in the open fields at least 10deg. C. above that in woods. He noticed that, in the southern region, the cultivation of cereals is becoming more uncertain and less profitable, and that the injuries by the *Phytloxtera* upon the vineroots were more destructive.' report enlists in its service Mr. R. U. Piper, from whose work on the "Trees of America" the following extract is made by way of illustrating the return of water by restoring the woodland shade: "Within about one half-mile of my residence there is a pond upon which mills have been standing for a long which mills have been standing for a long time, dating back, I believe, to the first settlement of the town. These have been kept in constant operation until within about twenty or thirty years, when the supply of water men here habitually deal must appear utterly began to fail. The pond owes its existence to a stream which has its source in the hills which stretch some miles to the south.

The constituent atoms of certain truth. The constituent atoms of which stretch some miles to the south. Within the time mentioned these hills, which

the stream itself has been entirely dry. ness-they are tuned, as it were, to notes of Within the last ten years a new growth of wood has sprung up on most of the land formerly occupied by the old forest, and now the water runs all through the year, notwithstanding the droughts of the last few years."

Next a fact is manifested in corporation with Next a fact is mentioned in connection with the Ohio River. "About 1871-72," runs the report," the waters sank lower than had been known before, and at Smith's Ferry, where the Pennsylvania line crosses, a ledge of rocks was laid bare that had not been seen before by the present inhabitants. On this surface, from fifty to one hundred feet and several nundred yards long, inscriptions have been made, such as are ascribed to a race which densely populated the country before the advent of the recent Indian tribes. It is possible to conjecture that the clearing of prests by an agricultural race may have rought about the conditions now existing, a long interval of neglected culture and forest growth having since intervened." Nine years ago, at a meeting of the International Conress of Land and Forests culturists held in Vienna, it was shown that the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Oder were all shallower than they had been in the past, and it was pointed out that this was directly traceable to the destruction of forests. And our last extract shall be from a paper read pefore the Royal Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg in January, 1876, and for which also we are indebted to Dr. Hough's report. "As a warning example, the author cites Palestine, Persia, Greece, Sicily, and Spain, which countries are suffering in consequence of the devastation of their forests. To this list may be added a portion of southern Russia, where one hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago there existed large forests, now changed into naked plains where the nills are without water, and the population is forced to settle in the valleys. We may also mention the Volga and the Dnieper in southern Russia, where the forests around heir sources have been cleared to such an extent that in their middle and lower portions, where these two rivers, so important to the commerce of Russia, pass through a wholly cleared country, the high water reaches points never before attained when the vapor be introduced into a wide glass tube, upper forests were standing. Every one knows of the changes made yearly in the beds sent through a tube along its axis. Prior to of these rivers by these floods, and the con-sequent inconvenience and even danger which these occasion to navigation. The fact is also generally known that the deep gulfs, which in summer and winter are without water, become wild torrents after heavy rains, and the melting of snows in spring, carrying with them acres of the finest soil. We believe that these evils would have appeared in less degree if the country adjoining these rivers had not been cleaved of its woods." Nor does our author in this section of his report fail to insist upon and to illustrate how the cutting away of forests tends to produce red waves into a concentrated beam, and to great irregularity in the rainfall and to bring about torrential rains, which run off the surface of the ground from their very energy than the light waves, they fail to pro impetuosity, and carry with them the best of duce decomposition. Hence the justification the soil. As coal is brought more and more of the statement already made, that a suit into ordinary and general use in this country, able relation must subsist between the mole of the wife's taste and tact, add more to the fuel is lessened, we may hope to see some and the consequent necessity to burn wood as restoration of the forests and of the seasons to something of the regularity observed in regard to them for some years after the landing of the British settlers

Traveller.

THE LION.

HOW THE KING OF BEASTS KILLS HIS PREY. I once had a rare chance of seeing a lion catch and kill his prey in the open daylight. While on a short hunt to the north of Water Bee Journal his account with his bees for a period of 10 years. He says that a report of with a Dutch Boer, we saddled up one after with a Dutch Boer, we saddled up one afternoon to shoot a couple of quaggas (Burchell's grown in herb gardens, although at period of 10 years should approximate very nearly to what might be expected for the same length of time to come. His average yield for each colony in the Spring of 1873 was 80 pounds; 1874, about 100 pounds; 1875, a little over 106 pounds; 1876, 50 pounds; 1877, a fractive of the same length of time to come. His average yield for each colony in the Spring of 1878 was 80 pounds; 1876, a little over 106 pounds; 1876, 50 pounds; 1877, a fractive of the same length of time to come. His average yield for each colony in the Spring of 1878 was 80 pounds; 1876, a little over 106 pounds; 1876, 50 pounds; 1877, a fractive of the same length of time to come. His average yield for each colony in the Spring of 1878 was 80 pounds; 1876, a little over 106 pounds; 1876, 50 pounds; 1877, a fractive of the same length of time to come. His average yield for each colony in the Spring of 1878 was 80 pounds; 1879, a little over 106 pounds; 1876, 50 pounds; 1877, a fractive of the same length of time to come. His average yield for each colony in the Spring of 1878 was 80 pounds; 1879, a little over 106 pounds; 1876, 50 pounds; 1879, a fractive of the same length of time to come. His average yield for each colony in the Spring of 1878 was 80 pounds; 1879, a little over 1879, a little ov tion of a pound less than 167 pounds; 1878, a little less than 62 pounds; 1881, nearly 135 pounds; and in 1882, the present year, it was talling out in the hollow and commencing to seem the property of the present year, it was talling out in the hollow and commencing to seem the property of the present year, it was talling out in the hollow and commencing to seem the property of the present year, it was talling out in the hollow and commencing to the present year, it was talling out in the hollow and commencing to the present year. 51 pounds; making an average yield each ascend a second slope, one or two stallions star, for the past ten years, of 88 pounds per colony, five-sixths of which has been comb honey. The average price at which it has been sold is about 10d. for comb honey, the highest price, 1s. 2½d., being obtained in 1874, and the lowest, 5½d., in 1878. Thus the 88 pounds at 10d a pound give 33d intention of securing his support. We make the 88 pounds at 10d a pound give 33d intention of securing his support. intention of securing his supper. We moved slowly forward, when the hindmost stallion, if a man is capable of keeping 50 colonies, the thinking we were getting too close, started income would be £183 a year; if 100, it after his companions at a smart canter. It would be £366. After an experience of 14 was now exciting. The quagga was close to years in the bee business he can see no reason why it does not compare favorably with any lion's form shot out from behind a stone on his prey. In a moment the quagga was on the ground. The lion left him instantly, moved a few yards distant, and lay down with his head away from the quagga, twitching his tail nervously from side to side, as much as to say, "I have done that properly." The whole thing was done so quickly and suddenly that it is difficult to describe. The lion had not seen us, but riding nearer he turned, and faced, looking rather put out at our appearance on the scene. At first he inclined to bolt, but at last lay down, facing us evidently unwilling to give up his game. Being anxious to examine the quagga, knowing my Boer friend to be reliable, we knowing my Doer iriend to be remote, we rode up to within about fifty yards and dismounted. I held the horses, keeping my double rifle in reserve in case of accident. The lion not liking the looks of things, got up and walked a few steps toward us, growling savagely. I told the Boer to shoot straight ing savagely. I told the Boerto shoot straight, which he did, hitting the lion with his old sixto-the-pound on the point of the shoulder, the bullet passing out behind the other shoulder, dropping the lion on the spot.

On examining the quagga it would appear from the claw marks that the lion's left fore

arm was thrown over the wither and the claws fixed in the shoulder, the right fore arm claws in the chest; the left hind claw had been driven into the flank a little below the level of the hip-bone, and the right hind foot evidently on the ground, thus holding the animal as in a vice, while the teeth had met in the neck about three inches or four inches behind the ears, smashing the bones as effectually as a two-ounce bullet. My two front fingers met in the bite-hole. Death was instantaneous. The lion was a full-grown male, with perfect teeth. On a previous male, with perfect teeth. On a previous occasion, a riding mare belonging to a friend of mine, was killed near Wonderfonten, Transvaal, one night, close to the waggon, while on a blesbok hunt. The mare was hobbled when caught. The claw marks and the bite that killed were identical with those on the quagga. From all testimony that I could gather from old hunters during seventeen years' residence in the Transvaal, and my own limited observation, I would say that the lion uses his claws as a holding power, and kills by bite.-London Field.

Science.

ATOMS.

The sensation of light is produced by a succession of waves which strike the retina in periodic intervals; and such waves, impinging on the molecules of bodies, agitate their constituent atoms. These bodies are so small, and, when grouped to molecules, are so sightly clasped together that they are capable of tremors which stretch some miles to the south. Within the time mentioned these hills, which were clothed with a dense forest, have been almost entirely stripped of trees; and to the wonder and loss of the mill-owners, the water in the pond has failed, except in the season of freshets, and, what was never heard of before, reshets, and what was never heard of before, reshets, and, what was never heard of before, reshets, and the south. The constituent atoms of molecules can visite to and fro millions of times in a second. The waves of light and of radiant heat follow each other at similar rates through the luminiferous ether. Further, the atoms of different molecules are held together with varying degrees of tight.

occur? The same as what occurs when a piano is opened and sung into. The waves of sound select the strings which respectively respond to them—the strings, that is to say, whose rates of vibration are the same as their own-and of the general series of strings these only sound. The vibratory motion of the voice, imparted first to the air, is here taken up by the strings. It may be regarded as absorbed, each string constituting itself, thereby a new centre of motion. Thus also, as regards the tightly locked atoms of molecules on which waves of light or radiant heat impinge. Like the waves of sound just adverted to, the waves of ether select those atoms whose periods of vibration synchronize with their own periods of recurrence, and in such atoms deliver up their motion. It is thus that light and radiant heat are absorbed. And here the statement, though elementary, must not be omitted, that the colours of the prismatic spectrum, which are presented in an impure form in the rainbow, are due to different rates of atomic vibration in their source, the sun. From the extreme red to the extreme violet, between which are embraced all colors visible to the naked eye, the rapidity of vibration steadily increases, the length of the waves of ether produced by these vibrations diminishing in the same proportion. I say "visible to the human eye," because there may be eyes capable of receiving visual impression from waves which do not affect ours. There is a vast store of rays, or more correctly waves, beyond the red, and also beyond the violet, which are incompetent to excite our vision; so that could the whole length of the spectrum visible and invisible, be seen by the same eye, its length would be vastly argumented. I have spoken of molecules being wrecked by a moderate amount of heat of the proper quality; let us examine this point for a moment. There is a liquid called nitrate of amyl, frequently administered to patients suffering from heart disease. The the entry of the beam the vapour is as invisible as the purest air. When the light enters, a bright cloud is immediately precipitated on the beam. This is entirely due to the waves of light, which wreck the nitrate of amyl molecules, the products of decomposition forming innumerable liquid particles which constitute the cloud. Many other gases and vapors are acted upon in a similar manner. Now, the waves which produce this decomposition are by no means the mos powerful of those emitted by the sun. It is for example, possible to gather up the ultrasend it through the vapour, like the beam of light. But, though possessing vastly greater cules and the waves of other to render the latter effectual .- John Tyndall, in Longman's Magazine.

SHAKESPEARIAN BOTANY BY W. R. GUILFOYLE, F.L.S. &c.

[DIRECTOR BOTANIC GARDENS, MELBOURNE.] Anthemis nobilis (natural order compositee. Though the camomile the more it is trodden or

The faster it grows, yet youth the more it is wasted The sooner it wears. The camomile is a plant with a fine aromatic scent and a bitter flavour, and was formerly used as a medicine. It is mostly grown in herb gardens, although often found as an edging to flower beds and pathways.

Dianthus caryophyllus (natural order Carycall nature's bastards.

WINTER'S TALE, ACT IV. Sc. 3.

It is generally supposed that this flower takes its name from its original color-flesh color. This, however, is a mistake. The word is spelled by Spencer in his "Shepherds Calendar," and by Lyle in his "Herbal" 1578, coronation or cornation, which explains its meaning. It was one of the plants used by the Romans and Athenians in Garlands (corone), and is so mentioned by Pliny. It is known in our gardens by the various names of carnation, pink, gilliflower, sops in wine, clove, picotce, &c. Sec Treasury of Botany,

Dancus carota (natural order Umbelli-

ferm.)
"Remember, William, focative is caret, and
That's a good root."
MERRY WIVES, ACT IV. SC. 1. MERRY WIVES, ACT IV. Sc. 1.
The carrot (known to the Anglo Saxons by
the name of "Birds' nest" from the form of the tuft of flowers when the seed is ripe) is a useful article of vegetable food, largely grown in our kitchen and market gardens. introduced as a useful vegetable into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and grows freely in all parts of Australia. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p. 60. Treasury of Botany, p. 386.

Cedrus Lebani — "Cedar of Lebanon" (natural order Coniferæ.)
"As upright as the cedar." Love's Lahour Lost, act iv. sc. 3.

"Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle,
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept."

3 HEXRY VI ACT V. SC. 2.
There are eleven references to the cedar in
Shakespeare, who invested the restriction of the coder in

Shakespeare, who invariably uses it as the Shakespeare, who invariantly uses it as the type of grandeur and majesty. It grows freely in England, and in parts of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and the low lying river flats of New Zealand. The timber is very valuable, and is largely used for cabinet making purposes. See Treasury of Botany, p. 243.

CHERRY. Prunus cerasus (natural order Rosaceæ.) 'So we grew together, Like to a double cherry seeming parted, But a union in partition.
Two lovely berries moulded in one stem. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT III. Sc. 2.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT HI. SC. 2.
"Tis as like you as cherry to cherry."

HENRY VIII. ACT V. SC. 1.

Shakespeare has seven references to the cherry. This tree which yields so delicious and beautiful a fruit, is supposed to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans. It flourishes in Victoria and Tasmania, and, although not to the same extent in parts of lthough not to the same extent, in parts of New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle) p. 61. Treasury of Botany, p. 268.

CHESTNUT. Castanca (natural order Capulifera. A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap, And mounched, and mounched, and mounched. MAGBETH, ACT. I. SC. 3. "I' faith, his hair is of a good colour,
An excellent colour, your chestnut was ever the
only colour."

As You Like It, act iii. sc. 4.

The sweet chestnut thrives exceedingly well in many parts of Australia, and has pro luced. in some districts, abundance of fruit. It is not only valuable for its fruit, which is wholesome and nutritious, but also for its timber, which is highly esteemed in building where strength and durability are required. n the South of Europe chestnuts form a taple article of food, and with the generality of people, they are estuemed a favourite dessert. The tree succeeds well in a rich loam, and may be propagated by layers, offsets by grafting on the commoner kinds, and from seed. See Treasury of Botany,

ime of Shakespeard is a corruption of 'clava," a club, from he club on a pack of any, p. 1169.

contribue. Aquilegia vulgaris ratural order Ranuncu

"I am that flower That mint, That Columbine." Love's Labout Lost, act v. sc. 2. "There's fennel for you and Columbine."

HAMLET, ACT IV. SC. 5 Columbine, or the Dove plant, is an old-tashioned English flower, which still holds a favourite place as a garden plant. It is hardy, handsome, and easy of cultivation, and there are so many different kinds that all tastes may be gratifed. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p,62. Treasury of Botnny, page 83.

Quercus suber (ratural order Cupuliferem. pray thee take the cork out of thy mouth 'hat I may hear thy tidings.' As You LIKE IT, LT III. SC. 2.

"As good thrust a cork in a looghead."
WINTER'S TALE, AIT III. SC. .3 "Dind fast his corky arm."

King Lear, ar in. sc. 7.

The Cork tree was introduced into England at the end of the 17th centry, and cork (imported) was largely used, specially for shoes. The plant succeeds reparkably well in many parts of this colony. Sme very fair samples of Virgin cork, considering the view it the trees, were forwarded to the Phil "inia Exhibition in 1876, being the pro e of plants growing in the Melbourne Botanic fardens. These plants have produced seed in the Gardens for several years past. See Freasury of Botany, p. 949./

Triticum (natural order framinem.) What valiant foemen. like th Autumn's corn Have we moved down in tops of all their pride.

3 HENRY VI. ACT V. Sc. 7.
Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down." Macbeth, act iv. sc. 1. Her foes shake like a field of beaten corn,

and hang their leads with sorrow." HENRY VIII. ACT V. SC. 1. There are no fewer than thirty references "corn" (meaning wheat) in Shakespeare This cereal, so extensively grown in the northern parts of Europe and America, has become thoroughly acclimatised in these colonies, and frows freely in nearly all parts of Victoria, and especially in South Australia. Sec Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p. 97 Treasury of Botany, p.p. 332,1175.

Primula vens (natural order Primulacem. "On her left breast mole, cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops,

CYMBELINE, ACT II. SC. 2.
"Where the bee sucks there lurk I,
In a cowslip's bell I lie." TEMPEST, ACT V. SEC. 1.

"The cowships tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubbs, fairy favours."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT V. SC. 1. The cowslip has ever been the favourite wild flower with children. It is nearly identi-cal with the primose and the oxlip, and the polyanthus is only another form produced by cultivation. The cowslip is known in some parts as the "Paigle," but neither name has been satisfactorily explained, except that the former recalls it "bland, yet luscious neadow-breathing scent." See Treasury of Botany, p.p. 343,927.

Crocus (natural order Iridem.) Who (i.e., Iris) with thy saffron wings upon my flowers Diffasest honey drops, refreshing showers."

TEMPEST, ACT IV. SC. 1.
"I must have saffren to colour the Warden pies. WITTER'S TALE, ACT IV. SC. 2. The crocus, or as it was formerly called saffron, is supposed to have been introduced into England by the Romans, although it came originally from Syria. It is now largely cultivated in France, Spain, and China, chiefly for the drug, which is used as a spice, "The fairest flowers of the season are our and for dying yellow. See Australian Carnations and streaked gilly flowers, which some Botany (Guilloyle), p. 63. Treasury of Botany (Guilloyle), p. 63. any, p. 349.

Miscellaneous.

EFFECTS OF DIET ON LIBILITY TO INFECTION. Professor Feser of Munich has been making experiments on animals with a view of establishing the connection which exists between diet and liability to infection. In the trials he has made on rats inoculated with the poison of cattle distemper, he demonstrated the fact that the animals which had been fed on vegetable diet were quickly attacked by the disease, while those which had been fed exclusively on meat resisted the effects of the inoculation. In recording this fact a leading journal in connection with the continental leather trade attributes the greater amount of vegetable diet in the shape of bread, beer, &c., taken by woolsoriers between Saturday and Monday, the greater frequency of cases of out-break and the aggravation of disease during that period.

FILTERING THROUGH SPONGY IRON, THE water supply of a part of Antwerp is now filtered through spongy iron with the best results, and Dr. Frankland, in a recent report on the system, attaches special importance to the fact that the iron is "absolutely fatal to bracteria and their germs." He further considers it would be an invaluable boon to the metropolis if all the water from the Thames and Lea were subjected to the Antwerp treatment. This consists in letting the water, which comes from the river Nethe, settle for twelve or twenty-four hours in reservoirs, and then pumping it on to spongy iron filters, from which it flows by gravity to sand filters below. The iron filter consists of a concrete bed, on which are laid two loose layers of brick, and then a layer 3ft. thick of spongy iron mixed with three parts of gravel one-fifth inch in diameter. Over this mixture is laid 3in. of gravel, and over that 2ft. of sand, thus making a total thickness of 5ft. 3in. .The sand filters also consist of a concrete bed with two layers of brick, while on the bricks is laid 12in. of one-fifth-inch grayel then 3in of 5ft. inch gravel, then Sin. of fine gravel, and 21ft. of sand, thus making a filter Sft. 9in. in depth.

UTILISING WOOD-SMOKE. Ar the Elk Rapids, Micligan, there is a blast furnace where charcoal-iron is made in large quantities by means of furnaces burning wood. The quantity of smoke is very great, but it has recently been turned to good purposes by Dr. Pierce, a chemist. The smoke is drawn by large suction-fans into a set of stills, where it is condensed into pyroligneous acid, from which are produced acetate of lime, elected to a good good which letter is contained. alcohol, tar, and gas, which latter is consumed under the boilers. Each "cord" of hard wood is stated to give off 28,000 cubic feet of smoke, and as 100 cords are burned every twenty-four hours in the charcoal-furnaces, the total quantity of smoke is 28,000,000 cubic feet. This yields 12,000 lbs. of acetate, 200 gallons of spirit, and 25 lbs. of tar.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE ANDES. One of the foreign journals presents a singular statement in regard to diminished altilar statement in regard to diminished altitudes—the Andes, it appears, showing a sensible decline. According to this statement, Quito was found by La Condamine, in 1745, to 9596 feet above the sea; Humboldt, in 1803, could only make 9570 feet of it, or twenty-six feet less: Boyssingault in 1831. twenty-six feet less; Boussingault, in 1831, was surprised to find the measurement to show only 9567 feet; Orton, in 1867, found it reduced to 9520 feet; and Reuss and Stubel ascertained, as late as 1870, that it had actually shrunk to 9356 feet. Quito, it seems, and sunk 246 feet in 125 years, and Pichincha 218 feet in the same period. The remarkable fact appears, from definite determinations, that its criter has sunk not less than 425 feet during the last twenty-six years, and Antisana 165 feet in sixty-four years.

THE MICROSCOLE AND BUILDING. In examining building materials before submitting them to the testing machine, the Vol-AU-VENT of O

Franklin Institute, points out that by its standard piece of timber in his possession, the engineer, by aid of a magnifying glass, can | Book. tell whether a piece of timber is above or below the standard as regards quality. The colour and texture of metals may also be proved in a similar way after a little experi-

THE IMPORTANT PERIOD OF MAN'S LIFE. From the age of forty to that of sixty a man who properly regulates himself may be considered in the prime of life. His mature strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the highest attacks of disease and all the functions are in order. Having gone a year or two past sixty, however, he arrives at the critical period of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a standstill. But athwart this river is a viaduct, called the "Turn of Life." which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," around which the river winds, and then flows without a doubt of causeway to affect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad maladies are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveller and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up.

HOW TO RENDER FABRICS INCOMBUSTIBLE. AT one of its late meetings, the French "Société d'Encouragement à l'Industrie" awarded a prize of 1,000 francs to M. Abel Martin for his processes of making textile fabrics, etc., incombustible. The following are the recipes for the different preparations:

For Light Fabrics. Sulphate of ammonia, pure...... 8 Carbonate of ammonia, pure..... 21 Boracic acid..... Borax, pure. 2 Starch..... 2

Sodeg. C. (Sodeg. F.), and immerse the fabrics; let them dry immediately, and re-immerse as in ordinary starching. The liquid costs about 16 centimes per litre (12 cents per

For Painted Curtains, Theatre Scenery, Furniture, Wainscoting, Cradles, and Windowshades.

Gelatine.... Ordinary water100

twice over the frame and posts. With one kilogramme, costing 9 france, 21 centimes (\$1.78), 5 square meters (61 square yards) can

For coarse Curtains, Cords, Straw, and Wood. Chlorhydrate of ammonia...... 15 Boracic acid..... 6 Borax.... Ordinary water......100 Keep the materials in the mixture at a temperature of 100deg. C. (212deg, F.) for 15 or 20 minutes. The liquid costs 23 centimes the

litre (181 cents the gallon).

For Papers of all Kinds. Kilos. Boracic acid..... Borax.... Ordinar's Water. 100
Heat the mixture to 59deg. C. (138deg. F.)
The litre costs 14 centimes (11 cents per gal-

lon)—Textile Record. THE SUMMER SEA.

Beautiful sea! Wonderful sea!

Singing the sweetest songs to me: Washing the shore with murmurs low, Ever one ceaseless ebb and flow. I love to linger on thy shore, Thinking of One who evermore Doth still my life, as He still'd thee Long years ago in Galilec. In thy golden glinting to-day, Thou sing'st of love that lasts for aye, Of calmness after dark despair, Of hope to reach that Haven fair. Shadows are deep'ning on thy breast. As one who draweth near-his rest Bears on his brow screne and calm Scars that gain'd him the victor's palm. Glimmering, gleaming, glancing sea, Emblem thou of eternity, Shimmering 'neath the setting sun, Echoing still the Lord's "well done." When thou wast made 'twas " good " indeed, But man of death hath sown the seed, Made thee, of man, a grave to be. Oh! mournfully, murmering sea. Earth's children sink beneath thy wave And find in thee a peaceful grave, In the solemn hush of the deep Till time is done, they sweetly sleep. In Heav'n, methinks, thou'lt still be there But only as a joy most rare, A crystal sea, as clear as glass, O'er which the saints, unhurt, may pass. There, thy song will ring but of joy, .

mousehold.

New Heav'ns, new earth, and "no more sea.

God's peace, and love without alloy, Till, in fulness of time there'll be

RECIPES.

CARRIE CROZIER.

ROLLED AFFLE DUMPLINGS .- Peel and chop fine tart apples, make, a crust of one cup of rich buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, and flour enough to roll; roll half an inch thick, spread with the apple, sprinkle well with sugar and cinnamon, cut in strips two inches wide, roll up like jelly cake, set up the rolls (on end) in a dripping-pan, putting a teaspoonful of butter on each, put in a moderate oven, and baste them often with the juice. Use the juice for the sauce, and flavour with brandy if you because the moderate oven, and difference exists?" "An architect, sir," replied Mr. Alexander, "conceives the design, and the president of the plant draws out the appointment of the president of the CORNED BEEF,—A housekeeper of forty

as at twelve or one o'clock, the beef should be put on to boil as early as seven o'clock. If boiled for this length of time, and gently, it ply, for promptness and with its length of time, and gently, it ply, for promptness and with its length of time, and gently, it ply, for promptness and with its length of time, and gently, it ply, for promptness and with its length of time, and gently, it ply, for promptness and with its length of the length will be very tender and have a fine flavour. It will cut easily and smoothly, and notwith-standing the tradition that it should be boiled rapidly and in less time, will be found to be more digestible and in every way more desir-

able. STEAMED CHICKEN.—Rub the chicken on the inside with pepper and half a teaspoonful of salt, place in a steamer in a kettle that will base ball match. He watched the game sait, place in a steamer in a kettle that will keep it as near the water as possible: cover, and steam an hour and a half; when done, keep hot while dressing is prepared; then cut up, arrange on the platter, and serve with the dressing over them. The dressing is made as follows: Boil one pint of gravy from the kettle without the fate said covered ways and half. without the fat; add cayenne pepper and half a teaspoonful of salt; stir six tablespoonfuls

Thrus Andrews, act iv. sc. 4. microscope may be made very useful. Mr. clover known as honey-stalks" in the Robert Grimshaw, in a paper to the American oysters on to boil in their own liquor. As brother harvested naught. During this say microscope may be made very useful. Mr. vol-au-vent as directed. Put one quart of dence interfered with a foul tip, and the soon as a scum rises, skim it off and drain the Brother Murphy had experienced a change "clava," a club, from he club on a pack of cards. This plant is extensively grown for horse and cattle feed. See Treasury of Bottimber, for example, the trunks and limbs of exogenous trees are built up of concentric rings of woody fibre held together by radial will with salt, pepper, and, if you like, a little vation of the class Brother Moloney came plates. The denser and stronger the wood, nutmeg or mace (it must be only a "shadow"). the closer these rings come together, and the more numerous and thick are the radial plates. With photographs of sections of a for half a minute. Fill the case, cover and fell, for his adversaries were plenteous and serve immediately.-From Miss Parloa's Cook | their wisdom that of the serpent, forasmoreh

A MATRIMONIAL IDYL.

Back again, Maiden also Shady tree, Babbling brook, Thinks of swing; Wants to go back, Girl in hammed Reading book, Golden curls, Tiny feet, Hour of midnight. Firl in hammock Look so sweet. Baby squawking; Man rides past, Big moustache, Girl in hammock Man in sock feet Bravely walking; Baby yells on. Now the other Twin he strikes up Iash is mutual

Day is set, Man and maiden Like his brother Paregoric
By the bottle
Emptied into Married get Baby's throttle. Naughty tack Points in air, Married now One year ago, Waiting someone's Foot to tear; Man in sock feet— Recoung house On Baxter Row. See him—there Holy Moses! Hear him swear! Beefsteak frying Girl got married, Cooking trying. Cheeks all burning Raving crazy,
Gets his gun.
Blows his head off, Eyes look red Dead and gone. ıv.

Girl got married, Nearly dead. Biscuit burnt up, Beefsteak charry, Girl got married, Awful sorry. Man comes home, Pretty widow With a book In the hammock Tears monstache By the brook. Mad as blazes, Man rides past, Thinks of hammocl Keeps on riding-Nary mash.

-Detroit Free Press. Wishes maider

Bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS.

(Translated from Le Figaro.) POET comes before the committee of the Theatre-Francais to read a drama of his in five acts: Before commencing he rises, and silently hands a handkerchief to each of his judges,

simply remarking: "It is a tragedy!" The re-opening of the Chamber of deputies recalls the following sensible remark of President Dupin.

A deputy of the left, who had been speaking for three hours, at last descends from the rostrum: "Oh!" says the president, "now the discussion may begin."

AT THE POLICE COURT. Dirty and ragged, with the face of an unmistakeable and first class drunkard, such is

the portrait of the accused.

The Police Magistrate: "The complainant with whom you have lived for some years in the holy bonds of matrimony has passed the day with you; you have gone to the play together; in fact you were living on good terms ... ' The accused with candour .- "Romeo and

Juliet your worship."
The P.M.: "Just so;" but in the evening, when you arrive at home, you knock her down that game yesterday?" demanded the manage jump on her, you drag her by the hair of the ing editor triumphantly and, finally, you throw her bleeding and senseless against the wall ... What have you to say for yourself?"

The accused, with importance. "The walls of private life ought to be respected!"

THE other day R-arrived at his club with a huge piece of court-plaster upon his cheek where he had cut himself while shaving. The little Viscount thinks he'll take a "rise" "Hallo! old man," says he ... "You have

been fighting this morning, ch?... What?" "Yes," replied R-quietly.
"Ah! with whom then, eh? What?" "With some-one who said you were an

AT AN INTERNATIONAL BANQUET. An orator rises and after making his speech winds up thus: "Citizens and citizenesses, I drink to the two hemispheres!" A fat citizeness, lowering her eyes :-" That is very gallant !"

Ax our French judge, who has always been looked upon as the possessor of an iron constitution, calls upon his doctor. "You here?" says the physician, in astonishment; "what can be the matter?" "Well, doctor, the fact is that I am getting to be a little uponsy about the state of my health." looked upon as the possessor of an iron constitution, calls upon his doctor. "You here?" says the physician, in astonishment; "what can be the matter?" "Well, doctor, the fact is that I am getting to be a little uneasy about the state of my health." "Ah! And where is the trouble? In the head? Stomach?" "No, they're all right; but of late I have been suffering a good deal from insomnia—in court."

"But I will, and I defy you to prevent mode at your hands as long a. I can put up with it!"

"Oh, I shan't try to stop you," he quietly replied. "I'll simply report to the police that my wife has mysteriously disappeared. They will want your description, and I shall give it. You wear No. 7 shoes; you have an extra large mouth; you walk stiff in your knees; your nose turns up at the end; hair the color

Mr. PEET, a rather diffident man, was unable to prevent himself from being introduced one evening to a fascinating young lady, who, misunderstanding his name, constantly addressed him as Mr. Peters, much to the gentleman's distress. Finally, summoning courage, he bashfully but earnestly remon strated: "Oh, don't call me Peters! Call me Peet." "Ah, but I don't know you well enough, Mr. Peters," said the young lady, blushing, as she playfully withdrew behind

WHAT IS AN ARCHITECT? THE Rev. J. Jessop tells the following anecdote:—The late Mr. Alexander, the eminent architect was under cross examination at Maidstone, by Sergeant, afterward Baron, Garrow, who wished to detract from the weight of his testimony, and after asking him what was his name, preceeded: "You are a builder, I believe?" "No, sir, I am not a builder; I am an architect." "They are much the same, I suppose?" "I beg your much the same, I suppose?" "I beg your "You stand by the horse while I heave on the rail, and don't be afraid of cetting much prepares the plan, draws out the specifica-tions—in short, supplies the mind, the builder CONNED BEEF.—A housekeeper of forty years' experience gives the following directions for proparing corned beef for the table:—If dinner is at six o'clock, put on a piece that weighs eight pounds at one o'clock, and let it boil gently till it is time to serve it. If dinner is at twelve or one o'clock, the beef should be the properties of the properties ply, for promptness and wit, is not to be rivalled in the whole history of rejoinder.
"There was no architect, sir, and hence the square in

> HARD TO CONVINCE HIM. A rew days ago the local department of the Eagle was terribly rushed, and it was found pop! Will you have me or not? base ball maten. He watened the game through patiently, and the next morning submitted the following report:
>
> "A very refreshing season of base ball was experienced in the Capitoline Vineyard yester-

day afternoon, affording exceeding unction to a congregation of fully two thousand souls. of flour into a quarter of a pint of cream until smooth, and add to the gravy. Corn starch may be used instead of the flour, and some bases. It then became the blessed privilege of Brother Fitzgerald to stand forth, but Vol.-AU-VENT OF OYSTERS. — Prepare the despite his most fervent efforts, Divine Provi-

among them as a physician of souls, but the fell, for his adversaries were plenteous and when he smote the ball so that it soared they that were as Philistines unto him did congre gate around about that the ball might not escape them, and did hold forth each manning hands, until their fingers in number were like unto the lilies of the valley, and they relied the ball and bore it thence in triumph. "Look there!" howled the managing editor when he had reached this point,

what's all this got to do with it? "Anything the matter?" inquired the religious editor.

"This is no way to write up a ball match?" protested the managing editor. "Why not?" indignantly demanded the religions editor. "What's the matter with it? That's the way they did it, and that's my way of doing it up."
"But, man alive!" exclaimed his superior.

"this reads like a sermon!" Very well, any objections to cermon asked the religious editor, tartly. "He don't like my style of business you'd bear send some secular cuss to the next but

"Listen to this, man !" said the manager. reading from the account.
"In this, the eleventh hour, brother Gilhooly essayed through effectual smiting to turn back the host that beset his brether and save unto brother Murphy the toharvest of his frequent exertions ing him to to the haven of the But his enemies prevailed against aline so that when the ball had been driver from him by a mighty cast of the bat they threw it with marvellous directness unto one of their number, yea even unto him who was upon the first of the bases, and he smote brother till. hooly hip and thigh, so that he fall, and the high priest cried aloud in a great voice, say.

ing, 'All out'!'"
"That's all consistent with the locas," said the religious editor, as the manazing editor looked up. "If there's anything there that ain't so I'll buy you a hat !"

"That's all right !" proclaimed the manaing editor, " but the style! See the style! It sounds like the Bible!" "Then it's the Bible you object to," re-torted the religious editor. "It isn't the gameit's the Bible."

"No, no," protested the despairing manager. "Not that. I object to amplying the scriptural style to such matters. Suppose a reporter should write up a political moeting in that way:

"'Our city was preciously blessed last even-ing by a richly blessed and fervent meeting of the M Laughlin Democrats. Brother Juni Dunne occupied the chief seat and availed much in bringing perishing souls to a more perfect understanding of the grace and bicsect privileges of Democracy as preached by Brother M'Laughlin. The harvest was plenteous, and though the mammon of : rightness was instrumental in exciting a grievous disturbance over the contesting delegations of the First Ward, the Lord was with His people, and the laborers garner bounteously and the reapers were richly r. warded.'

"How would that sound, ch?" "That sounds all right," commented the religious editor. "Don't see anything out if the way with that-if it's true." "But how many democrats would under-

stand it ?" "None, I suppose." "And how many people who admire base ball are going to understand your account of

"Of course, if you put it in that way," r plied the religious editor scratching his ear. "But say, I don't think I can possibly write down to the understanding of that class." "Perhaps not, and so I'll turn your account over for the office boy to rewrite. Now come to lunch for I want to talk over a repett floating around that church wars are like railroad rate battles, gotten up in the interest of the various organisations and to extract

money from the public .- Sunday Eagle. SHE DID'NT PARE DO IT. The other day a man and woman came to a sudden halt on Grand River street, and towoman dropped a basket she was carryi:

"I will! I will! I'll not live with you another day !" "You'll leave me, will you?" he calm'y asked.

" When?" "Now-right off-this minute!"

"You'll go away?' " Yes, sir! "I wouldn't if I were you." "But I will, and I defy you to prevent m-

your nose turns up at the end; hair the color of a brick terra cotta, the newest in fashion : eyes rather on the squint; voice partakes ci

"Wretch! you wouldn't dare do that!" she screamed.
"I certainly will, and the description will

go into all the papers."

They glared at each other for a minute like cats. Then he walked on. She looked up and down the street, gritted her teeth together. and then picked up her basket and followed on after. He had what they call the dead-

wood on her .- Detroit Free Press. ONE OF THE RIGHT SORT. A DETROITER who was out in the country the other day to look after some poultry, got stuck in a mudhole, although having a light buggy and a strong horse. He got out, took

"You stand by the horse while I heave on the rail, and don't be afraid of getting mud on your hands and boots." Their united efforts released the vehicle

and the Detroiter returned thanks and asked her to get in and ride. She hesitated, looked up and down the road, and finally said: "Stranger, I'm blunt spoken. Who are

He gave his name and residence, and she continued:
"I'm over 25, worth 500dol. in cash, know all about housework, and this is leap year."
"Yes, I know; but for heaven's sake don't ask me to marry you!" he replied, as he saw

"See here," she continued, looking him square in the eye, "I'm a straight girl, wear a No. 7 shoe, and I likes the look of you." "Yes; but don't-don't talk that way to

"Stranger, it's leap year, and I'm going to "I-I'm-ready married," he faltered, "Honest Injun?" "Yes.

"Well, that settles me, and I won't ride. I'll take a cut across the field over to old Spooner's. He's got four sons and a fool nephew, and I'll begin on the old man and pop the crowd clear down to the idiot, for Brother Murphy, of the Brooklyn Class, first wielded the rod, even as did Moses at the as I'm going to. Good-by, sir; no harm done .- Detroit Free Press.

hoe, with harrows and mouldboard; Mrs. H. | many years that I have been identified with Cushing, £1 2s 6d, for cheese fancy rug, stockings, etc.; Mr. M. O'Brien, 2s 6d, for cabbage; Mr. M. Lewis, 2s 6d, for Houdon and fidelity to my trust, and to the principles fowls; Mr. G. Davis, 5s, for pickled butter; I have held and advocated. I have endea-Mr. N. M'Intosh, 2s 6d, for Brittany heifer; vored to do my duty, and the consciousness Mr. W. Lewis, 12s 6d, for pony and heifer; of having done so is my reward. As an Mr. G. Exell, 10s, for hundredweight of Irishman I have deplored with others the

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Waugh, for the best foal in the yard, the progeny of Tomboy. There was a special class provided for the prize, but as the foal to which the prize was awarded had not been entered, as the owner did not think it was necessary, it was resolved to hold the prize about my retirement from public life. Their award of a silver watch, the gift of Mr. E. sidered that the principal source of her necessary, it was resolved to hold the prize about my retirement from public life. Their over till next year, to be competed for by the efforts in this direction have been successful. same animals as competed this year.

After some conversation among those present, during which it transpired that the adviser has frequently urged me to retire show had been a success, both financially and from politics, at least for a season, and my otherwise, the meeting adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

will add nothing further. Allow me again to thank you for your very friendly feeling towards me, and believe me to remain, faith-Mr. Service made his promised financial statement on Tuesday. The hon. gentleman fully yours, FRANCIS LONGMORE, St Kilda, ross at half-pst eight o'clock, and spoke for 22nd March." over an hour to a full and attentive House. According to the Treasurer's explanation the ordinary estimates are satisfactory. The Treasury is now operating upon two loans. The one is the £5,000,000 loan into the blood-vessels, as it necessarily must, raised under Act No. 608. Of this there before it can nourish the system, it is essennow nominally remains £759,607. All of tial that it should be emulsified. In that is pledged under contracts, and the bulk this condition it is taken up by the absorof the money has been taken out of the bents, and by some mysterious process con-Treasury for loans under various advance acts. verted into blood. This transmutation or The money, which has been borrowed from conversion must be complete, else follow, in this fund and from the revenue, and which unmistakable train, dyspepsia, indigestion has to be immediately repaid, amounts to heart-burn, and like ailments. To perfect L1,100,000. Thus the L5,000,000 loan is the process, use Wolfe's Schnapps. done with. The new loan just floated has Mr. Gillies has it under contemplation to realised about L3,920,000. But of this sum restore the press to the position it occupied L1,800,000 is required for redemption pur- with respect to travelling facilities previous poses in accordance with the pledges given in to Mr. Bent's ill-advised innovation. London. From the balance the recoups of Sufferers from Wind on the Stomach, Indi London. From the balance the recoups of L1,100,000 have to be deducted, leaving L995,000 available this year, and no further loan can be raised until 1884. But the obligations which have to be met this year amount to L1,550,000, of which the Railway department requires L1,000,000. The whole of the accounts in connexion with these matters are, says the Treasurer, in a singular state of confusion. Never has he met with so tangled a mass of figures before. The net result of the complication is that the Treasurer has the greatest difficulty in paying his way.

Sufferers from Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palp has the greatest difficulty in paying his way. "We are at our wits' end," says Mr. Service, "in order to meet our engagements." The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind. late Treasurer had to resort to the London and Westminster Bank to meet the loan bills drawn here, and now L50,000 has been obtained from the London and Westminster Bank to enable the Agent-general to meet current accounts. The situation has arisen, the Premier says, from the practice which has grown up of borrowing from one fund for another and of spending in anticipation of the floating of a loan. The late Governwere "flying four kites at once, and the tails got entangled" When the balance of the redemption loan can be floated in 1883, the Treasurer will be free from his present difficulties. But the statement of Mr. Gillies that only L550,000 will be available out of the loan for railways is strictly true, and looking at the redemption loans which have to be floated, it would appear as if no money ould be raised for public works before 1886. In conclusion, Mr. Service said that he had

reckoning among its inhabitants the man with the longest beard in the world or at any rate if there lives one with a longer beard he has never put in an appaarance in answer to Adam Kirper's repeated challenge. The individual in question, who is now in his 66th year, is a German by birth, and so early in life as 11 was remarkable for the hairy development on his chin. At that age he began to shave, but left off the use of razors at 16, since which time he has cultivated his man he entered the German army, he boasted of a moustache measuring, it is said. 3 feet long, but the inconvenience this appendage occasioned him induced him to sacrifice it. Soon afterwards he went to America, where he has since resided, the wonder and astonishment of his fellow men. His remarkable beard over 28 years ago, measured 5 feet in length. Then he cut it off disposing of it to the Chicago museum for 75 dollars. Since he has left it untouched, but continues to make money out of it by exhibiting himself and by the sale of his portraits. Between the vears 1877 and 1881 it had grown two feet, and at the present time the American papers say it measures exactly 121 feet. When he goes out he rolls it around a leathern girdle which is attached to his waist; but within doors he allows it to hang down to its full length, enveloping his feet in it if the weather happens to be cold. As he is now growing old, be has made his arrangements for what is to be done with his beard after death. By the terms of his will, it is to be cut off and sold to any amateur of such natural phenomena who will pay the highest price for it, the money to be handed over to his son, who, singularly enough, though verging on 40, is as beardles as a youth of 14.-London correspondent "Star."

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. LONGMORE.

We ("Argus") published some days ago a circular from the St. Patrick's Society, proposing to raise a testimonial to Mr. F. Longmore. He has replied, declining in the following terms :- "I observed by a recent issue of the "Argus" that a circular signed by you has been forwarded, I presume, to members of the Melbourne branch of the St. Patrick's Society, with the view of recognising what you describe as my fearless and faithful conduct as a patriotic Irishman.' While deeply sensible of your great kindness, permit me to state that I must respectfully but emphatic-

unhappy state of my native country, and have There was deal of discussion as to the totally denounced her land system, as I con-I do not regret it. For some time past my health has not been satisfactory. My medical intention, but for the unfair use made of my

Digestion is simply the reduction of food into a liquid form. Before the food passes

connexion with Irish matters, was to have

retired before the last general election. I

A Grand Concert Will be given by the blind pupils in the SOCIETIES' HALL BEAUFORT,

Thursday Evening, April 19. Hugh Cushing, Esq., J.P., President of the Ripon Shire, will preside.

Raufer and P. Strachan.
Chorus, "Haste o'er the hills" ... Choir Song, "The Bounie Hills of Scotland"... P. Strachan Instrumental Selection, "The Burlesque Waltzes"

Members of the Band.
Quartette, "There is Music by the River" M. A. Raufer, E. Wilson, P. Strachan, and J. Dowling. Chorus, "Blanche" ... Choir National Anthem.

There will be an Exhibition of Useful and Ornamental Articles made by the Blind, which Articles will be offered for Sale at the close of the Concert. Doors open at 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission—Three Shillings and Two Shillings.

Schedule N.-Clause 42.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we did, on the 6th day of April, 1883, take possession of such a quantity of land as may, under the provisions of clause 42, section 4, of the byelaw of the Mining Board, Ararat, numbered 2, be held under six miners' rights as an extended even to the at 16, since which time he has cultivated his beard, and made a little fortune out of it, and land taken possession of is situated at Poverty earned notoriety by it. When, as a young Point, north-east of the township of Beaufort; S. Chapman, W. Griggs, and J. Adamthwaite occupiers under the Land Act.

(Signed) H. D. Croker. F. C. Cavanagh. John Wotherspoon. John W. Harris. William Henry Fisher. Thomas Tindale.

April 6th, 1883.

Schedule N.-Clause 42. WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we did, on the 6th day of April, 1883, take possession of such a quantity of land as may, under possession of such a quantity of land as may, under the provisions of clause 42, section 4, of the byclaw of the Mining Board, Ararat, numbered 2, be held under six miners' rights as an extended area; the laud taken possession of is situated north-east of the township of Beaufort, at the foot of Wingfield's Gully; E. Rogers and J. Adamthwaite occupiers under the Land Act.

(Signed) W. Balls-Headley. C. Barker. Jeremiah Smith. Thomas Bath. F. H. Eastwood. Petrus DeBaere.

April 6th, 1883.

Notice.

POISON laid in our paddocks, being part of Eurambeen East Estate, and lands near Eaglan. F. and R, G. BEGGS.

Notice.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on Trawalla will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.
NORMAN WILSON.

Notice.

Poison is laid on Eurambeen estate and Crown Index. THEODORE BEGGS.

NOTICE.

POISON is laid on the Amphitheatre Run.
C. G. WRIGHT, Manager.

Notice.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Langi Kal Kal Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

THOS. TINDALE, Manager. March 17th, 1883,

Notice.

state that I must respectfully but emphatically decline to accept a testimonial. For the Poison is laid in my paddocks at Duncan's J. F. WATKIN,



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

School District of North Riding Shiro of Ripon.

Beaufort, 30th March, 1883.

Gold Mining Lease Declared Void.

A TTENTION is directed to the Government Gazette of the 22nd March, 1883, page 679, in which it is notified that the undermentioned lease has been declared void :-ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION.

No. 1000, dated 5th June, 1882; J. Gibbs; 24a. 1r. 5p.; Waterloo Flat. C. W. LANGTREE,
For Secretary for Mines.

Office of Mines, Melbourne, 28th March, 1883. Victorian Asylum and School for the Bird.

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,

JOHN HUMPHREYS,

ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. Agency Business of all kinds attended to,

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., Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

To Eet.

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.

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. WOOL. 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.

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 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 consignments, 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 husiness. 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

Daily Argus ... Per quarter , Age ... Tolograph ... Weekly Lender ...

Wastralasian
Times ...
Saturday Night

Beaufort, June 11th, 1881.

,, Times ... 0 3 6 ... 0 3 0 Ago, Telograph, Star, Leader, and Australasian can be had at 6d. per week.

Workly Times and the Saturday Night at 3d. per veek.
Melbourno "Advocato," 6d. per week.

H. P. HENNINGSEd Agent.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO., 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.; andreturn, 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 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 any other day by appointment.

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

W. H. WILLIAMS.

SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH. W ISHES 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 restrences.

Horses carefully shed.

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, Boots ! Boots ! Boots I

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, 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 WEDNESDAY for SKINS, HIDES. TALLOW, and other produces.

We not 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 owners, we withdraw the lot if the price offered is not up to the market value.

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 offer-produced the product of the control of 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 Messrs. Burgon and Ball's celebrated single and double bow sheep shears.
September 1st, 1882. Clare-street, Geolong.

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, Erc. 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, Collin

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 flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboard

o ao do American clear pino Jin., Jin., 1 Jin., cedar, wide and uarrow boards Cedar table logs, all sizes French 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

TIOTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING.

Chairman-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER 24 Market street, Melbourne.

Agent for Beaufort-W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary

SATURDAY, 17TH INSTANT They purpose making their Opening Winter Display of New Season's Drapery Goods

IMPORTERS.

Beg to intimate that on and after

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

In all Departments, including the

Latest Movelties 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 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 SOLICITED.

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' 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:

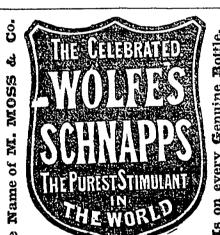
HAWKES BROS., Weill street, Beaufort.

W HAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT

50 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE MELBOURNE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET ... BALLARAT PALL MALL ... SANDHURST MAIN-STREET ... STAWELL HIGH-STREET ... MARYBOROUGH MOORABOOL-STREET ... GEELONG GRAY-STREET ... HAMILTON



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-COLIC PAINS

In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic, in General Debility, Sluggish circulation of the Blood, Inadequate Assimilation of Food and Exhausted Vital Energy,

and attested in their highest written authorities PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS Against the Sale of Counterfeits of

Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, M. MOSS & CO.,

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY J. W. HARRIS. MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER, BEAUFORT.

M. J. LILLEY

Tes or Coffee. with Hot Pie. 6d

Startling Announcement-

Mouses 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.

Furniture, Pianos, Sewing Machines, etc.

SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT FROM 28. 6D. WEEKLY.

ALL GOODS ON ABOVE TERMS AT

CASH PRICE. NATHAN, 149-51 BOURKE STREET

MELBOURNE. HARRIS & TROY. PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

(Opposite Eastern Arcade),

Agents for Broadbent Bros. and Co. Wm. M'Culloch and Co

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

Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY 4-roomed House furnished complete ORGANS; PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY. Are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty,

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.

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.

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. The Caution.—Phosphorus is some times 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

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 Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government

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, 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 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 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
Ragian .	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

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

Ditto

Dittto

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 MECBOURNE 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 Geolong 8.13 a.m, 11.10 a.m, 4.10 p.m.7 p.m
Leave—Geolong 8.30 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 8.35 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
Buangor 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 9.20 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—Arart, 7.49 a.m. 11.55 p.m. 4.9 p.m

**Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.45 p.m

**Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.45 p.m

LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m, 11.00 p.m, 4.9 p.m

1. Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m 4.45 pm

Beaufort 9.2 a.m 1.30 p.m 5.25 pm

Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m 2.16 p.m, 6.7 p.m.

Arrive At Ballarat 10!21 am, 8 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—Geolong, 6.50 a.m, 8.45 a.m, 1.54 am, 6.30 a.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.

ARRIVE At Ararat, I.16 p.m.
LEAVE Ararat, I.50 p.m.
Wickliffo 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 HAMILITON to ARARAT
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.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m. LBAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m. FARES. Fust-class Beaufort to 0s 9d Is 9d Trawalla Burrumbeet Ballarat ... First-class Beaufort to Second-cla

WHOLESALE AGENTS: 2s 0d' 3s 6d 2s 6d 5s 0d Ararat Great Western MELBOURNE.

Important Discovery

G 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 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 helf representation. 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 eleganize or respective old point.

of freight and earriage 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 GREEN-BANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTIC SODA 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 dissolve immediately and become quite hot; let it! stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vossel, 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 just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid. only just warm to the hand. It off is used no heating 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 bread; continue gently stirring, without stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined, and the mixture drops from the stirrer like broady. Do not stir too long or the mixture will 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 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 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 ourges.

this nurpose. MEMO. THE COMMON CAUSTIC SODA SOLD
IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE
SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE
DIRECTIONS.

The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unadultered soap, iar superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycorine 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 will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though for washing or scouring voolen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way with our Pure Caustic Potash. 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! 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 to

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Melbourne: Wholesale Agonts for Victoria.

POPULAR, SAFE for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their

EFFICACIOUS.

D. JAYNE'S

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 which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for 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 destroys Worms, the great pests of children, and purges the system of them. Its valuable Melbourne. 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

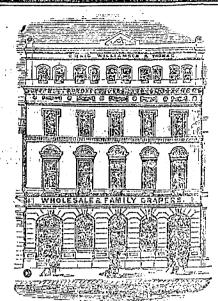
Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Is Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through out the Colonies,

W. FORD AND CO. 76 SWANSTON STREET,

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. It 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 dysontery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywere hat 1s. 1½d. per hottle.



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.

pains, and in the meany good medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant, Geo. W. Roosevell, U.S. Consol. AND THOMAS

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 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 patter forwarded on application. The Stock in all Pepartments s now fully assorted

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET.

And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 6 ELIZABETH STREET

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

> WELBOURNE. 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, 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 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

stations in the colony to our store.

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 & O. Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between Swanston and Russell Streets,

MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros, and Coi

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Areyou broken in your 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 Instantly Headache Instantly
Rheumatism From 1 to 7 days
Sciatica From 1 to 7 days
Sciatica From 1 to 7 days
Lumbago ... From 1 to 7 days
Earache ... Instantly and Pernanently
Colic, Caumps, and Spasms In 10 minutes
Diarrhœa and Dysentory ... From 1 to 12 hours
It heals Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruïses, etc., and foa all
kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER
FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL.
If you suffer any aches and unins give it a trial, and ou 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 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 geople, 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 "Magic while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as peacific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Prostration Shortness of Breath

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.

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 applied in medicine. Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878. 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 hear a man and the state of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the suitable form. Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, Balun") I found that gentleman at his hotel, stated my case, and he immediately applied experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently

PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been ising 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 quite another man, in fact I consider the turn of Patentee.

CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several initations 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 nor can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee. 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 Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Barnervous headache, accompanied with severe palpitation in the region of the temples, I was induced to try your "magic balm," as a cura-tive agent. In justice to you, and in testimony of the virtue possessed by the "balm," in this instance, I may state that a free appli cation 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 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.

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S HEPBAL DISPENSARY, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT East-Next London

Price—2s. per Bottle.

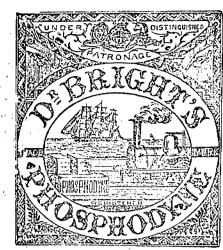
Chartered Bank.

Oxygen is Life.

A LTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the naimal vitality is failing. Phospherus is decidedly superior to every ofter 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

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,

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 Ap- pression

petite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory Nervous Faucies or Impoverished Blood Incapacity for Study Nervous Debillty in all its

Sick Headache Lassitude Premature Decline Lassitude 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 flesh generating agent known;
therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly imtraves the functions of assimilation to such a degree rroves 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 roturn to a state of robust health. The Phosphodomans are desirable and the state of the state phodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous,

pelled 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 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 medicine, which gave instant the beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and bealthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the instruction by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite discussion was brighterfully; the bowels become regular; the oyes brighter; the skin clear and bealthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

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Finally, the Phosphodyne are frequently shown for the shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and bealthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the beautiful proved; the appetite increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long the marked by shown for the proved HOLLOWAY'S PILLS bundredsymptoms 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, Beugalee,

Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case,

ture of Patentee WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-... Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Mc bourne. ...F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. South Australia....

New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Queensland......Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane.Kempthorne, Prossor and Co. Dunedin and Auckland. New Zealand ...

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above allments as Holloway's Ointnew Nothing can be used to be so that the bady both the man call them then its action on the bady both be more salutary than its action on the hody both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment subbed around the part affected enters the porce as sait per meates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system. Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat

and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats clongated uvuls Relaxed and congested throats enoughten uvina ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, erong wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficulties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shortness of breath may with certainty be cured to rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and backman these helf an hour twice a day assisted by approximately app 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 Be sure and ask your Chemist or Storokeoper for "Professor Scott's Magic Balm," and be sure you are not induced to accept any other preparation. It he has nouve in stock he can easily procure it for you by sending to the Main Agency, at "Gout and Rheumatism."

moval be set about it in good earnest, 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.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their dufomentation with warm water. It acts by stimu lating 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 Outment 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 rould be in your. It is sufficient to know that the Dintment has never proved inedicacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed lwice 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 asiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in th

following complaints:-Sore Threats Skin Diseases Bad Legs Bad breasts Fistulas Glandular Swell Scurvy ines Sore Heads Chapped Hands
Corns (Soft)
Contracted and
Stiff Joints
The Tumours Ulcers Wounds

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 Chinesa.

> " Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives subline; 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 in the bright lexicou 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—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 he have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the 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 seaf-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 power must be endowed with a strong brain and nervous power. 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 sander time.

sauds 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 been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is 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 gradually before their sight, see them become emaciated old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battle of life, yet one went might save them, ever exceed each or 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 of the impending doom of a miscrable and gloomy future, and by appropriate treatment restord the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. E. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made discases 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 Discontinuous and the Discontinu 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 com-ment 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 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 required these are forwarded in the same careful manner without a constalling of the contents of the second line and line are filed as the contents of the second line and line are the second line and line are the second possibility of the contents of the parcels being disc vered Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and cour 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 inconvenieuce 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.

NO family should be without these Pills. Their long To 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 lock forward towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life 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 trom all noxious matters, expelling all lumors, 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

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 invade a continuation of the continuation. females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Coughs: Debilitated Constitutions—Had 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 revolution in his whole system. Thousands of personshave testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un successful.

Indigestion and its Cure. 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 strengtion 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:-Rhemaatism Bilious Complaint Retention of Urina Blotches on the Skin Serofula, or King's Evi. Bowel Complaints Sore Throats Stone : ravel Dropsy Female Irregularities Seconda w ympton Tic -Dolo as Fevers of all kinds U.eers Voneral Attections Worms of all kinds fleadache Weakness from whateve cause, &c., &c. Liver Complaints

umbago

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo way's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Aledicine throughout the civilised world in bases and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Jintment one ounce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each box and it and can be had in any language, even in Turkish trable, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Printed and published by H. P. HENNINGSEN, for the proprietors, at the Office, Lawrence street, Beaufort, Victoria 11

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 desirons 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

ordering the paper. Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current quarter. Yantanien

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

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.

ONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in the Colonies 1862. Capital, £1,500,000 fally 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. Premiums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over

1879.

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 Telegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Beaufort at 6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per guarter

H. P. HENNINGSEN.

GRATEFUL .-- COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

and nutrition, and by a careful application of the many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a conjudicious 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. The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes. as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by Reeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly noutished 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. TMPORTANT 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, '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 a 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 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

unprincipled vendors of sewing machines have frequently substituted in place of the GENUINE "WERTHEIM'

inferior make, I beg to INFORM the PUBLIC

GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK

Of the

Representing the Dwarf of German Fable, in a sitting posture, with a mallet resting on his shoulder, and long flowing beard reaching to

As a Further SECURITY To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING

MACHINE SHIPPED to AUSTRALIA
Has STAMPED on the SHUTTLE-SLIDE the

HUGO WERTHEIM,

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,

PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beaufort and District.

Machines from £4 10s.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

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 vith 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

fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away has 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.

If any further proof is required of the superithe 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.

P. De BAERE,

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

Of Every description executed at the

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

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.

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. bad legs, wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle. '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.

Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUGACYPTI EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, a 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 him white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual.

Second 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 groen band with our signature and address—

Agent for Waterloo: J. Frusher.

MAIN LEAD: J. M'Leon.

CHARLTON: J. Dobie.

Beaufort: H. A. Grypf.

BEAUFORT: H. A. GLYDF.

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 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 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 Pagind's Glory; gy 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; gggs sire, Mr. Southam's Major; ggssg sire, Mr. Brown's noted horse England's Glory, which took first prize at Windsor, Manchester, and Liverpool in the same year; gggs sire, Mr. Southam's Major; ggssg sire, Mr. Puraut's Old Honest Tom, etc., etc.

YOUNG CHAMPION'S dam was one of Mr. Robbie's prize mares, Blossom, which was purchased by Magars Hendynyn Towendyn 10 prize mares, Blossom, which was purchased 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 cele-

Terms :-£2 10s.; insured, £3. Every care taken 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.

VANOUISHER Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm,

He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsdam. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkendbright when two years old, and the 150 mize given by Machess Society; and again the prize at Kirkendburght 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 High-land Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

Middle Creek,

Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson, Esq., Gillespie, Wigtonshire, ont 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 for two years successively at Kirkcudbright; first prize at Stranraer, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

first prize at Dumfries. In 1808 she took three first prizes at Strauraer, 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 excollence 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 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, Garscudden 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 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 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 Sectland could produce.
TERMYS (2) 100, seek warm to be resident the well TERMS, £210s. each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. Good paddecks, with plenty of water provided, for which 5s. extra will be charged. All sort of care will be taken, but no responsibility in-

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

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 Nowbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London. Sauger and Sons, Oxford-street, London. And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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RIPONSHIRE ADVOCAT

85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

GRAND

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

OF THE WHOLESALE AND FAMILY

As introduced to the public of Ballarat by

CASH TRADE.

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 41d per yard. 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. 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. formerly 6s 9d Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, reduced from

s 9d Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 3s 11d, reduced from 6s 9d.

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

2s 6d Colored lustres, 12 yards, 7s 6d, reduced from 14s 6d

Colored Cashmeres, 12 yards, 1s 3d, reduced from 1s 11d Summer serges, Ss 11d for 12 yards, reduced

A grand line of beiges, 107d, cheap at 1s 6d. Decided reductions in taffetta cloths, princetta cloths, etc., etc. Also in colored silks, satins, broches, moires, etc., etc., in all the leading GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR 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

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, 2_1^3 d, 3_1^3 d, 4_1^3 d, and 6d. A superior let 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 searfs, muslin ties, squares, and collarettes, sash ribbons, black and colored broches, cotton and silk laces

in black, white, cream, ficefle, Spanish, D'Alengon, odette, russe, D'Aiguille, etc., etc.
Great bargains in ladies' striped hose, worth in each case double the amount, 43d, 6d, and medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his 1s. Plain hose, all colors, grand value, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Ladies' white cotton hose, 3ad, 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 cotten, 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 Ware-house 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 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. Napier Mattings all widths, and qualities from the lightest to the heaviest.

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

French novelty; strong, cheap, resthetic, and durable

window poles, cornices, etc., etc. The whole of the above goods are imported direct, and are sold retail at the lowest Melbourne wholesale price.

particular class of goods very clearly marked:
Good white calleoes, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 6d, per dozen.

largest manufactories in Belfast, whose goods have a world-wide reputation for superiority and

Cotton shirtings, 37d, 47d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and 9d per yard.

the present stock will be cleared out at job

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 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.

WAREHOUSEMAN, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

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TRADE MARK-" DLOOD MIXTURE."

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs

Cures Cancerous Ulcers Cures Blood and Skin Diseases Cures Glandular Swellings

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

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

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 to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous

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.

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

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, CUEMIST,

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.

bedquilts, a very pretty effect in a nicely-furnished room.

French jute curtains and holders, a late

French jute table-covers, to match the above

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The extraordinary low prices are in this

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

vorth 1s Gd. Wide width brown twill sheetings, 64d; 72inch wide plain sheeting, 73d, 101d, and 1s; 72-inch white twill sheeting, from 1s per yard. The grandest value in linen goods in Aus-

tralia. Special advantages given by one of the Several cases of prints will be jobbed at 37d

Table oil baize, from 9d per yard. Previous to the arrival of the new blankets,

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE

every figure can be fitted, from the most slim to the most corpulent, from the smallest to the

A. CRAWFORD, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH

STURT STREET.

MILK PUNCH

Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotely Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valley; Carngham.

"For the Blood is the Life."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cares Old Spres

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,

give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts

statement.

Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

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

eases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the

NOTICE.

It having come to my knowledge that certain

Machines on a similar principle, but of a far

That EVERY

Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a GNOME,

his feet. Besides this Trade Mark the NAME "WER THEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE of each Machine.

NAME of the SOLE AGENT for Australasia,

MELBOURNE.

Sole Representative and Agent in Australia fo. the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, 💱

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. laws which govern the operations of digestion | The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of order.

ority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Instruction Given Gratis.

easy terms. Plain and Ornamental Printing

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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. Threepence. WARD & LIPMAN,

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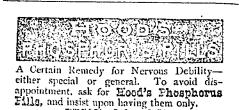
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TALL VIGOR OF THE A Certain Care for Hard or Soft Corns. PRICE—2/6 a Bottlo. 2000 & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY,

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FIRST 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, 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 Epitome of declaration made before M. Cohen, Esq., J.P., at Sandhurst, October, 1877 :- The

The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. and that of a severely injured foot; others of (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical idvice was of no avail, are reported by the

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

> FOR THE MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH

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 6d to 5s 9d; oats, 2s 10d 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 ld; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s, flour, Lll 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Little activity has been experienced in the breadstuffs market during the past week and transactions in wheat have been of an unimportant nature. The small quantity forward may be partly accounted for by the fact that most of the farmers are now busily engaged in their fields ploughing and seeding, and are accordingly too busy to cart in. The ruling figure, too, is not sufficient to many to part with their stocks, and a good deal of confidence is expressed that a higher price must obtain. Two or three small sales have taken place during the week at 4s Sd per bushel, A limited quantity of prime is also changing hands for seed, but the supply is fully up to the enquiry. Flour has not had much local business at L11 to L11 10s per ton, but a fair quantity has been sent down to the Western district. The delivery of wheat at Horsham has been insignificant, the price remaining at 4s 6d per bushel. At St. Arnand the market has declined to 4s 9d per bushel, whilst at Donald the figures are 4s 6d to 4s 7d. Wheat is quoted at Landsborough at 4s 10d to 4s 11d per bushel, and flour at L10 15s per ton. Oats are being brought in freely in this district, and 2s 8d is still given, but a somewhat easier feeling is apparent. Potatoes have been plentifully supplied and the market is not so firm, L3 10s being given for Warrnambool varieties. On Friday L2 per ton was the highest quotation at the port. Hay has been fairly supplied and there is no alteration in value. Fresh butter is in good demand at the price quoted, and eggs have slightly improved and are inquired for. We quote as under :---

Wheat, 4s 8d; oats, 2s 8d; pollard, 1s 2d; bran, 1s; Cape barley, 3s 9d; English barley, 4s 3d; peas, 3s 6d; maize (crushed), none maize (whole). do.; flour £11 to L11 10s Warrnambool potatoes, L3 10s; Ballarat do., L3; 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; carnots, 4s per cwt; orions, 6s per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s per lb; butter (potted), 10d per lb; hams, 1s per lb; bacon, 101d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, 10d to 1s per dozen; rye, 4s 6d.-"Advertiger."

PICKLING SEED WHEAT,

For many years I followed the usual practice of steeping my seed in a strong solution of brine or urine, and afterwards mixing it with quick lime. On some soils this is a preventative of smut; on others, with the same treatment, no such result occurs. It is generally believed hereabouts that certain kinds of land are much more addicted to the pest than others, and my experience seems to corroborate that view. A skilful farmer of my acquaintance always laughs at the idea of any dressing at all being needed. as his land never grows smut. On the other hand, another equally as wise a man, tried a tenth of smutty ears, and he was out of pocket many pounds by his experiment. Among the many benefits I have derived from the regular reading of the agricultural newspapers, not the least was the discovery of what I believe to be an infallible remedy against smut. It is simply to dissolve alb. blue vitrol in hot water, and cool it to the temperature of new milk, then pour it over three bushels of corn spread on a barn floor. turn it about three times, being very particular to have every grain wet. An ordinary water pail holds sufficient for eight imperial bushels. Care should be taken not to leave any in the bottom of the pail. I have used this preventative for twelve years with unvarying success upon land much subject to the plague in former years, and with ten varieties of wheat.—"Agricultural Gazette."

RABBITS IN ORCHARDS.

A correspondent of an American journal writes as follows :- A few years ago I was poetic flow of language (an educational power greatly annoyed with rabbits barking my in itself), his pungent and unstrained wit, young apple trees. To prevent their depredations I made ropes out of hay, commonly known as "thumb ropes." These I wound round the trunks of the trees, from the roots to the first limbs, in the fall. I left them on ture in meretricious sentiment, or cover oball the following summer, and when I took scenity with a very transparent veil, puts them off in the fall, I found the bark fresh and healthy and free from bletches. I repeated the operation for some years, leaving the ropes on during the summer, removing them in the fall, and replacing them with sister art, Music, as applied to lyrical perfornew ones. I have healthy, vigorous trees, mances. Opera seria does not pay as well as free from fungus and all disease, and yielding an abundance of fruit. I recommend the process, not only to protect the trees from rabbits, etc., but to protect the bark from the cold winds of winter and the hot sun in three instances, of France, do not go so well

The temperance reformers are threatened with an outbreak of their old enemy, the "Demon Drink," in a totally new direction, writes the Melbourne correspondent of the "Hamilton Spectator." Confectionery, so made as to intoxicate, is being put on the market by an enterprising manufacturer, who is understood to have imported the new industry from America. Just think of it the possibilites that a supply of intoxicating

Iollies open up. 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 we he Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot Cure. removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London,

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Anderson R.; Armstrong, Mrs.; Adams, .; Andas, Miss. Baker, Jno. and C.; Boyd, J.; Brown, Jno.; Ballantyne, Mrs. M. A. Callaghan, M.; Cameron, A.; Conway,

W.: Corkhill, Jno. Dowd, B.; Dunn, Jas.; Dutton, W. Ellis, T.; Etherton, W. Franc, W.; Flowers, T. Jackson, F.; Jones, Jas.; Jamieson, J. G. Keating, J. M'Intosh, N.; Mooney, Miss; Mayuho,

Phillips, C. Rell, A.; Rogers, E. Stewart, Jno.; Smith, G. Topper, G. Ward, Mr.; Williams, O. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, April 13th, 1883.

Biponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, APIRL 14, 1883. It has been remarked that the character of a people may be estimated by the calibre of their amusements, and taking this axiom as being somewhere near the mark, we are rather inclined to think that the people of these colonies, and of those older lands too from whence they were first inhabited and colonised, are in a comparative state of retrogression at the present time. The taste for field sports is happily as healthy and vigorous as ever it was, and it would appear that there is not much fear of diminution in this direction, as youthful strength and vigor and exuberance of spirit have to find a safety valve somewhere. That outlet is to be found in the cricket field, for prowess in which Australia can feel very proud; at the rougher game of football, and in other directions which would tend to build too great an excess. It is hardly in these directions that retrogression may be looked for, but rather in the character of those entertainments which form the evening's amusement particularly in the larger centies of population. Take the Drama for instance. It is invain to plead that the theatre-goers of to-day have as high a standard to go by as existed some few years since. The plays that appear to go down now are principally inane concoctions of the improbable and completely horrible, without a redeeming feature about them, either of worthy language or pointed wit, which, sparkling and epigrammatic, would tend to sharpen the wits of those who listened to it. It is vain to look for these essential qualifications of the higher forms of dramatic art in the majority of the dramas other week discussed the question whether or present time, but it is easy to find as many characters as may be crowded into a piece, as much nonsense as can be stuffed into

he had what seemed to the eye to be a full of three, four, or five acts, and as many highly here!" improbable situations as can be crammed in so as to get the whole of the dramatis personæ into a dreadful fix in order that they may be extricated by another impossible chain of circumstances. Such is the stuff which appears to find most favor now with the habitues of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, and it may be said at the other places of amusement in the metropolis. A few months since Mr. W. E. Sheridan, acknowledged to be one of the yet seen in the colonies, played a season in Melbourne which was anything but a financial success. The fact is that trash in attractive apparel pays, and sterling tragedy does not. Shakespeare, with his masterly knowledge and analysis of the springs of motive and action, his accurate conception of the strength and weakness of human nature, his and his marvellous art in construction, does not pay, but the work of mountebanks who can dress up phrases of an objectionable namoney in the purse of both manager and performer. What may be written of the Drama is to a very large extent true also of the opera bouffe. The glorious works which have been bequeathed to us by the great musical minds of Italy and Germany, and in two or with the present run of opera lovers as the

elements of our common nature. The tastes

of a large section of the public in the direc-

tions we have indicated show, in our humble

standard which obtained some few years ago,

and we seem to look in vain for a more

probable in the course of time the folly that

we have commented on will work its own

flippant but yet sparkling trifles of the moan address to the Queen, condoling with her dern French school, in which good looks and on the disturbed state of affairs in connection 'legs" may be said to have a greater attrac- with Ireland. tion than the beautiful strains which tell a tale of human passion, or sympathetically reproduce a story of human suffering, and so A gold champagne bottle with a diamond top, appeal to the higher instead of the grosser

The Australia, with mails for Europe, cleared out on Thursday with a large passenger list and gold and specie to the value of

Rather a good thing comes to hand about the mens sana in corpore sano. But there is the volunteer, "to what corps do you belong?" one grain of comfort left, that people before "I serve in the army of the Lord." "Then" now have become sickened with a satiety of replied the volunteer, "I am very sorry for

A general meeting of shareholdes in the Kinfisher G.M.C., Beaufort, was held at the Golden Age Hotel on Wednesday evening last, when the following gentlemen were appointed a provisional board of directors: Messrs. J. Wotherspoon, W. H. Fisher, J. W. Harris, H. H. Jackson, and F. C. Cavanagh. it may be used with propriety, and in this Mr. John Humphreys was appointed secretary and manager of the company. The following are the reported yields for

in this district:-New Victoria, 60oz.; Royal Saxon, 140oz.; Hobart Pasha, 80oz.; Nev Discovery, 60oz.; Waterloo, 45oz. Those pleasant gatherings, the Beaufort Brass Band Quadrille Assemblies, will be re-

the week from the several mining companies

commenced on Thursday, and be continued fortnightly during the winter months. A petition has been drawn up and is being

numerously signed, praying that a letter-box be placed at the Beaufort railway station, for the convenience of persons having business at the station. As there is a large business being done now in the wood trade at the Beaufort railway station the concession asked for would confer a great benefit on a large number of people, and hence a ready compliance to the request may be reasonably ex-

A sad accident occurred to Mr. William Harrison, of Duncan's Gully, near Beaufort, on Saturday afternoon last. He had bought a horse, and had put it in a dray to try it, when by some means the horse moved on, and the unfortunate man fell to the ground, and the wheel of the dray passed over his back. Dr. Croker was at once sent for, and on examination he found that the spine was severely crushed, if not dislocated, causing total paralysis of the lower portion of the body below the waist. Dr. Croker recommended the sufferer's removal to the Ballarat Hospital, and he was conveyed to that institution on Monday morning. The latest reports state that no change has occurred in the patient since his admittal to the Hospital, and but very faint hopes are held out of his recovery. Numerous reports have got abroad as to how the acciddent happened, and amongst others that for denying.

We again dra * the attention of our readers to the fact that on Thursday next a number up the strength of the body, whatever effect of the pupils of the Victorian Asylum and they might have upon the mind if carried to School for the Blind will give a grand vocal bury and instrumental concert in the Beaufort Societies' Hall. Apart from the claims of such an admirable institution upon the will be of a first-class order.

> No nominations were received on Monday last fer the vacancy in the Board of Advice for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon. The goat nuisance is rampant at present in the township of Beaufort, and complaints are to be heard on every side. Numbers of these pests are unregistered, but nevertheless are allowed to wander about the streets at will. Paling fences are no obstructions at all to them, as once they get their horns inserted behind a paling it's "bound to come." Owners of property troubled by these goats appear to have the only remedy in their own hands, viz., destroying them on the spot.

A board of guardians in Dorsetshire the which appear to hit the popular taste at the not representatives of the press should be mitted to their meetings. The guardians bjected to their profound utterances being made public, and one of them declared with small field sown with clean dry wheat, and their mouths to uttter during the weary drag don't want them 'ere short-horn writers

·Sir W. J. Clarke has given 100 guineas towards an intercolonial ploughing match, and 50 guineas as a prize for a reaper and binder competition. It is probable that the match and competition will be held in the Ballarat district.

The introduction of ferrets into the Warrnambool district, as rabbit destroyers, is (says the "Standard") likely to become general. Very recently a resident of Koroit obtained a pair by way of experiment, and they have proved to be so effectual in destroying all greatest exponents of Shakespearian character they have come in contact with that other residents of the same locality have also given orders for a number, which are expected to arrive by the steamers next week.

An applicant in a divorce case shortly to come before the court declares in an affidavit that while he does not care to make a more definite charge against his wife he would like an order of the court prohibiting the indiscriminate use of the flat iron. He says this ueful instrument has on several occasions whirled through the domestic atmosphere of his house with alarming force, and in such close proximity to his head as to be very suggestive. Such is the fearful tyranny of his wife's will, that unless he obeys an order instanter, if he hesitates a moment to reason about the matter, this offensive missile begins its gyrations, and, skilled as he is in dodging, he cannot always hope to be successful. Unwilling to fill an early grave, he beseeches the Court to drop a line to his wife that there are husbands in the world who prefer to die of old age. He further admits that he knew before marriage that the lady's temper was rather stronger than a zeyphr; but when he entered the married state he had no idea that he would soon be struck by a cyclone.-"Herald."

In the N.S.W. Assembly Sir Henry Parkes has given notice of motion for the adoption of

The "World" says that a banquet is to take place as soon as the vintage is completed. and also an illuminated address, are being prepared for presentation to Mr. Smith.

estimation, a retrogression from the higher £117,358.

general distribution of that healthy feeling, vain and frivolous amusement, so that it is | you old man, for you're a deuced long way from the barracks."

brought before the Council next week.

Electrical in its effect, accepted in its strictest sense, and applied to any remedial agent, is rather a prejudicial qualification. Common sense repudiates the idea of a cure that is instantaneous, and electricity is a momentary flash. Comparatively speaking, sense it is introduced in connection with Wolfe's Schnapps, which performs its various

offices with remarkable promptitude. The following letter appeared in Tuesday's "Horsham Times":-"Sir.-It may be of interest to some of your readers (the farmers) to know the best method of keeping their horses in good condition after ploughing is over. As a rule you will find farm horses very poor at this particular season of the year. Now, I will try to show your readers how to keep their horses in good order with a very small outlay. Fallow one acre of land in a convenient place; sow one bushel of rye late in April (the land must be wet when you sow), manure one quarter of the acre, but no more Harrrow the land five times with a good harrow, roll the land three weeks after the crop is up if the weather permits; it will be ready to cut in July. This will feed six horses and two cows, and keep them fat until spring. I have tried this method of growing green feed for my horses for several years, and I find it the cheapest way to keep my horses in good order at a small outlay .-Yours, etc., J. Williams."

Pleasant incidents of the election campaign says the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Hamilton Spectator'') continue to come in. The latest is about a meeting where the candidate was happy in the posession of a German chairman, and an exceedingly disorderly specimen of the "free and independent," whose conduct at last provoked the chairman's protest in the following terms :---"Look here, mine frient, if you vos not more as half a dam quiet as you vos not before, I vill hev you injected, and that forcibly.' The chairman's appeal is described as having procured a most orderly hearing for the candidate thenceforward.

A curious advertisement appeared in a late issue of the " Liverpool Mercury." It read the horse was a vicious one The latter state- as follows :- I lost my purse, containing two ment, however, we have excellent authority guineas and a sixpence. The finder can keep the gold if he will return the sixpence, as it was the amount of damage received from the Midland railway for breaking my leg. The hand. Complainant was in the act of picking bit of silver cost me £210.—George Ames-

In Sydney at the present time there is in course of signature a large petition, which will probably be signed by many thousands of public purse, the entertainment provided the mothers, sisters, and daughters of this land, against the employment of young women as barmaids.

" It's nice to be a father," says an old song writes the M. & D. Advertiser), and a local gentleman who has lately been raised to the lignity of a parent is of opinion that it must also add considerably to the revenue of the post office. Since the happy event occurred he has been deluged with circulars from tradespeople in nearly all parts of the colony directing his attention to the excellence of their cradles, rocking horses, perambulators, baby linen, pelisses, violet powder, infant foods, nursing chairs, and so on through a list of articles long enough to frighten a bachelor from matrimony. But our friend is not wholly a "croaker," and although accustomed to taking interest is glad he has now to afford some to persons at a distance. We suspect that he is not a little vain of the attention paid to him and his offspring.

Our ("Argus") Flinders correspondent sends the following :- "A large flock of mutton birds congregated together on the water about a mile off West Head of Friday afternoon last, preparatory, it is surmised, to migrating to another climate for the winter, In the months of October and November. these birds assemble in flocks on the southeast side of Phillip Island, where they lay and, if permitted, hatch their eggs. Although comparatively a small bird-less than a fowl, its egg is fully the size of that of a goose. It deposits but a single egg. When disturbed, during incubation, in its hole in the sand, instead of exhibiting alarm, it frequently fights with the intruder, who sometimes does not come off scratchless."

There is much excitement at Temora, occasioned by an outbreak of strong anti-Chinese feeling among the miners. A mass meeting was held on Saturday, convened by the miners, for the purpose of protesting against the Chinese taking up abandoned ground. Resolutions were passed condemning the influx of Chinese, and a monster petition decided upon for presentation to the Legisla-

ture. The contributor of that amusing "London Town Talk" in the "Argus" writes, "If you have not heard of the Egyptian Whist Party you will thank me for describing it; it is really very ingenious and can never have come from any ordinary card player; he must have been a card sharper—that is, sharper than most. Turkey shuffied, Arabi cut, England played the deuce; France only played the knave, and yet claimed honors.

The annual auction of pews in Mr. Beecher's church was recently held. The sale progressed briskly. The amount bid for choice of seats is simply a premium paid in addition to the assessed rental of the pows. After a sharp competition the first choice was given to Mr. H. B. Clafin for 725dol., the largest price ever paid for a choice; the price of the pew is 120dol., which will make the price 845dol. Mr. Duryea paid 700dol. for the second choice. The work went on for nearly two hours. The total receipts this year from premiums and rentals is 37,150dol., last year the amount was

38,285dol. Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Old Sores, Wounds and, Ulcers.—The readiness with 3in., 1; W. O'Shea, 5ft. 2in., 2. which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence n healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should the Salvation Army. One of the rank and be fomented, dried and immediately well file on Tuesday approached a volunteer and rubbed with the Ointment. This will give said, "I too am a soldier." "And pray" said purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necesexerted than the destructive process ceases, men from the Waterloo mine who won. The Payment of Members Bill has been and the constructive business begins-new, passed through the Assembly, and will be healty growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

Monday, April 9th. 1883. (Before Messrs. J. C. Thomson, P.M., and Messrs. J. Prentice and F. Beggs, J.P.'s)

James Lynch v. Robert Boyle. - Unlawful

assault. Mr. Gaunt for complainant. James Lynch deposed that on the 22nd February last he met the defendant Boyle in the Beaufort Hotel, when, during some conversation, defendant called him a b—— scoundrel. Did not give any provocation. A short time afterwards, on the same day, saw defendant sitting in his conveyance, near the Beaufort Flour Mills. Went up to him, and asked him why he had called me such a bad name in the Beaufort Hotel, when defendant put his foot on my hand, which was on the wheel of the conveyance, and struck me across the head with the handle of a whip he had in his hand. Defendant then got down out of the conveyance, and knocked me down with the handle of the whip. I then became unconscious. Afterwards went to Dr. Johnston, and had my wounds dressed. Did not have a stone in my hand when I spoke to defendant, nor did not attempt to pick one up when defendant first struck me. I had a sample of wheat in my hand, tied up in a Tuesday. Mr. Wrixon desired to know white handkerchief. I had been trying to when the commission is likely to make its sell some wheat at the flour mill. James final report. In reply Mr. Service read Rogers deposed to having heard the defendant letters which had passed between the chaircall Lynch a crawler, in the Beaufort Hotel, on the 22nd February. Bridget O'Callaghan 31st of March the Premier wrote requesting corroporated the complainant's evidence as to the assault. Paul Newling deposed to having assisted to wash the blood off complainant's head after the assault. Charles Summers deposed that he saw the complainant at the All Nations Hotel after the assault. On being questioned about the assault, Lynch said "I forgive the —... I would have had a stone for him, but he was too smart for me." Dr. Johnston deposed that he had dressed the complainant's wounds, which consisted of a cut over the left temple about 21in. long. Sewed the wound up, and had attended complainant for about a week or a formight. In defence the defendant admitted having called the complainant a crawler, but it was general laugh. said in a jocular manner. When complainant came up to him near the flour mill, he told him (complainant) that he did not want to have anything to say to him. Was not aware that he put his foot on complainant's a stone up off the road when he (defendant) struck him first. The assault was committed

£5, with £6 6s. costs. (Mr. Hugh Cushing, J.P., took his seat on the Bench at this stage of the proceedings.) John Franklin v. John Cochrane.-Wood

in self defence. After some deliberation the

supplied, £7 5s. 10d. Case dismissed. Sergeant Woods v. Cecil Baker.—Neglecting to comply with the compulsory clause of the Education Act. Fined 5s., with 6s. 6d.

Same v. James Cowan.—Similar offence, Fined 5s., with 6s. 6d. costs.

Same v. James Hannah.—Similar offence. four cases. Fined 5s. in each case, with 6s.

Harriet Sinclair applied for an order pronibiting licensees of public houses from supplying ber husband, Robert Sinclair, with intoxicating liquors during a period of twelve months. The application was granted.

James Prentice v. E. Welsh, jun.—Goods supplied, £2 12s. 21d. The defendant had paid £2 since the issue of the summons, and a verdict was given for the balance, with 5s.

A special temporary license was granted to C. J. Leadheater, grocer, of Waterloo. The Court then adjourned.

WATERLOO BRANCH, A.M.A.

The first anniversary of the above Branch was held on Friday, 6th instant, at the Beaufort racecourse. The day proved an exceptionally fine one, and there was a large attendance on the ground. Amongst the visitors were Mr. W. H. Uren, M.P., and Messrs. Lawn and Frazer, representatives from the Bullarat Branch. The Beaufort Drum and Fife Band played on the grounds during the day, and gave general satisfaction. In the evening a concert and ball was held at Woods's Commercial Hall, Waterloo, when there was a very good attendance, and the dancing was kept up with spirit until daylight. The sum of £22 5s. was given away in prizes for the sports, and all the events were well contested, notably so the 100 yards distance in the Open Handicap, W. Phillips (6yds.) and M. Kelly (scratch) running a dead heat twice, when the judges wisely decided to of prejudice against his mission in the Ausgive them 4 points each. Financially the affair was a success, going beyond the expectetions of the most sanguine, which will be an encouragement to the Branch to hold sports annually, and try and make the miners' day a holiday, not only in Waterleo. but throughout the whole district. Appended are the results of the different events :--MAIDEN RACE, 100 yards.—R. Thomas. 1:

H. Weir, 2. Open Handicap, 100, 200, 300, and 440 yards -J. Burrows and D. Packham divided first and second money; M. Kelly, third.

MEMBERS' RACE, 200 yards.-W. O'Shea, ; J. Daniels, 2. HURDLE RACE.-H. Anderson, 1; P. D'Brien, 2.

SIAMESE RACE, 200 yards.—Wilkinson and Davidson, 1; Thomas and Audas, 2. TRUCKERS' RACE, 200 yards. - Wilkinson. ; G. Innes, 2.

Sultan, 1; Mr. Wilkinson's Jessie's Dream, 2. Tug-of-WAR, six men a side.—Outsiders

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not identify ourselves with the opinions ex pressed by our correspondents. WATERLOO MINERS' ASSOCIATION SPORTS.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. which render life almost intolerable. No the Royal Saxon men won the tug-of-war at

> Yours, etc., J. R. GIBB,

Secretary Waterlee Branch,

THE BLIND CONCERT.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir, -I see by the programme of the concert to be given on Thursday evening next by the blind children that the prices of admission are two and three shillings. Now, Sir, I have a family of five children, ranging from 13 years of age downwards. I would like very much for my children to attend the concert, but I cannot afford to pay 2s. for each of them. I would willingly pay 1s. each, and while pleasing my children would benefit a deserving institution. Could not the prices of admission be made 3s, 2s, and Is, as is usual on Beaufort, and thus put it within the reach of a large number of people who cannot afford to attend the concert otherwise, amongst whom is

Yours, etc., A PARENT. Beaufort, April 13th, 1883.

(From the "Argus"

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

The Education Commission was the subject of a question in the Legislative Assembly on man of the commission and hinself. On the personal interview, and the same day the chairman replied that if the Minister would communicate in writing the substance of any information he desired, the letter would be laid before the commission for immediate consideration. Mr. Rogers added that he hoped the reply would not be deemed discourteous. Communication in writing seems to him better than personal interviews. Mr. Service mentioned that his object was to obtain, in a friendly chat, information us to the progress which the commission is making. As a progress report is promised from the commission, he has not pressed the point. The reading of the letters gave rise to a

In the Legislative Council on Thursday Mr. Sterry suggested that with a view to the destruction of rabbits, the Government should consider the desirableness of introducing weasels. Mr. Cumming referred to the suggestion which has been made that rabbits should be inoculated with tuberculosis poison, and let loose in order to spread that disease amongst their species, and stated that, if this Bench said they considered the case proved, remedy is adopted, it is likely to lead to the and as, in their opinion, the assault was alto-gether unprovoked, the defendant was fined all stock. destruction of sheep and cattle, and, in fact

Cable News.

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 12.

The City Corporation of London has made presentation to General Lord Wolseley and Admiral Lord Alcester (Sir Beauchamp Seymour) for their distinguished services during

the Egyptian campaign.

A sword and the freedom of the city were presented to Lord Alcester and a gold casket to Lord Wolseley.

A banquet was given in the evening, at which a speech was given by Lord Wolseley. He strongly advised a close union of the viaious military forces of the Kingdom-the regular army, the militia, and the volunteers. The French forces in Anam are taking vi-

gorous measures for the occupation of Tonquin_ They are forcibly seizing uyon all the strategic points in the country. The Babraham Stakes, which were run for

yesterday at Newmarket, were won by the ch g Tonans, 4 yrs, by Thunder-Splash. The horse is owned by Mr. W. A. Long, of

The trial of Joseph Brady for the wilful murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was continued at the Supreme Court, Dublin, yesterday.

Carey and Farrell repeated the evidence already given by them at the preliminary inquiry at Kilmainham, as to the active part taken by the prisoner in the murders, and the Crown prosecuter has promised to produce evidence in corroboration of their statements.

The treasurer of the Irish National League in Dublin announces that he has received £5,000 in all from the Messrs. Redmond since their arrival in Australia.

He states that Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., informs him that the intelligence of the alleged connexion of the league with the Phoenix-park murders, together with the news of the recent explosions of dynamite in London and elsewhere, has created a feeling tralian colonies.

A further portion of the frozen mutton ex Dunedin was placed upon the Smithfield market to day, but business generally was insatisfactory, in consequence of the large supplies on hand, and an average price of 63d. only was realised.

PROFESSOR PEPPER IMITATED.

I will be remembered that some time ago, n South Australia, Professor Pepper sought to utilise the clouds by means of a large kite, to which was attached a charge of dynamite, connected with the ground by a copper wire. When the kite got into a cloud the charge was exploded by means of electricity, and on one occasion at least, down came the rain. The Professor's experiments were laughed at HACK RACE, two miles.—Mr. C. Gray's by some, believed in by others, and suddenly discontinued. This is to be regretted, as there is little doubt the ingenuity and scienbeat Royal Saxon; Waterloo beat Outsiders. tific knowledge possessed by the inventor RUNNING HIGH JUMP.-E. Wyatt, 5ft. would have surmounted all difficulties, whereas now an American will be able to boast of having perfected the system. That is to say if the following culled from the "Home News," can be relied upon as correct. Under the heading of "Every farmer his own clerk of the weather," our contemporary says: -"An American has proved that the regulation of the weather is no longer the monopoly of the great medicine men of the Indians. Sir, Kindly allow me space in your Proceeding from the fact that the power of columns to correct a paragraph which appreciating water possessed by clouds depends sary for the cure of all those ulcerations peared in your last issue, which stated that upon the temperature at the time of the latter, and that a cloud which is just able to sooner is this Ointment's protective powers the sports on Friday last, whereas it was the hold water in the form of vapour only requires a concussion to cause it to be precipitated as rain, an ingenious mind in the West has evolved the following idea :-- A baloon carrying a dynamite cartridge to which an

Riponshire Advocate.

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Doetry.

THE TWO FLEETS. The sun was bright, and the sea was bland,

And the tide danced in as merrily, When the sailor pushed his boat from th And the waves kept time with his homely

giee, For the sailor hummed, "Two fleets there

be: And one sails over the sun-lit waves, And one lies under the sombre sea."

The sea was bland, and the sun was bright. And a favoring wind blew fresh and free, And the less'ning sail disappeared from sight But the odd refrain still remained with me Which the sailor sang-"Two fleets there

And one sails over the sun-lit waves, And one lies under the sombre sea. The tide danced out with the freight it bore Ah, the tide came back soon smilingly, But the sailor's boat never touched the shore And I sing to myself, for I can not flee From the haunting strain, "Two fleets

there be : And one sails over the sunlit waves, And one lies under the sombre sea." So one by one from the shining world The fleet sails down to the dismal lee-To the fleet where every sail is furled; And my heart keeps time to the mystic key, While I drift and sing, "Two fleets there

And one sails over the sun-lit waves. And one lies under the sombre sea. So a little while and he who sings Shall hum no more his songs to thee; So they who watch his sun-lit wings Shall hear, perchance, when they can no

The lips which sing, "Two fleets there be And one sails over the sun-lit waves, And one lies under the sombre sea. In Harper's Monthly.

Movelist.

HARRY BLOOMFIELD

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN

BY ANGUS M'LEAN.

(CONTINUED.)

I shall never forget the look of happiness which beamed upon his countenance at the gratifying intelligence. In answer to his wife's many questions regarding their present situaation he replied— "You have been ill a long time, Tilly, and

you must keep quiet till you get stronger, then I shall tell you all about it." "Oh! Iremember now, Jack; I took ill when them frightful troopers wounded you, and tore you away. But I don't remember when you

came back again." Her husband, in order to divert her at tention from the painful subject, asked whether she knew who I was; and after gazing at me for some seconds, and closing her eyes as if to collect her wandering thoughts, she replied—
"I think I have seen him in my dreams. Oh, they were such terrible dreams!" Then

she placed her hands upon her eyes as, if to shade off some ghastly picture. attention. Her case appeared to be hopeless. Her husband's death had added to her former ailment; and, on my approaching her, I could perceive that she had made up her

mind to prepare for her inevitable end. She told me she had a confession to make and although 1 entered a protest against her vexing herself with what was all over and past, she insisted, and, in words which she articulated with difficulty, told me she had deceived me in regard to Edith Mowbray. Miss Mowbray, though her hand had been solicited by Mr. Stanley, had refused his offer of marriage. Stanley had, however, been an admirer of her own, and as he had grown cool, she became jealous, and, shocked poor Edith by telling her how she would mislead me. She now felt sorry for what she had done, but affirmed in the most solemn manner that what she had given me to understand was incorrect, and that Edith was still true to me. She had become aware of Edith's love from her cousin Edwin—a pale, sickly effeminate boy, with whom she had been very friendly terms. Poor woman: I nitied her in my heart as she told me of all the hardships her husband and she had encount ered during the previous few weeks, and now they had lamented together over all the treachery toward me of which they had been

She lingered on for some hours, only speaking in a low, hardly audible voice; and at midnight, as we sat near the rough couch she expired-so quietly that we were scarcely aware of the change. We buried the husband and wife in one grave. It stands in a shaded nook under the rocks with only a few stones to gaard it from the hand of the spoiler. But it was far away from the beaten tracks of men, and in that we trusted for its freedom from molestation

We were afraid as yet to go away any distance from the cave for fear of the savages loitering about or lying in ambush to attack us. Some of the blacks were, however, expert enough to catch fish and provide other necessaries for our sustenance. The two cast away seamen began to improve rapidly in strength, and were in great hopes of some day espying a sail, which would relieve them from their hazardous position. This was however, but a faint hope, as very few vessel kept the inner passage between the Great Barrier Reef and the land. We advised the seamen to accompany us back again across the continent, but they adhered tenaciously to their own plan of waiting for a vessel. Brady and I did not wish to chance a passage i a vessel to New South Wales, even if we had the opportunity, for it would merely have been throwing ourselves into the lion's jaws. We passed three weeks in our small fortifica tion. By that time Mrs. Brady had become quite strong again, and in full possession of her faculties. She appeared very quiet, and seeemed not to desire to allude to her past and no one troubled, or gave her the slightest uneasiness in reference to it. I could now perceive that she must have been a very pretty and interesting girl. Her features were perfect, and only for the sad havoc which had been caused in her appearance by exposure she would have been really hand

Finding the neighbourhood clear of the savages we prepared to depart on our return journey; but no power of persuasion we pos-sessed could alter the seamen's intention to await the appearance of a vessel. We advised them to find their way to Moreton Bay should they not meet with any soon, which advice they promised to follow; and after bidding them farewell, we departed on our journey. Our progress now was slow, owing to the

weakness of Mrs. Brady, who could not as yet endure much hardship. We journeyed by short stages, and hunted or amused ourselves as we travelled along.

Our party soon got among the peaceably disposed tribes, by whom the name of the great Bulamboo chief was well known; and his wife being with him, much respect and attention was paid to her.

No scarcity of provisions was now felt. No scarcity of provisions was now felt. his wife away from the station. Mr. what we did not know. "We argued high, Ah, if I could be Every tribe we fell in with supplied us Squander was away enjoying himself in some we argued low; we also argued round about one moment!"

disposal, so that living in the wilderness and travelling from one tribe to another became at last a pleasure rather than a

My friend Tommy, however, nearly em-broiled us with one of the quietest tribes we risited. We happened to pass several days in their company, and became very friendly, and at parting they manifested much sorrow. During that evening we missed Temmy from our number, when it occurred to us that perhaps he preferred living with the tribe from whom we had parted. I was greatly disappointed, for he was a very useful fellow, and had made himself particularly so of late. However, there was no help for us, and I must just put up with the loss. Next evening we were all surprised to see Tommy leading into our camp a black girl, whom he had stolen or eloped with from the friendly blacks. We were greatly alarmed at the consequences which might ensue; but fortunately no loving brothers or sweethearts attempted to follow trothers or sweethearts attempted to follow the abductor, and after a little time our minds were easy. When I accused my colored friend of the daring act, and told him of the probable peril attending it, he only replied indifferently—

"You see, Massa Harry, me like it that one lubra, and that one like it me, and yabba pull away along a me, and messmates with Mrs. Brady." I could do nothing in this Gretna Green

affair, but put up with it as best I could.

I need not dilate upon the wanderings in the Australian wilderness, in which we spent many months. After long journeyings we began to turn our eyes towards home. Brady found that for the sake of his wife he must turn his back upon the desert, otherwise think he would have preferred the savage life we had been leading. For my own part I felt a great anxiety to know what had become of my friends as the result of the information laid by Derwent Bill. Steering first to our cache on the Darling we found it untouched. We then without delay shaped our route for the Murray, and one evening arrived opposite to the station where all my worldly goods were stored.

It was arranged that Tommy should cross the river at dark, and communicate with Dan Cullen so as to find out how the land lay, and if it would be safe for me to make my appearance. According to this plan Tommy left us, and returned in due time with the gratifying information that nothing stood in my way now. According to Dan's reply, "All was right." Brady's blackfellows—the Lack Lack warriors—had parted from us at the Darling when coming through their own territory, so that there were only five of us to cross in the small punt to my

I need not describe the welcome which met us from the warm-hearted Cullen and his Brady and his wife became also objects of

attention to the Cullens, who supplied articles of apparel to the needy Mrs. Brady, so that she and her husband appeared again in their natural character. Their secret was quite safe in the hands of those on my station who Cullen gave me a long and interesting

history of my fellow-squatters' trial and acquittal from the serious charge preferred against them, and as it would confuse the eader by giving it in the Irishman's own dialect, I shall state the circumstances in my own way.

It appeared that the whole of them had been fully committed to take their trial on the charge of wilful murder, and consequently no bail would be taken. The witnesses called against them were Derwent Bill, who swore ositively that he beheld the shooting of the two black women; and also the troopers who saw the bodies. This evidence, with certain circumstantial pieces which came out, was thought sufficiently conclusive to hang the whole of the prisoners, as there was no re-

butting evidence in their favour. Great excitement prevailed through the colony before the trial came on. Every means was taken for their defence, and a barrister from Sydney was engaged to take the case of the prisoners in hand. His name was Hamilton, and he was a young lawyer who had risen suddenly in his profession, and had only been just admitted to the Port Phillip bar. The evidence for the defence was kept a secret to the last moment, and Dan Cullen, who was communicated with secretly, greatly

helped in the defence.

When the day of trial came on a great crowd gathered in and outside the Courthouse. The trial proceeded, and the same damning evidence produced at the preliminary enquiry was again brought forward. and Derwent Bill again manifested all the acuteness previously exhibited in making his evidence as black as possible. When, however, young Hamilton stood up to crossquestion the witness regarding his former character in Van Diemen's Land, a visible change took place in his looks and demeanour : but neverthe less the direct evidence remained unshaken. Mr. Hamilton now made a clever defence, which was couched with great forensic ability, after which he called several respectable persons from Van Diemen's Land who immediately recognised Bill, and proved him to be a notorious perjurer, of which offence he had been several times found guilty. To this evidence was added that of Dan Cullen, who proved that Derwent Bill had followed us at some distance on the way towards the bush where he said the black had taken the sheep from him, but that he had returned home before us with the doublebarrelled gun, which he took away loaded, and returned empty. Dan said that he himself heard only two reports while we were away. This evidence was strong enough to ever throw the prosecution; but it found corroboration in the statement of two sensible blacks who had witnessed the notorious Bill shooting the two black women whose bodies had been seen by the police. Although the natives could not be sworn, their statements in corroboration of sworn testimony had great veight with the jury who returned a verdict of not guilty. Bill was charged with perjury for he could not be charged with murder and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MR. SQUANDER TAKEN BY SURPRISE. The very acceptable tidings which awaited me on my return to civilised life, and which removed the apprehensions that had harassed my mind for a long period, were, however. clouded by a circumstance which threatened my worldly ruin. This was that my property and affairs were in a very complicated state. By Dan's account the young man, Mr. quander, who had had the management of the station in my absence, had allowed everything to go to wreck by ignorance and mis management. Being attached to my agents -Screw & Lever-and imagining I had perished in the bush or been destroyed by savages, he had nourished the idea that the stacion would fall into the hands of his employers, and, being of a flash and reckless employers, and, being of a nash and reckless disposition, had carried on "top ropes," according to Cullen's phraseology. The latter, however, endeavoured to put a check on "Mr. Gander," as he styled the representative man, which often brought a collision about between them. As poor Cullen held but a subordinate situation, he of necessity had to " cave in:" but he nevertheess became an object of hatred to the Superhis wife away from the station. Mr.

had concerning him. He was expected to return next day, and as his engagement would expire immediately on my return according to previous agreement, I intended to retaliate on him for his insolence and tyranny towards my faithful servants in my absence. Cullen was in ecstasies at the idea, and proposed, that I should not appear next day when "Mr. Gander" arrived, but keep out of sight in order to take him by surprise. According to this suggestion when the manager made his appearance I went into an inner bedroom, when I heard Mr. Squander

entering his own, in order, as I supposed, to have a wash. He was not long in when he called for Mrs. Cullen, to whom he gave "a blowing up" for some disarrangement in the room, and told her to send in her husband. Dan accordingly entered the sitting-room, when I overheard the following conversation, which was commenced by the manager— "I gave yourself and wife notice some time ago," said he, " to leave this station, and have

just engaged another couple to take your or I can see that you are both deternined to do everything wrong."
"I am sorry, Mister Gander——" replied

Dan "What do you say, Sir? calling me by that "I beg pardon, Sir-Mister Squander meint to say; but, Sir, I object to go away

ill my master comes back."

"What master? I am your master. I you mean that foolish rake who bolted into the bush—he is long ago eaten by the blacks. This station is to be my property after this."

I could not listen any longer, as it was impossible to keep down my rage, so, springing out of the room, I seized the fellow by the collar of his coat, and held him stiff against

the wall, saying—
"Whom do you call a foolish rake, you scoundrel? I have a mind to strangle the life out of you."

The consternation and horror which the fellow's countenance presented were amusing and ridiculous to behold. His eyes stared wildly in their sockets, his pale countenance looked aghast, and his open mouth gasped for breath. I almost believe that I would have out my threat into execution if I had not relaxed my hold through Dan's amusing intervention, which, despite my rage, made me ımile.

"Arra, Mister Harry; sure now don't dirty your fingers on the spalpeen; see how the leprochan trimbles as if he was kilt in-

irely The miserable wretch had been taken so much by surprise that he could not find a sentence to utter in his own defence; and as he well knew that any attempt on his part to stay would be futile, he quietly submitted to nis discharge from the station, and cleared off in a few hours, thus leaving Brady and his wife at ease. Dan and his wife were in great glee as well as all the other servants at this departure, especially as it was attended by my return. I had now a busy time of it, getting everything in its proper order, and finding out every day fresh proofs of the general disorder and neglect which had prevailed during my absence. There was, however, no improve ment in the price of stock or wool which could encourage me to hope for the release of my property from the grasp of my agents, who now held me under their "screw" in the real sense of the word. Brady and his wife were becoming uneasy about the safety of the former, and were anxious about leaving the vessel bound for home. I therefore advanced hem means which would assist them in so doing, and they took their departure with many regrets. I felt sorry at parting with them, but hoped that they might get clear away from the country.

Dan Cullen and his wife became very much

interested in Tommy's account of our travels in the interior, and one day I was greatly amused at the black's elaborate description of the great perils and wonderful feats we had gone through, accidentally overhearing the following conversation between Tomm and Dan.

"Now, Tommy, shure them were great times you had of it among the niggers. Wasn't it a wonder that the cannibals didn't roast and ait yes ?" This referred doubtless to the occasion when

Tommy and I were prisoners in the power of "You see, Dan, that one Bindai berry brightened that Massa Harry and me would

shoot him same way, cas, you see, we strong fellows always along a fight." Tommy could not express himself so wall as he liked as to his own bravery and the

terror we exercised over the savages, and Dan, acutely perceiving Tommy's drift to exaggerate everything, drew him out. Wasn't it a "You are right, Tommy. wonder now that they did not think you would 'annihilashin' them on the spot."

Dan was very fond of expressing himself in what he called big words before his wife and ignorant blacks, who could not understand their meaning. This conversation was taking place in the kitchen in the presence of Mrs. Cullen and Mrs. Tommy only, while I was outside doing some carpentering close to the window.

"You see, Dan," continued the black, "Brady come up dreckly along a my tribe— Lack Lack warrior—and made Bindais pull away quick." Well, now, Tommy, you must be a brave

fellow when you carried away that lubra from a whole tribe." "My word, Dan, plenty pluck meself thousand blackfellow all about." "But what is her name, Tominy; you

never told me ? " Tommy repeated some unintelligible and unpronounceable black name, which Dan could not get his tongue round. He en-

"But what is the meaning of that word in English, Tommy?"
"That one Rising Sun, Dan."

"Arra thin, the sun must have a 'clipse or t when they gave her that name, for she is as black as my brogues; but I suppose that's pint o' beauty among yez niggers. And what fine big lips she has too." "Yes," replied Tommy, proudly; "that one lip berry good along a suck him poison when snake bite."

(To be continued.)

"DER ERLKONIG."

BY MAURICE J. BLOUNT. PRETTY ANNIE WESTON had just finished that lovely song "Der Erlkonig." The "Thank Yous" and "O how Lovelys" ha been murmured in the tones of rapture usual on such occasions, and had been more or less blushingly received, when somehow, by one of those strange turns which no one can account for, the conversation drifted to the subject of Imagination and the effect it has or actions, and from that to Conscience. There were a dozen of us in the room.

friend and myself staying with Mr. Weston, a few ladies and gentlemen who had just dropped in to spend the evening, and the

family.

The discussion became general, and every one had some opinion to advance. As the subjects are necessarily vague, in about ten minutes we had exhausted all we did know about them; and then, as somebody says, we intendent, who threatened to turn him and soared into the free and boundless realm of

largely with all the necessaries at their quarter or other on the particular night us," and as every one had a different theory when we arrived that Dan had ample on the question in hand, and the ones with opportunity togic me all the information he vehement in expressing them, we were very far from arriving at a satisfactory conclusion At last after many arguments on all sides Will Smith was demonstrating forcibly to his own very evident satisfaction that imaginaion is nothing in the world but disordered digestion, and conscience synonymous with inactive liver, and that a judicious course of exercise, vichy water, abstinence from tea and other exciting beverages, would enable a man to walk through a graveyard at midnight without taking a cow for a ghost—the advantage of which is obvious—or enable him to run a man through, rob a bank, mismanage railways, or break the whole decalogue without feeling any of those uncomfortable prickings known as the pangs of conscience he advantages to which, to the world at

large, are not quite so obvious.

Just then old Mr. Linton, who had listened with an attention very flattering to the speakers, drew his chair forward from the corner where he had been sitting quietly all the evening, and said:—"I am sorry that I cannot agree with you, Mr. Smith. I am an old man now. Perhaps if I had been born in an "advanced age" an advantage which you possess, I might have held your views, out as it is I am old-fashioned enough to beieve that conscience has been divinely implanted in our breasts for our guidance, and that imagination is a distinctive faculty of nind or brain-it is difficult to determine which—capable of greatly ennobling us if it is properly regulated. But in the regulation of it lies the difficulty. The song Annie sang a ittle while ago, and the recent conversation, call to any remembrance a rather peculiar incident which has some bearing on the subject that we have all been speaking about. I say it is peculiar not because there is anything very strange about it, but because it is uncommon. I think I heard of a similar case before, but this is the only one that

came under my own observation. The old gentleman paused, and amid murnurs of "go on please," he continued: "Eight years ago when I was living at Berunga I was a magistrate there. surgery and dispensary were in the township out our dwelling-house, which had plenty of land attached, was on the Sandhurst road, about two miles and a half from Berunga. I generally returned home about six, and my son who was my partner, remained at the surgery. I had just come home one evening, and was dressing for dinner, when the door-bell rang, and Jane, the house maid, informed me that a gentleman wished

to speak to me. "Some patient," I thought, "who will expatiate on his symptoms, ad nauscam. I wish people would not come at dinner-time. However, there is no help for it." Then aloud to the girl:

"Tell your mistress not to wait dinner for ne, and show the gentleman into the parlor." In a few minutes I entered the room where I had told Jane to show the stranger. "I have not the pleasure—" I began, as he rose on my entrance.

"My name is Henry Harper," said he quietly, then carnestly and impetuously-You are a magistrate? I bowed and waited, feeling very uncomfortable, for Mr. Henry Harper was a strangelooking man of about five and thirty, very tall, very thin, deadly pale; with dark hair

and unpleasantly piercing black eyes.

"You must think it very strange, sir," he said, "but I cannot—I will not offer any free will. I was impelled to it, driven to it by that which haunts me night and day, waking, sleeping when I can sleep, every-where I go and in everything I do. I hear it now. Oh, God, my punishment is more than can bear!" He nearly shricked out the last words, and covering his face with his hands—"You must hear the voice," said he,

'it is louder than the roar of thunder." My face must have betrayed my very strong doubts as to his sanity, for he said quietly, almost sadly:
"You think that I am mad. I am not. sometimes wish I were, then at intervals I

should believe that the sounds which haunt you, as a magistrate, to make a confession, in the hopes of obtaining peace from Heaven, and enjoying a moment's respite from the horror that hangs over my life." Here he spoke quite collectedly, and not at

all like a madman.

"You look ill; let me feel your pulse. I am a doctor," said I. He did look ill, very ill. I felt his pulse. It was perfectly regular and normal, not at all feverish. His hand was very cold, but not unnaturally so; his eyes, too, though so peculiar and piercing, had nothing of that wild, shifty and uncertain gaze of a madman. They were merely the eyes of a person suffering great mental anxiety. In his whole bearing, however, there was a most extraordinary expression, one that I never—never saw before or since, and which I could not define for some time. As he turned his head while the hall clock, a veryloud one, struck seven, the attitude gave me a key to the expression, it was that of listening, never ceasing listening, as if every limb and muscle and nerve were employed in it continually. The whole expression of face and body was a

concentration of the power of all-absorbing listening. But as far as my medical experience could heartily wished that he would make haste with what he had to say, and go. I felt I could speed this parting guest with

great deal of pleasure. Although I was anything but an imaginative man-rather matter-of-fact than otherwise-I felt there was, as the Scotch say, something " uncanny " about my visitor. He went on.

" It was an evil day that I ever left England. I was an only son. My father and I quar-relled so violently that I left home that night and England the next day. This was ten years ago. My poor mother, it broke her heart. I killed her with my violence and evil temper. I stabbed her to the heart as certainly

as though I had used a weapon. I landed in Melbourne, and as the gold fover was still lingering about, I joined several others who were going to the Berunga rush. In the course of a few months those with

whom I had originally come to Berunga all left, and I settled down with a young fellow whose acquaintance I formed there. He seemed to be quite alone. So was I. And mutually attracted, we became " mates." Frank Glynn was a handsome fellow, and so amiable and clever, I never could under-derstand why he remained hidden at Berungs. suppose it was family disagreements. had a splendid voice, and, what was rather strange in those days and in such a place, it was nearly always German songs he sang-Ah. I loved him then !"

My visitor had taken a seat while saying this, and spoke in such a contained, self possessed way, and as there seemed to be nothing very startling in what he was telling, I settled down half expecting to hear rather a prosy story; but still the listening—the in-tensely listening air, the earnest black eyes, and the ghastliness of the face seemed at variance with the calm voice, and made me so shortened my penance here, that voice cel nervous every time I looked at him. Suddenly he started up, and continued ex

citedly this time:-"I must hasten. It is driving me on. Ah, if I could but close my ears and brain for Maria da Barrio A

e vidado asti, giran barriga i

"I hear nothing," said I; " the night is very still, and the house is quiet." No one but a cursed wretch like me ca hear it," he said.

"I hear it always, perhaps if you had taken another's life you would hear something like t too, but pray Heaven you never may. Frank Glynn and I were lucky, and going o leave Berunga. He had never liked it, and I had come to

pathe the place. We were going to start very early one morning, walk to Sandhurst, and catch the evening coach. It was not far, five and twenty

We spent our last evening at Clarke's. Jem Clarke was the keeper of the little store. He had a daughter so handsome, so made to be loved that I cannot think of her calmly now. Her father had left England thinking to make a fortune quickly out here, and had

brought his daughter with him.

She was well educated, and could sing like

Frank citen went to their place in the evenings, and while she sang he accompanied ter on the violin, or joined her in what she was singing. I went too sometimes, but not often. It maddened me to see them ogether. I even hated to hear them sing, lovely as their voices were. Frank Glynn loved her, so did I. I did more, I worshipped ner, reverenced her, I do so now, but I began ov degrees to hate him.

Strange, that love of one person should nake us hate another. That last evening they sang together, and saw that she cared for him above everyone else in the world. They sang on, saying it. would be their last evening for a long time, but I heard Frank whisper "I will be back again soon, and then——" I could not hear the rest. But I saw her look happy, and she smiled so brightly at his words that for a moment I nearly hated her, The last song they sang was "Der Erlkonig," the favorite with both of them. They sang it as if their souls were in it. We wished Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and Nellie "good bye," and told them they nced not expect to see us again before we left as we were going very early in the morning,

before anyone else was stirring.
"You are going early," said Mrs. Clarke.
"Yes," replied Frank, "we wish to get well on our journey before the heat of the day "A very good plan," said she; and then

we wished good night, and "Good byes' "Good bye, Mrs. Clarke, you will hear from me soon," shouted Frank in a tone intended for the ears of Nellie, who stood in the back

ground. We walked on silently, our way was a track through deserted claims. Our hut was, for the whole district has altered very little, near where your house now stands.

It was rather a dark night, the moon was in her second quarter, but the sky was so overcast that her light was scarcely visible. We walked on slowly and cautiously, for there were abandoned shafts on each side of us, that we might very easily walk into, and silently because he was thinking of the girl he loved, and because I would not trust myself to speak. I loved her so, and hated him because he did so too and she retuned it.

The few words we did speak were not pleasant ones, for I determined to quarrel with him, and a man determined to pick a quarrel can always find some pretext ready. At last as we neared our hut, the rage and

jealousy burst forth, words ran fast and furious, I cursed him, then came a calm—the luli in a storm. He, as if unconsciously, began to hum the last few bars of "Der Erlkonig." Oh un-happy chance! the sound angered me, roused

the worst passions in my nature, and recalled so vividly the sight of her face as she looked while singing that, looked with eyes full of love and admiration for him. I think some demon must have possessed me, I am sure a man in his right mind could not have done as I did. I must have been mad then, though I am not now. I do not know what I said, but I struck him! struck him down! coward and madman that I was, and he fell. We had been standing, and the fact had been quite unnoticed by cither of us, on the brink of an old and very deep shaft, me are unreal, but no, I am not mad, and I on the brink of an old and very deep shaft, shall hear them till I die. I have come to down which it would be certain death to fall.

He fell, he was stunned, and for one moment the moon shone out to show me the white face and clenched hands. He fell. Some earth that his fall had loosened, fell to the bottom with a light sprinkling sound, then a stone or two, with a sharp, quick noise, then the dull heavy thud which sounded so dead that it made my heart stop. It must have been a deep shaft, as deep as the bottomless pit I think, for years seemed to pass between the first sound of the gravel, then the stones then the body. All the horrors of my position, all the greatness of my crime came before me a hundred times, and each time more intensely than before, in those intervals, till my brain and heart seemed filled with burning

blood. As the echo died away I fled from the spot, fled with the brand of Cain on my brow, and as if the "Avenger of blood" were at my

At I fled I heard a sound, as first very faint, like the echo of an echo, then louder till it swelled into a shout. Was it madness? Was I guiltless? Had I dreamt the sight of that ghastly face, and that awful falling sound? Was he alive? The tune was "Der Erlkonig," and the voice show, he was sane enough. However, I Frank Glynn's, as I had heard it last. For a moment I felt such delight, as a lost spirit suddenly restored to bliss must feel. He lived then! For one moment I felt this-the next, I felt surely, and the agony of it was

terrible, that that was the voice of no living man, and that I should hear it for ever that, it would haunt me night and day, and sound my knell in death.

I rushed on. I never knew how I reached Melhourne, but I did. I was ill. That tune and voice ever

sounded in my ears. How I longed to die to escape from it. I had a little money on my person, and some good Samaritan took care of me. Accidentally I saw an advertisement in a newspaper entreating me to return home, as my mother was dying, and all should be for-

given. I went, and by the time I reached England my mother was dead. My father forgave me, wondered what was the matter with me, pitied me; poor old man. Thought it was grief at my mother's death. Ah, could he have only known. Could he have heard that voice. What would have been his thought? I often wondered at first, people never did hear that sound. It was so

He died in a year or two, and I succeeded to the prosperity, but what good could that or anything else do me with that voice daily growing louder and louder in my ears. It growing louder and louder in my ears. It never esseed. How I would have prayed if a murderer had dared to pray that the voice yould cease but for one moment.

I tried to do good. Gave my money to the poor, built hospitals and schools, but of no avail. That voice drove me from my home. I

sold off everything, and wandered everywhere where there was danger, wishing to die longing to die. I would have killed myself but for the awful thought that if I did, and would be eternal. That tune always the same as when I last

heard from the lips of a living man impelled me to Victoria, and drove me here, for on what is now your land is the shaft where I deprived a fellow creature of life "and it is The Queen's letters are conveyed to her in

"I give myself up to Justice," said he.

Will you search for the body. Will you, as magistrate, arrest me for murder, so that I may pay the penalty of my crime, which is what that voice has been haunting me for, which it had driven me from the other end of the world for."

He was shaking with agitation, his lips were livid, and he trembled as though he

ould fall. "You make a most serious charge against yourself," said I. "To-morrow I will have the shaft you mentioned searched, and, of course, I must do my duty, unpleasant though it will be if the facts are as you state. But I am deeply sorry for you." "I thank you," said he, "and will you do

me a very great favor? Do you know"—and here his voice trembled—"anything of her-Nellie Clarke?"

"Yes," said I. "Just when I came here two years after you left apparently, she was married, and I heard at the time something about a romantic lover, Frank Glynn, who left the place

with a friend, promising to come back, but who did not. Jilted her the people about said. However, people came and went in very strange ways in those times, so nobody thought anything about it but Nelly Clarke perhaps. Poor thing, she has had her troubles. She has had very ill health. I have visited her professionally. She alway looks to me like one mourning for the dead. I think her marriage was her parents' doings.

Her husband is poor enough. He broke his leg a month or two ago. There are several little children, and they are all in great poverty. Poor little woman!"
My visitor looked fearfully agitated for

moment, and then said:
"Doctor, I give you this cheque for her (it was one for two thousand pounds) give it to her after-well you know what-and here is another cheque which I beg you will cash and distribute amongst the charitable institutions and among any poor that need it." "I shall be very happy," said I, " to do as

you wish, but as your crime was not inten-tional, I trust you will be able to be almoner of your own bounty."
"And now," said he, "will you take my statement down and get it witnessed?"

"There is no necessity," said I.
"I beg you will, said he, "it will ease my mind so." What could I do. The manner of the man was so strange, everything was so strange. So I took down his statement. He signed Henry Harper in a trembling hand. Then I signed, and called in a man who worked about the place to sign as witness.

When that was finished I was astonished to see the alteration in my visitor. He looked calm, even happy, if such a ghastly face could express hap iness.

"Thank God, said he, "I can breathe, the voice is silent. I have confessed, and will pay the penalty. The spirit is appeased. I can breathe. I can live. I feel, I know now I shall never hear that voice gain till it brings me the last summons I shall ever hear in this world, when next I hear it must answer to it beyond the grave. The wonderful expression of his face

chained me. I could not speak for a minute or two, at last I said, "Will you stay with me "I will" he answered " and if the thanks of a man like me are any good take them for your kindness."

Will you co "Pray excuse me if I decline, I want nothing, thank you." I showed him to a room, forced him to take some wine, he would take

I went and had my dinner, chattered with my wife about Henry Harper, and we both agreed that he was to be pitied, and that his story was peculiar.
"Poor fellow," said my wife, he is greatly to be pitied, I think the voice he speaks of must

be the effects of a heated imagination acting on his conscience. "I cannot tell," said I, "the voice to him is very real." In the morning I went myself to Mr Harper's bedroom, I knocked loudly at his door, no answer, knocked again, called loudly still no reply. I opened the door and walked in. He was sitting on a chair by the bedside in a listening attitude, with a smile on his face—quite dead. He had been dead for some hours. The bed was untouched. He had

never risen. Had he in the dead stillness of the night heard that voice which this time brought his summons? Had the voice this time brought him news of rest after such a troubled life ? and had he answered cheerfully to that signal of release with the smile that left its impress on his dead lips? Who can tell? A search was made. The remains of a body

evidently sat down the evening before and had

were found in an old shaft on my ground, watch found there, when cleaned ! had on it the initials F.G. I found Nellie Clarke, gave her the money, and distributed the rest.

The old gentleman ceased, the company were silent for a moment, then said Annie "That was not imagination Mr. Linton that voice was a real one to him." "Yes!" said Tom Smith and several others. THE END.

THE POWERS THAT BE: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Ir is often forgotten that, though it is usual to speak of the Premier as the first officer o State, the Queen herself is entitled to that position. Her Majesty is, speaking literally is much a Minister of State as any member of the Cabinet; she is not less the servant than she is the Sovereign of these realms. Few people have any just idea of the workaday life that the Queen leads; the popular notion that she has everything done for her, and does nothing for herself or others, is as far removed from the reality as anything can Whatever else Sir Theodore Martin's Life of the Prince Consort" has done, it has, at any rate, made this point perfectly clear, that Royalty has its duties as well as its privileges, and that Queen Victoria, from the day of her accession onward, has never shrunk from the tasks which Sovereignty exacts.

What these tasks and duties consist of, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to describe in detail. As Mr. Bagehot says, There is no authentic blue-book to tell what the Queen does; the House of Commons has inquired into most things, but has never had a committee on 'the Queen.'" But from the biographies of eminent statesmen, and especially from the "Memoirs" and "Leaves" which Her Majesty herself has given to the world, we get glimpses and hints of "what the Queen does," which enable us to dispense with the aid of any "blue-book on the subject.
We are apt to imagine that when the Prime

Minister speaks of "taking Her Majesty's pleasure" upon any matter, he is merely using a figure of speech; but this is not the case. He actually does what the phrase implies, either in the course of a personal interview, or by means of a letter addressed to the Wherever the Court may happen to Queen. Wherever the Court may happen to be, whether at Balmoral, or Osborne, or Windsor, telegraphic communication is maintained with all the great offices of State in London, and the messages received thence, and from other quarters, never reach a smaller

right I should give my self up to justice here." | despatch-boxes, by Queen's messengers, from I did not know what to say, so I silently bowed my head.

I did not know what to say, so I silently bowed my head.

I did not know what to say, so I silently bowed my head. official autograph communications of foreign Sovereigns are enclosed to the Queen in these State-boxes. On the arrival of my despatchbox, the contents are examined by the Queen herself.

It is well understood that no correction or erasure must appear in any paper which comes under Her Majesty's eye, and that no paper must be folded. Very frequently, private letters from the Premier, the Foreign Secretary, and other Ministers, accompany the desnatches sent for the Queen's inspection. such documents commence with one formula, which is as follows: "Lord ---- (or Sir — ; or Mr. —) presents his humble duty to your Majesty." If the Queen approves of the draft despatch, a note to that effect is appended to it, but it not seldom nappens that Her Majesty wishes alterations to be made in the phraseology employed, or the arguments used. In that case a memorandum. written either by her own hand or by her dictation, is enclosed to the Minister by whom the draft has been submitted.

It may interest our readers to bure placed pefore them such a Royal memorandum as we now refer to. In the "Life of the Prince Consort," the original document is exactly reproduced; it is in the Prince's handwriting. out shows several corrections and additions made by the Queen herself before it was forwarded to the Foreign Office. An historical nterest attaches to this document; it was the last thing the Prince ever wrote, and there is good reason to suppose that it had considerable influence in leading to a pacific solution of the difficulties which occurred between this country and the United States in connection with the Trent affair.

WINDSOR CASTLE, December 1st, 1861.
"The Queen returns these important drafts. which, upon the whole, she approves; but she cannot help feeling that the main draft—that for communication to the American Government -i omewhat meagre. She should have liked to hav seen the expression of a hope that the American cap-tain did not act under instructions, or if he did that he misapprehended them; that the United States Government must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow its flag to be usulted, and the security of her mail communications to be placed in jeopardy, and Her Majesty Government are unwilling to believe that the United States Government intended wantenly to put an insult upon this country, and to add to their many distressing complications by forcing nuestion of dispute upon us, and that we are therefore glad to believe that upon a full consideraion of the circumstances of the undoubted bread of International Law committed they would spon aneously offer such redress as alone could satisfy this country, by the restoration of the unfortunatpassengers, and a suitable apology.

Although, during Her Majesty's lifetim we may not see another despatch noted in her hand, or learn how far her advice has been given at critical periods in our country history, it may safely be assumed that such a memorandum as the above is not unfrequently found in the despatch-box of the Queen Foreign Minister. The fact is that the Queen's experience of State affairs is now more extended than that of any statesmen who sit at her Council, so that, while it their duty to tender advice to Her Majesty. is her Royal privilege sometimes to give a dvic to them, which they are thankful to receive and often glad to act upon. In this way the Queen performs a most important part in the work of the State.

The Queen has her own Parliamentary reporter, and whether she is in the far Nort or at the Isle of Wight, she is acquainte with the proceedings of both Houses long be fore any of her subjects. occasions brief abstracts of the debate at telegraphed to Her Majesty, but should th discussion be of exceptional importance fuller reports are sent, and continued down the close of the debate, and the taking of the division. Besides the telegrams received in Her Majesty from both Houses, the leader

the House of Lords and the Prime Minister the House of Commons write her a shor account of the debate. Outside the walls Parliament, the Queen is probably the first t know that Ministers have gained a victory, a suffered a defeat. In time of war, too, the Queen is kept fully informed of the progress of events day by day, and hour by hear, and every despatch from the Commander- n-Chief to the War Office is forwarded direct to Her Majesty by special messenger.

When the Princess Royal was born, th Queen is reported to have said in a private letter. " I think our child ought to have, be sides its other names, those of Turke Egypto,' as we think of nothing else !" But this, we believe, is a myth. The supposed allusion is, of course, to one of the first political difficulties which arose after the Queen's marriage; it is mentioned only show how State affairs must constantly invade the sanctities of domestic life in a Roya. household. It cannot be otherwise. A Mrs. Oliphant remarks, "Politics are the occupation and profession of the Royal worker, as literature is of the writer, and during the five-and-forty years of her reign the Queen has been a most diligent and constant student of public affairs. Since the dark December in which the Prince was taken from her, she may have withdrawn from much of the bustle and many of the pleasures of life, but it is the universal testimony that even when her own heart-burden was heavies. she never neglected her Queenly duties, but did her work day by day as faithfully as any labouring man or woman in the land. Wshall scan the Court Journal in vain for the record of Her Majesty's daily toil as Head of the State, but we know that her life is one of toil, of real hard work, like that of him

"Who binds the sheaf. Or builds the house, or digs the grave. One of the functions of Royalty-one which becomes the throned monarch "-is that of speaking for the whole nation in times ci isaster or special distress, and how well the Queen of England fulfils this high duty the daily press is witness. The words "message from the Queen," a "letter from the Queen." are as familiar to the reader as, alas! are the words "appalling disaster," or "terrible ex-plosion." Simplicity and sincerity are the characteristics of these Royal messages; they are always looked for on the occurrence of a great calamity—and always welcomed. But it is not to her own subjects alone that Her Majesty, speaking for the nation, sends grateful as well as gracious words of sympathy. It is no secret that the Queen's letter to Mrs Lincoln gave greater pleasure to the American people than any single act of the British Government gave them all through their time of trial; there was no mistaking its motive or its import; it was a spontaneous act of intelligible feeling in the midst of confusion and dire distress, and it touched and bound ogether in a moment the hearts of two great peoples.

A very exacting English landlord makes his his tenants "come to time" on the day the rent becomes due, and will only relax his stern decrees when a handsome woman is in he question. Not long since he called for his rent of a very worthy mechanic, who, by the way, rejoices in the possession of a very pretty little wife. The husband was not at nome when Shylock called, and he was enchanted with the pretty little wife of the ten ant. She could not liquidate the amount due. but the landlord becoming really enamored. told her he would give her receipt in full for just one kiss. "Sir," said she, "myself and my husband are very poor—perhaps we can not pay our rent; but I tell you, sir, we're not so poor that we can't do our own kiss-

Hariculture.

NOTES ON DAIRY FARMING.

By R. W. EMERSON MACIVOR, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.

Ar a meeting of the British Dairy Farmers'
Association Dr. Voilcker, F.R.S., said that he
had found that food given to a cow while in milk would be converted into milk within six hours from the time it was eaten, and that a quick improvement in the quality of the milk follows a change from poorer to richer diet. To be fairly profitable in the dairy a cow should give about three hundred pounds of butter per annum, and an animal yielding less than two hundred pounds should be early got rid of. A cow may be good enough for a cheese factory and yet be poor as a butter producer. The dairyman should be careful to distinguish the two classes of animals, and to give each its proper place.

The colostrum (beastings) or milk supplied to the calf immediately after birth, is of a very concentrated character. It contains albumen in lieu of a great part of the caseine, or curd, present in the normal secretion The solids in the colostrum range from 23 to 30 per cent., and diminish daily, until in about ten days the liquid passes into ordinary milk. In the following statement the

	A		В
Water	71.7		87.0
Albuminoids	20.7		4.0
Fat	3.4		3.7
Sugar	2.5		4.6
Ash		•••	0.7
•	100.1		100.0

Total solids 28.3 13.0 It will be seen that the colostrum contains a much larger quantity of albuminoids than else, is well suited. The composition of colostrum indicates a natural arrangement for the benefit of the young calf.

farmers to give their cows every attention after calving, or serious loss may be sustained. calving is likely to cause milk fever and even death. The animal should have quiet and cow soon after calving. Exposure, undue

though the milk is never made to exceed 3 inches in depth. They are divided into two equal parts by a partition across the middle through which there is an opening from one to the other. Each pan has two bottoms, between which there is a space of about two inches, where water of any desired temperature can be introduced under the milk. A wooden frame, about 20 inches wide. is laid across the pan, over this is placed two or more thicknesses of butter cloth, the whole forming a strainer through which no speck of any kind can go. When sufficient milk has been put in a pan it is covered with a screen of gauze, and is not touched again until it is skimmed milk is run off whenever wanted.

made with the view of ascertaining the Wood is not recommended, on account of the great difficulty experienced in keeping the vessels clean. Zinc, or rather galvanised iron vessels, though supposed to throw up the most cream, are condemned, owing chiefly to this metal being poisonous, and dissolving in sour milk. Cameron states that his experiments prove that zinc pans do not give more cream than other pans. Leaden vessels are largely employed, but do not answer so well tinned iron ones. The latter are considered the best on the score of cleanliness and safety. Good glazed earthenware has the objection that its use in large dairies is very liable to add to the breakage account.

In a recent issue of an agricultural paper the following paragraph appeared in a prominent place :- "The cause of rancidity in butter is due to the fact that the butter milk. or the water used in washing the butter. as is the practice of some dairymen is not worked out—water in butter being a leading cause of putrefaction (!). It never results, as some seem to suppose, because it is not sufficiently salted." The editor who admitted this nonsense into the columns of the paper must either have been ignorant of the science of dairying or does his work in the most perfunctory manner. The rancidity of butter cannot be caused by water, as it is due to the decomposition of the nitrogenous matters naturally present. Further, liberal salting, as well as thorough washing, will invariably be found essential to the good-keeping of butter intended for other than immediate

Maturalist.

A NATURALIST'S YEAR. BY GRANT ALLEN. II.-ANTS AND APHIDES.

Ox the path here an irregular procession of ants is making its way in two opposite streams, to-and-fro between the green grass-plot and the hummocky nest under the big elm tree. At first sight, the double current of little black beasts seem to obey no common law and to effect no common purpose. The ants cross and recross aimlessly from side to side, question one another in a meaningless fishion with their antenne, and appear to find the width of the road a far greater difficulty for their dim sight than even its length. And yet if you watch them closely you will find that there is really a method in their apparently inane manœuvres; that the outwardbound messengers are making definitely, if tortuously, for certain fixed points on the t, and that the homeward-bound each carry in their mouths a small, round, of only four transits of Venus: those of 1639, grayish body. The fact is, they are taking 1761, 1769, and 1874. Kepler was the first nome the eggs of aphides, or ant-cows, as they have graphically been called; and these eggs of through the winter under ground, and will replace carefully in spring on their proper food-plants, so as to secure a least of the secure a least of th fresh supply of the little cattle as soon as the | had it not been for the enterprise and enthuswarm season comes round again. This wonderful bit of provident care for the future first | church in the north of England. Jeremiah foresight in the insect world.

Aphides, as everybody knows, are those little green or brown flies (wingless in their commonest condition) which cover rose bushes and many other plants, and which are familiarly, though very inaccurately, described in everyday language as blight. By descent they are very degenerate winged insects, but, having taken to an extremely simple and half-parceitical life thay have here. simple and half-parasitical life, they have become exceedingly degraded in structure and waited for the advent of the time that would functions, as almost always happens with sessile and parasitic creatures. It would take too long to go into the full history of these odd little insects, one of the prettiest and most effective objects one can look at under a low power of the microscope; but one work and the sun's image reflected through a small telescope upon a white interest and the sun's are that a resingle as a contract that a resingle as a contract to the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the advent of the time that would be waited for the prediction. At last the great day arrived. It was Sunday, and bright, cool, and clear. The young astronomer sat in a darkened room, with the sun's image reflected through a small telescope upon a white is the prediction. may just say that a young aphis, as soon as round dark spot if his calculations were it is hatched or born (for several generations correct.

interruptedly as long as it lives, and seldom On his return from service, he discovered on moves at all from the place where it begins its monotonous existence. Though it has legs, it hardly ever uses them; and indeed, its whole organisation shows at once that it descends from more active ancestors, whose form it partly inherits, without inheriting their corresponding locomotive habits. Towards the close of each season, however, a generation of male and female aphides is developed from the imperfect types; and these complete forms produce eggs, which start the whole life-cyclo of the race afresh at the beginning of the next summer. It is such eggs that the ants are now carrying in their mouths to the shelter of their subterranean home, in order to keep them safely through the winter, exactly as the Icelander keeps his sheep and cattle during the long, dark nights of the

ubarctic region.

But what is the good of the aphides to the

ants? Do they eat them bodily, as we eat pigs and oxen; or do they keep them for some subsidiary purpose, as we keep cows and fowls for their milk and eggs? Well, if you look on a summer's day at a bit of dock covered with these tiny green insects, you will be pretty sure to see several ants prowling about in and amongst their groups, on food intent; and if you carry a small platyscopic pocketlens (which every observer of nature ought to do) you will soon find out what they are after. analyses of (a) colostrum, and (b) milk are Presently one of the ants will come upon an given: nilking condition. At once it will run up to it, gently stroke the abdomen with its antenne, and wait a second for the result. Then the aphis will lift up its abdomen, and quickly excrete a small drop of viscid fluid, which the ant proceeds greedily to devour. The viscid fluid is honey-dew, and I am credibly informed by stronger-minded per-sons who have made the experiment (which I ill candidly confess I shrink from doing my self) that it is extremely sweet and pleasant to the taste. It is for the sake of this honey milk, and lower percentages of sugar and fat. | dew that the ants keep the aphides; and so The former coagulates on being heated, and useful do they find these little cattle, that they is sometimes used for making custards—a not only preserve their eggs through the purpose for which its deep colour, if nothing winter, but also actually build cow-houses over some of them, to preserve them as their own property. Now, how can this curious instinct have

Veterinarians recommend young dairy been acquired upon both sides? That the armers to give their cows every attention habit is really instinctive seems certain, because, as Mr. Darwin points out, even very To turn a cow out into an open yard after young aphides will yield up their honey-dew calving is likely to cause milk fever and even readily to an ant when stroked by its antennæ, but will not yield it up when simirest for several days, and only be turned out larly stroked by the hand of man with a piece after she has recovered her strength, and her of hair. This shows that the habit has be system has become settled again. It is come organically ingrained in the race—no certain that milk fever is occasioned by any antennæ, no honey-dew. It also seems to me cause that interferes with the condition of the cow soon after calving. Exposure, undue dew has been developed by direct interaction exercise, or excitement suffice to bring on the between the ants and the aphides. It is not disorder, and recovery is not frequent. The best plan is to put the cow in a retired place, and the ants coming to eat it, as is the fact a loose stall, or pin, away from the stable is best—at least a day before she has her calf, cow; for in those instances there is no mark he will see the Prince's Schloss. Above the best—at least a day before she has her call, and keep her there until the fifth day, nursing her carefully in the meantime.

An American farmer, Mr. John L. Crow, of Red Clover Valley, Lassen County, W.S., used milk pans that will hold the milk of 80, used milk pans that will hold the milk of 80.

Cow; for in those instances there is no main of interdependence. The potato is not specially adapted for being eaten, nor the cow for being milked; but the aphis shows by its actions that it derives advantage from the used to be impaled in days gone by.

Turks used to be impaled in days gone by.

To his right he will see the hospital. Except these buildings all in Cettinje is squalid and municity resque. And yet to this village Ministration. or even 100, cows. The pans are about 8 feet we find a flower and a bee correlated to one long by 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 8 inches another's structure we know that while the another's structure we know that while the flower feeds the bee, the bee also fertilises the flower. If there were not a mutual benefit, natural selection could never have produced the mutual adaptation. For not only must the bee survive, but the flower must survive too. So with the aphides; the ant must do them some kind of good, or else they would never have become congenitally adapted to receive an invitation to dine at the Legation producing a sweet fluid on his behalf. Mr. Darwin suggested that the mere removal of be served on an unopened whist table, and so the liquid might be an advantage to the close will be your quarters that the four soup aphides; they might be glad to be relieved of the useless excretion. It does not seem to me, however, that this explanation is quite are a sofa and a bed. It is with good reason satisfactory. We can hardly regard so sweet that the host exclaims that nothing but a ready for skimming. The pans are set at a slight incline: at the lowest end is a valve connecting with a pipe, through which the tion than in the true sense an excretion. So kimmed milk is run off whenever wanted.

far as I know, no animal ever gets rid of use enjoy a bad reputation for their treatment of ful food stuffs in any considerable quantities, prisoners and animals. This reputation is hat the aphides have acquired the habit of pro-

some substantial benefits in return' oubt, we do not yet fully know; but others ave already been made quite certain. In the first place, there is this very storing of the eggs during the winter, so as to replace them on the proper food-stuffs in spring. That is a distinct and decided advantage to those species of aphides on which it is performed. Then again, there is the covering up of the celonies in little cow-houses which serves to protect the aphides from the intrusion of unelcome guests. Once more, it is well known that ants act as effective guardians over certain plants in which they possess a proprietary interest, and amongst others over those which form the proper pasture grounds of the aphides. Every botanist knows that the interaction between plants and ants is minute and intricate to the most marvellous degree. Some plants attract the ants by nectaries and sweet secretions, to protect them from caterpillars and similar foes: ther plants ward them off by hairs, moats, chevaux de frise, and like barriers or fortifications, from stealing the honey in their open lowers. It is easy enough to understand, therefore, that the aphides may, in the same way, have acquired the habit of excreting oney-dew under the influence of natural election, working through the persons of the ants, because those which possessed these sweet secretions would thus gain protection for themselves, their eggs, or their food plants, while those which did not possess them would be left to the tender mercies of an unympathetic and hungry world. the horse, the cow, and the dog, have survived the extinction of the other large mammals in Europe by their usefulness men, so certain aphides have survived the remainder of their kin by their usefulness to the practical-minded ant. This was all the more easy for them to effect, since their whole life is passed in merely sucking juices from the plant which they infest, and can thus easily afford to spare a little sugar from the abundance of their food-supply, in order to strike a league of permanent friend ship with so active and intelligent a force as that of the provident, locomotive, warlike

Bcience.

ants.

TRANSIT OF YENUS. ASTRONOMICAL annals record the observation astronomer to predict that a transit would occur in 1631. But it passed unobserved, and his tables were so inaccurate that he failed iasm of a young Englishman, the curate of a distinctly proved by Sir John Lubboch, forms quite the high water-mark of intelligence and mastered all known astronomical problems. He discovered that Kepler's tables indicated & Aphides, as everybody knows, are those near approach of a transit of Venus. The they, keeping their own counsel, patiently

are produced a sexually without eggs during the course of a single summer), fastens itself upon the tissues of the food-plant where it first comes into being, sucks its juice un-

the luminous image of the sun, the tiny black sphere that marked the passage of Venus across his disc, and thus won the honor of being the observer of the first transit ever seen by mortal eye.

A new interest was roused in astronomy by the report of the great event. During the interval between this and the next transit of 1761, science made rapid progress. Transits of Venus were, however, considered only as astronomical duriosities, until in 1677, Halley, while observing a transit of Mercury, discovered their scientific import as a means of determining the sun's distance.

Extensive preparations were made in pros pect of the transits of 1761 and 1769. That of 1761 was visible in Europe, and was watched by nearly two hundred observers, but the results were unimportant. That of 1769 was more extensively observed, but the instruments of those days were far from being accurate. When the astronomers returned from distant lands with the results of their labor, and proceeded to make comparisons in order to deduce the sun's parallax, great discordance was found in the measurements of the different observers. More than half a century elapsed before the results were worked up in a satisfactory manner. This was done by Encke in 1824, and 8.57 was fixed as the solar parallax, corresponding to about 95,000,000 miles. This distance of the sun was for many years accepted by astronomers and adopted by all works on astronomy. It is now well known that the parallax was too small, and the distance too great, including an error of nearly 3,000,000 miles. The world-wide interest taken in the transit of 1874 and its extensive observance is a matter too near the occurrence of the present transit to have become a matter of history. The work of reducing the observations has not yet reached a final result, for an immense amount of calculations and much tedious investigation are involved. The indications are, from portions of the work accomplished, that the sun's parallax lies somewhere between 8.79 and 8.83. The sole purpose for which the transit expeditions of 1882 are sent to the most available localities for witnessing the honomenon is to determine more accurately this most important base line of celestia measurement, The whole scientific world will watch for the result, while approximation not certainty, is all that is anticipated .-Scientific American.

Traveller. IN THE CAPITAL OF MON-

TENEGRO. The traveller who wakes up in Cettinje will have difficulty in believing that he is in one of the capitals of Europe. He will look out of his window down a straggling street. To unpicturesque. And yet to this village Ministers are accredited from the leading Courts of Europe, and the diplomatic communication between Vienna or St. Petersburg and Cettinje is even more vigilant and frequent than that between those capitals and London. If you entered one of these Legations you would not find the comfort of an English cottage. of one of the great powers. The dinner will plates touch. The only other pieces of furni ture in the room besides the chair you sit on sense of patriotism could induce a man to

ive in such a country; as for a dog or horse he adds, they die here. The Montenegrin bject tending to the preservation of the land cattle well. The country is a bad one to species. It seems more probable, therefore, travel in; hay and corn are not abundant, and therefore their horses have rather a ducing honey-dew on purpose or in order to cab-horse appearance. A Montenegrin talks supply the ants; and that the ants confer upon to his ox, calls him his feeder, and never maltreats him. As for dogs, in the What are these benefits? Some of them, no | country they are too valuable as sheep dogs to be cruelly used. In Cettinje they are somewhat numerous, and are not as indulgently treated as in Stamboul. A few words on the nore serious charge of mutilating prisoners. It is easy for us, enjoying all the good things of civilization, to rebuke the Montenegrins or returning in kind on their pitiless enemics those very cruelties which they suffered them-selves at their hands. Nosecutting, as we learn from the Odyssey, is an ancient custom It was undoubtedly practiced by the Monte nearins, but from motives not altogether bad The Montenegrin, who is a Christian, and by nature of a gentle disposition, felt scruples about taking the life of his Turkish prisoner. At the same time he did not wish the Turk to boast that he had discomfited a Montenegrin He therefore, put this mark upon his face that all might know he was a vanquished man. That this was a common practice in Montenegro within recent years I will not deny, but what I do assert is that no Turkish prisoner has been mutilated by the Monte negrins since the last battle of Medun in 1876. On that occasion several Turks were brough into Scutari in a mutilated condition, and our Consul there wrote a report which drew the attention of Europe to the subject. This

report was read by the Prince of Montenegro and he forbade the practice under the severest penalties. The result was that this abomination went out of fashion with the Montenegrins. They began to take Turkish prisoners, and by he end of the war 6,000 had passed through their hands. The best proof that the Monte-negrins no longer mutilate their prisoners is he fact that not one of those 6,000 Turks was n any way maltreated. The Albanians have ot, however, followed the example set them by the Montenegrins. Only two years ago the Albanians cut off and impaled the heads of all Montenegrins who fell into their heads. It is a pity that those who so freely censure the Montenegrins for the misconduct in the past should be silent on the atrocious conduct of the Turkish irregular troops of the present

SHAKESPEARIAN BOTANY BY W. R. GUILFOYLE, F.L.S., &c. [DIRECTOR BOTANIC GARDENS, MELBOURNE.]

CUCKOO BUDS AND FLOWERS Ranunculus acris (natural order Ranuncu "When daisies pied, and violets blue,

And lady smocks all silver white, And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue Do paint the meadows with delight. LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, ACT V. SC. 2. It is generally supposed by commentators and especially by Prior, who gives excellen reasons for his suggestion, that the flower mentioned under the name "Cuckoo Buds' was intended to mean "Buttercups," although the name is in these modern times

given to meadow cress or lady smock. See

Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p. 58. Treasur

of Botany, p. 184.

CURRANTS. Vitis corinthiaca (natural order Vitacem.) What am I to bring for our shearers feast? Three pounds of sugar, five pounds of currants."

Winter's Tale, act iv. sc. 2.

The currant here referred to is not the English fruit of that name, which is not mentioned in Shakespeare, but the dried currant from the Grecian Archipelago. The English name current is evidently from the similitude of the fruit to that of the grape of Zante, which, dried, forms the corinths, or currants of the shops. The fruit has an agreeable, sub-acid taste, and is generally relished at dessert, and in pies and tarts. It also yields a liquor which forms a most agreeable jelly, used as a sweetment to eat with hare, venison, and autton; to flavour punch, and as a medicine.

Ribes Nigrum, the black current, is common in moist woods, in Russia and Siberia, where portance to have the real standing of fungias Wisconsin, 560; Ohio, 550; Texas, 440; a wine is made of the berries alone, or fermented with honey, and with, or without spirits, In Siberia they make a drink of the These tincture common spirits so as eaves. to resemble brandy, and a few of them, dried harmless species, but how to treat mushroom of every sort in such a way as to remove or neutralize the poison which they all contain,

and mixed with black tea, answer all the pur-poses of the green material. The berries make a jam or jelly, in much estimation as a gargle, for inflammatory sore throats. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p. 63. Treasury of Botany, p. 363. CYPRESS

Cupressus sempervirens (natural order Conieræ.

"Then sweetest shade, a grove of Cypress trees."

II. HENRY VI. ACT III. Sc. 2.

"In sad cypress let me be laid."

TWELFTH NIGHT, ACT II. Sc. 4.

The cypress is now, as it was in the time of Shakespeare, always associated with the idea of sadness and grave yards. It grows freely in the southern parts of Europe, and was introduced into England at an early date. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p Treasury of Botany, p. 361.

DAFFODIL Narcissus pseudo-narcissus (natural order Amaryllideæ.) "When daffodils begin to peer With heigh! the doxy o'er the dale, Why, then comes in the sweet of the year.'

Winter's Tale, act iv. sc. 3.
This pretty flower has been a favourite one with the English poets from the earliest times, under its various names of Daffodil, daffodowndilly, Saffron Lily, Rose of Sharon, Tazetta, Jonquil, and Narcissus. In the East this flower was thought of very highly, and "He Mahomet himself referring to it says :that hath two cakes of bread, let him sell one for some flower of Narcissus, for bread is the food of the body, but Narcissus is the food of the soul." See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p. 64. Treasury of Botany, p. 776.

Bellis perennis (natural order Compositæ.) "Find out the prettiest daisied plot we can, And make him with our pikes and partisans

grave." CYMBELINE, ACT IV. SC. 2. This well known little field flower is another favourite with English poets, perhaps with none so much as with Chaucer. The Daisy, or Day's Eye, of the meadows is looked upon as a type of whatever is modest, sweet, and innocent. See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), p. 64. Treasury of Botany, p. 134. DAMSON (see plum.)

DATE. Phænix dactylifera (natural order Palmæ.)
They call for Dates and Quinces in the pastry." ROMEO AND JULIET, ACT IV. SC. 4. Your Date is better in your pie and your porridge

Than in your cheek."
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL, ACT I. SC. 1. A noble tree often attaining a height of 80 feet. Quite hardy in most parts of Victoria, but of slow growth. What the Cocoanut Palm (cocas nucifera) is to the natives of the South Pacific; this plant is to the Arabs. It not only furnishes them with a wholesome and nutritious food, but also with clothing, houses, sugar, matting, Palm wine, and many other articles of domestic use. See Treasury of Botany, p. 878.

DEWBERRY. Rubus cæsius (natural order Rosaceæ.) Feed him with Apricocksand Dewberries. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT III. SC. 1.

The Dewberry is a fruit somewhat resembling the Blackberry, but having larger drupes, and ripening earlier. See Treasury of Botany, p. 995. Rumex obtusifolius (natural order Poly-

(.cee.) "And nothing teems
But hateful Docks, rough Thistles, Kecksies, Burs.

HENRY V. ACT V. SC. 2. "He'd sow it with Nettle seed, Or Docks or Mallows." Темреят, аст п. вс. 1. The Dock is generally looked upon as worthless weed, although the juice expresse

into the wound is a sovereign remedy for the sting of a nettle. Furthermore, it may not except to feed its young, or for some other undeserved. The Montenegrins treat horses be generally known that the leaves of Docks if more generally known amongst our bush men, would no doubt be appreciated. The leaves, if within reach, would save many from suffering the pangs of extreme thirst, when water could not be obtained. The Romans adopted the practice of sucking Rumex leaves to allay their thirst, more especially those of the Sorrel (Rumex Acetosa.) See Australian Botany(Guilfoyle), p. 64. Treasury of Botany, p. 998.

> Diospyros ebenum (natural order Ebenaceæ. "The Ebon-colored ink." LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, ACT I, SC. 1. The clear-stories towards the south-north ar

as lustrous as Ebony."

Twelfth Night, act iv. sc. 2. The Ebony spoken of in Shakespeare is the wood of that name which was then as it is now, the typical emblem of blackness or darkness. The Ebony tree was not known in England until a recent period. See Treasury of Botany, p. 411. EGLANTINE.

Rubus rosæ folius syn. R. Eglanteria (natural order Rosaceæ.).
'I know a bank whereon the wild Thyme blows, Where Oxlips and the nodding Violet grows; Quite overcanopied with lush Woodbine, With sweet Musk roses, and with Eglantine."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT II. SC. 1. "No. nor The leaf of Eglantine, whom, not to slander, Out-sweetened not thy breath."

CYMBELINE, ACT IV. SC. 2.

The Eglantine here referred to is supposed to be the Sweet Briar, or thorny plant (Fr. Aiglantier.) This plant is reputed to be one of those of which the sacred crown of thorns was made. The fruit was at one time made into a preserve. This is seldom done in modern times, although it is good, and might be improved by cultivation and hybridization See Treasury of Botany, p. 442.

Sambucus nigra (natural order Capri-"And let the stinking Elder, grief, entwine His perishing root with the increasing vine."

CYMBELINE, ACT IV. SC. 2.
"Begin, Sir, you are my Elder,

Well followed; Judas was hanged on an Elder."

Love's LABOUR LOST, ACT v. sc. 2.

Athough the Elder was held in evil repute in England in the time of Shakespeare, partly from the ill smell of its leaves, and the heavy narcotic smell of its flowers, partly from its hard and heartless wood and the ugly fungus growing on it, many virtues were asor in Germany, the Tyrol, Denmark, and Norway. The wood was used for musical instruments by both the Greeks and the Jews. Its flowers yield Elder water, and its fruit Elder wine. The flowers and bark of the common Elder (S. Nigra) are officional. The Romans, according to Pliny, made use of the Elder, as did also the ancient English and Welsh leeches (Leechdoms, &c., of England, III., p.p. 324,327.) See Australian Botany (Guilfoyle), n. 65.Treasury of Botany, p. 1013.

bousehold.

THE COMMON MUSHROOM AND ITS

The current belief is that, while many fungi are virulently poisonous, others, including the common mushroom, are free from poison and may be eaten in any quantity. When mushroom eaters show symptoms of poison-ing, it is accordingly assumed that a blunder has been made, and noxious species taken for or with wholesome ones. The fact that an eminent English fungiologist is numbered among those who have lost their lives by the alleged mistake, would seem to throw grave doubt upon blunder theory, unless it be true, as some have held, that the edible species are mimicked by those that are poisonous so closely that the most expert is liable to misjudge them. The fear that this may be the case deters many from making any use of this savory and nourishing but treacherous

At this season, when the fields abound with wild mushrooms, and when multitudes might find in them a cheap and enjoyable addition

as food stuffs made clear. According to recent investigations by Proessor Ponfick, of Breslau, the question sceno be, not how to distinguish poisonous from

with the proper precaution of using this class of food stuffs at all times with moderation. Professor Ponfick finds that repeated washing with cold water removes most of the oison of mushrooms, and cooking, especially boiling, dissolves out the rest. The water in which mushrooms are boiled, however, is always poisonous, more so even than raw mushrooms. Experiments made upon dogs showed that if a dog ate one per cent. of its own weight of raw mushrooms it fell sick, but recovered; one and a half per cent. proluced violent illness; and if the dog ate two per cent. of its weight, the result was always death. Of boiled mushrooms dogs atc ten per cent. of their weight without harm. When the mushrooms were well washed with cold water, a larger quantity could be eaten raw without bad effects than was possible with those that were not washed; but simple washing never removed the poison entirely. Dried mushrooms were found to be dangerous for twenty days, and also the water in which such mushrooms had been boiled. They were not really safe until after four months' drying. The moral is: treat all mushrooms as poison

vell, and never eat them in large quantities. If men are no more susceptible than dogs are to the poison, a man can as safely gorge himself with well boiled mushrooms as with beef or any other highly nitrogenous food. When otherwise cooked, or when the species is doubtful, a sparing use is always prudent.

The fact that all mushrooms and allied growths are more or less poisonous should be no bar to their use as food, proper care being taken in the cooking and eating. The conmon potato is not free from poison; and the juice of the root from which tapioca is is a virulent poison. The latter poison is pelled by heat, and the former is an quar

ous; carefully throw out the water in which

they have been washed or boiled; cook them

too small to be harmful, as is the case many other useful vegetables. In preparing mushrooms for the ta , safety is assured, not by looking for specific characteristics supposed to indicate harmlessness, but in considering all as poisonous and requiring judicious treatment to destroy or remove their noxious qualities. This properly attended to, mushrooms and many fungi are not only edible, but really delicious and valuable food stuffs.—Scientific American.

Miscellaneous.

To produce "crackle" surface glass, a French inventor, M. Bay, covers the surface of a sheet of glass with a paste made of some coarse-grained flux, or easily fused glass, and placed on a table in a muffle, and subjected to a high temperature. When the coating is withdrawn and rapidly cooled, and the superficial coating separates itself and leaves the irregular surface. By protecting some parts of the glass from from contact with the flux, designs and lettering may be left in smooth glass.

THE IDAHO Statesman cays: "The activity of volcanic action in the Snake River lava beds, near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is driving many of the graders from the work. In an area of about twenty-two square miles, at short distances apart, smoke and flames of peculiar odour, color, and shape issue from the chasms and seams in the lava. The irritating sulphurous vapours in themselves cause many to quit work, while the unusual agitation of the boiling springs and the general commotion all over the fields of lava has caused a superstitious fear to take hold of many of the railroad hands, and they are leaving the section terror-stricken. The whole area has the appearance from a distance of being on fire.

Among the many unexpected developments of electrical science is an application in the hiving of bees when they swarm, successfully tried by German experimenters. thought that by utilising the electric force the bees might be stupified for the necessary period of time without being injured, and the result proved the correctness of the idea. The first attempt was made upon bees that had gathered upon trees, the insects falling upon the ground in a kind of trance, which admitted of their being safely handled. The next stage in the experiment was to capture the bees when they were about to swarm. By introducing the ends of two connecting wires into a fully-occupied honeycomb and turning on the current, the bees were rendered inactive for about thirty minutes, while no bad results appeared to follow their awakening.

BEER GLASSES IN BERLIN. THE large breweries that surround Berlin sell a considerable quantity of beer on draught, each brewery being provided with a large garden or saloon, not unlike Lion Park, at One-hundred-and-tenth street and Ninth avenue, in New York. On Sundays and holidays, a great concourse of people, leany of of them whole families, assemble there to quaff the national beverage fresh from the rock cellars. Of course it requires a large number of beer glasses (Seidel) to supply them. The Moabit brewery uses 11,000 classes; an export brewery there, 22,500; the Union, Friedrichshain, New World, and Spandauer Bock, each use 12,000, while 10,000 are used in the "Zelten." Beer is also sold at the zoological garden, where 25,000 Seidel are in use. About 75,000 more are in use at the large breweries on the south side of Berlin, where the Tivoli Society, Hasenhaide and Bock breweries are situated. This dotal of nearly 200,000 glasses does not include smaller establishments like Belle Alliance, Walhalla, and hundreds of other gardens, ience the total number used annually is estimated, says the Amerikanischer Bierbrauer, at 5,000,000, or four glasses to each man, woman, and child. What may seem more surprising to our readers is that 10 per cent of the glasses used in Berlin are imported from this country, mostly from Wheeling, West Virginia. Many of the other glasses are "imitation American," and come from Schlesia, the rest from the Rhein. About one-thind of the whole number pass through the hands of a single house in Berlin.

SEASIDE SUNSETS.

Between majestic, massive blue frey clouds And broad and blue-grey ocean, burns in A crimson streak; o'erhead the crescent moon Sheds a mild gleam, like modest maiden fair, While shyly, slow, steal out sweet silver stars.

All round, from the horizon rising high A battlemented wall of thick grey cloud Environing the sunset; golden gleams Surmount it here and there, like armed troops Cov'ring the rear of their retreating lord! . CARLTONUS.

THE MISSISSIPPI. Some interesting and extraordinary have just been compiled respecting the Mississippi. It appears that it boasts no fewer than 55 tributary streams, with total length of navigation of 16,571 miles, or about two-thirds of the distance round the world. Even this, however, represents but a small amount of the navigation which will follow when the Federal Government has made the contemplated improve. ments in the Upper Mississippi, in the Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other rivers, in which it is now engaged. But while the Mississippi has 16,571 miles navigable to steamboats, has 20,221 miles navigable to barges. This navigation is divided between 22 states and territories, in the following proportions:-Louisiana, 2,5000 miles; Arkansas, 2,100; Mississippi, 1,380; Montana, 1,310; Dakota, 1,280; Illinois, 1,270; Tennessee, 1,260;

Nebraska, 400; West Virginia, 390; Pennsylvania, 380; Kansas, 240; Alabama, 200; and New York, 70. Nearly all sections of these states and territories can be reached with ease. Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, Dakota, and the Indian Territory possess more miles of navigable stream than miles of railroad, all of which are open to everybody who wishes to engage in com-

PSYCHIC COMMUNION.

LATE upon an evening lonely,

I walked out amid the glory Of the world so old and hoary.

Then in meditation deep,

As one talking in his sleep,

With my soul, dear Psyche, only,

I there asked my soul the question, Full of troublesome suggestion:

Earth and air and living creature?

Wherefore man and wherefore nature?

Where are life's mysterious sources Where are lodged the mighty forces Which to universe give fashion All its beauty all its motion?" Then this faithful mentor, seeing. All the unrest of my being, Kindly bent her head and listened, And her fair brow brightly glistened Like Aurora's ruddy features, Angel smiles to cheer earth's creatures. Gently whispering, as she said: All are one in the living Head Every attribute of soul Is an atom of the Whole. Every soul is but a part Of the Universal heart, Suns and stars and flying comets All unite in singing sonnets. All thing high and low we see, From rolling world to flower and tree. From surging sea to mole and sod, Concentre in the living God. His mercy fills the mountain air. And sunbeams come to answer prayer. The day with silver wings of light Dispels the gloomy shades of night; The soil its richest treasure yields Aud fills with grain the gracious fields: The gentle rains in goodness fall And bring their blessings free to all." Dare I heed my teacher's teaching? Dare accept my prophet's preaching? I do accept, the truth is plain, My faith beholds the endless chain, The perfect way, the holy Power That consecrates my soul this hour— An oracle divinely wise, With message given from the skies, That universal law benign

> -C. C. COLLINS, in the Phrenological Journal.

Stamps all existency divine.

HISTORY AND COST OF A TUNNEL. THE recent opening of the St. Gothard Railway through the Alps has moved Consul Byers, of Zurich, to write a sketch of the great tunnel. The pass of that name is over the highest mountain chain in Europe. The New York Times condenses from Mr. Byers' article the following interesting facts :— The old post road, commenced in 1820, 7000 feet above the sea in places, was 184 feet wide; it crossed gorges, clung dizzily to steen mountain sides, and was roofed over where most threatened by avalanches. When the first railway was opened in 1846, from Baden to Zurich, it was proposed to ask concessions to enable the company to attack one of the high passes, and in 1863 a union or society for the purpose was effected, upon the basis of an estimated cost of 37,400,000dol. In December 1871, the St. Gothard Railway Company was organised, 6,800,000dol. stock and 13,600,000dol. of bonds were issued, a contract was made calling for completion in eight years, with a forcit of 1000dol. for each additional day and a bonus of 1000 for each day gained upon the contract time. Work began in the summer of 1872, and it was soon discovered that the estimates were wrong, and at 57,800,000dol. would be needed to carry out the plan; a crisis followed, and the enterprise seems to have been saved only by what had been already invested in it, leaving no way out but to push ahead. The railway proper extends 113 miles from Immensee, in Switzerland, to Chiasso, in Italy, and more than one-fifth of the whole line is in tunnels -fifty-six in number; many of these are not straight but actually spiral, accomplishing heavy ascents in short distances, and there are also many lofty viaduets, bridges, and com-plicated galleries. The total length of tunnelng is 28 miles. The main or great tunnel is 91 miles long, although others, exceeding 6000 feet, might be thought noticeable eisewhere. The great tunnel is 26 feet wide and where. The great tunnel is 26 feet wide and 19 high. The modern boring machines were worked by air compressed by large turbine wheels driven by the rapid river Reuss. The air was carried from the compressors outside to the borers within the tunnel in iron pipes of six inches diameter, and the escaping air served an indispensable purpose in ventilation; 3,500,000 feet of compressed air were daily thus delivered and set free, pushing back and

to have saved and sent home to their families a part of this pittance. The tunnel cost 310 of their lives, and wounds were inflicted upon 877. The final actual cost of the tunnel and railway, exclusive of rolling stock, is now reported at something over 40,000,000dol. TO TEACH A HORSE HOW TO BACK AND TO LEAD.

Take him to the top of a rather steep piece of ground, stand his hind feet down the slope, throw the bridle reins over the neck, place yourself in front, and take hold of them on each side of the head close up to the bit. Now press the bit against the sides of the mouth, and speak gently—" back, back"—and the horse will soon learn to do this. Next, take him on to the top of ground quite so steep, and pursue the same course. When the horse has learned to back readily down hill, he can be taken on to level ground to do it. As soon as this lesson is well taught, harness him to a light, empty wagon, and go through the same course. When completed jump into the wagon, take the reins in hand, pull on them, at the same time speaking to him, "back, back," and thus keep up the discipline till the animal is perfected in it If he has a mate, after both are well instructed, they can be harnessed together and

out of the tunnel the bad natural gases, with

those set free by the dynamite and thrown off

from animals and workmen. Fifty drills were

worked, the usual daily advance was 21 feet,

working from both ends, and the whole ex-

cavation was lined as fast as made with a

circular tube of masonry, 18 to 30 inches

thick. The workmen were principally Italians.

who worked eight hours a day, receiving 60

cents to 1 20 dol. per day (mostly the former), boarding themselves, and living chiefly on

meal porridge; yet most of them are reported

drilled till perfect in backing. Three things, as above stated, must be strictly observed: First, to place the horse with his back down descending ground; second, when harnessed, let it be to a light, empty wagon, which requires the least possible effort to back it; third, be perfectly kind to the horse, speak gently, pat it on the neck, stroke down its face with the hand, and on no account strike it. As soon as the horse understands what is wanted of him, he will do i with alacrity. It is not from ill temper or stubborness that a horse does not back at once when spoken to, it is from sheer ignorance—he does not know what is wanted, or how to do it till gently taught.

A second method is to harness the horse

alongside of another well broken to back, and set the hind end of the wagon on a sloping piece of ground, and follow the directions above, or jump into the wagon and take the reius in hand; but it is better to disciple alone at first, as above.

To teach a horse to lead, let a man or boy take the end of the bridle in hand and gently pull on it, while another holds out a dish with grain or meal in it. The horse will then advance to it. Now let him nibble a small quantity, then move with the dish a little to the daily bill of fare if they were not afraid Kentucky, 1,260; Indiana, 840; Iowa, 830; taught to lead well. He can also be taught by further in front, and so keep on till he is

putting him alongside of another horse which leads easily. He ought to be rather hungry when thus drilled, so he will come up eagerly to the dish of grain.—Rural New Yorker.

Humour.

IN AN Episcopal boarding-school, a few years since, the scholars and teachers were assem-bled for morning prayer. The reading and singing were over, and all were resuming their seats, when one of the young ladies, of a very short and thick stature, missing her chair, seated herself with a "thud" on the floor. Nobody smiled; all were too decorous for that. The fallen one, embarrassed into the momentary loss of common sense, retained her lowly seat, opened her prayer-book, and appeared to be earnestly engaged in examining its contents. This was almost too much for her companions, and a smile began to struggle on many a fair countenance, when the rector rose and comcontinuate, when the fector loss are commenced reading the first morning lesson. He chanced to read from the fifth chapter of Amos, as follows: "The virgin of Israel has fallen; she shall rise no more; she is forsaken upon her land; there is none to raise her up." This caused a general titter; the voice of the rector trembled as he looked up and saw the fallen virgin: the scholars turned red in their faces, and the exercises were brought to a hasty close.

HE FLED. 'Hades, O!" murmured a minister who was trying a telephone for the first time. "What number, please?" inquired a faint voice from the other end of the line. "Hades, O!" shouted the parson in reply.

"Don't know any such Greek female as Haidee, Zoe;' can you give us her number?" asked the Central office man. The dominie responded: "O, well, O—" when he was interrupted with: "O, 'hello!' That's what you mean, ch? Well, I'll-"

But the good man had dropped the receiver and fled .- New York Commercial Advertiser. HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT "You musn't touch the top of the baby's head," said a mother to her little four-year

old; " she has a soft spot there that is very The youngster gazed at it curiously for a

moment, and then asked: "Do all babies have soft spots on their heads?" "Did papa have a soft spot on the top of

his head when he was a baby?"
"Yes," replied his mother, with a sigh and he has got it yet.' And the old man who had overheard the conversation from an adjoining room, sang

"Yes, indeed he has, my dear boy, or he would be a single man to-day."—Rochester Express.

THE REASON WHY .- She was one of those old maids with corkscrew curls, from Connecticut. who came down South on a Mission, to either deliver temperance lectures or collect material for a book. This one was armed with a lead pencil and a book, and being struck by the venerable, Uncle Tom-like appearance of old Mose, on Austin avenue, she proceeded to ask him questions, the answers to which she took down. "I suppose you were a slave before the war?" "Yes, mum." "How dreadful! How shocking! And to whom were you in bondage?" "To my ole marster." "How shocking! How dreadful! What a shame! Did you ever wear a chain?" "Yes mum, I wore a chain for four years. My ole marster put it on me hisself." "O my! How brutal! Do you know who it was who removed the chain from your neck?" "Yes mum, the Federal sojers." "How grand! How patriotic! You are grateful, I suppose, to those noble boys in blue, who removed the cruel chain from your neck?" "No, indeed. I isn't grateful to 'em." "O my! How unappreciative? How debased! Why are you ot grateful, my colored friend, noble men who removed the galling from your neck?" "Bekase when dose Yankee sojers tuck off de gold chain my ole marster put on me, dey took de silver watch wid it. and dey hasn't brung 'em back vit."—Texas Siftings.

MARK TWAIN VEXED.

Somebody was asking a Hartford man how it happened that Mark Twain wrote and published so little nowadays. "He writes as much as ever," was the reply, "but his barometer is out of order, and he does not know what to publish. So he publishes nothing.

"What in the world has his barometer to do with his literary activity?" "His barometer is a man-servant named Jacob, who is remarkable for his deficient sense of humor. Mark never can judge of the merit of his own performances. Years ago he fell into the habit of testing everything, he wrote by observing its effect on Jacob. Jacob listened to the reading of the article. jest or story with unmoved countenance, or merely smiled in a perfunctory way, Mark was satisfied and sent the manuscript to the printer. But if Jacob laughed outright, or gave any other indication of genuine merri-ment, the humorist concluded that the stuff was hopeless and withheld it from publication. He regarded Jacob as infallible and came to

lean upon his judgment.
"About three years ago, it appears, Jacob learned for the first time from some outsider that his master was a professional humorist. He felt greatly honored that he should have been chosen habitually to enjoy the freshness of every new production of genius. He did not exactly understand why he should have been thus chosen, but felt in a vague way that a great humorist must need sympathy and appreciation, and must naturally look for it to the fellow-being nearest at hand. He also felt that he had perhaps failed to be at all times sufficiently appreciative. So Jacob kept his discovery to himself as far as his master was concerned, and resolved to be as appreciative in the future as anybody could

"One day Mark called Jacob in and read nim a sketch entitled 'The Cow and the Lightning-rod man.' In composing it Mark had flattered himself that he had struck a pretty fine streak. To his amazements Jacob put back his head and roared. suppressed ejaculation, Mark dashed the

manuscript in the waste-paper basket. "Then Mark waited six weeks or two months to collect his forces (for he is never precipitate in anything he does), and achieved a romance called 'How I Bounce the Baby.' He summoned Jacob and watched his face with obvious anxiety as he read the touching narrative. Jacob's mirth was painful to observe. Mark tore up the story and then tore

"Two or three experiments of this sort with unvarying results, persuaded Mark Twain that the malaria, which he has been dreading ever since it began to creep up the Connecticut Valley, had reached him at last and destroyed his powers of usefulnes. He fell into a settled melancholy. His friend, the Rev. Mr. Twichell, tried in vain to cheer him up. 'Perhaps,' suggested Twichell, 'your man has really cultivated a sense of humor, so that you must no longer judge by opposites. Mark shock his head, and borrowed a volume of Jonathan Edwards' sermons from his friend's library. He copied out a long passage from the discourse on eternal punishment, and palmed it off on Jacob as his own latest effort. For the first time in history, the gloomy periods provoked peals of laugh-ter. Jacob held his sides, and shook all over. Then he suddenly stopped, his countenance became blank, turned pale, and he incontinently fled. He had seen murder in his mas-

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ter's eye. "That," said the Hartford man, in conclusion, "is why Mark Twain does not write. He hung his reputation as a humorist upon his barometer, and his barometer no longer works."—Philadephia Press.

AUSTRALIA FOR INVESTMENTS.

In a recent article the "Contemporary Re-England is invested in Australia; already Virgin Mary, mother of Ged, by her 20 millions sterling finds its way to England sorrow and groaning at the foot of the

een Frenchmen, or twenty Germans." This lands. I will wade in the blood of all Orangeith the growth of any other community in the become one of ourselves. Scotland having world, not even omitting the United States. had her blood shed by the Beast, we shall To discount this certain future is a perfectly | leave her in her gore. We shall not give up legitimate, and a surely profitable, method of until we have restored her holy faith all over investment.

THE MONGOOSE.

I see (writes a correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette") that the people of Australia are about to introduce the mongoose from India, in order that the pest of rabbits may be abated. I only hope the colonists know what they are bringing upon themselves. Some time ago a mongoose came from India in a steamer. He was a lively little urchin about the size of a pole-cat. His coat was wiry, and each hair looked like a miniature porcupine-quill. With his long, snaky body, his vicious-looking claws, his sharp nose, and his villainous eye, he was like murder incarnate. As he sidled about on deck, casting keen glances from side to side, and undulating over chains, or ropes, or stray bolts, he looked very fell and uncanny. At night, when the dews came down, the rats would come up to to sip the moisture. That was a time of rejoicing for the mongoose. His mode of working was marvellously skilful; not even the skilful terrier which belonged to Mr. J. Shaw could have equalled him. He crawled sinuously up to his victim until he was within easy distance for a rush, and then struck with unerring aim, nipping the rat est at the base of the brain. The animals arely had time to squeak, so sudden and leadly was the onslaught. In a single watch the mongoose would leave his traces from the companion to the engine-room, and sometimes the slain were found in numbers by the forehatches. He never began to dine until this sport was over, and then he would tear and rend with extreme emphasis and enjoyment. By the time the ship had got home he had established such a scare that he was obliged to go down below after his game, instead of enjoying himself on the dewy deck. Wherever a rat could enter he could enter; indeed the sailors declared, and perhaps believe, that he could go through a keyhole; and in truth that little body of his wound in and out of all but impossible places. Had he been full-grown he would have not been so useful; as it was, he nearly cleared the vessel in his time. When he came to England the troubles of his owner began. The young animal developed a singular ferocity. The sight of any small living creature made him francic, and until a proper cage of zinc was made for him he could not be kept in confinement. At the most unseasonable hours he would escape from captivity, and when he id escape he made a sensation. He seemed pervade the house, and his mania for getng into holes was most perplexing; for ustance, the leg of a pair of trousers, with their owner in them, quite came up to his standard of a negotiable hole. If the Austra-

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes :- "Since Captain Sheppard, of the Salvation Army, was fined £5 and costs for parading the city, I have interviewed him. From this I gather that he and his followers are only too happy to have been given the opportunity to pose as martyrs. The Captain declares they are all ready to "go even to the gallows for their faith." I don't suppose the authorities will go quite as far as that, but they'll most decidedly lock a lot of them up unless they cease their religious processions.

lians intend to let the Indian beasts go loose

lians I fancy.

in their country in scores of couples, as is

aid, there is a sad future before the Austra-

Recent Reuter's telegrams announce a horrible series of outrages in Tasmania. Last Monday night two youths, named Ogden and Davies, aged 20 and 17 respectively, went to the house of William Wilson, line repairer on the main line, who lived at Epping Forest, thot Wilson dead, set fire to the house, and when Mrs. Wilson and children were driven out by the flames shot the former, but not mortally. On Wednesday forenoon the same nurderers killed and scalped a man named olman, a driver of a cordial delivery cart, o miles from Epping. The police and an ned party followed them in hot pursuit " Campbelltown, whilst another party

from Launceston. The latter overtook captured them, and they were taken to The outrages were quite unprovoked,

electric wire is attached is directed into a Provision is to be made in the Postal Victorian Asylum and School for the lectric wire is attached is directed into a Provision is to be made in the Postal Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind. rain cloud. A slight pressure closes the Amending Bill of next session for the use of conduit, the cartridge in the baloon explodes, the ordinary postage-stamp for the purposes of and upon this simple yet energetic invitation cheques and receipts. Mr. Berry hopes also a refreshing shower pours upon the parched to be able to include in the measure some fields. Besides other mechanical and scientific arrangement for reducing the number of aids, the farmer of the future will now have overhead wires in the streets of Melbourne. to add to his stock in trude a galvanic battery, This matter is engaging the attention of the an electric conductor, and a baloon. Thus department, and enquiries are being made to equipped, he may cause rain to fall when he ascertain if a successful underground system is likes that is, if there is any clouds about." available. It is admitted that the existing wires might be dangerous in case of a fire in the narrow streets, though in an emergency the

poles could be cut down .- "Argus." The following is the interesting manner in which the Fenians propose to secure the view" gives a glowing picture of Victoria. | freedom of Ireland. The oath was read by The high importance of Australia to the in- Mr. Whalley in the English House of Comvestor is (the "Review" says) seen when we mons recently :- "I swear by Almighty God, remember that already nearly one-fourth of by all heaven and earth, by the holy prayerthe English capital that is invested outside book of my holy church, by the blessed as interest on capital invested in public or cross, by her tears, and wailing, by the holy private loans in Australia; already the stream | Apostles, Saints Peter and Paul, by the of private enterprise sees fit to invest in glorious Apostles of ages, by our holy national asing amounts in Australian developments. martyrs, to fight upon the Irish sod the indederlying all this is the one main fact that pendence of Ireland; to fight until I die, Australian colories are young communi- wading to the knee in the red gore of the s, in the heyday of marvellously rapid Sassenach, for the glorious cause of nationowth. Between 1870 and 1880 New Zea- ality; to fight until not a single vestige, and actually doubled its population. At the track, or footstep is left to tell that the holy ccession of Queen Victoria the commerce of soil of Ireland was ever trodden by the he Australias was insignificant. To-day it Sassecuch tyrants and murderers; and, of the same magnitude as the whole trade moreover, when the English Protestant the United Kingdom at the commence- robbors and brutes in Ireland shall be murnt of this reign. And this new Australian dered and driven into the sea, like the swine de has this very special interest for Eng- Our Lord Jesus Christ caused to be drowned, h capitalists, in that it is and must for then we shall embark for and take England, any years continue in the main to be an ex- and root out every vestige of the adulteration range of Australian raw materials for Eng- and murder of Henry VIII., and possess sh manufactures. Sir D. Bell well em- ourselves of the treasures of the beast who hasised this point when he said "one of us has so long kept our island of saints-old Lustralians is worth more to the English Ireland—in the chains of bondage, and COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, Bocts ! growth of these colonies is more rapid than men and heretics who do not join us addithe British Isles. To all this sincerely and conscientiously I swear with my eyes blinded, not knowing who to me administers this

oath.' An influx of sporting men is shortly expected. Mitchell, the great billiard player, talks of making an Australian tour, and from the States Dr. Carver, the marvellous shooter, and Sullivan, the champion boxer, are shortly expected.

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indi-SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colio, 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 for 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, they form the best remedy extant. Sold by all Medicine Vendors in boxes at ls., 1\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, England.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Residence Areas Act 1881.

THE Holders of Residence Areas are reminded that, in accordance with The Residence Areas Act 1881, they should annually renew the miners' rights under which their Residence Areas are held, in order to continue in least section. their which their Residence Areas are held, in order to continue in legal occupation of their holdings.

T. COUCHMAN,

Secretary for Mines and Water Supply.

Melbourne, 6th April, 1883.

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1883. At the Societies' Hall, Neill street, Beaufort. SALE BY AUCTION.

Drapery, Pictures, Jewelry, etc. A FREEMAN will SELL by PUBLIC 1 A. FREEMAN will SELL by PUBLIC
1 AUCTION, as above, a Large and Choice Collection of Pictures and Oleographs; also, an Extensive Assortment of Drapery, Underclothing, Hosiery, Men's Clothing, etc., together with Watchea, Clocks, Guns, Ivory Handle Knives, Cruets, and Sundries.

T. A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer, Armstrong street, Ballarat.

NOTICE.

Beaufort Brass Band Quadrille Assembly. JULE above Assembly will commence on Thursday

Evening, 26th April, and will be continued fortnightly during the winter months. Single Ticket,
2s.; Monthly Ticket, 3s. Dancing at 8 o'clock.

C. W. TOMPKINS, Hon. Sec.

Schedule N.-Clause 42.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we did, on the 12th day of April, 1883, take possession of such a quantity of land as may, under the provisions of clause 42, section 4, of the byelaw of the Mining Board, Ararat, numbered 2, be held under six miners' rights as an extended area; the land taken possession of is situated at Poverty Point, north-east of the township of Beaufort; S. Chapman, W. Griggs, and J. Adamthwaite occupiers under the Land Act.

(Signed) H. D. Croker.

John Wotherspoon.

William Henry Fisher.

William Henry Fisher. John W. Harris. Jeremiah Smith. Petrus DeBaere.

Beaufort, April 12th, 1883.

Tenders

A RE invited for building a wooden house for Mr. Wm. O'Neil, in Beaufort. Plans can be seen on application to Mr. H. H. Jackson, and tenders to be sent to him by Saturday, 21st, at noon.

Notice. PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Mahkwallok Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

P. M'INTYRE. Notice. POISON laid in our paddocks, being part of Eurambeen East Estate, and lands near Raglan. F. and R, G. BEGGS.

Notice. PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on Trawalla will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.
NORMAN WILSON.

Notice. POISON is laid on Eurambeen estate and Crown lands. THEODORE BEGGS. NOTICE.

POISON is laid on the Amphitheatre Run. C. G. WRIGHT, Manager. Notice. t it is thought from their language they ere anxious to emulate the deeds of the lelly gang.

The outrages were quite unprovoked, DERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Langi Kal Kal Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

March 17th, 1883.

A Grand Concert Will be given by the blind pupils in the

Thursday Evening, April 19. Hugh Cushing, Esq., J.P., President of the Ripon Shire, will preside.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus, "O, who will o'er the downs so free?" Choir Piano duett, "Sans Souci" E. Pascoe & T. Callaghan Song, "Love, the Pilgrim" M. A. Raufer Trio, "O Memory" M. A. Raufer, E. Wilson, and P. Strachan.

Chorus, "Not for me the Lark is singing" ... Choir Duett, "The Wind and the Harp" M. A. Raufer and E. Wilson.

Song, "The Horn of Chase" P. Strachan Piano Solo, "Tyrolienne" J. Tainsh Duett, "O Maritana" M. A. Raufer and P. Strachan Chorus, "Swiftly from the Mountain's Brow" Choir INTERVAL OF TEN MUNICIPS.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

There will be an Exhibition of Useful and Ornamental Articles made by the Blind, which Articles will be offered for Sale at the close of the Concert.

Doors open at 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission—Three Shillings and Two Shillings.

Notice.

POISON is laid in my paddocks at Duncan's J. F. WATKIN. JOHN HUMPHREYS.

ACCOUNTANT, ETC., Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

Agency Business of all kinds attended to. 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., Beaufort.

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company. To Let.

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, contractors.

Ballarat Wool 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, HIDDS, 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

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

WOOL. W O O L. WOOL.

TO' THEEP 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 past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CHPS, as past seasons' prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest. 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 consignments, way all charges, and forward with despatch.

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. Nicell is taking over his business. Though not agent for the "Bullarat 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 , Ago ... , Telegraph ... Star ... Weekly Leader 0 6 6 Australasian Times ... Saturday Night

Age, Telegraph, Star, Leader, and Australasian can be had at 6d. per week. Weekly Times and the Saturday Night at 9d. per Melbourne!" Advocate," Gd. per week. H. P. HENNINGSEP Agent. Beaufort, June 11th, 1881.

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. SOCIETIES' HALL BEAUFORT,

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, Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited,
Houses and Land bought or seld.
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 shed.

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 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,

AND STATION AGENTS,

A RE 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 morning of the sale, and where no reserve is fixed by owners, we withdraw the lot if 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 RALE

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 offerwe would point out to our constituents that by effect a ing their wool in the Goelong 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. 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 ½ do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards

American clear pine

\$\frac{1}{2}\text{in., \$\frac{1}\text{in., \$\frac{1}{2}\text{in., \$\frac{1}\text{in., \$\frac{1}\text{in., \$\frac{1}\text{in., \$\frac{1}\tex

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

TICTORIA INSURANCE

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

24 Market street, Melbourne. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agont 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 Novellies 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

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

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 Toos, 2s. 6d. per pair.

HAWKES BROS.,

IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS. Importers of English, American, and Continental

HARDWARE, 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' 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: E HAWRES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM SEWING

SEWING

SEWING

SEWING

SEWING

SO SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFF
TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET ...

BRIDGE-STREET, next Buck's Head

PALL MALL ...

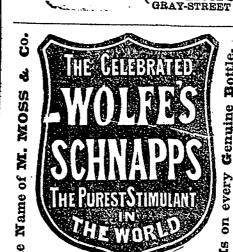
MAIN-STREET ...

MAIN-STREET ...

MOORABOOL-STREET ...

MARYBOROUGH
GRAY-STREET ...

GEELONG
HAMILTON RETAIL DEPOTS AT



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-

COLIC PAINS Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS;

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

In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic, in

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.

M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY J. W. HARRIS,

Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand,

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.

Top or Coffee, with Mot Pio, 6d

Startling

Announcement.

Houses without Woney 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.

PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY. Furniture, Pianos, Sewing

4-roomed House furnished complete

Machines, etc. SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT

FROM 28. 6D. WEERLY ALL GOODS ON ABOVE TERMS AT

CASH PRICE. NATHAN, 149-51 BOURKE STREET (Opposite Eastern Arcade),

HARRIS & TROY. PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

MELBOURNE.

Broadbent Bros. and Co. Wm. M'Culloch and Co

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

Agents for Permewan, Wright and Co.

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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 ase 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 refre 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

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, 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 or, 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 Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON and PLATT, 85 Gracechurch street, London.

Beaufort Post Office.

${f T}$	IME	Table, 1883.	
Post Town	1	Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Becufort
Melbourne	•••	6 n.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

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

4 30 p.m

Eurambeer

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.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 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

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 Buaugor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m 4.45 pm Beaufort 9.2 a.m 1.30 p.m 5.25 pm Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m 2.16 p.m, 6.7 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, 9.25 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

FROM ARARAT to HABILITON and 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.
Hamilton 4 50 p.m. ARRIVE At Dunkeld: 4 p.m.

LEAVE 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 a.m.

ARRIVE At Argart 3.51 p.m. ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m.

FARES.		
Beau ort to	First-class	Second-class
Trawaila	1s 0d	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s Od	1s 9d
Windermere	3s 6d	2s 0s
	5s 0d	3s 0d
Ballarat	14s Od	9s 0d
Malhanena	21s 0d	13s 6d
MelbourneBeaufort to	First-class	Second-class.
Buangor		2s 0d
Ararat		39 6d
Armstrongs	- 61	4s 0d
Great Western		4s Cd

Important Discovery.

CAUSTIC SODA Makes the Finest Hard Scap absolutely without

grease or on in a small stream continuously, 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 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 can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the 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

LI 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 inclosed in the wrappers.

MEMO.

THE COMMON CAUSTIC SODA SOLD
IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE
SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE DIRECTIONS.

The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unadultered soap, far 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-fashioned boiled process. This soap being pure and unadulerated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabries or colours; though for washing or securing voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way with our 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 201bs. each.

ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dis-

APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted tailow, 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 briliancy 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.

ΕΧΡΕΟΟ ΒΑΝΓ

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 destroys Worms, the great pests of children, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Head che 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

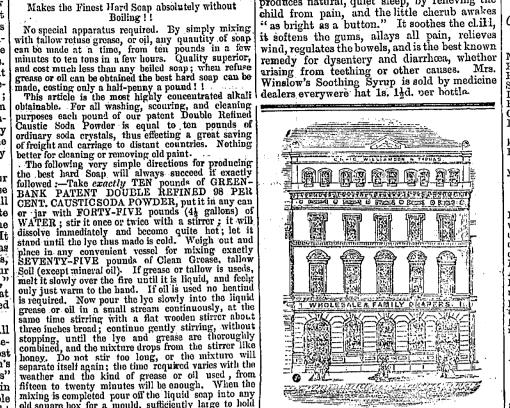
Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

W. FORD AND CO. SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of G REENBANK ALKALI CO.'S cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get patent powdered double refined a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It 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 cl. ill,



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON,

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorclotas, 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

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 personally.

The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having assumed such large proportions are now located at the warchouse, No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery warehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns

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. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT Will hold Sales of Wool every Tucsday 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, and growers will find they effect a Saving of Seven Shillings

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 Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from ail 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 Coss, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanisi

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 Col.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Areyon broken in your | 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 Rheumatism ... From 1 to 7 days
Instantly and Permanently Enrache
Colle, Cramps, and Spasms In 10 minutes
From 1 to 12 hours Diarrhoea and Dysentery From I to 12 hours It heals Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, etc., and for all kinds of internal and external achies 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

MAGIO BALM Is a boon to Seciety; it has nover 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 ahousehold word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonics. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lobnan 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. Vonderful 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 pain since, which I am very thankful for, and degree. medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good | Liver Complaints whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant, | Palpitation of the Heart

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. 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 minne, my teeth ached so bad that I was compelled to knock off work.

I was advised to knock off work.

I was advised to visiting Grahamstown introducing his " Magic | stated my case, and he immediately applied the wonderful medicine, which gave instant relief, and, from that time to the present, I have falt no pair whatever and one cat my large falt no pair whatever, and suggest uspection where hand, persons experience in all their actions. The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a relative that the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the first day of its administration and the particular frequently shown from the 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.

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 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 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 to the Main Agency, at

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S HEFBAL DISPENSARY, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT East-Next London Chartered Bank.

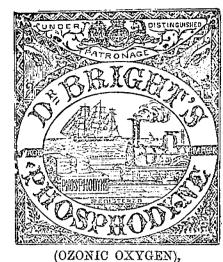
Price—2s, per Bottle.

Oxygen is Life.

A LTHOUGH the modern 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 processes the create tolerance of not causing, when its 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 solvible in water. soluble in water.

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



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

The Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the pains in my head from which I have been a great sufferer for some time past. I have 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 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 medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used for 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 the present day for Trembling of the hands and

Dizziness Impaired Nutrition Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical Depression Consumption (in its first Loss of Energy and Appetite Hypochondria Female Complaints stages only) Timidity Eruptions of the Skin

Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study
Business
Stab Haylesh Sick Headache Stages

General Debility

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 flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly imhat 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 Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebudds the osseous, inscular, 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 intostines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unpossibility in medicine.

pelled to knock off work. I was advised to call and see Professor Scott (who was then maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and managing system which readers the mind cheerful muscular system which renders the mind cheerful. visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic brilliant, and energetic, entirely exercoming that dull, Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons

vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been 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 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 Nervous Debility, or any of the hundredsymptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the indicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy. DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE s 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 cachease,

CAUTION-The large and increasing demand for test 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 gonuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentan.

ure of Patentee. WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-.Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne. South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney.

......Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane. Queensland... ...Kemptherne, Prossor and Co., Dunedin and Auckland. Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds. THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be a so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointmen'. Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment "nibbed" around the part affected enters the pores as salt per meates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system.

Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated nucous, and other difficult 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 doese of Holloway's Pills. 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 carrest, 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 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 Exhartations. The cures which this Circiment effects in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notorious other applications, have been so controls and notoring throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inedicacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed 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 escapty sought for each 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:-Bad Legs Bad breasts Fistulas Skin Diseases Gout Glandular Swell Seurvy Sore Heads ings Lumbago Chilblains Chapped Hands Piles
Corns (Soit) Rheumatism Contracted and Sore Nipples Stiff Joints Sealds

Stur Joints Scaids
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 Potof Dintment 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.

4 Lives of great men all remind us

Wo 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 strengthem 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 lires are but as a reproach. What those can be have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? It in him, alas! there is nought but dark despair and sent-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 power the 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 contest 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 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 consciand old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battly of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and yiergrous, health-griving letter from a medical man 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. It to 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 com-ment 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 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 these are torwarded in the same careful manner without 2 possibility of the contents of the parcels being disc vered Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and corre 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. 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

O family should be without these Pills. Theirlong, tried efficacy in correction disorders of the line tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the 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. Invalida may look forward towards this rectifying and revivifying, 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 sate 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 humorewhich 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 Holloway'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, montal depression, and nervous-depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They sootho 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 revolution in his whole system. Thousands of personshave testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un successful. mecesstul.

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane o Analyses of the five 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 direction and offers a cure without desilienting. 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 bleed.

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

Rheumatism Bilious Complaint Retention of Urine Scrofula, or King's Evi. Bowel Complaints Sore Throats Stone v ravel Seconda y rapton Tic-Dolo az Dropsy Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds U cers Vaneral At ections Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve Indigestion Liver Complaints cause, &c., &c. Lumbago

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo way's establishment, 583, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vender of Medicine through-out the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pilis contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of

Dintment one onnee. 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, forthe proprietors, at the Office, Lawrence street, Beaufort, Victoria

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BEAUFORT, SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1883.

[PRICE SIXPENCE

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 insertious, 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.u. on the day previous to publication. :

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

Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must

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 lisappointment to

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Sale, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted followship of shillings and single-property of the SOLE AGENT for Australasia, viz.:—

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be sharged 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 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 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.

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 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.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

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 many heavy flavored between the first tables with a few many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the few, and weavy the feet, as the Singer. judicious use of such articles of diet that a con- The W. and W. is more simple in action. 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 is ready to attack wherever there is a weak

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 Special Feature in the Paper. In the Weekly Times will be found a Good 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 and made position on these marriages.

NOTICE.

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 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.

Resides this Tendo Mark the NAME of 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

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 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 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. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. laws which govern the operations of digestion | The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of

The W. and W. is better finished. The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

roint. 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."

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 If any further proof is required of the superiour challenge to have the machines publicly

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine o give entire satisfaction. LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler

and Wilson's Machines.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Instruction Given Gratis.

W A T C H M A K E R,
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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THE ARGUS may be had daily, on the arrival of the mid-day Train, at the shop of Mr. H. P. HEN-NINGSEN, Agent, Benufort. Price. Threepence.

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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 gond 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 scap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an honi; 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 of 20 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual.

Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

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

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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), RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

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

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

Adelaide Exhibition, 1881.

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

TO SHEET WHEN SHEET SHEET

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



PRICE—2/6 a Bottle. HOOD & 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 nost 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, diarrhœa, 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' EUGALYPTI 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, earache, pairs 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 idvice 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 | HEMMONS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. cures dysentery and diarrhea, and is the surest Firch & French. 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.

មានជាក្រាស់ ប្រើប្រជា CAUTION. Do not confound SANDER and Sons' EUGACYPTI EXTRACT with the common Encalypti 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 bind with our signa-

Agent for Waterloo : J. FRUSHER. MAIN LEAD : J. M'LEOD. CHARLTON : J. DOBIE. BEAUFORT: H. A. GLYDV. are administration with other countries.

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

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Hayelock 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 second prize at the Royal show, held at Bedford; open to all the world, and was considered to be, by comsecond prize at the Royal show, neid at Bedford; open to all the world, and was considered to be, by competent judges, one of the best Cart Stallions in Europe.

IXQUING! CHAMPION'S grandsire was the celebrated prize England's Glory; gg sire that renowned horse Old England's Glory; which took first; prize at 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; 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

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 celerated 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.

YOUNG VANOUISHER 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 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 High-land Society, Glasgow, 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, 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 Days of the prize and first prizes at the great Union Show at beattie; the first prizes at the great Union Show at Dumfries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkcudbright; first prize at Stranage, 1867, also first prize at: Dumfries: In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranage, 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

portance 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 815 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 Expland" small for the myslver as to the excellence of 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 subuperior animals: the first horse having more sub 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 Strauraer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbie, by Varguislan 500.

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

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 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 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,

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Sanger and Sons, Oxford-street, London. And all the London Wholesale Houses. MELBOURNE AGENTS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melhourne.

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85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

GRAND SUCCESS

OF. THE

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH TRADE,

As introduced to the public of Ballarat 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 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.

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

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

from 6s 9d. 🕟 Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 5s 11d, reduced from Colored lustres, 12 yards, 7s 6d, reduced from

14s 6d Colored Caslimeres, 12 yards, 1s 3d, reduced 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 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 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 115. To clear the balance of the summer stock, very great reductions will be made in chenille and cash mere 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{4}{4}d, and 6d. A superior lot of beautifully-worked hand-made edgings to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to 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, 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., worth in each case double the amount, 43d, 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 Girls' plain and striped hose, formerly 1s 6d and 2s, all reduced to 6d per pair. All the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at 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, 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

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. Napier Mattings all widths, and qualities

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from the lightest to the heaviest.

"Felt Carpets - A very large stock from 1s and

colony, from 63d to 2s per yaid; straw mattings, door mats, indiarubber mats, skin mats.

etc., etc., in large variety. The finest and cheapest stock of Nottingham the dress and cheapest stock of Northgham 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 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, 83d and 103d per yard. Special line in all wool flannel, 1s per yard; vorth 1s 6d.

Wide width brown twill sheetings, 63d; 72inch wide plain sheeting, 73d, 101d, and 1s; 72-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

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

have a world-wide reputation for superiority and

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 com-

plete 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.

A. CRAWFORD, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET.

MILK PUNCH GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

VITÆ Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotels Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valleys Campham.

"For the Blood is the Life." O PARKERS WORLD FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

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

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

cannot be too highly recommended.

Cures Glandular Swellings Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted tution of either sex. the Proprietor solicits sufferers to

Cures Blood and Skiu Diseases

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 statement.

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 oth n Government and private hospitals, but obtained no Salve, my legs are perfectly healed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you

CHAS. LUXER, Late Sergt R. Engineers. Witness-W. J. Sparrow. To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln. Sold in Bottles 2s 6d, each, and in Cases, containing

like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar disease

should try the same.

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, CHEMIST, Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

7:

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 5s; Cape barley, 3s 6d; wheat, 4s 1ld to 5s; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 Jno. 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 ld; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s, flour, L11 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Although wheat has improved a little during the week, and 4s 9d per bushel may now be set down as the ruling quotation, we have very little business to report. Growers display little anxiety to quit their stocks at the present figure, and many assert that they will part with nothing until 5s is reached, and they are confident that their anticipations will very shortly be realised. There has been little done locally in flour though a good lot is still being sent down west. Last week's price remains unaltered. In the Wimmera district an advance in the price of wheat has taken place, and at Horsham at the end of the week the market closed at 4s 8d per bushel, with an upward tendency. A similar rise has also taken place at Donald and 4s 8d now rules; whilst at St Arnaud the market stands at 4s 9d. At Avoca wheat commands 4s 8d to 4s 9d per bushel, and flour L10 17s 6d per ton, and at Landsborough, 4s 11d to 5s is given as the price of wheat, and L10 15s as that of flour. Locally there are plenty of oats offering at last week's rates, 2s 8d per bushel, but buyers are holding off. In some few realising 3s. Potatoes have been well supplied and are without alteration, and the same remarks apply to hay. There is a good demand for fresh butter, and the price has advanced 1d per lo for approved prints; good potted is also sold freely, though some inferior has come in that cannot command our quotation. Eggs are scarce and the price has advanced to 1s and 1s 2d per dozen. The following are the prices current:-

Wheat, 4s 2d; oats, 2s 8d; pollard, 1s 2d; bran, 1s; Cape barley, 3s 9d; English barley, 4s; peas, 3s 6d; maize (crushed), none maize (whole), do.; flour £11 to L11 10s; Warrnambool potatoes, L3 10s; Ballaret do., 1.3; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trussed). L3 5s per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 40s per ton; chaff, 4s per cwt; cariots, 4s per cwt; orions, 6s per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s 1d per lb; butter (potted), 91d per lb; hams, 1s per lb; bacon, 101d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, ls to ls 2d per dozen; rye, 4s 6d.—"Adver-

THE IRISH DEATH LIST.

"One would suppose," observes the "Dublin Weekly Mail," "that violent deaths were unknown in Ireland until juries were found course. From the following list it will be seen that if ten men have suffered execution that prevailed from the murder of Lord Montmorres to the summer of last year. Although the list of the 'executioners' is the period referred to. The executed .--Lord Montmorres, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Hutchin's coachman, Mulholtand, Mullen, bailiff at Letterfrack. Constable Pat Cahill, Mrs. Smythe, Mr. W. Bourke, Thady Keane, Mr. Blake, Corporal Wallace. Mr. Herbert, Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. Burke, Constable Daly, Nicoll, Downey, Leahy, John Sheridan, Linton, at Loughrea; Dempsey, Dogherty, near Longhrea; Leeane, at Miltown; Malbay, Conway, the herd, near Tulla; Roche, at New Palles. The Executioners-Francis Hynes, Walshe, Patrick Joyce, Michael Flynn, Poff, Barrett. It is not shown that while 50 innocent lives were taken by one Government, only 10 scoundrel lives were cut short by the other.

Mr. Richard Baker, M.L.A., is progressing favorably in his bodily condition. He is now able to sit up in bed. It is expected that he will be about again in a few weeks.

p.m.; the middle of the eclipse will be at with the shadow takes place a little to the left of the moon's lowest point. The moon

A singular affair is narrated by the "North occurred near Mangalore last week of a very peculiar nature. For some reason the occur-The suicide was an elderly man and a schoolmaster. Last week he purchased a gimblet in a store at Mangalore, and was very partiticular in its selection. He then returned home, and actually bored with the gimlet thereby ending his earthly career.

being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest moral results. Now, the results which Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot what the whole colony desired, and which he these monsters.

PAPERS.

Armstrong, Mrs. Ann; Adamthwaite. Miss A. J.; Adams, Thos. Boyd, H. and J.; Baker, Cecil; Ball, Solomon; Buchanan, Thos. and G.; Brown,

Corkhill, J. Dutton, W.; Dowd. B. Etherton, I.; Ellis, J. Finnegan, J.; Farley, Miss Ellen; Fly, Grant, Eliza; Good, Allan.

Hellyer, J. Jackson, Frank; Jamieson, J. G. Keating, Juo. Lamb, Ralph. Maxwell, David; M'Millan, Jno.; Miller,

. W.; Mitchell, Jas. and R.; Manners, T.; M'Hatton, A.; Mayuho, Jno. Rell, A.; Ramsay, H. Stewart, Eliz.; Smith, Mrs. G.; Smythe,

Topper, G. Ward, Mr.; Westbrook, R. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, April 20th, 1883.

Kiponskire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

If the present position of parties in the Legis-

SATURDAY, APIRL 21, 1883.

lative Assembly is to be accepted as a sign instances, however, large holders will not for the present and an augury for the future, accept this figure, and look forward to the Coalition Government now holding the reins of power in this colony enjoys the confidence of the country, and a strength of support in the Legislative Chamber which would tend to show that, when the new Parliament gets properly into session satisfactory progress in legislative business may be expected. On the Ministerial side of the House the benches are as closely packed as compartments in a suburban railway train. The Opposition side, gets properly into session satisfactory progress on the other hand, presents an array of comparatively empty benches, there being a very small number of members representing that important section of the Assembly. There is, we think, in this disposition of parties enough to show that the people's representatives have The mails will close at the Beaufort Post accurately gauged the general feeling of the Office on Monday, 23rd inst., for ordinary country, which is that its urgent business should be proceeded with, and that real work should take the place of idle talk. We do not wish it to be understood that we un- transmission via Brindisi must be so endorsed dervalue the necessity of an opposition in and must bear the full rates of postage, viz.: a legislative chamber, because if that opposition is properly conducted, the country is likely to reap a benefit from a temperate and Id. each; packet not exceeding an ounce, analytical discussion upon the various mes- | ld.; two ounce, 2d.; four ounce, 4d. willing to do their duty, and the executive sures that are brought before the Legislature. firm enough to allow the law to take its The Opposition in the present Assembly will for the week from the several mining comdoubtless be characterised as being extremely panies in the Beaufort district :- Waterloo, patient trials, four times that number were serve its legitimate purpose if factious aims 60.02. New Victoria, 80.02. New Victoria, 80. and ends are discarded. There are two or three of the Victorian newspapers (particularly one of the Melbourne journals) which complete, that of the "executed" might be have taken up a rather peculiar position with doubled by a reference to the newspapers of regard to the duties of the Opposition in the new Parliament. They deprecate the idea of any factious opposition being offered, but harp on a string that is more than likely Kavanagh, Kenny, Bailey, M'Mahon, Pat to call it into existence, the burden of their Feely, Moroney, Peter Andrews, Richard song being the iniquity of the coalition which Roche. Thomas Brady, John Keefe, Hickey, | led to the formation of the present Government. This continued cry of "iniquity" or "immorality" was very happily hit and logic. Browne, Huddy (two), Joyce (five), Connor, ally confuted by Mr. Service, on the 4th Doloughty, Constable Cox, Constable Browne, linstant, in a speech given at the opening of nightly during the winter season. Messrs. Paterson, Laing and Bruce's new warehouses, Melbourne. The Premier, responding to the toast of "The Ministry." dwelt on the manifest marks of approval with which the toast had been received, and Myles Joyce, Patrick Casey, Thomas Higgins, then spoke as follows :- "He took it that that feeling of approval arose from the fact lows on Thursday :- The quarterly meeting that sensible, practical men, who were in the of the trustees of the Waterioo cemetery was habit every day of their lives of settling held on Friday last, at the Albion Hotel, practical questions, looked at the complete Simons and Robinson were present. It was change that had taken place in the political resolved to make further improvements in the kaliedos ope in the same practcal way in cemetery as far as the funds would allow, and which they regarded their own every day it was also decided to draw the attention of affairs. On the other hand, there were some the Lextonshire Council to the bad state of ston. The vines attacked are in the garden Previous to a coursing match the hares are of A partial eclipse of the moon takes place | theorists who condemned the coalition, who, | on Sunday evening next. The first contact though very respectable men and deserving miners' sports held recently has levanted with one or two well-grown vines were attacked at are driven out of this paddock across the with the penumbra will occur at 6.48 p.m.; of respect, were from the circumstances in money to the amount of £5 or £6. It is to the roots by an unknown disease. This year coursing ground to the paddock in the swamp which they were placed incapable of taking a be hoped he will pay up, and save further a number of the vines have been affected, described above. This is repeated several 9.18 p.m.; the last contact with the shadow practicable view of the political situation, and trouble. at 9.45 p.m.; and the last contact with the they were unable to see that the coalition penumbra at 11.49 p.m. The first contact that had just been arranged was one that would conduce to bring about a prosperous will be at full on Sunday evening and will and practical administration of the affairs of rise shortly before the first contact with the the colony, which for many years had been penumbra, and should the night be clear the almost stationary. It was known to all eclipse will be visible throughout Australia. | that there was a great many practical questions upon which the minds of politicians of Eastern Ensign," which states that a suicide all opinions and both sides of the House had been concentrated and made up, and which rence had been kept out of public print, there. yet had been kept back year after year to His Excellency the Governor until the 30th fore we are not in a position mention names. give place to matters which, if things were of May. properly conducted in Parliament, would have no place there. That was to say the practical questions upon which the welfare of when cleaned, weighed upwards of 20 pounds. the colony depended had been put aside for through his left breast, piercing the heart, and burning questions that could not, except in tain among sundry other articles, a monster the most indirect and indefinite way, affect marble, several pieces of glass, nails, and pieces FLORILINE !- FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. | the general interests of Victoria. As far as of gravel. A few drops of the liquid 'Floriline' sprinkled on the coalition Ministry was concerned, a good A young man named M'Carthy, while boots, and consequently has been obliged to that the plumpton is coursing made easy, that Notice to destroy rabbits on his land had

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- was sure not one of those present would regard as immoral to hold in view. For example when they proposed to abolish perpetrated on Friday night by some grim political patronage, that body, speaking of they to refuse to bring it about because Mr. Berry and his friends would have a hand in the pie. What did they want to do? Did they want to humiliate Mr. Berry, or did quest of the friends placed in a better class of colony? What was the object they had in view? Was it that measures should be passed by Parliament which would do a great deal want to maintain the antagonism of parties that they might tread underfoot those who had at one time opposed them? He asserted they could shake hands with those who had hitherto opposed them, and work together, at hot here." For some time past practical least for a time, for the interests of the joking has been elevated almost to a fine art remarks, which, we believe, will also gain the answer their misdeeds, we doubt not that approval of all who read them.

> At the Ballarat Coursing Club's meeting on Thursday loud complaints were to be heard from the Ballarat contingent about the treatment they received at the hands of the Railway Department. It appears that they had to pay fare from Ballarat to Trawalla, or seven miles each way further than they travelled, besides which they were huddled together like sheep in close of the visit. The old man came in, the carriages, not nearly sufficient accommodation being provided for the passengers. Visitors from Beaufort had to pay fare to Burrumbeet, which is four miles from the plumpton. It will be remembered that last year the Beaufort visitors were subjected to a deal of inconvenience owing "and, I declare the same old sofa! Dear to the train which they had booked to return by me!" Next he walked around the room, not stopping at the plumpton platform. The stopping at the fireplace. "Same old mantleever, after going for about half a mile past the instruction forgotten?

The English mails will be despatched from Melbourne on Tuesday next, 24th instant, letters and newspapers at 5 p.m., and at 4.45. p.m. for money orders and registered letters. Attention is drawn to the regulations that letters and newspapers for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be charged 6d.: every additional half an ounce or portion thereof, 6d.; newspapers,

The following are the approximate yields 60uz,

benevolently inclined, as from what we can versal good. hear a little assistance to meet immediate requirements would be very acceptable.

evening next, and will be continued fort-

will be held at Beaufort on Monday next. On dit that the quiet town of Beaufort is to be startled by a divorce case at an early date. The details, of course, are of the usual harrowing nature.

Our Waterloo correspondent wrote as fol-

one shilling each, may be obtained from the short of the Great Western." local agent, Mr. Henningsen.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday by

A wild turkey was shot by Mr. E. Jarrett It must have had the digestive powers and habits of an ostricth, for it was found to con-

The following is from last Tuesday's "Ararat Advertiser." A ghastly joke was humorists, who deposited a second hand coffin in a prominent position outside Mr. Tuson's them chiefly as constitutionalists, would Hotel. During the week a late patient in admit that that was a desirable object. Were the Lunatic Asylum had been interred in the cemetery, and on Friday last the permission of the Attorney-General was obtained for the removal of the body to Ballarat. The remains were consequently disinterred and at the rethey want to advance the interests of the coffin for removal. On Friday afternoon the when they found that on practical questions mischief had inscribed upon the lid the following allusion to our worthy Mayor :cheered during the delivery of the foregoing ever find themselves before the police court to such punishment will be meted out to them as will have the effect of completely eradicating their mischievious propensities.

A straight-laced and modest collegian's elder sister called to see him at his rooms. An elderly gentleman called who had occupied the rooms fifty three years previously. To avoid any talk among the boys, the young man put his sister in a closet to wait till the and he got up and tapped the old frames games ! same old games !" "Sir !" gasped the

Only those reject the acknowledged theories of wisdom who receive instruction from no sources. Your real iconoclast destroys not only inanimate figures and images, but the forms of living principles and ideas. Nihilism is, as its name implies, a belief in nothing. This absence of all faith is subversive of social order, and is rank communism. Fortunately for Wolfe's Schnapps we live in an age of belief. The majority of mankind is trustful, not scoffers and mockers. They know the virtues of this sovereign cordial, and they appreciate its value.

Holloway's Pill's .-- With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alterative like these Pills. stempered organs to their natura We regret to learn that the second eldest state, and correct all defective and contamidaughter of Mr. Sydney Handcock expired nated secretions. Such easy means of instilast evening at her parents' residence at the tuting health, strength, and cheerfulness, Southern Cross, from low or typhoid fever, should be in the possession of all whose To make matters worse, Mr. Handcock, stomachs are weak, whose minds are much together with several other members of the harassed, or whose brains are overworked. family, are laying prostrate with the same Holloway's is essentially a blood-tempering disease. This is a case which we can safely medicine, whereby its influence, reaching the commend to the notice of those who are remotest fibres of the frame, effects a uni-

It is reported of Lord Brougham that when he returned home, after his brilliant and ex-The lovers of the Terpsichotean art are hausting defence of Queen Caroline, he went again reminded that the Beaufort Brass Band | at once to bed, with orders not to be disturbed, quadrille assemblies commence on Thursday however long he might sleep-orders which his household obeyed, though with astonishment deepening into something like terror, as The first of the fortnightly Police Courts | the young lawyer's nap prolonged itself for nearly forty-eight hours. His physician afterwards declared that his sleep had saved him from brain fever, and, though probably only the marvellously recoperative powers of youth for work up to extreme old age may not improbably have been due to a constitution with of the day.

posed to be the dreaded phyllowera vastrix tivating lucerne, carrots, parsley, turnips, and the road leading to the cemetery. It is ru- of Mr. Edwin Walker. They were planted of course principally in the "escape paddock" mored that one of the committee of the some six or seven years ago, and last summer after the good things there provided. They The current number of the "Illustrated ened appearance. Should the disease prove exactly where they are. Now comes the Australian News" is of more than ordinary to be the much dreaded scourge the sooner modus operandi on the day of the coursing. interest, as besides the usual sketches there the vines are eradicated the better. Mr. The hares are of course located in the swamp are two supplements. The one entitled Walker's garden is within three or four miles enclosures; the judge, mounted on his steed. Summer," displays a mob of sheep shelter- well established vineyards, and should the the entrance to the coursing paddock; while ing from the noonday sun under the shade of disease spread to these the result would be the slipper, with his dogs in slip, is stationed a varied and interesting nature. Copies, at trict, as the disease could hardly be stayed hare is let out of the smallest enclosure

rica, sent his offspring a pair of boots as a best of her way towards the "escape paddock" near Malmsbury, during last week. The bird, for freight and expenses. On arrival in New made in the fence for that purpose, if she accounts for destruction were rendered in a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, was concerned, a good which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all deal has been said about the immorality of crossing Annan River, in Queensland, with patronise the American manufacturers. The is for the spectators. There is a four-roomed been duly served on defendant's sister on the control of the planting of the pla parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, pretwo parties which had been in opposition only served on detendant's sister on the ground. The amount paid was £8 6s 8d. for 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 unfragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," possible that immorality could be committed to bacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," possible that immorality could be committed to be unless with a view to bring about im- rising fast. M'Carthy's cries for assistance would have been 21s, 10s 6d, 14s 6d, 7s.— in improvements, and we have no doubt but Alexander Came on, senr., proved the acwere heard by an adjoining selector, who £2 13s. And this is what the most enthal the energetic secretary, Mr. Cadden, will count to be correct to the best of his belief. drove off the alligator and rescued the man. lightened nation in the world regard as a ra- yet further improve the grounds, so that the This closed the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. cial relations with other countries.

CONCERT BY THE BLIND.

empty shell was placed by Mr. Martin in his Strachan did the lion's share of the singing, of transplanting teeth, and want you take yard to be purified, but in the morning he both of whom acquitted themselves very one out of each of our mouths and transwas surprised to find it missing. A fruitless creditably. The gem of the evening was fer them." For a moment I was transfixed search was made in the lead at the rear of the undoubtedly the duett, 'O, Maritana," by with laughter and astonishment and I atto place the colony in the way of making shop, and at last the undertaker went to the Miss Raufer and Mr. Strachan. Miss tempted to reason them out of their foolish permanent and steady advances, or did they camp to acquaint the police with the loss, Raufer was encored on each occasion she proposition—both had excellent teeth, by the where he was promptly informed of the appeared. In the first part she sang "Love way, but they insisted, so I extracted one of where he was promptly informed of the appeared. In the first part she sang Love way, but they install as a cartest and one of his smallest that might have been passed over with a laugh, she gave "The Bend of the River," a very a few days afterwards to his post with one of that they should be pleased and gratified the larrikins who were at the bottom of the pretty song, in a finished and pleasing his hely love's moltars. His tooth, however, manner. Mr. Strachan sang "The Horn of Chase" in a masterly manner, and in response "M. C. Nott, aged 90, R. I. P.; it's awfully to an encore gave "The White Squall." In fully swollen. I reduced the inflammation the second part he sang "The Bonnie Hills of country." Mr. Service was frequently in this town, and should the would-be wits seek for thee in ev'ry flower." Piano solos ped up in paper. O! the inconstancy of Tainsh, and a piano duett was given by Messrs. E. Pascoe and T. Callaghan. Each of the performers showed wonderful skill in the manipulation of the instrument, and were deservedly applauded. Several choruses by the choir were given, which went to unke up a very enjoyable evening's entertainment. and from a musical point of view quite as good as has ever been given on Beaufort. The Brass Band also gave a selection during the evening, and displayed more than ordinary ability. During the interval the Rev. Mr. Moss came forward, and explained the objects of the institution, viz., the education of the blind, so as to enable them to assist in earning their own livelihood. There wore several branches in the institution, and those pupils who displayed musical ability were taught music. The present concert. with others of the series, was for the purpose of raising funds to pay the purchase money of a piece of ground purchased in Melbourne, on which a building was to be erected for the accommodation of the sick pupils. The speaker then proceeded to thank the several residents of Beaufort who had kindly undertaken to provide the pupils with lodgings for the night; also the chairman for his attendance : Mr. John Grenfell, for the use of the piano; the proprietors of the "Riponshire Advocate," for advertising the concert free of charge; Messrs. Harris and Troy, for the use of their lorry and horse in removing the piano backwards and forwards; and last, but not least, Mr. F. Cavanagh, who had made all the arrangements for the concert, and, in fact, was the "motive power." Mr. Moss also stated that he had been asked by a number are vouched for by the nurse who attended of residents of Waterloo to give a concert at that place. Under present arrangements it was impossible to accede to the request, but as he had heard that diptheria and scarlet fever were prevalent at one of the towns he purposed visiting during this tour, it was probable that he would not take the pupils there. If such was proved to be true ne would be most happy to accede to the by the de jure Government, after fair and weak, but yet it may be strong enough to 25oz.; Royal Saxon, 100oz.; Hobart Pasha, They go directly to the source of the evil, wishes of the residents of Waterloo at some

PLUMPTON.

On Thursday last the Ballarat Coursing

Club held their first meeting for the season at

net proceeds were about £37.

pupils singing "The National Anthem." The

was brought to a close by the

the plumpton. The meeting was a highly successful one, the whole arrangements being carried out in a very praiseworthy manner. It may not be uninteresting to the uninitiated to give a short description of the plumpton. The enclosure, which consists of about 155 acres of ground on the Ercildoun estate, is securely fenced with battens, intertwined with two wires. The battens are placed upright, close together, but not driven in the ground. We will first notice the of grass affording splendid shelter for the hares. This portion is divided into a number enabled him to take nature's remedy in one of small enclosures, with gates leading from such mighty dose, his extraordinary capacity one to the other, and finally ending in a sort of sheep run (two fences close together running paraller). This "sheep run" leads such means for repairing at night the waste into the coursing ground, a splendid flat piece of country, of about 80 acres in extent. At the northern end of this is the "escape pad-The "Ararat Advertiser" regrets to learn, dock," which contains abundance of green on undoubted authority, that a disease sup- grass, and a portion has been utilised in culhas broken out in the neighborhood of Moy- other luxuries which "puss" loves to indulge in. the plants presenting a scortched and black- times, so that by coursing day the hares know "At the Creek" is colored, while the other, of Rhymney Reef, where there a number of is located on one side of the "sheep run," at a huge gum tree. The other sketches are of most disastrous to the wine trade of the dis- at the opposite side of the "sheep run". The Shire of St. Arnaud, and that William Bentleading into the "sheep run" and of course Those who venture to send out presents to when she finds herself free she scampers off was situated. The authority from the council America (writes a London paper) know some. up the coursing ground. The dogs are sighted, thing of the delights of the protectionary the judge cries "let go," the slipper obeys the destruction of rabbits was put in. The tariff. An Englishman having a son in Ame- order, and the course is on, puss making the Christmas box, value 21s. He paid 10s 6d into which she can get through holes authority, dated October 30th, 1882. The York the boots were appraised at £2 2s, and can manage to outwitt her brace of pursuers. | globo, and Mr. Gorrie could not prove indiduty charged thereon 35 per cent., say 14s 6d, In the majority of cases the hare makes good vidual cases. The account was rendered to and an additional demand of 7s 6d was made her escape, but sometimes she is victimised. W. J. Small, as manager for Small Bios. Mr. for import expenses. His son was willing to On Thursday last, however, the hares ran very Barrett objected to this. William Bentley pay the double duty, but refused to pay the strong, and out of nineteen courses only six proved having seen defendant working on the additional expenses, and so abandoned the har-s were killed. From this it will be seen land in Thalia, where he had a residence.

TRANSPLANTING TWO TEETH.

I performed an operation of transplanting A number of pupils from the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind, Melbourne, under romantic circumstances, said a dentist accompanied by their superintendent, the to a reporter, on a certain occasion. A young Rev. Mr. Moss, gave a grand vocal and lady, as pretty as a peach, and a fine looking instrumental concert in the Beaufort Socie- young fellow came to see me one morning. ties' Hall on Thursday evening last. There After no little hesitation they told me they was a very large attendance, and Mr. H. were betrothed, and that he was in the army Cushing, J.P., President of the Shire of and was going away to the plains for at least Ripon, occupied the chair. The con- a year, hunting Indians. "And we are very cert, taken as a whole, was indeed a musical unhappy at parting," whimpered she. "Yes. treat. Miss M. A. Raufer and Mr. P. we are," almost blubbered he. "We heard would not stick in; for within a week the young lady came back with her face dreadand eased the pain, but could not replant her Scotland," and, on being encored, gave "I lover's fang and she went away with it wrapwere given by Messrs. T. Callaghan, and J. women. Six months after she married a man old enough to be her father. When the young lientenant subsequently returned he indighad been jilted, and requested me to immediately extract his false love's tooth, which I did, and he threw it in the cuspadore.

REMARKABLE DEATH-BED EX-PERIENCE.

The "Montreal Star" gives a remarkable story concerning the death of their late attache, Mr. Logan, whose brother was drowned at sen, as he lay dying recently in the General Hospital of typhoid fever. Speaking at intervals, he said :- "I have a brother at sea." "A storm is coming on."
"Will the vessel be able to weather the storm?" "The waves are dashing over the ship." "Oh that he were safe on land." Mr. Logan wandered off to different matters. but again and again returned to the subject of his absent brother, often repeating one of the sentences above quoted. His own 'great sufferings seemed to have been lost to him in the thought of the dire calamity that threatened his brother, and once or twice he started up and enquired anxiously of the nurse whether the storm was abating. It appeared as if though he knew of the peril in which his brother was placed. This is the more remarkable from the fact that the brother was actually drowned within a very short time from that at which Mr. Logan in his hallucination fancied he saw the storm raging and his brother in peril. The above facts Mr. Logan.

THE JUDGE AND THE WITNESS.

Many stories are going the rounds about the recently diseased judge, Mr. Baron Martin, one of which is worth transcribing. It may amuse some colonial bar mess. A witness who was giving evidence in the northmany "Says I" "Says he," etc., that it was difficult to understand him. Accordingly the judge himself took the witness in hand. and asked him to state exactly what had THE BALLARAT COURSING CLUB'S passed. "I said I could not have the pig," repeated the witness. "Well" said the judge. "and what was the answer?" "He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he-" "No, no," interposed the judge, "he could not have said that; he spoke in the first person." No, my lord, I was the first person that spoke," insisted the witness, "I mean this; don't bring in a third person.' "There was no third person my lord; only him and me. The judge was growing irritated. "Lock here my good fellow," he remarked; he did not say he had been keeping the pig." He said "I have been keeping it. "I assure you my lord, there was no mention southern end of the enclosure, which is in a of your lordship's name. We're on two swamp, containing no water, the large tussocks different stories, my lord. There was no third person and if there had been anything said about your lordship, I should have heard it." The judge could make nothing out of the witness, and the court was convulsed with laughter, in which he presently was obliged to join. -- "Home News."

INTERESTING TO SHIRES.

We take the following report from the 'Express" of a case heard at the Donald County Court on Tuesday, 10th inst., which is of some interest to shire councils :-

President and Shire Council of St. Arnaud v. G. H. Small. Dr. Quick for plaintiff, Mr. Barrett for defendants. This was an action to recover the expenditure incurred in the extiruation of rabbits, and was laid under Acts 683 and 721. Mr. Barret objected the corporation had no power to recover. The Act provided that the council or their appointed officers should not recover but did not provide for the recovery by the president, councillors and ratepayers. Robert Gorrie, secretary of the Shire of St. Arnaud, proved that defendant resided at Thalia, within the ley was the properly appointed rabbit inspector for the East Riding in which Thalia to enter upon the land of defendant for the minutes of the council dated October 26th. 1882, were read, showing the issue of toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all the Ministry proposed to bring about were Two people have already fallen victims to tional principle on which to base its commer-Ballarut plumpton will be second to none in Barret raised his previous point, that the corporation could not recover, that no

Jimnistire Advocate.

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Original Poetry.

RELIGION.

CLOSED is the temple, but the sacred fire Burns in a thousand hearts; for virgins fair Pure Hopes, and heavenly Thoughts and sober

Attend it—vestals who, though cognizant Of all the outside stir and busy life Yet with it mix not: nay, nor shew them

But tend the mystic flame which, be th At peace or war, as age the city's hope!

Movelist.

HARRY BLOOMFIELD

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN SOUATTER.

BY ANGUS M'LEAN. (CONTINUED.)

This feat of sucking poison from a snakebite is the greatest accomplishment among the black women, and, as large thick lips constitute a point of beauty among them Tommy was quite proud of the accomplishments of his spouse and Dan's reference to

"Faix, you're right, Tommy; shure they are big enough to make suckers for a pump on a

Whether Tommy thought that Dan, by paying all these compliments to his lubra, was going too far, or that he "dropped down" to the Irishman's fun-making, it is hard to conjecture; but the conversation, which was now carried on in a low tone, soon caused a commotion, Dan threatening to put the black on the fire if he did not clear out. He at once departed with his dark bride without my being able to ascertain the cause.

The hardships which I had undergone had changed the current of my life, and led me to look with shame and horror on the wild existence I had led since I arrived in this new land. My labour had brought me no nearer to the goal for which I set out. I found myself under the necessity of beginning my squatting life anew if I expected to gain the object I had hoped for, and I was convinced in setting out that I must relinquish my disorderly proceedings and the companionship of former times, and above all I must abstain from visiting the metropolis, and allow my business to be transacted by my agent there. Following out the resolve, I set to work to improve my stock and station, and thus floated for a considerable time on the stream of fate, buffeting against the winds of adversity. Suddenly, to follow up the figure, the whole stream was changed. A new element disturbed the waters, and the planks of the rafts which helped myself and many another along sank beneath us, and floated again away in every direction save that of our path. In fact the first cry of "gold" had been raised. It spread from station to station, and soon not a man was left to assist in the work in which we had embarked our fortunes. All men's Dacks were turned upon pastoral life, and bus crowds already sat down their tents and implements at Ballarat, Forest Creek, and Bendigo, to unearth that gold which was afterwards to form the loadstone for attracting to our southern shores thousands from every land beneath the sun.

In the midst of this state of things I received a notice from Messrs. Screw & Lever that they could not continue to advance money, and asking for settlement of a large overdraftmore than the station would have brought if sold the next day. They gave me six months to pay, and threatened to foreclose upon their mortgage if I was their debtor by that

This was the greatest blow that could come upon me, and it extinguished my last ray of hope. What was to be done in such emergency? Only six short months' grace, and where was the relief to come from? Knowing the inflexibility of my hard creditors, and that no latitude from that quarter need be expected, I suddenly bethought me to try the diggings; others were making rapid fortunes there, and I might be lucky as well. But it was only a chance. I must try, however, for it is the

I told Dan Cullen of my resolution, and advised him to keep it a secret, for I did not wish people to know that I was actually so ' hard up" as to be compelled to turn digger. His instructions were to manage the sheep the best way he could until my return, to run them in large flocks, and keep a shepherd on horseback to follow each with double the

usual wages.
On settling these matters I left my station with a small sum of money in my pocket, as if I was starting for town on some ordinary

CHAPTER XXIV.

TURNED GOLDDIGGER. This was the second time I had left my station without my neighbours knowing my motives or destination. On the previous occasion I had plunged into the middle of savages to hide myself from civilized society, but now I found myself in the midst of an excited population, comprising all sorts and nations. The idea of leaving off the garb of the squatter and turning digger troubled me very much, and humbled my vanity not a little. I was therefore induced to go under a fictitious name. I little thought then that many of my class were before me on the gold-fields delving hard with pick and shovel. After mediating a while on the name I should adopt, I bethought myself of a second cousin, whose father had come to Australia before me, of whom mention is made in the beginning of this history. The young gentle-man's name was Horatio Baxter, and he had often been taken for me, as we very much resembled one another. He was at this time in New South Wales, so that I was not likely to meet him in Bendigo, where I intended to try my luck.

The bustle and excitement of that stirring gold-field exceeded anything I had imagined. As I rode down Golden Gully I thought my presence would not be noticed among so many thousands of people; but to my consternation at every step I was met with a cry of "Joe," which rang from one end of the gully to the other. Who the Joe was whom they took me for I could not for the life of me comprehend but in order to escape from annoyance I dismounted and entered a store. On making known my grievance to the storekeeper, and asking him what it meant, and who was the individual the whole population took me for, he only laughed, at the same time advising me to change my "flash dress," and substitute that of a digger if I wished to remain at peace upon the diggins. I did not imagine that a tweed shooting or riding jacket, strapped cord breeches, knee boots and cabbage-tree hat would have brought a storm of ridicule about my ears. However, I had to exchange them as soon as possible, and rig myself out in moleskin trousers, a plaid jumper, with a helt around the waist, and a wideawake hat on my head. Leaving my horse in a shed behind the store I travelled through the gully in order to pick up a party with whom

Sauntering along the claims I saw few

parties that seemed in want of hands. All seemed to keep to themselves while at work, and gave little attention to my inquiries. In my inspection I came close to a delicate boy who was laboriously turning a rudely-constructed windlass, which stood over a hole. His appearance atonce attached my attention

and the manifest hard labour of winding up the heavy bucket of clay or gravel excited in me pity and a desire to help him, for he twisted his slender body as if his powers were taxed to the utmost while his small hands convulsively clutched the rough handle as the heavy weight seemed to tremble on the brink, hreatening to slip back again into the shaft. The young miner's back was towards me, and,

The young miner's back was towards me, and, on going up close to him, I said hurriedly—
"Allow me, young fellow, to assist you."
The words had hardly passed my lips when he turned round with a short exclamation, dropping the handle of the windlass, which suddenly revolved with great force, striking him in the loins, and pitching him a couple yards off on the ground, where he lay insensible. An exclamation of surprise issued from the hole, while I ran to assist the boy, raising his head from the ground, and resting it upon my knee. His little straw hat had dropped from his head in the fall, exhibiting a beautiful mass of fine brown hair cut round the ears. The face, which was now pale, was very delicate, and his features almost too finely chiselled for those of a young

The man from below soon made his appear ance to learn the cause of the bucket dropping so unexpectedly fron the top. I was in the act of unbuttoning the boy's jumper in order that he might more freely breathe the cool air, when the new-comer exclaimed in surprise— "Don't unfasten his jumper! Leave him

I of course gave up my charge at once. After a short time the boy revived, and stared round him wildly, muttering something which did not distinctly catch, save the words-"I thought it was his voice."

The other replied, with a little severity in "Nonsense; what puts that into your

head? Some more conversation in an undertone passed between them, which I did not over-near, and then they both stood up again.

I now took more notice of the person who came from the shaft, and observed that he was a fine strapping fellow, with a quantity of flowing dark brown beard. He seemed a splendid specimen of the golddigger. He approached me, when I apologized for being the innocent cause of the accident to the boy, who stood by and held down his head, while he blood returned to his exceedingly womany face. I could not take my eyes off him. A confused idea possessed me that he resembled some person I had seen before, and who had been in some manner associated with my thoughts. The elder of the two was at once very gracious, remarking that the accident was not my fault, and altogether a that the boy was not much hurt. This I doubted, as I observed the young fellow placing his hand involuntarily on his side as if

he there felt pain. They held another consultation aside, when and join them at dinner, as it was now about awkward again." the dinner hour. I had been prepossessed in their favor by the first words I had had with them, and gladly went with them to partake of the first meal to be set before me on the liggings.

Our conversation in the tent related principally to golddigging; but the boy made no emarks, and seemed uncommonly shy. He ate nothing, only drinking a little tea, and I thought from his manner that he had not quite recovered from the blow he had received.

After dinner I mentioned casually that had only arrived that day on the gold-fields, and was looking for a party who would allow me to join them. After a few words with our young companion the elder took me

"As you mentioned that you were in search of a party that you might join," he said, "my young brother and I were just consulting or the subject, and we are willing that you should work with us, provided our offer is acceptable to you. We did not wish before now to take any partner; but as you have seen to-day my brother is not strong enough to do the work, and I now consider it advisable to take in a third person, especially one so suitable as I have no doubt you would

I accepted the offer, as I liked my new friends, although I was aware that much assistance from the boy could not be expected, unless he took the cooking or tentkeeping part of the business. My companion it seemed anticipated my thoughts, for he con

"I am aware that it is not a very tempting offer, inasmuch as my brother is not able to do a fair share of the work; but he can do the cooking and tentkeeping, and for that work we do not expect more than half a share, should we find gold."

I would not hear of a reduction, but consented to become one of the party on condition that the tentkeeper had his full share with

"That is more than we expected," resume my companion. "There is another subject on which we must have an understanding In the first place, we have been unlucky as yet, and the money we brought from home with us, after paying our passage out, and what we have expended here on the diggings, is almost exhausted."

I interrupted him by saying I had suffiient, I thought, to keep us until we fell in with gold, and that they could pay me back again for any advance I might make.

"That is very kind of you, and much more than I could have expected," he went on.
"It settles the first part of the affair. Now,
I come to the most delicate part of my proposition. You may have noticed that my rother is not strong, and seems very shy. That was one reason for not joining any person till we met you. He has always been lelicate since the death of his mother, and any rough expressions make him nervous. It is for that reason I wish to put you on your guard, lest you might be less guarded in your speech than might be necessary. He is delicate you see, but has an old head on young shoulders, and I have ofter to consult im on many matters of importance. After this intimation I hope you will overlook any

peculiarities you may perceive in his con-I promised that I would be cautious how I spoke and acted in the boy's presence so that ne might be subjected to no annoyance. This being settled, I made all preparations for joining the party, and the same purchased a small tent to sleep in and tools wherewith to commence operations. While we sat at tea the elder brother remarked with

"We are a queer lot. Here we are without ever having asked one another's name, and it never occurred to me until this moment." I remembered my plans, and said my name

"My name," said my friend, "is Andrew Maxwell, and this is Edwin, my brother."
"Maxwell?" I exclaimed, rather unguardedly expressing surprise.

The mystery was solved. The boy was the Edwin Maxwell who Ellen Arnold told me could perceive the resemblance now every time I looked at him. It was no wonder that the sight of his face had revived strange of holding intercourse with any person be-

observed my sudden surprise. Andrew asked-

"Is our name familiar to you?" "It is slightly," I replied, with more cau-

" Was it in this colony or in England that on heard of it?' "It was in this country," I replied, "from relative of mine named Harry Bloom-

My hearers gazed at one another fixedly but not wishing to convict myself I held down my head, apparently bent on the work of eating

"And were you a relative of that gentleman That was a sad end he suffered," continued Andrew with a sigh. "What do you allude to?" I enquired

with curiosity. "Did he not die at the hands of the blacks r perish in the bush?" he added. "Neither. He is as strong and full of life as I am this moment," I replied, with an inward laugh at my deception.

Edwin at the moment was pouring out some tea. When I mentioned that Bloom-field was not dead, he started back, and spilt the tea over the table. Andrew, for his awkwardness, reprimanded him, telling him to go o his room at once, and not to show his face

I pleaded for the boy since no harm had been done; but he retired, and did not appear again all that night. I noticed that the boy's sleeping-room was

screened or partitioned off from that in which we sat, and that Andrew slept on a sort of sofa or stretcher, which served as a seat for us when at table. As we sat chatting on various topics after

tea, Andrew Maxwell informed me how they had heard at home through Edith and Alfred Mowbray-their cousins-that Harry Bloom field had been lost in the interior; and I in my turn detailed all the circumstances connected with the said Harry Bloomfield " my second cousin," &c. On several occasions, when narrating Harry's adventure, I was on the eve of committing myself, and "letting the cat out of the bag," by the use of the first person pronoun. However, I managed to blunder on, and arrived at the end of the

parrative safely. Andrew gave me the history of his family ow their parents had died leaving them in difficulties, and how on hearing such glowing accounts from the Australian gold-fields he and Edwin had made up their minds to

Edwin did not appear at breakfast next norning, and Andrew went alone to his claim while I was pitching my tent. My mate had gone only a short time, however, when his rother made his appearance to my surprise blushing and smiling, and in a far better humor than I had looked for, remember ing that his spirits were exceedingly low accident was not my fault, and altogether a on the previous evening. He came towards matter which could not be remedied; but me with outstretched hands, saying— "Good morning, Mr. Baxter; I hope you

"Only a little scalded, Edwin," I replied in the same key. "I was very sorry indeed. It was all my

I began to move away; but the elder called after me, asking that I should visit their tent, this time, and I'll promise not to be so clumsiness; but I hope you will overlook it I could see that the little scamp was

shyness and sensitiveness which his brother had told me were his peculiar characteristics. were in a measure affectation. I began speaking in a manner calculated to draw him towards the subject which occupied

all my thoughts; but Edwin saved me the trouble by saying—
" I did not think you were so near a relative of Mr. Bloomfield, who, I am glad to hear, is

". Ilow and well." "We are very intimate, and more, very like each other," I replied. "Indeed! And is he as good looking as

you are? "Now Edwin you mean to flatter, and I shall not be friends with you if such is your intention.'

" I assure you, Mr. Baxter, I never thought of flattering; but I am anxious to hear all you know about your friend for the sake of a "I think I can guess whom you mean

Edwin. It is a lady whose name begins with an M." The young fellow held his face from me for a moment, which made me suspect that he did not wish to tell me all he knew. He

then said evasively: "I suppose since you and he are such great friends that you know all his secrets." "I do, Edwin, know everything that he We know all things in common." knows. "And did you ever hear tell about any

sweetheart he had at home?" 'I did; the only one he ever had, I think.' "But I suppose there is someone in Australia he likes better now."

"No, nor ever will I imagine, unless he alters very much, and that your cousin Edith should prove false to him.' "So it is my cousin he loves yet? But you must recollect that she heard he was

"I did not think of that, Edwin; that might certainly change her feeling, but I trust not, for it would be a serious blow to my friend. But, by-the-bye, he heard once hat she was engaged to a Mr. Stanley, some friend of the family. Is that true?" "There was some talk about it, but I do no

think she would bind herself until more proof arrived about your friend's death. And now ince her father is dead there is no one to

no more?" I exclaimed, almost with gladne which I checked when I observed the boy wiping tears from his eyes.
'And so," I said, "Mr. Mowbray will be no longer a barrier between the lovers if they

hould meet again."

"What will prevent them from meeting i they live, Mr. Baxter?"
"There is one thing at least, that Bloom field will never go home unless he has sufficient means to marry and support a wife according to her rank. "I should think he ought to have that now.

I believe her father left the estate greatly involved, so that riches would not influen her decision." Our conversation was interrupted by Andrew coming to dinner. Edwin went

hastily into the tent, begging that I would not mention a word of what had passed be-

CHAPTER XXV.

After the event which occurred in the last chapter a warm friendship gradually sprang up between Edwin and myse tacit understanding existed between us on a subject which two of our party could only converse upon, for we had as it were a secret in common. While Edwin faithfully upheld his cousin Edith's constancy, I, of course, advocated the cause of "my friend" Harry Bloomfield with the small amount of eld quence I was able to put forth. Every day some newly discovered peculiarity in the looks, manners, or voice of the young man reminded me of his lovely cousin, and drew my heart more firmly towards him. I could perceive that his usual shyness or timidity in the presence of strangers did not wear off

memories, though at first they had been too youd our own little circle, by doing the dim to become altogether real. My friends marketing which was required for the maintenance of our party, and which was the only duty likely to call for his departure from our tents. I could see that he felt very thankful, and that I was rapidly rising in his estima-tion. I also received the thanks of his elder brother, and so we worked harmoniously together. But alas! the principal thing for which we sought was not forthcoming, and duffer after duffer was bottomed without a vellew speck cheering our sight.

Matters now became serious. As I sus ected, our small funds were getting very bw. Edwin was our banker, and I could erceive deeper anxiety in his countenance very succeeding day as we reported our ill

On one of these occasions Andrew informed is that he had heard tidings of another rush having been made to a place within a few miles of us, and that he thought of starting next morning to mark out claims there. The news gave us a glimmer of ho; N that we might yet have some measure of the pess, and accordingly Andrew left early nelfol morning on his prospecting tour in the direction of the New Long Gully rush. In the course of a few hours he returned in great haste, intima-ting that he had succeeded in marking out two claims in likely parts of the gully, in which he had left his pick and shovel to keep possession. As he must return immediately less they should be "jumped," he advised Edwin and myself to pull down the tents, park up everything on the cart, and follow.

The horse I had ridden from the station cane in very useful for carting stuff when we were at work, and removing our tents when we were not. I had purchased a light cart anl harness for the purpose, so that we were well supplied with appliances for digging pur-

poses.

We were not long in getting underweigh for Edwin was of great assistance, moving about as smartly as if he had been a trained camp follower. We had no difficulty in finding our way along with the tide of dig-gers and carts which flowed towards the new

I had some difficulty in finding out Andrew among the crowds of disputants about claims. I left Edwin in charge of the horse and cart where I thought it advisible to stop, and went in search. Andrew I found in the height of altercation with another digger. Upon my appearance he managed to establish his title to the claims. I went by his direction at once to the other, from which I dug a few shovelfulls. I then relieved Edwin, who was rather impatient at my absence, having been made the subject of sundry comments on his youthful and beardless appearance from the

We pitched our tents, and fixed everything in its proper place or that evening ready for the commencement of digging operations next morning. The sinking was not deep here, so that we found each could work his claim without help from the other.

Some rich claims and heavy finds had been discovered in our neighborhood, so that our prospects seemed on the whole rather cheer-This was soon clouded by the fact that every hole which had been bottomed around mine proved a "duffer;" and after a heavy pour of rain had succeeded in filling my shaft to a level with the surface. I decided, after considerable hesitation, to abandon it.

With a heavy heart I returned to the tent for a few moments before looking out for fresh claim. It seemed now almost a hopeless task, as all the best ground had been taken up; and, while mourning over the misortune, Edwin increased my dismay by informing me with tears in his eyes that we had no more money, and had reached our last

We sat down, and, having talked the matter

over, I proposed that my horse and cart should be sold to raise funds to enable us to fully test Andrew's claim. The proposition cheered up the little fellow immensely. then informed him of the dissappointment .I had met with regarding my claim, and what had passed between his elder brother and myself regarding it. He paused for a moment in thought, and then proposed that he should help me to bail out the water without his brother knowing. I deprecated the idea, saying that he was not accustomed to such rough work, and would be sure to get wet and be laid up; but he only laughed, and going into his own portion of the tent soon eturned wearing a sou'wester, an oilskin

coat, and a pair of long boots, calculated unitedly to completely protect him from the I was obliged to submit, though I laughed heartily at what the diggers would have called Edwin's "rig," and we proceeded to the laim where we went to work diligently, and in a shorter time than we expected bailed all he water out. When the water became too hallow for the bucket to take more out, Edwin proposed that I should lower him down, so that he might scrape the slush together and fill the bucket, while I would be more able to haul it up. Seeing the advisa-bility of this suggestion I lowered him accord-

ingly.
When the unpleasant operation was nearly finished I noticed some bright object clinging to the heel of my mate's boot, and remarked

with astonishment—
"Why, Edwin, surely you have got spurs
"wearing them on. What was your object in wearing them among such muď ?" Turning round his heel to see what had

attracted my attention, he remarked in a "Behold, my noble friend Baxter, I am true knight, having won my golden spurs," exhibiting at the same time a fine nugget of

gold which had stuck to his heel. It was truly a discovery of gold, and in the excitement of the moment I fastened the rope to a peg, and sliding down nearly shook the hand off my young helper. We found one closer examination a layer of the precious metal over the half-slatey, half-clayey bottom of the hole. After picking or "fossicking" a quantity with our knives we retired to our tent. It was drawing now near dinner time, and Andrew soon made his appearance. "And must I not look at anyone else be

e joy we felt at

proved to be a really rich one, and Andrew on bottoming his, found it was not less produc-Everything went smoothly after this, and every succeeding day and week brought with them more satisfaction and a larger supply

I will not say a word of the

of gold.
When our claims were worked out, and s goodly "pile" of gold had been sent by escort to our credit in the Melbonrne Treasury, we thought it time to look out for "fresh fields

(To be continued.)

A LITTLE FLIRT. By Evie Douglas.

IT is evening in the Australian bush, a summer evening. The last beams of the setting sun are fading on the hill tops; the leaves of the gum trees, that have hung motionless all through the fierce heat of the day begin to rustle softly as a cool breeze springs up from the south. A two-roomed log hut standing alone amongst the hills and gullies and forest trees; no other habitation in sight save the neat little tenement that is being erected further up the hill-side. A neat paling fence surrounds it, a space for a garden is laid out in front. A tall, stalwart young

the hut, his shirt-sleeves are rolled up to his elbows, a broad-brimmed straw hat is pushed back off his forehead, showing his fair curly hair. A handsome, sun-browned face, with nonest blue eyes full of merry laughing lights, fair moustache on the short upper lip. There s a slight cloud on his face as he stands leaning against the door, whistling softly. "There," says Jack Crompton, as he hangs up the renaining portion of the wallaby, while the

dogs jump round him and eye it greedily. There, that's all you'll get to-night." "Say, Ted," he continues, as he throws of nis hat and proceeds to wash his hands. "Well?" answers Ted. "Getting cool isn't it?"

"Quite refreshing," assents Ted, screwing up his lips. "Teddy, my boy!" "Yes. If you've got anything to say why can't you speak out?" Ted answers somewhat

impatiently "Say, old follow, the nest is looking pretty spruce," Jack goes on, with a glance at the little house on the hill; "but I'm afraid your bird will be flying away if you do no

Ted Southwood's handsome face flushed angrily, and he knits his brows flercely. "What do you mean?" he says, trying to peak carclessly, as he goes over to where Jack is standing and leans against the wall.
"Well, as I came past Nesbitt's this afternoon I saw Miss Alice standing in the garden with that Melbourne cousin of hers she was giving him a flower, and he wa bending over her hand with his sentimental devoted air. You can imagine the look ir the fellow's dark eyes and the "soft nothings" whispered in his melodious voice. By Jove, I should have liked nothing better wouldn't stand that lady's flirtation, Ted

pon my word. I wouldn't l' "Hang it all!" exclaims Ted, savagely, as there is a crash inside the hut and the sound of water overturned on the coals.

"Out of the way," shouts Jack, pushing him aside and dashing into the hut to find the " billy " overturned, the fire out, and the water flowing in a dirty stream across the floor. "Here, Ted," he calls out, "bring some more water while I put the fire together and clean up this mess.'

"Haven't got any. Have to go to the creek for it," Ted answers shortly, and, catching up a bucket, he goes swinging down the hillside, savagely knocking the heads of the un-offending flowers as he passes. He crosses into the creek on a moss-grown log, and bends over a deep, clear pool, shaded by graceful, waving ferns. The jackasses scream ing in the trees seem to laugh in mockery: saucy face with dark laughing eyes seems look out of the water, and he dashes his bucket in fiercely, much to the terror of the tiny fish that whisk away under the roots. The fire lighted, and the ill-fated "billy boiled again, they sit down to tea. Jack keeps up a desultory sort of conversation, but Ted seems unusually moody, and when the meal is finished he rises and puts on his

"Going out?" asks Jack. "Just for a stroll," Ted answers, and he goes striding off along the beaten, dusty track in the direction of " Nesbitt's."

"Poor old Ted," says Jack to himself, as he stands at the door and watches the tall figure disappear amongst the trees. "I guess he feels a little out of order. wouldn't trust any girl farther than I could

Meanwhile our friend Ted has reached the clump of shea-oaks behind the "little flirt's" nome, and is patiently, or impatiently, waiting for said little flirt to appear. In about ten minutes he sees a little, white-robed figure coming up the hill-side; stopping to pick a tiny flower or a bit of maidenhair with a coolness that would have done credit to the most accomplished Collins-street belle.

Alice Nesbitt is not wondrously beautiful, neither does her face possess any "strange indescribable charm." A pretty, innocent, merry face, with full rosy lips, a dimpled chin, straight nose, and soft, dark eyes; eyes that are tender or coquettish, merry or grave according to her mood. She comes to Ted's side with a half-shy,

half-saucy smile, but stops, rather surprised at his sober face. "You look vexed, Ted," she says gently. "I suppose it matters little to you how I

look," he replies shortly. "What do you mean, Ted?" she asks, surprised and hurt. "Oh I what is the use of looking so inno-

cent and unconscious, and pretending you lo not understand?" Her dark eyes fill with tears, and her sensitive lips tremble, but she turns her head away proudly. "If this is the way you are going to speak, Mr. Southwood, I had better go home," she says coldly.

"Oh, don't let me keep you, Miss Nesbitt no doubt you would rather be with your exquisite Melbourne cousin." There is a ring of passion in Ted's voice. "Oh, you are jealous of Walter, are you?'

asks Alice, a mischievous smile creeping round her rosy lips. "Once for all, Alice, I will not stand it." Ted goes on hotly, catching her hands in his. You say you love me, but you are deceiving me; if you cared for me you would be true. "You know I care for you, Ted, and I am

true," she says softly.
. "No, Alice," he replies, "I believe you are only trifling with me. Why should you care for that fellow's smiles and compliments if you really love me? You women are all the same," he goes on bitterly, "a handsome face and an elegant manner count further than

anything."
Alice looks up at the fair moody face and thinks that for good looks Walter cannot compare with Ted. "You are foolish, Ted," she says in a tone half-petulant, half-coaxing, with pleading eyes looking up in his face.
But he has folded his arms, and is looking away over the hills at the softly-tinted, even ing sky, and he does not see the pleading look, "No, Alice," he answers, "I am not foolish, but I love you."

this timely visitation of fortune. My claim cause Mr. Southwood happens to have proved to be a really rich one and Andrew honored me with his affection?" she demands, getting impatient. "I cannot help it, Alice; I will not have you flirting," he answers firmly.
"Really," she says quickly, her cheeks flush-

ing and the hot tears filling her eyes, "as you are so unreasonably jealous, I think we had hetter part." "Perhaps it is better so," Ted answers, shortly and coldly, but his face goes very white. And before Alice can speak he has raised his hat and left her.

Alice goes a step after him and cries with a half sob, "Oh, Ted, come back; I did not mean it." But he cannot hear her, and the next moment she is glad that he does "He could not care much for her or he would not leave her so easily. He was unreasonably jealous, and she would not be tyrannized over. She would let him see that. and he would ask her to forgive and forget in a day or two." So she went home telling nersen sae and not care, out an tree same sae oried herself to sleep that night and came to breakfast next morning with very white cheeks and heavy eyes. She was hardly civil to her cousin who looked at her with mournful eyes, and sighed sentimental sighs that herself she did not care, but all the same she

And poor Ted strode home through the darkening bush in no enviable frame of mind.

would have melted a heart of stone.

was only too glad to break the engagement. He was thinking of all his bright plans for the future, all his fond hopes dashed to the

Bitterly calling himself a fool for having given his happiness into a careless girl's keeping. "I suppose she is hardly to blame," he mused bitterly. "He is richer than I shall ever be; he can give her the excitement and amusements of town, with me she would have to spend all her life in the bush. And as for -pshaw!" One of the dogs came bounding to meet him but he gave the poor animal a kick, wishing it was "that white-faced sneak.1) "Can't you keep still there, and let a fellow sleep!" growled Jack, roused out of his first sleep by the restless tossing in the other bed. "Mosquitoes." muttered Ted,

lying still for five minutes.
"Look here," shouted Jack, as the tossing commenced again and a dismal sigh echoed through the room. "Look here, if you don't stop that I'll aim my boots at your head, hear?" "Be hanged," growled Ted." It's as hot as

an oven, but you're like a native bear, nothing disturbs you.' "Nothing like it, my son, nothing like it," says Jack sleepily. "Profit by the example." But a week passed away and Ted did not come to "make it up," and Alice began to wish she had not been so hasty; and to long unspeakably for a sight of her lover's fair

nandsome face or the sound of his honest, ving voice. She made many vows to herself that if Ted orgave her this time she would never flirt again, no, never. To herself she acknowledged that she had been wrong, that she had flirted

"Why has not that lad been here lately?" asked her father one evening as they sat at tea.
"Do you mean Ted, father?" asked Alice, lump rising in her throat.
"Yes, Ted, of course." "Perhaps he is

busy," suggests Alice unconcernedly, you take another cup of tea, father?" "Aw, that is that farmer fellow," drawled ier cousin.

"Mr. Southwood is a gentleman-a true gentleman," flashed Alice with crimsonng cheeks and such a scornful glance of her dark eyes that poor Walter hastily rose and left the room, murmuring, "Aw, beg pardon, I'm sure. Meant no offence." "Have you quarrelled with Ted?" asks her

going over to the window and pulling up the blind a little. "He is so foolishly jealous." "Jealous! Of whom?" "Walter." "And do you really mean that you have

"It was Ted's fault, father," Alice answers,

jilted a true-hearted, manly young fellow like Ted Southwood, for that fop, with his woman's hands and his shallow brain?" "How cruel you are, father! I meant no narm; and was it my fault if Walter paid me attentions? At any rate, Ted had no right to speak as he did, and, and—I don't care!" 'Well you should care!" said her father angrily, taking up his hat and leaving the room. "Dear, dear," he murmured to himelf, as he went slowly down towards the or-

chard. "What a trouble these girls are, to be sure!" "What a fuss they all make," sobbed Alice. 'I wish I had never seen that Walter's face! As if I was going to stand that Ted's jealousy and nonsense, and I won't—so there!"

And she stood at the window and looked ing into a soft golden haze. Out into the looks fresh and fair and smiling, as the oush where the shadows were fast gathering amongst the monster forest trees. The bush was filled with shrill insect voices; great peetles droned through the air, bats noiselessly overhead; the hoarse voice of a light-bird was heard down in the creek, a trange ghostly sound coming out of the gloom. Alice stood and looked out into the darkening scross the bush together yet." oush, at the whispering trees whose dark

leads nodded and waved against the clear sky, with heavy heart and dark eyes filled with tears. Wishing and longing for "that Ted" to come and put his arm around her and let ier sob out her grief and repentance on his shoulder. Then she heard her father's voice; he was speaking to someone, and she listened eagerly for the answer. Was it Ted? But no, it was Jack Crompton's voice that answered, and the tears flowed faster than ever. And then she thought she would write little note, just, "Forgive me dear," and send it by Jack. She was leaving the room to get writing materials when her father's voice arrested her attention. They were near the house now, and she could hear what they said quite distinctly. "Poor lad," she heard her father say sorrowfully, "how did it happen?"

"He was riding recklessly and his horse stumbled, and—" But Jack paused, for he became aware that a little figure had glided to his side, and was standing with white, set face and wide-open eyes, her hands locked together and pressed against her breast, as if to still the wild throbbing of her heart. "Tell me," she whispered huskily through her white lips, her breath coming in gasps, "what is it? Is he dead?"

Jack had meant to be very cold and stern to this girl who had robbed his friend of his happiness—perhaps his life; but at the sight that anguish-stricken face his anger melted. "No, no, not dead-but injured; I have

come to take you to him." Quickly she sped to her room for her hat and wrap; an instant she stopped to offer an earnest, agonized prayer for the life of him who was so dear to her. In a few moments she appeared again on the verandah. "I am ready now; take me quickly."
The moon had risen and the earth was

flooded with her soft light, broken and made more beautiful by the sombre shadows of the trees. The bush was still now, with an intense brooding stillness, broken only by the loud harsh croak of the frogs in the swamp, or the strange, quick notes of a mopoke calling its mate. The creeks, between the ridges of the hills, are shown by the white mists that float about them. Words cannot paint the peace, the stillness, the indescribable charm of the scene : but to these two. in their anxiety and sorrow, the friend and the girl whose heart is torn with bitter self-reproach and pain, to them the beauty and peace seem like mookery. Silently, each occupied with their own thoughts, they walk along for some time, and then Alice asks unsteadily, "How did it happen, Jack?"

"He was riding recklessly and his horse fell. Poor Ted, he hasn't cared much what he did this last week." And, in spite of himself, Jack's voice hardens as he thinks of what he considers the fickleness of this girl.

"Will he ever forgive me?" says Alice, with a sob. "If he is not past forgiving," says her father to himself, a dimness rising in his own eyes. "Is the lad much hurt?" he asks abruptly.

"One arm is broken and his head is injured," Jack answers. And then he adds quickly, as he sees Alice's hand clasp her father's arm convulsively, and the glisten in the moonlight as they roll down her cheeks, "Do not grieve so, Miss Nesbitt.

choking back her tears. The minutes seem to drag like hours, but presently the hut comes in sight, looming black and silent in the clear moonlight, the tall dark gum trees standing around like sentinels. Alice shud-

They open the rough gate, that cres loudly, and go silently up the path. Ali lingers a moment behind the others; li heart is beating with sickening, suffocati throbs, her trembling limbs almost refuse support her; she must conquer this wes ness before she dare trust herself to ent Jack opens the door and they go into t kitchen, and then he motions the remain still while he goes into the inr

room grave face. "You may come in," he wh pers. "It cannot do him any harm for vill not know you. He is not conscious,' adds quickly, seeing Alice's face grow whit if that were possible; and he places I strong arm round her and leads her into room. Ted is lying still and silent; an a shepherd, from a neighboring station, has the broken arm, the wounded head is swath in bandages; his face is white and draw To Alice's eves it is the face of one dead, t strained nerves can endure no more, and s faints away in Jack's arms. Presently s recovers and finds herself lying in an ar chair in the kitchen and Jack standing side her. She opens her eyes wildly, and th her thoughts drift back from that strar land which is neither sleep nor death, a she raises her hand to her face with a le moan. But a low laugh comes from other room, it is Ted's voice and he is sper ing, calling her name. With clasped has and wide-open eyes she listens a mome and then asks breathlessly, "What is

Have I been dreaming, or am I dream now? "Hush, calm yourself, poor child," Ja whispers soothingly, "he is delirious."
"I thought he was dead," she murmt with a relieved sob. She covers her face w her hands and prays silently then. Far into the night poor Ted lies toss restlessly, talking incessantly, and every w strikes Alice's heart like a blow. He c her by every tender name, he talks of hopes—his plans; he is telling Jack there not another woman in the world like Al his simple, true-hearted little Alice. "Fal Who dare say she is false?" And then fever runs high and he talks wildly t fiercely. "The villain! He shall not h her; she is my own, my little wife. Alice, my darling! Where is she, Jack; t don't you bring her?" And it seemed Alice as though he were drifting, drift

away to that shadowland, and his love trying to hold him back. It was danger his fever, very dangerous, and the old sl herd shook his head gravely. But A moistened the parched lips, and laid cool l lages on the fevered, throbbing brow. he touch of the little soft hands seeme soothe him, even in his delirium. So sently he sleeps. sently he steeps.

"Come away now," whispers Jack, w
Ted sleeps quietly. And he leads her
into the kitchen and places her in the 2
chair again. "You must rest now," he s

and try to sleep for his sake; he will w you in the morning." He makes some tea and pours out a and holds it to her thirsty lips. As gentl

a woman he tends her, and soon, worn with grief and excitement, she sinks in deep sleep.
When she awakes all the fresh, dewy is bathed in bright morning sunshine. pies are gurgling their rich song, gr

grief and pain and the Shadow of Death things unknown. She could hear voice "Is it a case, Jack?" asks a voice, vitil weak and languid. "Not this time, old fellow," answers cheerfully." We will have many a sear

"Wasn't it a close shave?" "Rather. Take this now if you wan get strong again."
"I suppose I should be thankful, but I d know that I should have cared much. I as weak as a baby. How good you are, Ja the poor boy goes on with a dreary rin his voice that makes the line of the un listener tremble. "You are the only one

cares whether I live or die," "Nonsense, I fancy there is someone cares a goodish bit; and will be very gla see you when you are stronger." "Where is she?" asks the weak

eagerly. "Take away your stuff, Jack, tell her to come quickly."

"I don't stir till you have taken this." Jack, in theold masterly way; and Ted c as the best thing to do. Jack comes softly out of the room, sends Alice in. Ted is lying with eager

pectant eyes turned to the door and . cannot repress a faint cry as she sees changed face. The cheeks are white sunken, the blue eves heavy and hollow. black circles underneath, the fair curls cl round his pale forehead, damp and dishev-A flood of love and joy and gladness i the weary eyes, and flashes over the pale as Alice enters the room; and as she ga nis head in her arms and presses her tenderly against his, she can only mur 'My poor boy!" Her heart is too full c lief and thankfulness for many words: Ted knows that she loves him, that his have been unfounded, and he is satisfied. with his tired head pillowed on her arm her hand tightly clasped in his, he

It is about a fortnight after Ted ace He has been moved to Mr. Nesbitt 31 and Alice are sitting together in the tw "You must have thought me a je animal, little woman," Ted is saying. tender squeeze of the hand he is holding "Do not blame yourself, Ted," Alice an earnestly. "I know I was wrong, very w but, oh, I was punished! When I saw lying white and still that night I though were dead, and it seemed as if I shoul too, or go mad;" she continues with a shi "Oh, how thankful I am, dear, to hat sitting here beside me to-night.

"That is all past now," Ted answers ing her softly. "You will soon be in little wife; And I trust, whatever trial all to our lot, our love may never be di y another cloud." Some three years have passed. Aga

a summer evening. That little house hill has been finished and beautified. garden is fragrant and gay with mign and stocks, scarlet geraniums and tall Christmas lilies. Honeysuckle is cr up the posts of the verandah; the wiire all open, and the white curtains wi the evening breeze.
Alice, or Mrs. Ted Southwood is sitt the verandah, looking perfectly happy

undeniably proud of the tall husband

leaning over the back of her chair, and

little Teddy with his father's blue ey fair curls, who is chuckling and crow ecstacies of infantile delight, as he is and tousled by " Uncle Jack." And with this picture we will drop th ain. Trials and troubles no doubt wil for in each life some rain must fall

many waters cannot quench love

while they have each other they will be

than content. Calino is in deep mourning. "He lost some one?" a friend asks. "Al it is my lease which has just expired !"-

Wit. A MAN took his seat in the barber's he asked the barber if he had the same he had used two days before. Being at affirmatively, the patient man said,

Hariculture.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

CUTTING THE CURDS. X. A. WILLARD.

A WESTERN correspondent inquires concerning the breaking of curds in cheese-making. He asks which is the better way—to out the curds fine in the first instance, or to cut coarsely, and then finish breaking with the hands. Hesays: "An old New York dairyman, who was settled in the neighborhood, strongly advocates the latter plan, claiming that at some of the best New York factories the curds are kept very coarse, or about the size of chestnuts, while working to separate the whey."
In reply, it should be remarked that great

changes have been made in choese manufacture during the past 20 years. The old plan was to cut the curds coarsely, and do all the subsequent breaking or manipulation of the the mass with the hands. It was claimed that the curds had what may be called a "natural grain," and that by lifting them carefully by the hand they split or fell apart in accordance with this grain, and that by a careful manipulation in this manner the butter alphales incased or held in the curds were not so liable to be broken, and hence more complained of so operated against the "coarse curds system" that it was generally abandoned, and our best New York factories are now working on the Cheddar plan of fine curds. That this plan is the correct one for the kind of cheese manufactured for export to Britain will be seen from the philosophy of this part of the process in obtaining desired results. The object in breaking the curds is threefold: first, to facilitate the expulsion of the whey; socond, to have all the particles operated upon evenly and alike by heat, and, third, that the whole mass when the manipulation is finished may present a uniform texture and consistency throughout. To effect these objects in the best manner the curds are cut finally in the first instance. They are cut with the horizontal knives which divide the mass into thin flakes, one upon the other; then the perpendicular knives are passed through in opposite directions leaving the mass in blocks, and a further use of the knives brings the mass into a finely divided state, not much larger than wheat kernels. It is found that a sharp knife going through the curds is not liable to do so much injury to the butter particles as the manipulation or breaking with the hands, while the labor in reducing the curd to a fine state is vastly less. The curds now being in a fine state can be evenly acted upon by heat while stirring and going through what is called the "scalding" or "cooking" process.

The danger of injury to the curds, by

pressing out the oily particles, is during the early stages of the process, while the curds are young and tender—hence a division with the knife is likely to do less damage than by operating with the hands, however carefully. But, as a rule, carefulness in breaking with the hands, as all cheese makers know, cannot be depended upon. Late devices in cheese making do all the stirring of the curds by machinery even to the mixing in of the salt. But, as a rule, carefulness in breaking with machinery, even to the mixing in of the salt; account of one of the most enjoyable camp-ing-and it is the universal testimony of old and experienced cheese-makers who have tested the enjoy, and maybe you will wish, as I do, experienced cheese-makers who have bested these machines that they do better work with less loss and damage to the curds than when the work is done by hand. Of course, with the work is done by hand. Of course, with these new machines a vast amount of labor is saved, which is an important item in large establishments.

I do not pretend to say that good cheese cannot be made by breaking and manipulating the curds with the hands. It can be so made with proper care and attention, as is well known; but if cheese of equal quality and quantity can be produced by cutting finely with the knives, as has been described, why submit to the greater labor of hand-work? Why run the risk of damaging cheese from time to time by inefficient or careless handwork, which might be avoided by a better

We are now getting down to more systematic methods in cheese-making. The business may now be said to be lifted out of the rut of old traditions; manufacturers are seeking the reason for operating by certain processes instead of blindly following a rule handed down by a former generation. Thus old methods once popular are dropping out for something better and for the doing of which a sound reason can be given. There is much yet to be learned concerning the dairy and its management-every year brings out something new, and unless one keeps well abreast of the progress that is being made he soon finds himself in no condition to compete with those working by improved processes and methods. -Rural Australian.

Maturalist.

STRANGE HABIT OF METAPODIUS FEMORATUS, FAB.

THE "thick-thighed metapodius" is a common insect in the Southern cotton fields, attracting attention by its buzzing fight and ungainly form. The numerous observers connected with the cotton insect investigation have observed it preying upon the cotton enter-pillar, while Glover states that it has been observed to injure cherries in the Western States. Mr. Schwarz informs me that he has seen it sucking the moisture from the newly dropped excrement of some unknown birds. Its eggs, according to Glover, are smooth. short, oval, and have been found arranged around a pine leaf like a bead necklace. In May of the present year, while studying the Northern army worms (Leucania uni-puncta) in the wheat fields near Huntsville, Alabama, I found that among the other new natural enemies which this Southern irruption occasioned the metapodius was very conspicuous. Immediately upon entering the elds I was struck with its buzzing flight, and it was not long before I discovered one flying with an army worm impaled jupon its beak. g its flight I soon saw it alight in the line of May weed (Maruta cotula) which sur-rounded the field, and hastening to the point, found it busily engaged in sucking the blood of the captured worm. I was about to step closer and bottle the specimen, when it began to crawl down the branch upon which it had alighted, with that ridiculously slow and majestic motion peculiar to Reduvius and other Heteropters, until it reached a crotch, where it dropped the shrivelled corpse of the worm so that it hung exactly suspended. Up to this time I had been so interested in watching this individual that I had not looked about me closely, and I was surprised to find that the whole long line of May weeds was fairly garnished with the empty skins of nia larvæ, each one hung with great nicety in some crotch. This same field I visited for three successive days, and in that

I shall not attempt to explain this curious procedure on the part of the metapodii. It is seemingly as unexplainable as the somewhat similar habit of the Southern loggerhead or shrike in impaling insects and other small animals upon thorns and sharp twigs. The worms are useful as further food, and certainly cannot be used as nidi for the eggs of the destroyer.—American Naturalist.

time there was quite a perceptible increase

in the number of the worms so placed. The

sight of these suspended larve was certainly

one of much interest, and without seeing the great bug at work, I might have puzzled

over it for a long time without any satisfactory

founded on the fact.

The performer, having placed his hat behind him, requests the people present to place in it three or four pennies. He shakes told the caves extended for miles. Leaving not so liable to be broken, and hence more butter was retained in the cheese. When much cutting with sharp knives is done, it was argued, the little butter sacs would be cut and the oil escaping must pass off in the whey, not only impoverishing the cheese but lessening its weight. Proceeding upon this idea the "coarse curd" system was inaugurated, and for a time gained high repute in the hands of certain skilful manufacturers. It was observed, however, that cheese made upon this plan was somewhat defective in texture, the coarse particles not uniting after the cheese was pressed so perfectly as to make a uniform solid mass. Another objection was that all the particles of curd were not cooked evenly and allike. These and other faults complained of so operated against the "coarse curds system" that it was generally abandoned, and our best New York factories are pitched into the hat again. This sufficiently demonstrates the fact that at ordinary temperature the sense of temperature as localized in the fingers is sufficiently sensitive to descriminate between several pieces of metal

so as to say which is the warmest.

But for the extremes of hot and cold, touch reversed, we draw a wrong conclusion. The sense of taste may be likewise confounded by altering the conditions under which the gustatory operation is always carried on. Thus, if the nostrils be held firmly, it is impossible to distinguish between applying an onion or an apple to the tongue.—Science for All.

Sketcher.

PIC-NICING IN STRANGE PLACES.

'WHERE to ! I fancy someone exclaiming many young friends and secure their eternal gratitude by organizing one yourself.

Not to keep you in suspense any longer, the caves to which I allude are in Tasmania, at the foot of the Western Tiers, and their beauties and fame are not, I believe much, known in our colony of Victoria. This no doubt is caused partly by their situation being in a rather wild and certainly not much frequented part of the fair little island, and partly because after a long winter or rainy season, access to the most beautiful of them is difficult, if not impossible.

From this you will gather that they are only to be visited in summer. At that season of the year our sister island has many visitors from all the colonies, and the summer of which I have such pleasant recollections was ne exception to the rule. I, with many others, found myself, after a year's hard work in go-a-head Victoria, recruiting bodily and mental energies in one of those picturesque, quaintly, old-fashioned villages one so constantly sees in peaceful, happy Tasmania. My friend's house was situated on the crest of hill, with a background of deep blue mountains, and overlooked the village across some two miles of undulating paddocks, through which a tiny stream gurgled and rippled over stones, and round corners, whispering tender nothings to the drooping willows and fairylike ferns that grew on its banks.

This particular summer, a few years ago, had gathered many young people in this, and the neighboring villages. My then hone con-tained six young girls, some of them just fresh from school, and full of fun and frolic two of their brothers, a college chum of one, a budding curate, and last, but not least, a young fellow fresh from the "ould countrie," dubbed by the girls "greenhorn," who, according to their ideas, had no mission in life save the exalted one of serving as a butt for their gentle pleasantries and marvellous tales of colonial life, which, for all the grave face of wonderment and simplicity he wore, fancy from an occasional twinkle in the corner of his eye, were not all taken in with-out the proverbial salt. This party kept the old house merry enough, and the large dining room, old-fashioned school-room, tangled garden with its winding shady paths rang with peals of laughter, snatches of song, or formed the convenient refuge for a pair of declared lovers, a pair of incipient ones, and three months old bride and her groom, who, in my opinion, were the worst of the

The village and those around furnished youny ladies of their own, besides some Mel-bourne, New Zealand, and Adelaide visitors, two thin bronzed Indian soldiers on sick leave, several Victorian and Queensland squatters, the usual sprinkling of doctors, curates, and invalids, besides those nondescript things

yclept boys.

After several weeks of riding, driving, lawn, croquet, and tennis parties—to say nothing of a tea-meeting and local concertwe found ourselves one evening discussing with much earnestness the possibility of a trip to the caves, the descriptions of which given by the natives, made all the visitors impatient to explore them. Before separating a committee of ladies was appointed to arrange concerning eatables, bedding, &c., and for gentlemen to look after wagonettes, dogcarts, and tents. One rule we strictly adhered to, to have no married folk, save a Mrs. Rasp, whose husband was travelling in Europe, to chaperone the girls, and Mr. and Mrs. Spoonington, the young couple just mentioned. We decided to remain at least three nights out, and finally arranged to start the following Tuesday. Imagine for your-self the babble of tongues, the turning out of old dresses 'done up' for the occasion, with fascinating new bows, the fluttering of excited young hearts, and last, but not least, the inxiously studied weather in the few intervening days. At last the morning dawned, fresh and fair, and by eight o'clock the whole party were at the rendezvous, five dog-carts (a speciality of Tasmanian travelling), one buggy, an arrangement much like an enlarged edition of the Cobb's coach of earlier days,

SCIENCE.

| ADDITION OF THE SENSES ARE FOOLED. | Incomposed the whole of the other hand into water with a temperature of 102 degrees Fahrenheit, and then plungs the whole of the other hand into water with a temperature of 102 degrees Fahrenheit. The latter, although two degrees cooler, will be sensation of temperature depends not only support the reparts are exposed, but also upon the actent of surrous degrees of heat to which it is appears scaling hot when the whole body is surrous as a bath which is not common this warm, when a few fingers are dipped in it, appears scaling hot when the whole body is surrous as a part of the two degrees of the streets when the surrous and the scale of the streets. A last worm and a half for dinner at the foot-by warm, when a few fingers are dipped in it, appears scaling hot when the whole body is summered. The sense of temperature is, like with the intendence of the passage of the streets of the hotter of the two, because of its hear one of two villages we passed through by keeping successful through two degrees cooler, will be parts are exposed, but also upon the actent of surrous degrees of heat to which the passage of the streets. A last worm and a half for dinner at the foot-by warm, when a few fingers are dipped in it, appears scaling hot when the whole body is immersed. The sense of temperature is, like with the intendence of the high duties of the passage of the street of the world with the street of bush with a range of rather steep hills just in

discerned, and we may here describe a simple till we found ourselves unpacking just at the but highly-entertaining trick which is foot of one of the chain, in a thickly-wooded over the rocks, clear, sparkling, and icy cold, as we soon found on yielding to the irresistible temptation to dip in our hands and drink of

this living water.

The silence, solitude and grandeur filled us with a feeling of almost awe in which no one spoke, but we sat about on different rocks, fascinated by the wild and rugged majesty, or wandered quietly to look in at the openings is thoroughly deceived, a piece of frozen mercury giving a burning sensation like a red-hot bar of metal. The touch which attains to such perfection in persons afflicted with blindness is readily deceived. This is shown forcibly by the experiment of Aristotle. Chasms and round uncanny corners, three of us found ourselves at the bottom of what them over a marble placed on the table with the eyes shut. Under such circumstances which, almost perpendicular, opened some one has difficulty in avoiding the belief that being the is dealing with two marbles instead of one. The idea of roundness which has been obtained by a complex judgement, founded on the coalescence of several sensations, is here appealed to, but the usual conditions being the property of the property out of it, about six feet up, tumbled our old friend the stream, falling down to a dark, quiet-looking pool at our feet. We sat long on the moss-grown rocks over which we came, and on our return found tea had been prepared by the busy workers in the daylight, as well as the two tents pitched. Glad enough we were of the roaring camp fire and good fare of the tea table. Tea over, there still re-mained enough light for a short ramble in the many fairy-like nooks that surrounded us, ere ting on the babe's socks," continued the property thrusting a little pink foot into its woolly covering, "be careful about 8 o'clock summoned all wanderers as a slight shower was falling. When grouped in the tents and wagon, ghost ting on the babe's socks," continued the property thrusting a little pink foot into its woolly covering, "be careful about tootsey-wootsey's little toes. 'E don't like 'e' 'ittle toes all turned up, do 'e?" and the illustration lifted up its voice and howled the paper for some time, till the dabber is evenly paper for some time, till the dabber is evenly paper for some time, till the dabber is evenly paper for some time, till the dabber is evenly paper for some time. A little oil can stories and stories of all sorts gave amusement for a good hour. The supper bell then rang a signal for general meeting round the camp fire, for biscuits, cake, gossip, interchange of opinions, and afterwards sleepy good-nights. But though turning in thus early, a drowsy murmur continued some time in spite of orders to the contrary from our worthy chaperone. Even then the night was broken by cries of "Oh, there's an "inchand, much to the disgust of the other votaries of Somnus, candles were lit and the enemy killed. An inchman, I may remark, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, is an ant somewhere over an inch long, a very disagree able bed-fellow! As our tent pole was tied to large tree, the creatures crawled along i and dropped down on some unfortunate

> the speediest manner possible, and hence the disturbance. Unable from the novelty of our situation to leep late, several of us awoke before 5 o'clock the following morning, and hurriedly slip-ping on our clothes, stole quietly away from the sleepers and down to the cave, where we indulged in a bath in the clear icy water, and feeling as fresh as the new-born morning itself, set out up the hills exploring. After some half-hour's hard scramble, we perched on a ledge of rock on the summit of the hill overlooking the tall shady old trees of the surrounding bush, and chatting pleasantly as we watched life in the camp gradually stirring: Some of the party off to see about the horses, several with towels round their necks, marching through the bush to a distant creek for their matutinal bath. Others, whose movements were most interesting, laying the cloth under a shady tree, and looking after those hundred and one items which mean breakfast. As we felt rather idle on our lofty seat, we concluded that to entertain was at anyrate something towards earning the good things below, so we sang songs and hymns, which, echoing far over the tree tops in that solitary place, with the grand everlasting mountains surrounding us on all sides, called forth hearty and repeated encores from the tent folk beneath, till, at last, cries of "breakfast" floated up to us through the keen morning air, and we hastened to appease that ferocious monster "appetite," which we had discovered in our early ramble (To be continued.)

sleeper's face. Being unaccustomed to such

risitors, she insisted on getting rid of them in

Traveller.

WHERE NAPOLEON LOST.

A visit to the famous field at waterloo-

As we near the battlefield the huge mound 200 feet high, capped with an immense Belgian lion, first comes into sight. This mound marks the spot where Napoleon's onward if not too rich; let it simmer gently; when march was checked, the line over which even the sauce begins to whiten add two tablethe imperial Guard could not pass. climb to its top and take a survey of the principal points at which the great battle was decided: The "Hougomont Farm," farm house of La Haye Sainte and the "sunken road" from Wavres, where in that terrific charge of the French their front ranks were orced into the ditch and trampled under foot by the horses and men of the impetuous rear columns of their own command, causing more destruction to themselves than did the cannons of their enemies. Just down along that ridge is where the allied armies lay concealed four deep as the Old Guard charged by, and then arose and rained the bullets into the backs of that hitherto invincible band until it little warm water. If too thin, stir in a little melted away like vapor before the sun. 'Twas here Marshal Ney distinguished himself, having four horses shot from under him while

trying to rally and turn back into that dead-ly leaden storm. We enter the Hougomont farm, its surrounding red brick walls battered with bullets by the French, who mistook them for the red coats of the British. Here is the little garden where six French soldiers, cut off from escape, and with only a few current bushes for shelter, fought against 200 men for fifteen minutes before they were killed. The adjoining orchard is where 1,500 men were slaughtered

household.

HOW TO WASH A BABY.

Thirty women listened for thirty minutes in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Hobart, who told them "How to Wash and Dress a Baby." The lecture was illustrated. The illustration was kindly furillustrated. The illustration was kindly furnished by a young mother in the audience. It had a viry red face, very bright eyes, a wee hit of a live and a voice. The lecturer—a fresh-fat—handsome woman—began by explaining—v to wash and dress a newly born infant wblout drowning it in the basin or causing to to burst by tight bandaging. "White is tile soap is the proper thing to wash a is with," said she, "and the water should be a temperature of 100 deg. The babe should not be washed a little at a time. Its head face and ears should be attended to Its head, face and ears should be attended to first, and then the entire body should be immersed in the water, like this."

The illustration was placed in a deep bisin filled with water, and the illustration minifested its disapprobation by a howl. "In fested its disapprobation by a howl. "In drying the child," continued Miss Hobart, as she lifted the squalling bit of humanity out of the bath, "do not rub the child much, but pat it car fully until dry. Rub its back if you like—that pleases a babe. Then powder it with starch or Bermada arrowroot," and the squaller was liberally besprinkled with a white powder. "Some mothers," says the lecturer, "in drying a child's ear, dig it out bandages should be loose enough to slip two fingers underneath," and as the babe was deftly turned on its stomach it grunted a satisfied grunt. Then came the ticklish operation of pinning the band. Miss Hobart showed how to do it without sticking the pin more than a sixteenth of an inch into the baby's back a proceeding she said that he word is a visible perennial well.—Carlyte.

Thou mayst be sure that he who will in be source that he who will in the adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard the adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard the adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard the women over two and a half pounds. It would not be safe, however, to infer that the country people as a whole were thus above the average weight, since the more vigorous in their respective localities were more likely than their weaker neighbors to join in such excursions.—Scientific American baby's back, a proceeding, she said, that hind.—Sir Walter Raleigh.
nearly all infants objected to. The lecturer LEAR CopyING.—Knowledge

to change the bed-clothing expeditiously and without discomfort to the mother. The babe, works the most satisfactorily. comfortably dressed and crowing with delight, was handed back to its mother, and the audience dispersed.—Chicago Herald.

RECIPES.

SAUCE FOR MEAT.—An appetizing hot sauce ten minutes, then take from the fire and add a

cellent with boiled fish or with pork steak, is made by browning a sliced onion in a little outter, and adding a little at a time some beef tock: thicken with flour rubbed smooth in a little of the cold stock. Add, if you have it, ome chopped parsley or Worcestershire sauce. served with pork, a tablespoonful of tomao catsup is good. Salt and pepper to taste.

MACEDOINE OF GRAPES.—A fine bunch of Hamburg or of Malaga grapes is very pretty incorporated whole into a clear champagne jelly. It should be suspended with a small thread in the centre of the jelly-mould, and

the jelly poured in when quite cold, although not set. The bunches of grapes are in this way much more easily imbedded than other fruits. In the latter case the mould is placed on ice; a little jelly is poured in, and, when set, some fruits are arranged in a circle, or according to taste, more jelly poured in, and left to harden again: more fruit added, and thus continued until the mould is full.

FRITTERS.—Here is an excellent recipe for the foundation of all kinds of fruit fritters: Make a batter of half a pint of sweet milk, ten ounces of flour, and two ounces of butter; sweeten and flavour to suit your taste. The whites of two eggs well beaten are to be stirred cooks, " good at guessing."

SALMON WITH LOBSTER SAUCE.—Salmon served with lobster sauce is considered delectable by the epicure. If the salmon is fresh, boil it until it is tender, wrapping it in a cloth. If canned salmon is used, heat it to the boiling point in the can, then drain the oil from it, and pour the sauce over it. To make the sauce: To two fablespoonfuls of butter allow asked him to bring beetles and butterflies and sauce: To two tablespoonfuls of butter allow one heaping one of flour; stir them together till soft, then add a pint of water or of stock spoonfuls of lobster meat, picked very fine, school. Books on natural history were propepper and salt and lemon juice to taste. S

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Buckwheat cakes with Indian meal added are recommended as a and examined; he soon understood the necespleasant change from the plain buckwheat: To one pound of buckwheat flour allow half a pound of Indian meal (sift the meal before weighing); before wetting them mix thoroughly together. One small cup of fresh, lively yeast should be mixed with water. Make a batter of the usual consistency. Mix the batter about nine o'clock in the evening; place it where it will be warm enough to rise slowly. If too thick in the morning to drop easily from the spoon, thin the batter with a

Miscellaneous.

MEERSCHAUM STATISTICS. THE place most productive of this mineral known to be near the town of Eski-scheir, in Anatola, Asia Minor. A recent account by Herr Adler states that the preparation of 100 boxes of meerschaum there takes twelve to fifteen persons two months, and costs about £120. In Eski-scheir the average price of orchard is where 1,500 men were slaughtered the mercantile ware has varied, since 1873, in less than an hour, and this "old well" is between about £6 to £10 (last year it was about

WISE SAYINGS OF WISE PEOPLE. NEVER let occasion die while waiting.

THE time of sorrow is the Christian's tim of growth. THERE is no secret in the heart which our actions do not disclose.—French Proverb. THE more anyone speaks of himself the less he likes to hear another one talked of .-

Lavater.
ALL persons are not discreet enough to know how to take things by the right handle. -Cervantes.
In is no merit of mine that he loves me, but it will be my fault if he ceases to love me.

—George Eliot.

No form of misfortune is to be looked upon as so distant that it can never overtake us .-Rev. S. P. Herron.

It is much easier to find a score of mer

wise enough to discover the truth than to find one intrepid enough, in the face of opposition, to stand up for it.

Books are the true levellers. They give to all who-faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence, of the greatest and best of

our race.—Channing.
One would think that the larger the company is in which we are, the greater variety of thoughts and subjects would be started into discourse; but instead of this we find that conversation is never so much straitened and confined as in numerous assemblies.— Addision.

BEAUTIFUL it is to see and understand that no worth, known or unknown, can die even in

nearly all infants objected to. The lecturer advised that where it was practicable and could be done properly, the broad linen straps should be sewed and not pinned. "In putting on the babe's socks," continued the protein mother, cleverly thrusting a little pink foot into its welly everging it has certain the certain the correct the correct and should have something to hold it by. a denial.

Covered with a thin coating. A little oil can be used to dilute or moisten the colorif necessity. rag and washed out the child's mouth, something she said that should be done after each meal. General advice was then given on keeping the baby away from a strong light; how to handle it properly, and how to soothe it to sleep when fretful. The lecture was concept to sleep when fretful. it to sleep when fretful. The lecture was con-cluded by a practical illustration showing how have an impression of each side of the leaf.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO DEVELOPE A BOY'S BRAIN. An incident in the school-life of a teacher, as for meats in made by taking one can of tomatoes and adding to it two onions chopped fine, had charge of a school in a country town early a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, cinnamon, cloves, salt, and a little nutmeg to suit the taste. Let the tomatoes, onions, etc., boil for little about study, and showed no interest apparently in anything connected with the school. Day after day he failed in his lessons, large cupful of strong vinegar.

An Excellent Gravy.—Gravy, which is exto his widowed mother had no effect. One day the teacher had sent him to his seat, after a vain effort to get from him a correct answer to a question in grammar, and, feeling somewhat nettled, she watched his conduct. Having taken his seat he pushed the book impatiently aside, and espying a fly, caught it with a dex-terous sweep of the hand, and then betook himself to a close inspection of the insect. For fifteen minutes or more the boy was thus occupied, heedless of surroundings, and the expression of his face told the teacher it was more than idle curiosity that possessed his mind. A thought struck her, which she put into practice at the earliest opportunity that could tell her something of a fly's constitution and habits. They had very little to say about the insect. They often caught one, but only for sport, and did not think it worth while to study so common an insect. Finally she asked the dunce, who had silently, but with kindling eyes, listened to what his schoolmates had hesitatingly said. He burst out with a description of the head, eyes, wings, and feet, of the little creature, so full in last, or, to make variety, you can sometimes and enthusiastic that the teacher was asuse both the yolks and whites. Stir the chopped fruit in this batter, and fry in hot wonder. He told how it walked and how it lard, dropping it by spoonfuls, or you can dip the fruit in the batter and fry. The first time you try this, weigh the ingredients; after that it will not be necessary if you are, like most it will not be necessary if you are, like not will not be necessary if you have learned it all yourself."

After the school closed that afternoon she had a long talk with the boy, and found that he was fond of going into the woods and meadows and collecting insects and watching birds, but that his mother thought he was caterpillars to school, and tell what he knew about them. The boy was delighted by this which are commonly so called." unexpected turn of affairs, and in a few days the listless dunce was the marked boy of that cured for him, and a world of wonders opened to his appreciative eyes. He read and studied sity of knowing something of mathematics, made rapid progress in his classes. In short, twenty years later he was eminent as a naturalist, and owed his success, as he never hesitated to acknowledge, to that discerning eacher .- Phrenological Journal,

IMITATION OF GLYCERINE. In the Union Medicale et Scientifique du Nord-Est Prof. Lajoux points out a fraudulent substitute for glycerine, which has been intro-duced into the French market. The ordinary physical character of the liquid closely resembles a fine specimen of glycerine; it, however, has a bitter taste, due to an impure Tho' dashed with tonic of reflections grav sulphate of magnesium, and contains glucose. Quantitative analysis showed that the preparation was simply a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesium, with 160 grammes of glucose to the litre, to disguise the taste of the An oasis of recreative bliss!

AN AERIAL ELECTRIC LIGHT. An interesting experiment has been made in Paris by M. Mangin, a member of the Académie d'Aérostation. A small balloon, measuring about 100 cubic feet, and filled buggy, an arrangement much like an enlarged edition of the Cobb's coach of earlier days, carrying, I think, fourteen. I, with some six horsemen, made up our number to thirty-one. A merry, merry party, and the list of one. A merry, merry party, and the list of one. A merry, merry party, and the list of one. A merry merry party, and the list of one. A merry merry party, and the list of one. A merry merry party, and the list of one of the whole field of Waterloo. Wellington one. A merry merry party, and the list of one of the whole field of waterloo. Wellington one one one one one one one one of the first size per box, and the pure hydrogen, was sent up, being held captive by a rope containing two copper wires. A Swan incandescent light having been placed in the gas and attached to the top of the balloon, was lighted, and the whole aerial one.

machine was splendidly illuminated. It was low, and makes his life a burden, don't you shown by systematic interruptions that the dots and dashes of the Morse system could be imitated for giving military [signals at a great distance.

YAW, DOT IS SOI CHARLES FOLLEN ADAMS. Yaw, dot is so! Yaw, dot is so! " Dis vorldt was all a fleeting show. I smokes mine pipe, I trinks mine bier, Und efry day to vork I go, "Dis vorldt was all a fleeting show;" Yaw, dot is so! Yaw, dot is so! Yaw, dot is so!

I don'd got mooch down here below, I eadt und trink, I vork und sleep, Und find oudt, as I oldter grow, I has a hardter row to hoe; Yaw, dot is so!

Yaw, dot is so ! Yaw, dot is so ! Dis vorldt don'd gife me half a show ; Some dings to year, Some food to eadt; Vot else? Shust vait a minude, dough; Katrina und der poys! Oho! Yaw, dot is so!

Yaw, dot is so! Yaw dot is so! Dis vorldt don'd been a fleeting show.
I hat mine frau, I hat mine poys, To cheer me daily, as I go; Dot's pest as anydings I know! Yay, dot is so;

WEIGHT OF WESTERN MEN AND WOMEN. DURING the tenth annual Exhibition of Art and Industry in Cincinnati, which closed October 7, the department of Scientific and Educational Appliances employed a clerk to record the weights of men and women visiting the exhibits the Howe Scale Company. There were weighed 7,467 men and 14,688 women, the men averaging 154 02 pounds and the women 130 87 pounds. The averages for 20,000 men and women weighed in Boston, in 1864, were: for men 141½ pounds, for women 124½ pounds—or 12:52 pounds and 6:37 pounds less than the corresponding Western

averages.

By keeping a special account of the weights of the members of excursion parties from outlying towns in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, it was possible to compare the weights of visitors from the country with the average of the men and women forming the whole number weighed. About nine hundred ex-cursionists in all were weighed. The visitors from Ohio averaged-men 157.38 pounds, this way." The illustration blinked its eyes, but it is earth. The work an unknown good man puckered up its mouth, and let out a wild yell. "Use a soft rag, wound around the little finger," and, as the action was suited to the word, the illustration crowed gratefully. "In dressing," went on the speaker, "the bandages should be loose enough to slip two fingers, undergranged." Thou mays be sure that he who will in this earth. The work an unknown good man women 133-26 pounds; from Southern Indiana and Illinois—men 158-52 pounds, women 133-75 pounds, from Kentucky—men 158-43 pounds, women 133-76 pounds. It will be other veins and veinlets; one day it will start forth as a visible perennial well.—Carlyte.

Thou mays be sure that he who will in about four pounds, the women over two and a specific pound. It would not be safe, however. women 133.26 pounds; from Southern Indiana

OLD SAYINGS

As blunt as a beetle,

As sharp as a lance. As grave as a preaching, As gay as a dance, As late as the gloamin', As like as two peas, As crook'd as a ram's horn, As round as a cheese. As flat as a flounder, As sticky as gum, As wide as a common, As tight as a drum, As white as a miller, As black as a crow, As lean as a greyhound As bent as a bow, As frail as a bandbox,

As game as a cock. As cute as a lawyer, As square as a die, As keen as razor, As warm as a pie. As drunk as a piper,

As sober as a judge, As clean as a shaving, As filthy as smudge, As swift as an arrow, As slow as a snail. As blithe as a linnet.

As right as the mail. CONSUMPTION OF WATCH GLASSES. According to the Revue Chronometrique there are annually manufactured 2,500,000 watches, and during the last fifty years more han 70,000,000 have been put on the market: there remains yet for us to add a stock of not less than 50,000,000 old watches, which makes a total of 86,000,0000 to 87,000,000 watches requiring glasses. The new watches consume nearly 4,000,000, which makes an annual consumption of not less than 47,000,000 of glasses. But we must add that every watchmaker away from town sees the necessity of A thought struck her, which she put always having on hand an assortment re-ractice at the earliest opportunity that "Boys," said she, "what can you tell Then if we take into account children's me about flies?" and calling several of the brightest by name, she asked them if they annual consumption which cannot be less than 100,000,000 of glasses.

ONE hundred grms. of ground sugar and 10 grms. starch sugar are boiled with the quantity of water required for solution, until the mass becomes tenacious, but yet remains trans-parent. After cooling, 50 grms. of tea previously mixed with 50 grms. of dry sugar, are added. The plastic mass is pressed into moulds, and when solidified forms the pre-

typhoons of the Chinese Sea have a period of twelve days, equal to that of the rotation of

'PRESENT evidence," says Prof. Owen, in Longman's Magazine, "concurs in concluding that the modes of life and grades of thought of the men who have left evidences of their existence at the earliest periods, hitherto discovered and determined, were such as are now observable in 'savages,' or the human races

MALLEABLE BRASS. GERMAN periodical is responsible for the following method of making malleable brass: -Thirty-three parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc are alloyed, the copper being first put into the crucible, which is loosely covered. geography and grammar, for the successful As soon as the copper is melted, zinc, purified by sulphur, is added. The alloy is then cast into moulding sand in the shape of bars.

DOWN THE BAY.

Bright shines the sun! and from the blue ser Myriad light fountains bursting, sparkling

Each face wears holiday, and evermore The soul is wrapt about with summer day ! We sit and watch the ever-breaking wave, Tho' dashed with tonic of reflections grave Of pleasing wine life's cup to-day is full! Ay, for as wine to water, so compared With dreary, ordinary days is this— 'Midst weeks of almost all refreshment bared

CARLTONUS.

Bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARISA

(Translated from Le Figaro.) CONJUGAL PLEASANTRIES. "My dear fellow women have it always in their power to wreak their vengeance on a fel-

know. Apropos of some freak, I don't know what, my wife swore the other day that she would make me suffer. So when I came home she met me very coldly, and told me that she had deceived me!" 1

"Ah well, I was stupid enough to believe her for some hours, and at dinner I was only able to take one plate of each dish that was brought to the table!"

A PROVINCIAL, slightly indisposed, calls in his doctor who orders him a bath. "Come now, doctor, can't you prescribe anything else? I have not had a bath for fifteen years, because I always feel the greatest repugnance to that sort of remedy!"

Calino and his wife went to see the Seine after the flood the other day.
"It is certainly going down," says Calino, thoughtfully, to his wife.
"How do you know that?"

"Look at that boat from which they are discharging the cargo. Yesterday it was almost on a level with the water, and to-day it is six feet above the water level?"

"DID you notice with what extraordinary brilliancy the sun shone on the day of his conjunction with the planet?"
"Certainly I did, and it only goes to prove

once more that when one has anything to do with Venus it is sure to wind up with some phenomena of combustion!"

AT HAVRE: "Garçon, these oysters have no taste." "Well, what can you expect, monsieur? There has been so much rain this year that the sea is quite fresh!"

THE COUNT DE B- to a noble stranger, a

"I don't know exactly," responds the other, nonchalantly. "At all events I expect to pass at least—twenty or thirty thousand francs

Madame rings for her femme de chambre. "Hortense, tell the cook to be careful not to throw any water out into the court this morning; it is freezing, and it will form a

dangerous slide."

"Yes, madame, I will tell her at once." Two hours afterwards, looking out 'ef the window, madame perceives a large pool of water completely frozen over. "Hortense, you did not tell Anna as I in-structed you!"

'Yes, madame." "Where did that water come from, then?" "It was not Anna who threw that water out, madame, it was I."

"DON'D FEEL TOO BIG!"

A frog vas a singing von day in der brook (It vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!)
Und he shvelled mit pride, und he say, " Shust

look, Don'd I sing dose peautiful songs like a book ?" (Id vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!)

A fish came a-shvimming along dot vay (Id vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!)
"I'll dake you oudt off der yet," he say;

Und der leedle froggie vas shtowed avay. (Id vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!) A hawk flew down, und der fish took in

(Id vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!); Und der hawk he dink dot der shmartest vin Ven he shtuck his claws in dot fish's shkin. (Id vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel

too big i) A hunter vas oudt mit his gun aroundt (Id vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big!); Und he say, ven der hawk vas brought to der

Und der fish und der leetle frog vas foundt, "It vas bedher, mine friends, you don'd feel too big !"

-Harper's for January.

THE CAT. Carsare curios cattle. They are selfish. They are grasping. When the attributes were parcelled out among the animals, the catgut the gift of music. She got it by violins. No one knows where cats come from, but, since the fashion of scal sacques came in, everybody knows where most of them go to. But this is kept a profound secret among the owners of seal garments. They set the seal of sccreey upon it. Purrhaps they are wise.

ives nine times longer than she ought. This suggests a problem, which lovers of mathematics—there are those, alas! who love them—can puzzle over. If it takes nine tailors to make one live

man, and nine lives to make one cat, what does a catamount to? (Correspondents sending answers will please enclose a three-cent stamp, not for publication, but for the use of he compiler of this authentic history.) The cat is not subject to tax. Efforts have been made to insert a clause in the dog law to

able to insert their own-claws. Not only do they escape tax, but the taxidermist also. They do their own stuffing.
At the time of the flood, Father Noah endeavoured to keep the cat out of the ark, but the cat got her back up, and went in under

Until very recently, every ship has since hat time carried a cat. Many stories are told of the seafaring cat, ncluding nine tails, which are often red. In Egypt cats were regarded as sacred

The cat remembers this, and to this day takes a fence on the slightest provocation. Formerly when a cat died all the inmates the house went into mourning. Now the ousehold go out into the night and erect pootjacks to her memory. They don't wait till morning.

The Egyptians worshipped a cat-headed deity, and mariners, who cling to old super-stitions, still set up cat-heads in their ships. The Egyptian cat lived in a dark age; the nodern cat closes her existence in a sausage. Catskins were a favorite dress trimming in the Middle Ages, whence arose the proverb that a skinned cat is better than it looks.

The cat's kin are now exclusively used as a trimming for back fences. A catkin is a young cat, and is great on the spring. In the spring she may be seen among the topmost branches of the willows. Cats were introduced into England from

he island of Cyprus. They are not found in the cypress now; only on willows. In ancient Wales a cat fetched the same price as a calf. Her modern wails now frequently fetch a whole cowhide in the shape of

boot leather. Cats are very mewsical. They are all base singers. The nocturne is their favourite composition.

Nox is their especial deity. Knocks always eccompany their concerts. Cats do not open their eyes until nine days

old. Do they ever close them again? Nein. Throw a bootjack at a sleeping cat and you will be convinced of this. Cats are supposed to be accomplices of witches, which is probably because they love the darkness rather than light.

It is said that cats are eleverer than dogs, and more easily trained. They are great pedestrians, and can make more laps in a given time than any other animal. They are generally healthy, notwithstanding

A great many more things might be said But silent be, it is the cat !-The Graphic.

The cat has nine lives-that is to say, she

nclude cats, but thus far the cats have been

the guise of a camel.

animals. To kill one was punishable with death.

we hear of " the cat ill upon a thousand

315

A SHREWD SIMPLETON.

The "West Australian" is responsible for the following: - "A Sydney merchant heard SALE BY AUCTION. of some desirable blocks in the Northern Territory which he determined to take up. There was a good many forms to fill in for forwarding to the Lands office at Adelaide, and seeing that the first applicant always gets the careful that no one likely to make use of it S H I R E O F R I P O N. improperly should obtain the information as to the boundaries of which the merchant was possessed, and which would have to appear in his applications. So he picked amongst his clerks a shock-headed office lad named Jason to do the clerical work because, being the stupidest man in his employ, he seemed likely to be the safest. He gave Jason the forms, and showed him how to fill in the descriptions. When evening came Jason had not finished his task, which caused the merchant much annoyance, as the mail left for Adelaide that night. Next morning the work wasdone, and the applications were despatched by the first opportunity. In time a reply was received to the effect that the land in S H I R E O F R I P O N. question had already been taken up. Hechoited the information that the successful the Shire of Ripon up to 11 o'clock a.m. on Thursteen the applicant was a Sydney man rejoicing in the day, the 3rd day af May, for the LEASING of the name of Jason. Seized with well grounded above RESERVE for a period of three years, from suspicions, the merchant sought his office lad, the 1st day of June next. suspicions, the merchant sought his office lad, and asked him if he had any relatives of the same name as himself, and whether he had furnished such relative with information res-'No,' said the boy, with the utmost coolness, I took the land up myself.' Then you will be good enough to transfer it at once to me,' replied our merchant, boiling over with rage. 'I shall do nothing of the kind,' answered Jason. Thereupon Jason was summarily expelled. The youth had despatched his own applications on the day he received the forms, taking care that his master's should not be ready for that mail. In order to pay the deposit he had to borrow £200, which he had some difficulty in doing. A day or two after his expulsion from the merchant's office he presented himself to his creditor and asked him whether he wished to have his loan returned. Ah, I shall be only too glad, said the latter, even without interest. 'Without interest? No fear, said Jason, 'I'll be generous.' Sitting down he wrote out a cheque for a thousand pounds. A little later he had land taken possession of is situated at Poverty Point, north-east of the township of Beaufort; married a wife and departed for England, taking with him £18,000, which he had S. Chapman, W. Griggs, and J. Adamthwaite netted by his land speculation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not identify ourselves with the opinions ex

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. SIR,-Some time since I saw a notice in your paper announcing that the several blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' establishments in Beaufort would be closed at 4 o'clock on Saturdays. As I believe in the eight hours system, I am sorry to notice that the tradesman whose name appears first in the notice referred to keeps open on Satur days now till all hours, very frequently till after dark. I ask all right-thinking people if this is fair to the other tradesmen, who close this is fair to the constants, etc., as agreed upon !—Yours, etc., OBSERVER.

Cable News.

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 19. General distrust is felt regarding the statement made by a clerk employed at the Central Telegraph office to theeffect that he had been kidnapped by Fenians who questioned him as to the best means of destroying the build-

The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the authorities, and in the meantime the clerk has been suspended.

A man named Kingston has been arrested at Bootle, in Lancashire. He is charged with being a member of the "Irish Invincibles," who were concerned in the Phænixpark murders.

The Fenians have threatened to destroy the Government House at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

In the province of Biscay a landowner must plant two saplings for every timber tree he cuts down. In Java the birth of every child is celebrated by planting a fruit tree, which is carefully tended as the record of the age of the child whose birth it registers. This wise regard for the future deserves imi-

proof had been given that defendant was | The Grand National show is to be held at |

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indiunder sections 5 and 16, as it did not authorise him to employ laborers or assistants, and that he received no direction from ants, and that he received no direction from Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing ants, and that he received no direction from the council. He further contended that under section 2 of the Act 721, it was necessary for the council to believe that rabbits were on the land before serving the notice, and this had not been proved. He also objected that the block of the notice was not proof of defendant's having been served. His Honor: And there is no proof that his



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Residence Areas Act 1881.

Gold Mining Lease Declared Void.

A TTENTION is directed to the Government Gazette of the 6th April, 1883, page 761, in which it is notified that the undermentioned lease has been ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION. No. 1003, dated 14th March, 1882; J. Mossop and another; 14a. 2r. 31p.; Old Surface Hill.
C. W. LANGTREE,
For Secretary for Mines.

Office of Mines, Melbourne, 12th April, 1883.

Melbourne, 6th April, 1883.

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1883. At Two o'Clock.

On the Premises.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, as above, that building in Neill street, Beaufort, known as the Baptist Chapel, to be removed.

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, 3rd May, 1883, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING. Contract No. 366.—Filling up allotment and building stables in Beaufort.

East Riding.
Contract No. 285.—Forming, gravelling, building culverts, etc., on the Carngham and Beaufort 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, 19th April, 1883.

pecting the applications he had filled in? and accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. on the amount of the annual rent. The conditions attached to the letting, which includes the destroying of thistles and rabbits, may be seen at the Shire Office.

D. G. STEWART, Shire Secretary. Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 3rd April, 1883.

Progress Tent, I.O.R.

MEMBERS, with their wives and families, are invited to a Social Gathering, to be held at the Societies' Hall on TUESDAY Evening next, 24th instant. Members will please wear regalia.

W. CHALMERS, Sec.

Schedule N.-Clause 42.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we did, on the 12th day of April, 1883, take possession of such a quantity of land as may, under the provisions of clause 42, section 4, of the byelaw of the Mining Board, Ararat, numbered 2, be held under six miners' rights as an extended area; the occupiers under the Land Act. (Signed)

H. D. Croker. John Wotherspoon William Henry Fisher. John W. Harris. Jeremiah Smith. Petrus DeBaere.

Mining Company.

liamson, D. Cochrane

three men; subsequently, when in full work, eight men.

Beaufort, April 12th, 1883.

Schedule A.—[Rule 4.]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A GOLD MINING LEASE.

the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within six days from the date hereot, I will leave with

the Warden of the Mining Division of Ragian au appli-cation for a Gold Mining Lease, the particulars whereof are hereunder set forth:-Name in full of each applicant, with the full address of each, and style under of Commerce, Ballarat; which it is intended that Anglo-Saxon Gold

the business shall be carried on

Extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the suriace, or both, alluvial. oelow the surface; or a lode John Innes, Joseph Callow, Andrew Cant, John Wilson, James Gibbs, John Dean Wil-

Name of each person (ii any)
who is in occupation of the l
land For the first 3 months.

Minimum number of men to be employed ... South of Royal Saxon Company, Waterloo Precise locality of the Comp

Term required ... > Fifteen years. Time of commencing opera- When the lease granted.

Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what £500; by manual labor and whim or steam manner the land is to be worked machinery.

Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will include any river, creek, deposit of permanent Portion of the Trawalla water, spring, artificial reservoir, public roads, or

subject to any public rights General remarks } Nil.

Date and place—April 20th, 1883; Ballarat. WARNING TO APPLICANTS .- If at any time after the execution of the lease granted on this application a less number of men be employed, or if the ground shall not be worked to the best advantage, than and in either case the lease will be forfeited.

Kingfisher Gold Mining Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Golden Age Hotel on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 8 JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager,

Notice.

POISON laid in our paddocks, being part of Eurambeen East Estate, and lands near Laglan. F. and R. G. BEGGS. Notice.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on Trawalla will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.
NORMAN WILSON. Notice.

POISON is laid on Eurambeen estate and Crown THEODORE BEGGS.

NOTICE. POISON is laid on the Amphitheatre Run. C. G. WRIGHT, Manager.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Langi Kal Kal Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

THOS. TINDALE, Manager. March 17th, 1883.

Notice. Polson is laid in my paddocks at Duncan's J. F. WATKIN.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. Secretary and Manager of the Kingfisher G.M.C.

Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended to,

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., Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company

To Let.

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

Wanted, DOSTS and RAILS for the Ballarat and Scarsdale

P railway. Apply to J. TOMPKINS, Beaufort Station, Agent for Bell, Lewis, and Roberts, con-

Ballarat Wooi Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield, & Co

TENDERS will be received by the Council of 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 Curren

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

WOUL. W O O L. WOOL.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS,

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

AND OTHERS.

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 Sheen Farmers and colortons (where ents, 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 conignments, 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 bustcess, and will be most happy to supply any persons who may favor him with their orders

Daily Argus ... Per quarter Age Telegraph 0 6 ... 0 6 ... 0 6 Weekly Leader ...

Australasian
Times ... Saturday Night

,, Saturday Night ,, ... 0 3 0
Age, Telegraph, Star, Leader, and Australasian can
be had at 6d. per week.
Weekly Times and the Saturday Night at 3d. per week.
Melbourne "Advocate," 6d. per week. H. P. HENNINGSEL Agent. Beautort, June 11th. 1881.

NOTICE. 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. cd. HARRY SMITH.

January 18th, 1883.

Wanted Known,

PROSECUTED. April 13th, 1883. with dogs on the Prosecution of the Pros

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 Victoria Fire and Li Tustando 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

my other day by appointment.

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

W. H. WILLIAMS, SHOEING AND GENERAL SMITH,

W ISHES to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that he has commenced business opposite the Gold, Age Hotel, Beaufort, and hopes, by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and moderate childes, to merit a share of public pathways.

Horses carefully shod.

→ Boots I Boots I Bocts I

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.; de'-Men's Best Calf Elastics 11s. 6d.; Ladies' Leather Flastics 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.

All Boots sold by me are guaranteed.
A TRIAL SOLICITED. GEORGE LOFT BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Havelock street, Deaufort, three doors from the "Solden 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 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 if 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-pressing the bales.

We would point out to our constituents that by offering their wool in the Geoloug 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 Mossis. 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.

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.
Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins Melbourne

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 flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes

4 out pine weatherboards 6 do do 6 do do
American clear pine
lin., lin., lin., lin., cedar, wide and uarrow boards
Cedar table logs, 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. Chairmau-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER

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

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 Novelties 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

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 surpassed.

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.

Section Registration of the Property of the Property

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

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 Blacksmiths' Tools, Kerosene, Boiled, Castor, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pipes, Fittings and Cocks,

HARDWARE,

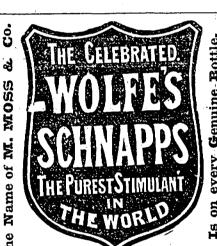
Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

HAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

WONDERFUL

RETAIL DEPOTS AT



A SUPERLATIVE

TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,

Invigorating Cordial. THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE

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

LENKE, COLIC PAINS Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or

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 BEGS to inform the general public that he has one ned the Railway Division D Dopened 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 Pie, 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.

Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY 4-roomed House furnished complete

PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY.

Furniture, Pianos, Sewing Machines, etc.

FROM 28. GD. WEEKLY

SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT

ALL GOODS ON ABOVE TERMS AT

CASH PRICE.

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

OXYGEN IS LAFE. - 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. 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 use 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." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, 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 sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depor 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. 14d. 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

or under the label on the quart bottles, since 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, THREE £1 ORDERS with the warmen of the Soanmade in this wards.

THREE £1 ORDERS with the warmen of the soanmade in this wards. EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,

THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be as hed by them on presentation. To secure has Ciffe the Bublic must be conful to out

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

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1883.			
Mails arrive at	Mails	asole	ot

Post Town	-	Beaufort	Mails close at Besufort
Melbourne	••	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg	•	Ditto	Ditto
Ball rat	•…	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla		Ditto	Ditto
Raglan		4.75 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 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

days, 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.
Beaufort 7.30 a.m. 12.40 a.m. 6.25 p.m.
Buangor 8.95 a.m. 12.40 a.m. 6.7 p.m.

Buangor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 µm
ARRIVE at Ararat 9.10 am 1.16 µm, 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
PROM:STAWELL TO MELBOURNE EROBI-STAWELL TO MELLOUARE
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.
Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m. 2.16 p.m., 6.7 p.m.

Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m 2.16 p.m. 6.7 p.m.
ARRIVEAt 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 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. 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 a.m.

ARRIVE At Argort 3.51 p.m. ARRIVE At Ararat, 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 Od -	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 9d
Windermere	3s 6d	2s 0s
Ballarat	5s Od	3s 0d
Geelong	14s 0d	9s 0d
Melbourne	21s 0d	13s 6d
Beautort to	First-class	Second-class.
Buangor	2s 6d	2s 0d
Ararat	5s 0d	3s 6d
Armstrongs	. Qd	4s 0d
Great Western	• •	4s 6d

Important Discovery.

98 per cent. CAUSTIC SODA

Makes the Finest Hard Soap absolutely without Boiling !!

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 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.

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. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, put it in any can be sufficiently with ECOMY. BLUE pounds (41 gallons) of 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 is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the 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 rough off the liquid seen into any inteen 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 pext day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which can affering the accuracy the a wire. can afterwards be cur up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot, removed to 23, Farringdon Road, London

hese Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask or, and accept nothing but the Genuine Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

| A Difference of the Company's of the incention in this of the Careful of the

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!

End directors for you may be had an application.

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 CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, STANDARD

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

are despatched three times aweek-Tues-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 and growers will find they effect a and purges the system of them. Its valuable Melbourne.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded destroys Worms, the great pests of children, 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 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

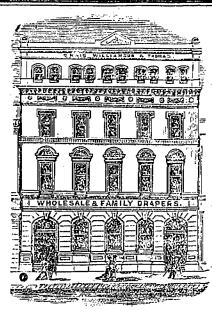
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

W. FORD AND 76 SWANSTON STREET.

MELBOURNE

Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros. and Go

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your | rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of REENBANK ALKALI CO.'S cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrno. It a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 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 awayes "as bright as a button." It soothes the chill, 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 hottle-



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND

OTHERS.

Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding, direct from the Laporters, at actua Wholesale Prices.

AND THOMAS

CUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Li 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 ewest 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 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

personally.

The Stock in all *lepartments s now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN. MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday Witnesses-W. Fraser, Resident Magistrate 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 utnost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, Saving of Seven Shillings

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 stations in the colony to our store. 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 Coss, 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.

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 Rheumatism ... Sciatica ... Lumbago ... Lumbago ... From 1 to 14 days
Lumbago ... From 1 to 7 days
Earache ... Instantly and Permanently
Colic, Calmps, and Spasms ... In 10 minutes
Diarrhæa 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.

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 efficacy. It is now aboushold 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 incredients whatever. Testinionials poisonous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable acople, 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 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. 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. I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past and had tried all known remedies, within my DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET,
And their

CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
6 ELIZABETH STREET

COPAIC WILLIAMSON to Mark to the first street and the first street to the first street to the spin and their street to the spin and their street to the spin and their street to the spin and th 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 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 inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons of the content of the present all their actions. The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been 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.

Signed .- WALTER WHITE, Miner. 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. 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 Rolm" I republished to the medicine of the magic Rolm" I republished to the medicine of hardly walk, and was in constant pain. The Baim," 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 bale by selling at Geelong instead of 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 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 Storckeeper for "Professor Scott's Magic Balm," and be sure you are not induced to accept any other preparation. It he has one 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.

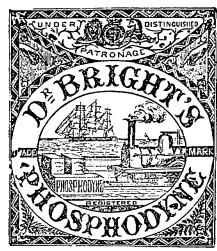
Price—2s, per Bottle.

Oxygen is Life.

A LTHOUGH the modern 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 the state of the state 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

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 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 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— Shortness of Breath Trembling of the hands and Nervous Prestration Liver Complaints Palpitation of the Heart Impaired Nutrition

Noises in the Head and Ears Montal and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Appression
netite Consumption (in its first petite Hypochondria stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory Female Complaints General Debility Nervous Fancies Impoverished Blood Flatulence Incapacity for Study Business

Nervous Debillty in all its Sick Headache Lassitude 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 flesh generating agent known;
therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly imvroves 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 Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for Premature Decline phodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds tae 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 unprablelled in medicine.

visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, linactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons

acquires strength, snowing 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 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

CAUTION-The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations undersimilar 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 uon can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-.. Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Mel-South Australia F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. ..Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane. Queensland...

..Kempthorne, Prossor and Co. Dunedin and Auckland. New Zealand Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds. THERE is no medicinal proparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointinen'. Nothing can above ailments as Holloway's Ointinen's the best least be more salutary than its action on the hody both around the part affected enters the pores as sait per meates meat. It juickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system.

Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheozing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation editches 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-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,

Poles Fict Line, and Enlegtation The cures which this Cirtment effects in healing pile? 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 vain. It is sufficient to know that the Dintment has never proved inefficacious. In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed

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:-Bad Legs Bad breasts Fistulas Skin Diseases Gout Glandular Swell Scurvy Sore Heads Burns ings Lumbago Buniona Tumours Chilblains Chapped Hands Piles
Corns (Soft) Rheum
Contracted and Sore N Ulcers Sore Nipples 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 Potof 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 remma 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 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—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? In this, alas! there is nought but dark despair and sent-reproach for a lost life. dark despair and sen-reproach for a lost life.

For a man to leave his footprints on the saids of time he must be endowed with a strong brain and nervous power the must resented well astrong bram and nervous nower the 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 formitted in

then say, Is that a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time. 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 himself. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight, see them become emaciated old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battly old life; yer one word might save them, one sound and of the type ore 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 augleomy future, and by appropriate treatment teste, d the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

the chervateu 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 distont. His swim of correspondents sands 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 thousands of patients have been cured, whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such indicates supervision that the last he has been very 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 these are lowerded in the same careful manner without a possibility of the contents of the parcels being disc vered Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a cover is effected, without a company these latter, and a

ment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the incouve nience 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

No 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 revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Frian Life.

How to Enjoy Life 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 Halloway'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 Danghters

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 ismales 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 revolution in his whole system. Thousands of possesses the patient sensitie of a total and most dengintial revolution 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 ings, all of which may be avoided by taking these rules according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every urgan subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the centrary they support and accompany the vital principle by a complete purification conserve the vital principle by a complete purification

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the

€.

world for the following direases:-Ague Asthma Bilious Complaint Rhematism Retention of Urine Scrofula, or King's Evi Blotches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Sore Throats Stone i ravel Secondi y impton Tir-Dolo 22 Dropsy Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds cers Vanoral At actions Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve cause, &c., &c. Liver Complaints 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 throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozon, and the smallest pot of

Ointment 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

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 or at an early nour of the morning would much conjectus 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 Advertisements sent in without a written often 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

·ew subscribers are only charged from the time o

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 'aith. 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, Rowards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted folous shillings and signature.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will b 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.

ONDON 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 remiums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over

The additions to Reservo Funds now amount to £953,729 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 Benefit at 6d, pen week, or 6, 6d, and the country of the cou 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 | The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away las 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 the word of the word with the resist every tandency to discover the word with the resist every tandency to discover the word with the resist every tandency to discover the word with the word with the resist every tandency to discover the word with the word with the resist of the word with the enough to resist every tendency to disease. The W. and W. is better finished. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around. The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes. 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."

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 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,

'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 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

NOTICE.

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

MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK Of the Wertheim Sewing 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. 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 Has STAMPED on the SHUITLE-CLIDE 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 "Grome" 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 Beaufort and District.

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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 when 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. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. order.

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 tested.

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, W A T C H M A K E R, Sole Agent for Beaufort. All Sewing Machines delivered FREE of charge at Melbourne Prices. Discount allowed for Cash, or on easy terms.

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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.

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. Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

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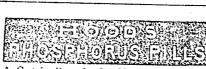


(HAND AND TREADLE), RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE
Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1880-1

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 Debilityeither special or general. To avoid disintment, ask for Ecod's Phosphorus Fills, and insist upon having them only. PRIOE-2/6 and 6/-



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

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

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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, bronchitis, diptheria, affections of the lungs, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia, etc., all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, discovered of the heavale discusses. 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, 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 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 | Hemmons & Co., Wholesale Druggists. cures dysentery and diarrheea, and is the surest Firch & French. 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 turpontine, without the BERKLEY & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists. healing vapors of our Extract, and positively ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Drugglists. 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-

Agent for WATERLOD: J. FRUSHER. MAIN LEAD : J. M'LEOD.

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Havelock Street, Beaufort.

To STAND this Seaon at M'Millan's Farm, half way between Late Goldsmith and Beaufort, and will travel the district, the Draught Stallion YOUNG CHAMPION.

YOUNG CHAMPION was bredby 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 borse. He isby the celebrated Champion of England which was imported by Mr. Derham, and purchased by Mr. Rybbie at a cost of 1115 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 Scallions in Europe. been seven by the seven of the best Cart Sallions in Europe.
YOUNG CHAMPION'S grandsire was the celebrated horse England's Glory; go size 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 Brown's noted horse England's Glory, which took first prize at Windsor, Manchester, and Liverpool in the same 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 part who has been crowded with customers in all parts of the house from morning until evening, and thus been crowded with customers in all parts of the house from morning until evening, and thus been crowded with customers in all parts of the house from morning until evening, and thus been crowded with customers in all parts of the house from morning until evening, and thus 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 largery and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement from the largery and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement from the largery and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement from the largery and the shipments daily coming forward of new and fashionable goods, and of goods for daily requirement from the largery and the shipment and the shipme

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 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 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 Dumfries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkeudlbright; 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 SI5 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 stavants and the indexes the Cent Luter of the stavants and the indexes the Cent Luter of the stavants and the indexes the Cent Luter of the stavants and the indexes the Cent Luter of the stavants and the indexes the Cent Luter of the stavants and the indexes the Cent Luter of the stavants and the indexes the Cent Luter of the stavants.

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, Garsendden Mains, near Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, first prize, 250, and Champion Cup, value 255, for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James Milrov, Guldeneach, Stranaer, sire Farmer 286, dan Tibbie,

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 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 Vanna Vanguishan is got by the bast strain. ported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.

TERMS, £210s. 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 in-

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

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

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

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.

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 fol-lowing 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, formerly 6s 9d Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, reduced from

Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 3s 11d, reduced from 6s 9d. Fancy dresses, 12 yards, 5s 11d, reduced from Colored lustres, 12 yards, 7s 6d, reduced from

Colored Cashmeres, 12 yards, 1s 3d, reduced from 1s 11d Summer serges, Ss 11d for 12 yards, reduced

from 12s. A grand line of beiges, 10²d, 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 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. Prin 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 lustcoats. The whole of the above lines will be cleared out, quite irrespective of value, at very

ow prices. IN FANCY GOODS

There are many wonderful bargains. Ladies' fancy cotton parasols from 1s to 3s 11d; children's fancy cotton parasels, 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, scal, satin, etc., etc. A very large stock of sewed muslin edgings and invery large stock or sewed muslin edgings and insertions at less than Melbourne wholesale prices, 2\(\frac{3}{4}\), 3\(\frac{3}{4}\), 4\(\frac{3}{4}\), 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. 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 in each case double the amount, 41d, 6d, and Is. Plain hose, all colors, grand value, 6d, 9d, and Is. 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 out of Melbourne, and even medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful 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, 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

match. 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

vidths, likewise, yard wide. Napier Mattings all widths, and qualities from the lightest to the heaviest.

PRICE SIXPENCE

S U C C E S S colony, from 63d 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-fur-

nished room. French jute curtains and holders, a late French novelty; strong, cheap, asthetic, 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, 83d and 103d per yard. Special line in all wool flannel, 1s per yard;

formed of it, and it has been the means of enable worth 1s.0d.

Frate as the ord, any dispersion has represented by the mathematical market.

If h wide plain sheeting, 73d, 10dd, and 1s;

The wide plain sheeting, 77dd, 10dd, and 1s;

The wide plain sheeting, from 1s per yard. The grandest value in linen goods in Aus-Special advantages given by one of the tralia. largest manufactories in Belfast, whose goods have a world-wide reputation for superiority and

finish. Several cases of prints will be jobbed at 33d and 43d per yard. Cotton shirtings, 33d, 43d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and

0d 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 tigure 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.

A. CRAWFORD. WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH

WAREHOUSEMAN. MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET.

HOPPER'S MILK PUNCH

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

GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

"For the Blood is the Life."

BLARKES WORLD FAMED BEOODSMIXTURE

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 all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Eures 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 consti-

give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGA

tution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to

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

to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood 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 you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases

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

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 each 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, CHEMIST, Dutch mattings, the largest stock in the APCTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 5s; Cape barley, 3s ld; wheat, 4s 1ld to 5s; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 17s; do., manger, L5 to L5 5s; potatoes, L2 -7s 6d to L2 10s; straw, caten, 40s; do., wheaten, Ll 5s; peas, 3s to 3s 2d; bran; 1s ld; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s flour, L10 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Very little wheat has been offered for sale during the past week, and though we cannot quote an actual rise in figures there is a decidedly better feeling apparent, and our quotation 4s 9d per bushel is a firm one. In fact 4s 10d bags returned was offered by one buyer for a large parcel. The sample was a very superior one, and the offer made did not lead to business. We have heard of several small lots changing hands at 4s 9d, but the great bulk of the wheat now in growers' hands is being held for 5s. Flour has seen a T.; Williamson, W. limited amount of business only, though a fair quantity is being sent down the west. Some country brands may be purchased as low as L10 10s per ton, but locally milled cannot be bought under L11 to L11 5s per ton. Pollard and bran are firm and the demand is greater than can be supplied locally, Hiponshire Annual 1. some being trucked up from Ballarat. Very little wheat is being sold at Horsham, and 4s 8d still rules; though one or two lots have realised a halfpenny higher. At Donald the market has receded to 4s 6d per bushel, there being no change in the St Arnaud figure. Wheat is worth 4s 8d to 4s 9d per bushel at Avoca, and flour L10 17s 6d per ton; and at Landsborough wheat is quoted at 4s 11d to 5s per bushel, and flour L10 15s per the "Age" and the "Daily Telegraph" are ton. In this district a good many cats is inclined to decry its value, though perhaps being offered for sale, but buyers are diffident from different standpoints, but the "Argus', gentleman would present it. The following and much worn, valued at 1s 6d," has been admirable adjuvant. and sales are slow at 2s 8d per bushel. Po- fully acknowledges its favorable estimation tatoes are being plentifully supplied both from declined a little, the latter being worth L2 the Commission so far, and with reasons at our disposal:—"I brought under the would sooner pay the afflicted loser the eigh-15s per ton, and those from Warrnambool, sufficiently cogent and powerful, we think, to notice of the Deputy Postmaster your memo-L3 5s to L3 10s. Both sheaf and trussed hay is brought in fully up to requirements. The report has undoubtedly aimed a deadly Fresh butter is scarce, and prime potted is now commands 9d per 1b, whilst eggs are patronage which has overshadowed this colony of meeting the request of the memorialists.— stealing so old and comparatively worthless scarce, and a further rise of a penny is noted. for such a length of time, and for this alone I am, dear Sir, yours obediently, William an article. We quote as under :-

Wheat, 4s 9d; oats, 2s 8d; pollard, 1s 2d; bran, 1s; Cape barley, 3s 6d; English barley, 4s per cwt; cariots, 4s per cwt; orions, 6s 1s to 1s 3d per dozen; rye, 4s 6d.—"Adver-

A YEAR'S MINING ACCIDENTS.

for the year 1882 has been prepared. During an extraordinary amount of political patron- to be kept in the future, with a view of prose- makes rash promises to the fair daughters of the first three quarters of the year accidents were comparatively few in number, but the calamitous flooding of the New Australasian mine, at Creswick, on December 12, caused the death of 22 men. Upon the whole, the system of education which has won the Statute had been satisfactory, "although it is of the world outside this island continent. manifestly evident that the mining industry, The political appointments made under the with proper foresight and caution, might have been pursued with greater safety to the individual workman." The total number of with 6 under Constitutional Governments accidents was 165. The proportion of persons killed to those employed in and about mines was 1.88 per 1,000, as compared with 1.87 in 1881, and the proportion of persons injured was 3.44 per thousand, as compared with 2.81 in 1881. Fifty persons were killed in alluvial, and 21 in quartz mines. Nine deaths resulted from accidents at the surface, and 62 from accidents below the surface. Eleven Chinamen were included in the list of casualties. The average number of men employed in alluvial mining was 16.144. and 21,302 in quartz mines. The circumstances of the Creswick accident are fully detailed in the report.

The trustees of the Melbourne Public Library have decided to open the institution to the public on Sundays. It has been determined to also throw open the National Gallery and Technological Museum, in connection with the institution on the Sunday. and a further proposal has been discussed though not finally decided on to open the gallery at night, now that the electric light can be utilised. The "Argus" understands that the employees are perfectly willing to enter heartily into the arrangement, whereby the institution will be more readily accessible to the public. Under the present rules it is declared that the institution shall be open every day except Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, but the Governor-in-Council will be asked to rescind this rule to admit of the new arrangement.

The following sad case is reported in Tuesday's "Hamilton Spectator" :- " On Saturday, the 14th instant, a working man named George Sloper, from the neighborhood of Penhurst, took unto himself a wife, but did not long enjoy his newly wedded felicity. The excitement incidental to the occasion brought on a severe attack of dementia, and two hours after the ceremony the poor man became dangerous to himself and his relatives. He made an attack on a calf which he succeeded in killing, and threatened to do the same with several people with whom he came in contact. .So violent did he become that it took five men to hold him, and on the Thursday after his marriage he was arrested by the police at Penhurst and brought into Hamilton, where he was examined by Drs. Annand and Chambers, who pronounced him a dangerous lunatic. On Saturday Messrs. C. Fetherstonhaugh and G. Most, Js.P., attended at the lock-up and remanded Sloper to the Ararat Asylum for medical treatment."

A man started in the livery business lately. and the first thing he did was to have 'a big sign painted, representing himself holding mule by the bridle. "Is that a good likeness of me?" he asked of an admiring frien 1. "Yes it is a perfect picture of you; but who is tho fellow holding you by the bridle?"

PAPERS.

Adamthwaite, Miss A. and Mr. J.; Armstrong, Mrs. A.; Adams, Mr. T. Buchanan, Mr. T.; Brown, Mr. J.; Beer, Mr. J.; Boyd, Mr.; Bell, Mr. A. Cumming, T.; Corkhill, J. Dowd, B. Ellis, H.; Etherton, W. and I.

Fly, W.; Flower, T. Goode, A. Hellyer, J. Jamieson, J. G.; Jackson, F. Kennelly, M. J.; Keating, J.; Kinnon,

M'Intosh. N.: M'Hatton, A.; Miller, J. W.; Maibecker, Miss M.; Mitchell, R.; M'Millan, J.; Mayuho, J.; Manners, T. Newling, P.

Rell, A.; Roycroft, E.; Ramsay, H. Smith Mrs. G.; Sutherland, R.; Stewart,

Topp, W.; Topper, G. Vowles, W. Williams, O.; Westbrook, R.; Watson,

E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, April 27th, 1883.

THE

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, APIRL 28, 1883. THE report of the Royal Commission or Education is regarded with a varied feeling by the Melbourne morning journals. Both of the result of the investigations made by secure the approval of all unbiassed men. the appointment of the Commission and its H. UREN." difficult to understand why Mr. Berry or bacon, 10d per 1b; cheese, 9d per 1b; eggs, investigations, and characterise them as stock-in-trade, etc. puerile and a waste of time, because the age was exercised which was certainly not conducive to the best interests of the State

schools affected by it, or the benefit of the Becry-Smith regime were 733, as compared "The Smith appointments," writes the "Argus," "are as different in character as they are in number," and our contemporary proceeds to give instances in which, to serve political ends or to further placate political supporters, gross favoritism was shown. The promotion that should have followed merit was rudely thrust on one side, and other matters developed which would tend rather to lower and demoralise the status of the service than to rise its standard. "The existence of such a system," says the commissioners. "under which one man may appoint anyone to such an important and responsible office as that of a teacher of the young, and make the appointment arbitrarily, without assigning any reasons, and without putting down on the face of his order of appointment

pointed, tends, as it seems to us, to degrade Templars Lodges at Beaufort and Waterloo, the whole body of teachers, to impair their were represented. sense of honor and manliness, and to lessen their love for and interest in their duties. When a teacher who has been in the employ of the State for a period of time, striving to do his duty to his pupils and the State leading a moral blameless life, and looking forward to promotion in due course, finds that he is time after time passed over in favor of some other of inferior qualifications, who has enlisted the favorable services of a member of Parliament to secure his promotion—such a teacher, we cannot but think, is likely to loose all interest in his work, and gradually sink into a mere mechanical drudge, utterly unfitted to perform really useful service." That such a system needs to be ploughed up root and branch, and rendered incapable of being called into existence again, is, we think, sufficiently palpable to our readers. And it

and woman in the colony would greatly deplore. Particulars are given of a case in which a woman, not only inefficient, but "notoriously unfit," was appointed as teacher at a school upon the recommendation of a the member must have been aware of her influence of the head teacher, who was desirous for reasons of his own that the

"the character of the person was well known weeks.

is shown how the system opened the door to

a possibility which every right thinking man

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- in the neighborhood, at the appointcharge of immorality waspreferred against the head teacher, disclosurs were made about the woman, and she regird rather than face an investigation by a bord. Such a case is fortunately isolated, but i stands as a beacon to wark the people of polical patronage. In order to prevent the ressibility of such scandas, and to place the service on that statute in which admittant should be gained merit, the commissioners uge the adoption "by statute of the principle of competitive examination, which has been by degrees established under orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council for the regulation of the Imperial Civil Service. These orders in 22rd, .03m.; total, 1.06in. Council would afford material to frame a colonial statute, which should contain such safeguards as would avoid themeans of evasion, by which the Colonial Civil Service Act has been rendered a dead letter.' The present Government has promised to take the question of political patronage in hand with a view to its extinguishment, and if they succeed in giving an unclean system the coup de grace they will deserve well of the country.

> At the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday last, before Messrs. J. Prentice and F. Beggs, J.P.'s, an Justioneer's licer-grafiled to hir a Welt Smith, "Beaufort. Two small debt casts were also dealt with, when the Court adjourned.

A number of persons having petitioned the Postmaster-General to have a letter receivingbox placed at the Beaufort railway station, the petition was forwarded to Mr. W. H. Uren, M,L.A., with a request that that appeared first on the petition, has been placed the article in question. An average man railway station. He stated that he considered the authorities with an elaborate description blow at the roots of that Upas tree of political would cause inquiries to be made with a view and ink sketch made, is a person a touch above of labor.

enquiries have been carried out discosed that, Constable Egan, visited the whole of the under Major Smith's administration of the under Major Smith's administration of the hotels in the township, but found no cause The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines act, which comprised a period of four years, for complaint. A strict watch, however, is Next time our friend will take care how he

A meeting, consisting of about twenty number, are taken up, and it is intended during a period extending over six years. to commence boring in the course of a few days. The prospects of the success of the company are highly spoken of, as it is believed that the rich lead now being worked by the Royal Saxon Company traverses the ground taken up by the company under notice.

A general meeting of shareholders in the Kingfisher Gold Mining Company was held at the Golden Age Hotel on Tuesday evening last, when it was decided to commence operayesterday (Friday).

On Tuesday evening last a social gathering was held in the Beaufort Societies' Hall in connection with the Progress Tent, I.O.R. The company present consisted of the members of the Tent, with their wives, families, and sweethearts. Songs and recitations were given, and all sorts of games were indulged in by the younger portion of the company. A after which dancing was indulged in, the company dispersing at midnight. The Beaufort the special qualifications of the person ap- Lodge of Oddfollows, as also the Good

A meeting of the School Board of Advice for the North Riding of the Shire of Rinon was held on Wednesday last, when Messrs. Thomas, M'Douald, and J. B. Humphreys were present. As no candidate had been nominated to fill the vacancy in the Board through the resignation of Mr. Scott, the Department requested the Board to nominate some suitable person for the approval of the Minister, with a view to his appointment under Order in Council. The Board decided to submit the name of Mr. John Humphreys. The Truant Officer's report for the quarter ending 30th December was read and it was decided to take proceedings against a number of defaulting parents. Some other business of an unimportant nature having been disposed of the Board adjourned.

Typhoid fever is still prevalent in this district. There are several cases where whole families are afflicted with the disease. No fatal cases have occurred during the past on Monday, occurred this (Friday) morning

suspices of the Beaufort Brass Band was held good attendance, the fair sex, however, being in the minority.

Approximate yields of gold for the week: New Victoria, 650z.; Royal Saxon, 90oz.. cinity, The underground work at the South Victoria down. member of Parliament. It is believed that is progressing favorably, and great expectations are held out for the future. The New unfluess, but he was anxious to secure the Discovery yield is expected to be about 60oz. the "paying of debts and the returning of."

next. malicious person or persons destroyed a large without any charge for postage, by first mail quantity of fencing on the Eurambeen estate to the nearest telegraph office, and be transby cutting down the posts and splitting them mitted thence by wire, provided the telepraph up. It is supposed that the guilty parties have had their dogs poisoned on the run, as poison is laid in the paddocks, and out of spite have destroyed the fencing. Mr. Beggs offers a reward of £10 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, by efficiency, and promoton regulated by and it is to be hoped the vandals will speedily be brought to justice, and receive the punishment they so richly deserve.

The following is the return of the rainfall at Beaufort during the month of April, as registered by the rain-guage at Jackson's reservoir :- April 21st, 1iu.; 22nd, .03in.;

Yesterday's "Ararat Advertiser" says :--- A caution was given at the Court of Petty buildings under their control, and adjoining their licensed premises. Constable M'Hugh, of Buangor, complained against Mr. Edward Waugh, of that place, for infringing the act in this direction, and though it was alleged that the premises were distinct from the hotel it was held by the Bench that this was no excuse. Indeed the sixty-fifth section of the act sets forth that any building adjacent to a hotel must not be used for dancing unless magistrate, the license of anyone offending being live was withdrawn on the understanding that the offence was not to be re-

peated, and the defendant paying the costs. A very extensive robbery is reported to reply, received during this week, and ad stolen from his place. It is not likely that dressed to Mr. Joel Tompkins, whose name the police will make much effort to recover teenpence and throw in the calico, should it rial to have a receiving-box at the Beaufort ever turn up. The lover has also furnished the request a reasonable one, and that he of the supposed thief who, judging by the pen

The police are taking active measures to him chastely on the cheek. He stood utterly tion certainly has a comic aspect. put a stop to Sunday trading in Beaufort. On confounded for a moment or two, then with a

A stupid-looking recruit halted before a operation of the Regulation of the Mines affection of the colonists, and the admiration the Royal Saxon Company's lease. It was dissatisfied with the man's curiosity, held the Humphreys was appointed secretary and give me half-a-crown I'll lick it," said the treasurer. The whole of the shares, forty in soldier. The smith took from his pocket a half-crown, and held it out. The cunning son of Mars took the coin, licked it, and walked away, whistling "The girl I lest behind me."

> The "Hamilton Spectator" records the subdivision of another large estate. For Hamilton, has been engaged in surveying, for sale, and dividing into blocks of from 40 tions at once. The men commenced boring 10,000 acres consist, of the Minjah Swamp, and is deemed to be splendid potato land, the whole being exceedingly well adapted for agricultural purposes. The sale will take place on Wednesday, 23rd of May.

> A curious canoe adventure is reported from Frankport. Some members of the boat club in that city resolved to row to Mayence by night. They started at 12 o'clock, and pulled away vigorously all night, enjoying the supper was also provided in first-class style, trip exceedingly. At sunrise, it was dis after which dancing was indulged in, the comanchor had not been weighed, and that they had remained at the same spot where they had taken leave of their friends, by whom they are now known as the explorers.

Stevens, who shot his wife at Dabbo while she was asleep in a railway train, has been sentenced to death.

The nobility of England, after the example of the Queen, are not going to eat any more lamb, so as to increase the supply of mutton and bring it within the reach of the poorer

A gentleman proposed as a judge at a recent meeting of the committee of the Tenterfield Agricultural Society, was objected to by a committeeman because " one year he had given the prize for honey to neatsfoot

The sentence of death passed upon Milbra Nott for the murder of her lover at Armidale. has been commuted to imprisonment.

A telegram in last evening's Ballarat to that at Ellenborough mine at Eaglehawk at the Lady Barkley Company's mine, A young miner named Thomas Noonan, who was engaged at the stopes at the 600ft on Thursday evening last. There was a very level with his father and a man named Plunkett. was killed through a fall of stone, death being instantaneous, and the underground boss, previous to the accident, warned deceased -Waterloo, 23oz.; Hobart Pasha, 75oz.; not to go beneath, but put a hole in the vicinity, so as to ease the ground and break it

> The Chinese New Year was celebrated in grand style in New York. One feature was

The ordinary monthly meeting of the | The Postal department desires that special ment crosed a great scands" Ultimately a Riponshire Council will be held on Thursday attention should be called to the fact that telegraph messages posted at any post-office During the early portion of this week some (not a telegraph office) will be forwarded, charge in unobliterated postage stamps be effect that the paragraph which appeared in affixed to such message. Telegrams for your last week's issue, relative to to an early places within Victoria must have affixed to divorce suit, was meant for us, the underthem postage stamps to the value of at least ls., or they will be returned. If they bear stamps to that amount, but are insufficiently paid, they will be sent on, and the sum deficient be collected on delivery. In cases where telegrams are directed to places beyond the colony, the full charge must be prepaid, or the message will be returned to the sender. Telegrams, with the necessary stamps affixed, if posted in any letter receiving box or pillar, on reaching the post-office, will be, in like manner, handed over to the telegraph branch for transmission. Telegrams posted as above may be written either on a telegraph form or Sessions on Wednesday last to publicans who plain paper, and should be enclosed in an are in the habit of permitting dancing in envelope (which need not be stamped) legibly endorsed-"Telegraphic message only." Telegrams addressed to post towns to which there is no telegraphic communication will be transmitted by wire to the telegraph office nearest thereto, and be forwarded thence to destination by first post without any additional

charge. How little it is known or remembered, that the fluid poured from the salivary glands, and which we call saliva, like the gastric permission be first obtained from a licensing juices of the stomach, enacts its part systematically in the solution or absorption of some of the food we take into the body; and just as there is a certain species of dyspepsia arising from a deficiency in quantity, or inferiority in quality, of this salival supply, so is there another, where there is a failure have grieved the heart of a farmer residing on the part of the stomach to secrete the at Minersrest. He has informed the police normal quality or quantity of gastric juice. that a "calico sheet, seamed down the centre In either event Wolfe's Schuapps is an

The proprietors of the "Australasian" have sent out a special reporter to America with the object of giving the readers of that popular journal authentic information in reference to the system of agriculture followed in the country referred to. Mr. T. K. Dow has been selected to undertake this important mission, and he is en route for his new scene

The seemingly interminable agitation on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister The Melbourne correspondent of the Bill is (says an exchange) still kept up in Mr. W. Edward Nickols, auctioneer, will "Ararat Advertiser" writes :- A very mean England. It is stated on good authority that labors are to be regarded as of the utmost utility, hold sales as follows, particulars of which will man was compelled to "shell out" at the inand of the highest value as tending to clear be found in our advertisement columns:— ternational bazaar a few nights ago in a style Church of England have caused intimation to 4s; peas, 3s 6d; maize (crushed), none; the political atmosphere of Victoria of a maize (whole), do.; flour £11 to L11 5s; warrambool potatoes, L3 10s; Ballarat do., Warrambool potatoes, L3 10s; Ballarat do., which was quickly o'clock, that building in Neill street known been importuned by a pretty girl to go in a would not be an undesirable thing if the Bill believes that it system of corruption which was quickly o'clock, that building in Neill street known been importuned by a pretty girl to go in a would not be an undesirable thing if the Bill believes against. The L2 15; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trus- growing to the full height of a crying as the Baptist chapel. Monday next, 30th half-crown raffie. He refused over and over were studiously preached against. The sed) L3 5s per ton; straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; chaff, do. (oaten), 35s per ton; chaff, difficult to understand why Mr. Berry or the property of Mr. John Smith. On tinently said—"I would sooner give you half strongly recommending the Noncomformist as per cwt; carrots, as per cwt; opions, os per cwt; butter (fresh), ls ld per lb; butter Major Smith should object to the manner Monday, 7th May, on the premises, Waterloo, a sovereign for a kiss." The words were ministers of the country to preach in favor of (potted), 10d per lb; hams, 1s per lb; pursued by the Education Commission in its at 12 o'clock, the Fifeshire Hotel, furniture, hardly out of his mouth when the damsel the bill. What will be the effect of such a jumped on to the tips of her toes and saluted | pulpit war remains to be seen; but the situa-

> Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best, the cheapest, and the most popular cumstances they may be used with safety and on the affairs of Ireland. with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, gascar, is expected. ores, ulcerations, and burns are presently benefited and ultimately cured by these miners, was held on Monday last, at Wangler's blacksmith's shop, the proprietor of which healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. Hotel, Waterloo, for the purpose of forming a was forging a shoe, and eyed the performance | The Cintment rubbed upon the abdomen, company to work the ground to the west of with much interest. The brawny smith, checks all tendency to irritation of the bowels, and adverts dysentry and other disresolved to style the company the Working red-hot iron suddenly under his nose, hoping orders of the intestines. Pimples, blotches, Miners Gold Mining Company, and Mr. John to make him beat a hasty retreat. "If you'll inflammation of the skin, musclar pains, neuralgic affections, and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome, by using Holloway's remedies according to the "instructions" accompanying each packet.

vears there has lived on the sea beach near underwent the introductory process of readsome time past Mr. Frank Caffney, of been a hermitage. The purchaser of the the churchyard, and the adjacent streets were remains of which still lie within a few yards crowded. Immediately the vicar made his to 400 acres, 10,000 acres of Mr. J. Ware's of the beach, is said to have squatted down appearance in the vestry he was served with well-known Minjah estate. Portion of the just above high water, to live for the rest of his days on the realisation of his purchase. the tide recedes, he visits it, procuring from it some little piece of metal or some useful this once powerful steamer. These are disposed of one way and another, and thus he earns his livelihood. Of late he has been blowing up, by means of dynamite, the coal himself and in the object of his livelihood."

of a bird. "Not till then," says this engineering critic, "can flight for man be achieved."

Evening Post" says :- An accident similar your mouth open if you do not leave off in the churchyard, with the apparent object nonsense," said the Englishman coolly; "you can't expect a decent person to let you butcher vourself at dinner!" "Oh, but I can though, And you shall see! Dummer Junge!" With that the student rose and left the room. Dummer Junge (foolish fellow) signifies as have the matter arranged, but without effect. All underground work will be stopped at this borrowed money." Upon which the Norrismire this morning, as it has been decided to town "Herald" remarks:—There is no use second shot, but chance was averse to him, police was doubled, but powertheless several second shot, but chance was averse to him. enlarge the shaft. This will cause about fifty trying to disguise the fact. The heathen can't He had the right to shoot first—the aim was woman should have the place. In any case miners to be thrown out of work for a few be taught to adopt the Christian cuscoms of deadly, and the vorus Tenton fell without a in from the commencement, and the vicar on

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not identify ourselves with the opinions ex-

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIE,-As some unscrupulous person has circulated a malicious and false report to the signed, we beg, through your valuable columns, to give an unqualified and flat denial to so false a fabrication .- We remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
GEORGE MANNERS.

SARAH MANNERS. Beaufort, April 26th, 1883.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,-In glancing over your issue of Saturday last, I noticed a letter signed "Observer," accusing a tradesman in this township of working after 4 o'clock on Saturdays. As I presume I am the person alluded to, I think it my duty to give an explanation. I acknowledge I was the first to sign the agreement, and would have acted up to it had others done so. I have turned several horses away after 4 o'clock. One of the horses I turned away, however, was taken to Owen's at a quarter to 5, and shod. I contend, therefore, that I am quite justified in not closing at 4 o'clock, as agreed upon, when others who signed the agreement set me

the example.—Yours, etc., W. H. WILLIAMS.

Cable News.

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 26. The ship British Commerce, outward bound from London to Melbourne, while passing down the Channel, came into collision with the County of Aberdeen, inward tound from Calcutta to London, at midnight on Tuesday. The British Commerce sank immediately, and of the 27 souls she had on beard only two-Mr. Jones, the captain, and the boat swain, who managed to clamber on board the City of Aberdeen-were saved. The latter vessel was severely injured, but floated,. and was towed into Portsmouth. The weather was thick at the time of the disaster.

Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to make a strong protest to the Sultan against the continuance of misrule in Armenia

Mr. Mooney, who has been elected president of the Fenian Convention assembled in New York, refrained in his opening address. from in any way censuring the dynamite policy of a section of the conspirators.

The Cabinet of the United States are discussing preventive measures to thwart the dynamite policy adopted by the Fenians.

The land grant companies of Canada have made an offer to the Imperial Government to take over 10,000 Irish families, and place them on their lands, if the Government will lend them £1,000,000 to defray the cost of emigration.

The Most Rev. Thos. William Croke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, has been remedies. At all seasons and under all cir- summoned to Rome to consult with the Pones

The death of Ramuna, the Queen of Mada-

The dispute among the Vienna bakers beas been settled, and the men have returned to work.

SCENE IN AN ENGLISH CHURCH

A disgraceful scene was witnessed on Sunday, 11th March, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bordersley. A day or two ago the bishop of the diocese served Mr. Enraght with a formal inhibition from officiating at Holy Trinity, and the living was offered to The following curious story is told by the and accepted by the Rev. H. Allan Watts, of "Wanganui Herald" "Eor near a score of Sutherland. On Sunday last the new vicar Opunake an old man whose colonial life has ing himself in. There was a great crowd in wreck of the steamer Lord Wellesly, the filled with a noisy mob, while the church was a protest by one of the Ritualist churchwardens, objecting to his presence on the Years have rolled on, and day after day, as ground that he was disposed to degrade the services and upset the regular machinery of the parish. On entering the church he was article of the many which went to make up greeted with a storm of hisses and loud crise of "Traiter !" The members of the old choir took up a position at the end of the church, and were loudest in the uproarious manifestations. When the vicar ascended the pulpit which still remains in her hold, and although he was pale and agitated, and amid the Babel nothing else but the boiler appears above the of sound his voice was scarcely audible. He surface he still finds enough to keep alive the began by saying that he hoped those members flame of life. To-day he repeats the task of his congregation who had attended the just as he did twenty years ago, living away opening service with the object of creating a from the society of men, bound up solely in disturbance would become quiet and peaceable worshippers. Derisive laughter and The London "Engineer," which has lately unseemly shouts proceeded from various parts discussed flying machines in a scientific way, of the building, and the supporters of the comes to the conclusion that there is no vicar were so enraged that a collision between combination of wings, or arrangements of the two parties seemed imminent. The chief any kind, which will enable a man to fly of police who was present with a force of with his own strength. He lacks muscular men, pushed his way among the rival sections, power to practice the accomplishment in and entreated them to observe something like which the birds are so proficient. And even decency in a place of worship. As the vicar if machines are devised to compensate for proceeded his voice was drowned by fits of that lack of power and endurance they will coughing and other concerted interruptions: not be successful unless they shall be so while some of the most systematic disturbers constructed that each pound of the machine evoked bursts of laughter by shouting will develop as much energy as each pound out a familiar piece of "gag" from a local pantomime, which was followed by counter cries of "Shut up" and "Go to-" This is a recent illustration of dwelling in finishing his formal task of reading himself Germany. An Englishman, noticing at table- in, the vicar abruptly left the pulpit, and the d'hote how awkward!y a young German stu- proceedings brought to a termination. The dent was using his knife, said, "You will cut mob then rushed out to join their companion eating gravy with a knife." The student of mobbing the vicar. The police formed a looked up, and answered, "What is that to compact phalanax to escort the clergyman to you? I can cut my mouth open to the ears, a place of safety. The vicar placed himself for all you have a right to interfere." "Oh, in the middle of his body-guard, amidst a tumult of groans and shouts. Some of his supporters cheered him, and pressed forward to assist the police in clearing the passage. The mob followed the vicar and his bodyguard, howling and pushing them about until the gentleman reached his residence. Here much as a challenge. The Englishman was another demonstration was made, and it was terribly surprised at the serious consequences | deemed necessary to leave a number of policeof what he deemed a most natural remark, of- men outside the house to protect it from fered to apologise, and did all in his power to damage. The proceedings at the evening service were even of a more disoraceful police was doubled, but nevertheless several

free fights took place. Catcalls were indulged

appearing in the pulpit was geeted with a

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Poetry.

THREE DAYS.

A Love Song.

THREE days of love, and only three, Were ours to squander or forget. The first we lived it by the sea. With lips athirst, and eyelids wet:

Along the sand, across the foam, We wandered forth one sunny morn: Dear Heart! can you forget the home Where once our happy love was born?

We floated next adown the stream, And there we kissed-have you forgot? 'Twas then we first began to dream, And keep the blue forget-me-not. The river whispered to the rhyme

I made that summer day for you: Dear Heart! can you forget the time When first our love to passion grew? 'Twas music next that came one day,

Our love and deathless time between. We sat and heard the organ play In church-forgetting what had been. Then we were silent, you and I. The past by melody forgiven:

Sweet Heart! our love it did not die, But went on angels' wings to Heaven! -C.S., in the Theatre.

Movelist. HARRY BLOOMFIELD:

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN EARLY AUSTRALIAN

BY ANGUS M'LEAN.

(CONTINUED.)

One day I was surprised to fall in with my old friend and companion, Lamont, who I found had a rich claim in Long Gully. My presence also surprised him.
"Welcome, old fellow, to the land of the

said he, as he clapped me on the back in his great hearty manner; "for I have been wearing mourning for you this long time. I am glad you obtained your discharge from the darkies in the interior."

I had of course to narrate my adventures over a can of grog, and many, a time during the course of my story my friend wished from the bottom of his heart he had been able to share my perils with me. "Now, Lamont, you must give me a little

of your own history," I added. "I suppose you are spliced to the beautiful Maggie Livingstone." "By George, no; I escaped out of that trap nicely," he replied exultingly. "You don't mean that, surely, Lamont?"

I enquired with astonishment. It is a fact, I can assure you, Bloomfield, and to me a very pleasant one."

"You must not call me Bloomfield here," I said, cautioning him; "my name is Baxter, you know; but let us hear the break-up,

"Well, Mr. Baxter," said he with a laugh, "to make a long story short. After getting home to the station I cooled as you anticibecame foolish and inconsiderate in some reports came to my ears that the fair one was becoming unfaithful, and flirting at a great rate with others, following out the old adage. 'Out of sight, out of mind.' This was a good excuse for me, for I soon felt rather lukewarm in the matter, and I absented myself from Melbourne for a long time, till the term for fulfilling the engagement had expired. Miss Livingstone and her friends reported that she had jilted me, and that the match had been broken off on her side. To give her the chance of another match, as the liberate my encumbered station from the lawyers term it, I allowed her the benefit of clutches of Screw & Lever. the doubt,' glad to get clear of the engagement. But we are losing time here. I just heard a few minutes ago that another rich gully had been discovered a few miles off called the 'Eaglehawk.' As I know the per-

son who prospected it, let us start and see for ourselves. You are a real brick, Lamont. I was just looking out for some fresh ground,"] replied, pleased at his information.

At this moment Edwin came to the mouth of the hole, calling me to breakfast. Lamont gazed at him in surprise, saying, when he was gone. "Is that youngster one of your cantes? By Jove, he is more fitted to be a page of honour to Her Majesty the Queen than a golddigger."

I told my partners of the new rush which

was taking place towards the Eaglehawk, saying that I was going to visit it withmy friend Lamont, and that if the place looked well I would mark out two claims; after which I would return to report matters. I went to the new rush, marked out our claims, and, hastening back, informed Andrew of my success. He immediately determined to remove to the new scene, but advised me to go back at once and keep possession. This I did, but on arrival, a scene presented itself which payles description. Thousands of excited diggers were disputing about claims all along the length of the gully, and as far as I could see the strong hand carried the day in all cases. This I was not astonished at, for no order was kept in those days at the goldfields, and priority of claim very often had to sue cumb to mere brute force.

CHAPTER XXVI. CONTESTING A CLAIM.

On the subject of the misrule and mis changement prevalent at the goldfields in those early days I may be allowed to say a few words. It must be remembered that no legal protection was available at the new rushes, for the few police obtainable and their Commissioner could not attend everywhere at the same moment. If a person marked out a claim, and left it for a few eninutes, he would probably find on his return a man double his strength in possession of his property, which might be worth hundreds or in some cases thousands of pounds. Should he protest against the intrusion, the only ver the new-comer would return would be You'll have to fight for it."

4.

A singular impression prevailed among the iggers that a claim which was won by "" fighting for it" generally turned out a good one. The reason of this, I suppose, was that in situation and indications a claim required to look premising before two men would be induced to contest it in a stand-up fight. In zuch matters the person who showed the white feather, or declined to take part in the "ulgar exhibition, had the finger of scorn pointed at him. I hope what I have said will cause my readers to be lepient in their judgment of me for the part I played in a scene which I am about to describe;
On approaching my claim I beheld, to my

sorrer and disappointment, a rough, powerful-looking fellow hard at work, after having chrowing lenow nard at work, after having thrown may pick I left in possession to one side. I stated my prior claim to the ground, but he only replied insolently, "You'll have to fight for it." We had some high words, and a crowd of diggers soon gathered around us, as was usual when a dispute took place. This had the effect of making me maintain my rights with renewed impetuosity.

Lamont came up to me at the time, and Mr. Bloomfield of the Murray, but that he had whispered in my ear that the fellow was a bully," or fighting-man, of great strength whose name was Hammy, and that he trusted would not attempt to fight him. But even this admonition did not prevent me enforcing my rights; and as I had full confidence in my own science and strength, I accepted the challenge which had been so defiantly thrown down. Hammy was apparently well-known among the diggers as a regular "orusher," and the advent of a "mill," in which he should take a part, created great sensation. The news soon got about, and all the miners from he immediate neighbourhood mustered to see

A smile of satisfaction played across my ppponent's mouth when he viewed my rather slight figure, for he was a stout well-built fellow himself, with largely-developed muscles. We retired to a level piece of ground on one side of the gully, and a ring was formed by the crowd. They cheered and enouraged the champion, who eyed me care-

"My young swell, I'll polish you off."
"You'll have to try first," I replied defiantly, when "Well done, little one!" burst from the spectators.

By the feeling of the mob I could see considerable difference of opinion prevailed. Hammy was looked upon by many as a great bounce and tyrant, having deprived a large number of them of their claims, while others

vere great admirers of his provess. He stripped off his upper garments in true ougilistic style, while I wore a thin finnel. He advised me with several oaths to follow his example, but I replied that I did not think it worth while, which elicited much admiration and laughter from the crowd.

It was a "cheeky" thing for me to say but the remark turned out very useful, for it roused the rage of my antagonist, and that was the very thing I had desired. He went fiercely to work, thinking he would "polish me off quickly," as he had said at the commencement; hut to his utter astonishment, and also to that of all around, I managed to ward off his heavy blows.

My only purpose at the beginning was to guard myself, particularly my face, from his blows, and to watch for a favourable opportunity. Activity and science on my part—thanks to Black Jerry—called forth a ong hearty cheer from the crowd, which irritated my adversary very much, notwith-

standing his long practice and assumed cool-After having giving him two or three severe cuts, by dashing in through an opening in his guard, I placed myself on a level with him. On perceiving my proficiency in the art of self-defence, he changed his tactics, rushing in to overturn me by main force; but this proved even a greater failure than the first, for, anticipating his motive, I sprang to one side a little, and planted a well-aimed blow under the car, which sent him to earth,

amidst the shouts of the spectators. facing me again he appeared exhausted and stupid. My spirits rose in proportion, and I felt encouraged by the circumstance to take the offensive before he should have recovered again. I soon saw an opening, and, profiting by it, sent him home a terrific blow in the face, which toppled him clean over. The back of his head came with great force against some stones on the ground, which caused him to lie there insensible for several minutes, and I was hailed the victor by the

unanimous decision of the assembled diggers. scratch, to the great delight of Lamont and congratulated me warmly on my victory. I apologised to the latter, who was still a great stranger to me, but instead of thinking ill of my conduct he rather applauded it. He, however, hinted that the affair might as well be kept a secret from Edwin, who would not approve of such a method of enforcing prior rights.

The diggers' belief proved to have foundation in my case, for the "contested claim" proved to be the richest we had had yet. andrew's also yielded a splendid return, and I had great hopes of soon being able to

CHAPTER XXVII. A DIGGER BUNT.

As I was "fossicking" in my drive one day a great shout rang through the gully. I was well acquainted with the phenomenon and it told me plainly that the troopers were again at their tyrannous work of "licence unting." Many of the miners were without the necessary "permit," and if caught with-out it were taken into custody and fined, so that whenever these emissaries of the law were seen approaching a signal was rapidly passed along through the length of the gully, warning those diggers who did not possess the licence. Some would hide themselves in the drives, while others would take to the bush until the inspection should have passed over. The troopers hunted after the following plan:—One of them rode on each side so as to intercept any deserter to the bush, while a coupel on foot travelled through the claims, demanding his licence from every miner above or under ground. Those who had not licences were handcuffed and marched away, and thus the authorities passed from one end of the gully to the other. Great crucity was manifested at times by the troopers, by whom the unlucky miners were escorted to head-quarters, and there fastened by a large chain, for want of a watch-house, until tried and fined.

On this particular day I had my licence about me, and therefore did not feel uneasy. I was, however, soon disturbed by a person who unceremoniously darted down the shaft and into the drive where I was working, exclaiming in an excited manner-"For goodness sake, hide me, old fellow; the peelers

are coming.".
The reader may guess my surprise when I ay that the visitor was none other than Jack Brady, who I imagined was in Ireland long

He did not recognise me at first coming from the light, but on my making myself known to him he manifested great joy. He told me that hearing the reports about the diggings, he had determined to run the hances, considering it safe among such a large population, but that he had not dared to take out a licence lest the police might recognise him by the description in the Gazette. He now went under the name of Brown, was among the lucky diggers and hoped soon to make a little fortune and go me. His wife was also on the gold-fields We were soon interrupted by the voice of a oliceman, who called out at the mouth of he shaft, demanding to see the licence. Jack crept into the further end of the drive, while I presented myself before the officials—for hree had arrived—producing the document

Looking hard at me, one of them remarked— This is not the fellow we saw popping into this hole.' They enquired if there were any others be-ow, but I answered that I was the only person, asking them if they doubted me to search for themselves. I knew well that by assumed indifference I could make them believe me, and at any rate they were too particular about their uniforms to soil them in a drive if that could be avoided. Thus Jack escaped the peelers' scrutiny and the terrible chain, which

was the fate of the unlicensed digger.

I found out afterwards that Mrs. Brady who, under the name of Brown, washed for the diggers, had well nigh betrayed me to Edwin Maxwell. He told me in his innocent way one day that Mrs. Brown had said I was

informed her she was mistaken as I was only his cousin—Mr. Baxter. I had wondered who Mrs. Brown could be, but now I understood all.

Our rich claims at Eagle Hawk were now slimost worked out. Their product, however, able, and injet allowed you to go beyond our was satisfactory in the extreme, and equalled the yield of any claim in that wonderfully wealthy locality. I need hardly say I was well satisfied, and my partners, so far as I could understand, hailed the "windfall" with the same relish, for the seasonably-acquired wealth would reinstate them in their ancient patrimony. I could see latterly that a great change had taken place in my companions manner towards myself, particularly that of the younger brother, which troubled me very much. It first struck me that they had discovered my real name, and that my conduct in hiding the truth from them had annoyed This I considered particularly the case in reference to the younger, as he had innocently communicated to me many little ecrets regarding his cousin, Edith Mowbray My alarm on that score was, however, ground ess. After some conversation we held to gether on a certain occasion, the manifest change in his manner puzzled me more than

ever. I could perceive that all his former vivacity and freedom of speech had deserted him, and that they had given flace to that shyness which characterized fift matter to wards strangers. I several times detected him casting furtive glances towards me: but whenever my eyes met his he instantly withdrew them while a blush suffused his cheeks. His voice merc-over faltered when he spoke to me, and altogether his conduct had undergone a decided alteration. What puzzled me more than all was that he refrained from reverting

to our former and fovourite tonic of conver sation. In fact, he appeared to avoid speaking on the subject whenever I happened to introduce it, and I often noticed that he blushed at the mention of it. I felt alarmed. for I thought he might have heard latterly that his cousin had either married Mr. Stanley or was betrothed to some one else, and so out of my reach for ever, and that he was too considerate to say what was calculated to hurt the feelings of Harry's "cousin."

A circumstance which increased my per-plexity was that latterly the brothers had held many long conversations apart, and though Andrew treated me still with kindness, he did not seem quite as cordial as usual, while his younger brother seemed constrained in his behaviour towards me in his presence, as if he had been enjoined to abstain from being so intimate with me as he had been.

I concluded at last that some family secret was at the bottom of the mystery, and some days after felt certain from Edwin's conversation that he and his brother had important news from home.

We had just finished our last " washing up, when Andrew called me aside, and told me that business of importance at once called his brother and himself home. Thanks to my assistance and our united luck, he said, they had realized more than would redeem their encumbered property, and wished me to accept his first proposal and only give Edwin half a share. While I of course refused such conditions, I told him that I would be going as far as Melbourne with him, as business connected with my station also called me immediately away. The fact was, the six months' grace that was allowed me by Screw & Lever was nearly up.

When we made known the fact of the early I left the "field of battle" without even a break up of camp to Edwin, instead of expressing pleasure at the prospect of returning turned pale, and with a sad look upon his face, ratired to his own portion of the tent. As I went out to my own canvas I heard Andrew reprimanding him, and although much that was said was unintelligible, 1 dis tinetly made out the words—

"I have often told you to be cautious an on your guard; but I see it is of no use." What the "caution" was needed for could not guess. The mystery was now made

darker and deeper. The next time I saw the boy his swollen eyes betrayed that he had been crying, but for what reason I could not for the life of me tell Had I become such a favourite with him that the idea of an immediate separation touched his heart to such an extent as to make him shed tears? I could not guess, but the griel evidently rose from such cause. "Poor boy," I thought to myself, "you are too tender-hearted for this cold work-a-day world.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SCREW AND LEVER CHECKMATED. Preparation for leaving the diggings was not a very extensive job in those days. Disposing of our cart, harness, tents, and the few tools for mining purposes was a matter of every day occurrence, and very casy, when thousands of fresh arrivals were ready to invest in such necessary articles. Andrey and Edwin proceeded by one of the coaches which ran between Bendigo and the metro polis, while I rode my own nag which had brought me from the station, and had carried many a pound weight of golden wash dirt behind him to Bullock Creek and other

It had been arranged between us that I should call at the private lodgings of my friends in Melbourne.

On arriving in town my first duty was to get my share of the gold out of the Treasury and dispose of it to one of the banks, for which a considerable sum of money was placed to my credit. My next step was to all on my agents—Screw & Lever—who were quite ignorant of my trip to the diggings and my luck thereat, and consequently imagined that I visited them under the pressure of difficulties as usual. On entering the office the chief clerk—Mr. Sharp—informed me that the two heads of the firm were in but that they were engaged at the moment. I was therefore obliged to dance attendance upon them for a short time until they were

disengaged. When the moment arrived I entered the sanctum of these great men. Mr. Screw, who was the principal talker, received me with a supercilious smile, as much as to say, " I have got you now, my fine fellow, under my thumb." Mr. Lever, who was a duller, quieter man, only bowed his head, without moving from his seat, and immediately his eyes upon some correspondence which he had been engaged in reading. Mr Screw, who was a sharp featured, pockmarked, active little person, with ferrety eyes, watched my entrance into the root ithout offering me a seat; but I took the first that came to my hand. Well, Mr. Bloomfield, what can we do

for you to-day? How is the station getting "Pretty middling, Mr. Screw; but as for my business I fancy you can easily guess what that is. You are aware, of course, that the six months time which you allowed me to clear my debt expires to-morrow." "Certainly, certainly, Mr. Bloomfield, I forgot. And I suppose you have come with

he needful, eh?" The cunning fellow was positive in hisown mind that I had not a penny to bloss miself with, and had said this to make my sply appear more ridiculous.
"You are perfectly aware," I said, could not make money enough for that in six short months in the bush out of sum-

trees. Mr. Screw." "Certainly, certainly, Mr. Bloomfield but you might get accommodation from some house or other."

strangers wild grant me that favour, when the firm will have dealt with for some time consider advisable to desert me."

will interest you very much more than you fancy, depend upon it."

"I shall fancy and desire everything of the the firm whh I have dealt with for some "But still on cannot blame us, Mr. Bloom-

usual time deredit." "But sure, Mr. Screw, you will extend the time until iter next shearing. Half the season is no over, and six months more will not make an material difference."

"Not a mment I can assure you Mr. Blomfield," aid Screw, with secret glee; "bit sooner han sacrifice your property by brigging it tolke hammer, we shall make you a fair offer. Ly partner here and I were just thicking about it lately, and have decided to make this proposition. You must be aware that station poperty is almost valueless at the present imment, taking into consideratio, the low pree of wool and stock, also the high wages and difficulty of procuring shepheris and other hands; and by selling your runby auction the proceeds might not cover half the debt you ove us. Therefore, if we cry quits, that is to say, take the station out of your hands, and give you a receipt for the debt. I think you will say the transaction

is liberation our side." Which means, Mr. Screw that I shall go if to-pour office the result of all my labours in Australia." "Precisely And I consider, my dear sir, that you should think yourself lucky."

"But by the bye, there may be a smal amount coming from last year's clip." "Weare not in possession of advices from ome, and the returns might show a balance in you favour over the advance we made on your cip. If such is the case, you shall have it all. But, on the other hand, if there is a

deficit. I suppose we shall have to put up with the los." "Yo are very kind I must confess. Mr. Screw, I replied with suppressed anger at the codness of the fellow. At his moment Mr. Sharp entered the

office tith a large package of letters, which

he placed on the table, remarking—
"This is the English mill per Mr. Screw followed him into the office with some of the correspondence. My car was quite dose to the door, and I could overhear the cinversation which passed between the agentand his chief clerk, although the former

spokein rather a low key, evidently to prevent my haring him. "Jist look over the list of wool brands and prices in this catalogue, Mr. Sharp," were his

first vords. The list was accordingly real over, and I hear to my great joy that very high prices had been realised for wools at home. "Nover mind reading them all; just look for HB brand, Mr. Sharp."

HB, HB, here it is." And Mr. Sharp

and the price, which I calculated, according to the quantity, was exactly double the mount of the advance made by the firm. (To be Continued.)

THE ROGUISH LOVER.

Well, which way shall I walk?"

"Ah! And what is there on the right?" is O'Gara asked this second question, he half "Go and find out, if you prefer," Dr.

Clarence Pymmanswered, slan pamphlet upon the table, as if O'Gara was a fly to be put to flight. "Only try to be back to dinner at half-past one, sharp. O'Gara was visiting Pymm-a most un-

usual thing for one young man to do to another. But they were both exceptional persons, as Pymm was a successful unmarried medical practitioner, and O'Gara an exmilitary officer with a little money and no profession. They were to be fast friends for life, too, being just the kind of cronies who lorge an irrefragable bond to hold until the

O'Gara appeared at dinner glowing with his eptember ramble through the village. "I went to the left, after all," said he. shall never regret it, I assure you." Pymm was carving, but he stopped to loo

er the roast. "Pray, what interested you?" he asked. O'Gara hummed, and examined his polished

"Such a row of elms!" he ejaculated "Have you beer?" he added, to the coloured waiter, with a toss of the head. "Turn it on, then. Beer-, beer, I say. I have not been so thirsty for a week." "One would think you were in camp, Phil," remarked Pymm. "Perhaps you'd

better sit at the head of the table, and attend to the housekeeping, you're so fond of lording "Well, man, do you want the keg to sour?" cried O'Gara, hurriedly clapping the lid of his empty mug.

You should learn to wait patiently, do you "Oh, I can wait long enough after I've got what I want," exclaimed the young ex-officer with asnap of the eyes.

"Aid did you see any one?" says Dr Pymn Se-yes. Your patients, I suppose. "No healthy people, then?"
"OGara smacked his lips, a dash of bee

oam on his moustache.
"Cipital, by shot! Yes, I saw a young ady. Another bottle there for your master, Pynim lowered his face and moved in his chair is if hiding a smile. Then he began his dinner as soberly as a judge.

By the time they had got to cigars, O'Gara was very moody for such a handsome young fellow, occasionally sighing after he had sent was even so particular as to mention the short-comings of Havanes. When he had ounged round the dining-room twice, while Pymm peacefully smoked, he exclaimed,
"I'm going to accomplish it somehow !"

"What? "Making the acquaintance of that young "Tell me how she looks. Probably I know

"No. you don't; she is health personified." "Never mind, I have some desirable acquaintances." In fact, Pymm described the quantances. In lact, Pynnn described the very girl O'Gara had seen.
"Well, nqw," says O'Gara, "how am I to meet her? If you were but married, Clare, like a sensible fellow, your wife could invite

ier here.' "I really don't know how you can meet her," replied Pymm, "Her mother is an old widow and a great invalid; never goes out; and, besides, they are quite poor, and all that. Proud, of course. Originally of good family. In short, I think you'll have to give it up, and get an impression elsewhere." "Yes," O'Gara says, solemnly, but secretly

enraged at his friend's want of penetration. Then added, "Yes, I'll manage it somehow." " Oh, how?" "Come into the library, won't you?" young man said this as if he were in his own ouse, and marched off with a military tread Arriving at the library, he wheeled round touching his heels together. "Clare, old boy

you must help me!"

Dr. Pymm bowed, with a shabby martial aspect half worn off by study.
"Let me first understand your case, sir." "Pray what do you mean by that?" Marie Parfleur (that is her name) is one

"It is n very likely, Mr. Screw," that the finest girls I ever met," said Pymm. "She

sort. I don't care whether you're in love with her or not, though I should be sorry for you. tion. He replied, put upon his mettle. I do assure you that I intend to marry her within the year. I can save up money enough to do things in style, by that time, and even start a profession. Marie, you say?" O'Gara seemed in a land of dreams as he

slowly pronunced the girl's name. He dimly heard his friend inform him that the mother and daughter were French. "And it will be utterly impossible-" h

heard Pymm go on to say.
"Confound it!" cried the colonel—for such he was—"will you explain again the reason you think me incapable of courting the girl I nave chosen ?"

"Phil, they are never seen anywhere. I only see them myself through my medical atendance upon Madame Parlleur."

"Take me with you. That's all settled." The doctor sank into a chair by the writ-

ing table, laughing. "You will frighten such a creature as this girl to the other side of Christendom, I prophecy. She does not like such blunderbusses as you are.' "Oh, now, I'm glad you told me. I'll be as quiet as a stuffed kitten." ber." Dut I don't mine you

At this O'Gara became positively angry, and swept round the room like artillery rushing to position, alternately talking in cutting phrases, or silent as the tables and chairs. Suddenly he brought up in front of Pymm. 'Can't you make a doctor of me?"

"Yes, in the course of time." "I am going to visit Madame Parfluer as a doctor.'

Pymm sharply turned, giving utterance to lecided contradiction. "What's the matter with her?" asked the colonel, tilting on his heels and toes, with a logged look of saucy determination.

"Nothing. She is a hypochondriac.' O'Gara threw up one hand and both eyes. Thank goodness!" he ejaculated. Pymm rose, and stood in front of his friend,

little taller, and much more amused. "Why?" said he. "I shall not need any profound research be-fore undertaking her cure," the colonel explained, but going off into another dreamy pause as he spoke. He came to his eyes and

ears as Pymm slapped him rousingly on the "You rogue, get that out of your head. Medicine is a serious calling, not to be tampered with."

The doctor went off to his office, leaving his guest alone, but absorbed by an idea. He called Duncan. "Has the doctor any old medicine cases?" he asked of this functionary. Duncan tried to conceal his astonishment, and stammered an affirmative. "Get one."

In the course of twenty impatient minutes the servant returned, bringing a dingy bag.
"Now get a dish of hot water and a plate," says O'Gara, moving to the centre table, and pushing up his cuffs. Duncan stood still, rooted to the spot. Then

ne proceeded to fulfil the order. "Doctor's busy, I take it, ch?" remarked the young gentleman, when the steaming bowl was set before him. He emptied the half-filled medicine bottles into the plate, and then dropped them into the water.

us a tray, Duncan, my boy, and set these bottles on it, and we'll lay 'em in the sun to dry." The darky became interested and active O'Gara's moods were usually catching. The medicine case was quite emptied and dusted, and the bottles were nicely dried in the sun. Then O'Gara called for white powdered sugar and cold tea, and filled alternate bottles with each. When all was in order again in the bag, he closed it with a click of the spring, and looking up at Duncan,

The functionary grinned back as he threw his towel over his arm, venturing to suggest, Guess goin' to play a trick on de doctor, in't vou?

For reply the colonel placed a gold dollar on the tip of his left hand forefinger, which was as steady as a flag-pole, and held it in front of the servant, who removed the coin very much as if he had been a trained dog. Then O'Gara got up, lifted the bag from the table, and marched out of the library to his own room.

II. 'It won't do any harm, you see." "No, I admit," returned Pymm to the colonel's somewhat persuasive tones. " As my issistant, and with plain sugar. I can't see tha I should be to blame; but you will get into mischief by blundering, for they are very keen women. Good speed to you, though, you wild rogue. I will write a note for you, saying I am busy, and have sent you to inquire for me after the old lady's health, and with certain medicines if needed. Remember, how-

ever, that if you disgrace yourself by any stupidity, the probability is that you will have ruined my whole practice. '
"Ah, you are a friend, man!" cried O'Gara, enthusiastically. Pymm looked at him steadily with a grave

expression, as of warning. The colonel, thus bravely launched on harmless medical career, without a single poison in his wallet, was soon to be seen starting off for his first professional visit, his bag slung over his shoulder on his cane. Pymm happened to step to the window, threw open hastily, and called out to him Down with it, you knave! That's a poor

eginning."

his bag to his hand, and went gaily on.

Mary Parfluer received him in the little straw-carpeted and willow-furnished parlor, whither he had been directed at the door by a O'Gara's heart danced for very joy to find himself really in the cottage of the pretty Marie. He wondered what people meant by casting slurs upon cottage life. Surely it was of all conditions the pleasantest! He was

O'Gara touched his blue felt hat, dropped

perfectly happy and at case. He spoke at "Ah! Dr. Pymm could not come. I have a note here which will explain why he sent me." He handed the same to Miss Parfluer, who sat down by the window to read it, without a word. O'Gara took out his handkerchief and flourished it around his lips, which

smiled. "You understand?" he said. "Itis just as well," said Marie, refolding the note, and looking up at him, and then rising. "I will tell my mother that she is to expect you instead of the doctor before you ee her." She bowed; and he believed that her dark eyes gleamed once as she did so.

She left the room.

In a few moments the child-like girl was sent for him, and he was led to a living-room across the hall.

Marie had already taken up her embroidery t one side of the apartment. An elderly lady, vith snow-white hair rolled back from her orehead, sat in an easy-chair beside the table n the middle of the floor. Her black arched eyebrows and aquiline nose, her stately mein, and her long taper fingers lying negligently apon the purple table-cloth—all were so proounced as to strike O'Gara's vision at the same instant. He made an obeisance in an angular manner, and looked over at the selfbsorbed and statuesque Marie with re-

"Dr. Pymm's assistant," said Madam Parfleur, in an impressive manner. "Young sir, where have you studied?"

"Will Dr. O'Gara be seated?" proposed Marie, not looking up from her work. As soon as the colonel had found a chair the elderly lady repeated her appalling ques-

madam. And let me ask you how you do today—quite the same?"
"I am never the same," answered the white haired Parisian, lifting her curved eyebrows still more. "Last night my daughter placed twelve small pieces of flannel upon different parts of my body, where unendurable chills

terrible. "The autumn is setting in," said O'Gara An eider-down coverlet-" No," interrupted the invalid.

had lodged themselves. My nights are

"All right," assented the colonel. the-way, these haunting chills are a bore. I'l give you a dose for 'em."
"You know them, then?" exclaimed Madame Partieur, leaning forward with un-wonted eagerness. "Who ever had them esides myself?"

"Oh, persons of fine organisation, once a decade. They're very rare, and I'm glad of having an opportunity of observing an example of them. What do you do to amuse yourself when they keep you awake?"

Marie looked up. O'Gara mentally reined

bimself in.
"I am not of a temperament to be easily amused, doctor," responded Madame Partieur, gently, and sighed.

"Ah," cried the colonel, "but amusement is exactly what you must have. New experiments are afloat, my dear madam, in regard to these difficult distempers, which have already proved marvellously successful. Believe me, Dr. Pymm is so puzzled as to what mext to try for you that he has begged me, with your approval, and under his supervision, to employ a few of those—those treatments from the study of which, and the-the observation of the results of "-a glance at Maria
-"I have lately come. In the first place,

your life must be rendered enjoyable."

Madame Parfleur rolled up her eyes, and did not lower them until the colonel pro-

Again O'Gara observed (through the side of his head this time) that Miss Parficur stopped sewing, in suspense. As for madam the mother, she stared at her taper fingers in dis-

may.
O'Gara pulled his ear, and then remembered the medicine case. He caught it up from the floor, opened it on his knees, and took out a bottle of sugar. Then he called for a glass of water, and emptied a portion of the sugar into it.

" How astonishingly like the medicine of a nomeopathist!" the old lady said, alarmed. The colonel jumped a bit, and then replied: We can not forego a medicinal prescription because it has a dangerous similarity to from me that all my efforts at restoring you the other practice. As much deadly poison as I have powder in my bottle here would be the sulted in nothing but disappointment, he death of a whole State were it dissolved in bucketfuls of water."

"And you expect me to take your concoction, then?" demanded the hypochondriac, with distended eyes.

" Ah, this is not deadly poison." Marie looked over at the open case, and then out of the window, as if thinking deeply. She was evidently aroused either to interest or suspicion by the jovial young Irishman. 'Drink this before retiring, madam," said O'Gara.

your appetite is ?" " It is all that is left to me of my youth, said Madam Parsleur. " I cat daintily, but nothing disagrees with me. My daughter is an incomparable wook. "I cannot believe it," bluntly responded the colonel, determined to carry on this line

of discussion. "Not? Your reason, monsieur?" "Can you expect me to believe that a young lady who is so deft with silks and gauze should be skilled in gravies, and stewing and

baking? Impossible.' "Marie, you hear? Dr. O'Gara is a savage to suppose you cannot prepare a feast. Why, sir, I love her very much, as you may think; but if she could not master all culinary difficulties, terrible as it would seem, I admit I should not love her so much. Marie, how shall we prove that you can cook?" Certainly Madame Parfleur had proved that she herself was a gourmande, and had happened upon a favourite theme.

"It can hardly matter to the doctor how I cook, dear," says Marie; to which the young colonel mentally retorted, "Don't it, though He really said— "With all respect be it spoken. I have dined and supped so royally abroad, and even in your own Paris, that I am resolved, madam not to be misled by your extravagant praise of a young lady who is undoubtedly more absorbed in leisure than in the hot climate of

a kitchen. Let us allow that she dresses a salad to perfection."
"Bah!" cried Madame Parfleur, "you put me in a fever with your obstinacy, good sir. I assure you my pride is nettled, and I will convince you beyond question that Marie is no bungler. Here is my punishment for your impertinence, which shall be the lighter that you are the friend of our esteemed Dr. Pymm. You shall stay to sup with us, and I give you my word it will not be for the last ime. Marie, go, do the best, and play the fairy, while the doctor and I come to a fuller understanding of my complicated ailments." The colonel had blushed, bowed, smiled hommed, and was profuse in his grateful acknowledgments of the invalid's hospitable nvitation, which she in her turn begged him to excuse as a piece of informal plebeian pleasantry. O'Gara closed his case with great good-humor, throw himself back erect in his old-fashioned chair, and put his hand

course, which the young ex-officer endeavored to lead into agreeable channels. TIT.

to his hip as if resting it upon an imaginary sword. Marie deliborately folded her work,

her lips compressed either in anger or mirth

and in a moment left the others to their dis

"Nothing that I attempt," said O'Gara, bitterly, to his host, Pymm, "furthers my end at all. Here is the healthy old Madame Parfleur getting as stout and strong as a milk-maid under my treatment of cau-sucre and pets, and short walks at early morning. was born to be a great physician, say, but I was never born to make quick work with Marie, who is as dumb as a fish, and does not even give me a good chance to make eves at

"You have been playing your part of lover exactly two weeks, I think, and have got on at railroad speed, I say," Pymm responded and nibbled off the end of his eigar. "As fo me, I am only astonished that you have not been turned out-of-doors for some glaring nonsense or other. I have a mind to go with you on your visit to-day, and see how you " You're welcome."

"Get your wonderful wallet, then." "Do you know, I left it at the cottage accident," says O'Gara. "I don't see how could have been so careless." The doctor turned his eyes on the young

match. M" I'm afraid that was a great mistake, remarked, in a tone of apprehension.

The two friends started off for the widow's cottage, stepping with the precision of the trained pedestrians they were.

man, without moving, as he blew out his

Marie opened the door for them herself as if she had caught sight of her old acquaint ance, the doctor, as he approached, for she was quite cordial to him; and some of her roused geniality seemed to extend itself to O'Gara, whom she smiled upon, and whose hand she pressed good-naturedly with her

Iney were ushered into Madam Parficur's special apartment, and found her with her invalid manner, but a better color in her cheeks than Pymm had ever seen there. She glanced amicably at the colonel, but to Pyann she said:

"You, sir, should take lessons from your assistant. He has the genius of a Napoleon in

the field of medicine. The doctor congratulated her upon the lortunate chance which had thrown in her way a mind so adapted to her needs as that of O'Gara, and asked the name of the finch which was singing in a cage at her elbow. But Madam Partleur had already fastened ier attention upon O'Gara, and implored nim to tell her what she should take for a sensation as if all her bones were crumbling to

"It is so cruel," she complained, " for pray do not our bones last even when we are lead? And yet I must undergo the terror of having them crumble within my living "It is an insult to nature not to be borne," cried the ex-officer. "Do but give me my

medicine case, and I will see what can be effected." Marie here started up from her chair, her face pink and dimpled, and going to a cupboard, took out the dingy little bag, and handed it to O'Gara.

Pymn looked at the girl and caught her eye. She tossed her head most debonairly, but her hands in the little pockets of her muslin apron, and stood beside the centre table, watchful, as O'Gara opened his treasure store. No bottles were there.

The colonel turned pale, gazing into his wallet.
"I have not finished filling them with coffee

and salt," said Marie, softly. ceeded.

"The next best thing to self-action is the action of another. I shall exercise, your at this episode, and as the three young people burst out laughing, she looked from one to burst out laughing, she looked from one to the street in increasing perplexity, largely the other in increasing perplexity, largely mingled with haughty displeasure. " flow I" said sue, in her deep reverberating

voice. "Are you all mad?" "The Fates?" ejaculated the colonel, elutching his head with both hands in mock "Surely I have lived to see myself agony. lestroyed!" "Madame," says Dr. Pymm clearing his

throat, and crossing one leg over the other, as if he were about to lecture to a dozen students. favour me by resuming your chair, and by listening to me quietly." Madame Partieur sank back. "My friend O'Gara, permit me to inform you, does not believe in the in fallible efficacy of medicine. Having learned asks me the favour of trying numorriess practices at his tongue's-end for giving you diversion and exercise. Do you realise, my dear Madame Parileur that, you would doubtless have refused to accode to these inspirations of his if your well-grounded prejudices had not been pampered by a certain semblance of powders and distillations? It is a matter for your candour and generous frankness to admit that my friend O'Gan has instified himself in his intelligent experitimes better in two weeks than you have foun-yourse'f for years. What do you say?" The stately hypochondriac smiled, and made

long ago recovered his self-possession, and made the best of the opportunity to get up something in the character of a thirtation with Marie. Her mother spoke. 'This explanation of your attitude toward me, young friend, wholly satisfies me. I am glad to have been considered worthy of your skill. But it is now my daughter's turn to enghten me as to her meddling with your medeine case, which I suppose had in it drugs of

a graceful obeisance to the colonel, who had

some value, however mild. Marie played with a chain of beads at her thront, and east a covert glance at O'Gara t seemed greately to stimulate him.

"Mademoiselle Marie," he said, rising and oringing his heels together with a snap, as he often did, and then gallantly kissing his hand to her, as if he was in the habit of doing that too, "if she can guess as correctly the sentiments of my heart as she has done the contents of my medicine bottles, stands absolved from any conceivable resentment." Marie at this gave utterance to a rippling

augh, at last saying-"Ah, Dr. O'Gara, a person of so much professional enthusiasm as yourself, of such pro found research, with originality into the bargain, can alford to forgive the petty offences of less gitted mortals." she turned away, a thought coquettishly, and going over to the window where her work lay. rested one hand idly upon the pretty silk. "I have not much time," remarked Pymin. O'Gara, do you have a few words with your

patient, and I will try to induce Miss Marie

to renew old acquaintanceship before it is too

late." He took his chair to Marie's side.

who scated herself, and sedately began her embroidery. The couple at the window heard one exclamation after another in the melodious tones of the old French lady, rising above the steady stream of O'Gara's hurried monotone. his Irish tongue having got his destiny into its own power. Madame Partleur's eyebrows reached almost incredible heights, her haunting chills crept over every limb, her bones shook if they did not crumble, and yet her understanding and her predilections were taken captive by the gracious cloquence of the gay colonel, who fully persuaded her of his sincere adoration of Marie.

The fascinating girl was herself conscious of a serious crisis, although Pymm did not allow her cars to hear the conversation by the centre table. Her color came and went and she often peeped out at the yellowing elm branches hanging near the window, biting her lip in some kind of perturbation. And when O'Gara got up and stepped over to her, his grey eyes dark with carnest

tempt her to raise her lids. Not long after this important day, for such it turned out to be, the colonel caught Pymm

emotion, her brown eyes filled with tears, and

she became so reserved that nothing would

standing alone, and looking at an object which he had taken out of his pocket. "What time is it? I am always forgetting my watch now," says O'Gara. He went up and looked over Pymm's arm. He drew back again. The doctor had not been examining the time, as he had thought. "Why, Clarence," he said, "I did not know-what the deuce—you never told me! Is it a picture of Marie?"

Pymm turned, put a photographed portrait back in an inner pocket warmed by his heart's blood, and appeared a little unnerved. "Why should I have told you?" he replied. "This is the portrait of a woman who is dead. You make me somewhat lonely in your new life of prosperous wooing. I hope it will be of longer duration than that which I experienced. Our inclinations might have interfered with each other, you know, if

Rose HAWTHORNE LATHROP

Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS OF PRACTICAL INTEREST TO

AMATEURS IN SILK CULTURE.—L. S. Crozier, manager of the Mississippi Silk Company, in a circular recently issued deplores, on the one hand, the extravagant promises made by enthusiasts of tenfold more profit than silk culture can afford to pay, and, on the other hand, the efforts of the incredulous to discourage beginners. Silk culture, according to Mr. Crozier's long experience and observation, must be accepted as a rich addition to general farming, not as a speciality for which all other occupation is forsaken. The first condition of success in silk culture laid down in the circular noticed is to start with first-rate annual breeds of silkworms. The second condition is to buy these early in November, before the embryo has moved. The embryo begins to move after freezing, at the first change of temperature. The eggs, according to authority referred to must be kept cold and dry, always at the outside temperature in the shade. The mould engendered by the moisture from the ice-house or from a cellar lives on the embryo, hence it is to be avoided. Let the eggs hatch just as the first tender buds open. Having secured the best eggs, the breeder ought to have the best kind of mulberry trees, as first-rate silk comes not only from the best breed of silkworms, but also the best trees, the best leaves, the best season. To ensure good reproduction, care is required that the worms are fed often and regularly with tender leaves before the heat of June in jures the larvæ. Beginners on a small scale are advised by Mr. Crozier to start with from one-half to one ounce of silkworm eggs, while the trees are growing, and in case the leaves of the mulberry trees are exhausted before the silkworms have spun their cocoons, a hedge of Osage Orange can be brought into requisition. -Rural New Yorker.

FARMING NOTES.

A DAIRY COW. A cow never reaches perfection in her line until she has arrived at maturity; and she must reach this period of her life with all her faculties unimpaired if we expect her to be as good a cow as nature intended her to be. She differs in this respect from the hest beef-growing animals, which are mature, as it vere, from the start, and whose organizations, instead of being impaired for their business by generations of high, early feeding, are rather more and more adapted to it. We all know that the oldest and best family of short-horns are not remarkable for constitutional vigor and clasticity. They have not very great muscular strength, are not nervous and powerful in their movements and are deficient n the procreative faculties. A good dairy cow should possess the appearance of strength and firmness without being too compact, and she should possess no palpably weak point if she is expected to endure well in the work of the dairy. She should not be selected for a breeder unless she possesses as an inheritance that shape which indicates strong vitality and that quality which indicates active secretory functions. In her well-shaped strong head wide muzzle, mild eye, broad forehead, small waxy horns, slender neck, straight and slender foreleg, sharp chine, loose shoulders, broad ribs, open-jointed back-bone, mellow skin. preponderating hind quarters, long hind for and broad fore foot, ample carcass, well-shaped udder, large superficial veins, soft hair, she should indicate a capacity for converting food into milk, as distinguished from that cow whose rounder and fuller form and heavier hone and smoother joints and narower head and heavier quarters show an especial aptitude to take on fat .- Selected.

bushels per acre. It was also observed that the afternoon sun produced more potatoes of a smaller size than the morning sun. H. Roese states, in the Deutsche Gaertner Zeitung, that of fifty varieties of potatoes grown by him, Early Vermont was the carliest, best, and witticisms at each other's expense were rapidly interchanged. On then for some 800

Wet expedition. Every device of old hat, borrowed boots, dresses composed often of most alarming nature and comic songs of every description were again the order of the ladies, whilst the dilapidated condition of the gentlemen provoked much laughter, and witticisms at each other's expense were rapidly interchanged. On then for some 800 injury to the remaining ones, which, it carefully

GRAPE CUTTINGS. THE fall of the leaf is the best time in the what is the use of making the old-fashioned eighteen-inch cuttings, when two or three nodes. The beginning of the cut being opposite and below the direct line of the bud and above, thus exposing a large amount of cambium, from which roots are most naturally and readily emitted, and thereby doubling the number of plants you will make from a given amount of grape wood. The appearance of a vine raised from a short cutting is much better than the scant, scattering roots on vines ing narrow passages and galleries, opening raised from long cuttings. When prepared, often into huge rooms of many shapes and raised from long cuttings. When prepared, they may be tied with wire or willow, in bunches of fifty or one hundred, and packed away in moss or sawdust in the cellar or buried outdoors, thus preserving them in a moderately moist condition until spring. Planting is sometimes done immediately in the fall. but the beds, when planted, must be heavily mulched, so that the cuttings will not be thrown out by frost. On account of this difficulty, the planting is usually deferred until spring. Beds are thrown up of a convenient width with alleys a foot or more between. A board one foot wide, more or less, is placed across the bed, and a shallow trench opened along the edge of the board; this trench is usually slanted forward, so that the cuttings may the more readily lie in their place. In this trench the cuttings are placed an inch or two apart, the dire drawn forward and pressed firmly against their bases, leaving the top buds just at the surface; then the board is turned forward and a new trench opened and planted, as before. After planting, they may be mulched with tanbark, rotted sawdust, leaves or other material. In open-field planting a line is usually stretched to make the row straight, a trench opened along the line, the cuttings planted and covered in like manner, or the perpendicularly into the ground at right angles from the line and to a depth about equalling the length of the cuttings; the spade handle is then thrown back to make a wider opening, and withdrawn. Three cuttings are are put in this opening, one at each side and the top buds being a trifle above ground; the spade is now plunged in two inches forward of the first cut, and, as two inches forward of the first cut, and, as the handle is thrown back, it firmly presses the soil against the cuttings just planted, while it makes an opening for the next three with glow-worms, like little diamond stars glistening in scattered profusion, and results of the cuttings of the operation is repeated to row of vines, and as the rows are nearly three feet apart, may be cultivated with the horsehoe .- J. Jenkins, Author of the "Art of Propagation."

Science.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

In the Journal de Thérapeutique the statement is made by Professor Nocard that pilocarpin, a drug upon which the medical faculty had built their hopes as a cure for hydropho-bia, exerts no beneficial influence upon that

M. Stanislaus Martin states that as the re-

scientific trial in preference to hanging, No. 1
nourished exclusively on tea, lived three years, and the doctors prevented any et us taking cold as might otherwise would traverse its entire left seeking in the purie. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the purie. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the purie. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the purie. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. Then add to them one and one-half would traverse its entire left seeking in the puries. The puries are the purity and the puries are the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of the purity are nearly dissolved into a kind of th No. 2, on coffee, died in two years, burned as if an interior fire had calcined him. No. 3 lived on chocolate for eight months and died in a very advanced state of rottenness, and, as

it were, devoured by worms.

Professor Frisby of the Washington Naval Observatory has computed the orbit of the Cruls, or as now known, the Gould comet, from observations made September 19th, October 8th and November 24th, and he arrives at the conclusion that it is a long ellipse, having a period of about 793 years. He thinks the comet is probably identical with a very large comet seen in 371 B.C., and again in 363 A.D., about the time of the death of Constantine. Its perihelion distance is only about 700,000 miles from the centre of the sun and its orbit extends outward at aphelion of about 90 times the sun's distance from the earth. On account of the extreme length of may be, will furnish one day to your readers, the orbit the time may be somewhat uncertain.

Regarding the new ordnance which of late

years has been introduced in Great Britain a the hill whose acquaintance we had made so correspondent of the Nature writes: "In the early in the day. On we walked over several autumn of 1841 Sir H. Gough took the batteries of Chusan by a turning movement, and thus spoiled the Chinese preparations. The force captured a large number of guns, some very fine bronze ones, but there were also a good many smaller iron ones, and as these were of no value they were ordered to be destroyed. The Royal Artillery tried to burst these without success at first, and only after sinking the muzzles in the ground did they succeed. It was then ascertained that the reason of the extreme strength of this kind of gun arose from its strange manufacture. It had an inner tube of wrought iron over which the gun was cast, anticipating by many years a somewhat similar plan by Palliser."

Some correspondence has occurred in La Nature with regard to a statement by de Bronardeli that a girl who lately committed suicide by jumping from one of the towers of Notre Dame had probably died from asphyxia mained on the bridge, gazing with a benign caused by the rapid fall. The criticisms have thus been summarized: M. Bontemps points below. So after marching orders nothing reout that the depth of fall having been sixty-six metres, the velocity required in the time (less than four seconds) cannot have been se great as that sometimes attained on railways; yet we never hear of the asphyxiation of engine-drivers and stokers. He considered it desirable that the idea in question should be exploded, as unhappy persons might be led to choose suicide by falling from a height, under the notion that they would die before reaching the ground. Again M. Gossin mentions that a few years ago a man threw himself from the top of the Column of July and fell on an awning which sheltered workmen at the pedestal. He suffered only a few contusions. M. Reny says he had seen an Englishman leap from a height of 31 metres into a deep river uninjured; and he was shown, in 1852, in the island of Oahu, by missionaries, a native who had fallen from a verified height of more than 300 metres, and, his fall having been broken near the end by a growth of ferns and other plants, he had only a few When asked as to his sensation i falling, he said he only felt dazzled.

PICNICING IN STRANGE PLACES.

(CONCLUDED.) Breakfast over, amidst a fair amount o dawling and pleasant talk. We formed a party, and, with a guide, explored the dry (?) cave, which consisted of many large vaults, some onening out of each other, some connected by narrow rugged dark passages-once or twice a crevice above let us see a glean EXPERIMENT OF SHADE ON POTATOES. of daylight. In almost every place we Experiments made at the farm of the Rural cither had to cross our friend the stream, New Yorker to show the effects of shade on or heard its rushing waters in some ungrowing potatoes, give the interesting result seen direction. This took is about an that the afternoon sun is of more importance hour, when we were advised to retire to the yield of potatoes than the morning sun. to our tents and put on the various old The first experimental plot shaded after 12 things we had brought with us in preparation p.m., receiving only the morning sun, pro-

particularly adapted for "purring"—that is, the largest tubers may be taken away without stream running rapidly between two very high rugged banks, covered with tree ferns, to a good night's rest after the excitements myrtle, ti-tree, and other foliage bending and fatigues of one of the most pleasing covered, and without disturbing the roots, myrtle, ti-tree, and other foliage bending will continue to grow.—The American Garden. down to the water, the huge rocks covered with many varieties of ferns and wild flower-ing plants. With the aid of sticks and a little help we gradually scrambled down to entire season to prepare grape cuttings. But the bed of the stream, crossed it by means of rocky stepping-stones, and found ourselves at the mouth of a yawning cave, which, for buds are amply sufficient and will make vines blackness and size, might have been the more symmetrical and with better roots. mouth of the infernal regions themselves. Even single eyes may be used, and all the advantages of a two-bud cutting retained by dividing the cuttings diagonally across the we bravely turned in following our guide, who merely stopped to light his candle, passing i along the line till a winding string of flicker the terminus one-eighth of an inch or more ing lights described the path of our party. Soon even the flicker of daylight in the back ward distance was lost sight of. Then came the first plunge into the cold pitch-dark water (as many exclamations and groans testified, a terrible ordeal) and our long uncomfortable walk had really commenced.

sizes, we came at length to what seemed the end. A steep-looking rock faced us, but to our surprise, up went the guide in a most offhand manner, and peering more closely through the darkness, we discovered one more of those yawning mouths which seemed to greet us at almost every turn. With some help from our men folk-one above reaching down and one below literally hoisting us up, we managed at last to find ourselves second series of caves. We had to wade for some time up the bed of the stream, till a larger opening brought us to the shores of what appeared a small truly inland lake. Our guide plunged in, and nothing remained but to follow him closely, as some parts

were said to be dangerously deep. In, in, past our waists in the most deathly cold water. Many were the screams from the girls and acclamations from the sterner portion, but as Kingsley says, "good times and bac times soon come to an end." And our shiver ing party once more stood on the rocks, shaking themselves with groans and sighs like so many rats. Oh! the bedraggled, woebegone appearance we all made, increased by the sand we now met clinging fast to every available inch. We had not, however, any time to bewail ourselves, for we were hurried planter may take a sharp spade, plunge it on, some of the party being already far perpendicularly into the ground at right in advance, to the stalactite cave, domeshaped and covered with those beautiful formations of all sizes. By using the sticks which some of our party provided, we succeeded in knocking off many, but the most beautiful always fell into the waters beneath,

and here forever lost to us. I must say the ruthless destruction of various pleasure par-ties had gone far to destroy the beauty of this could be felt," bringing forcibly to mind the old scriptural phrase of "outer darkness." A strange weird feeling truly it was—our last experience of cold water being deep enough, we voted for home, and turning another way,

wall, but this time our guide went down on all fours, we of course had to follow in the same way, actually on our hands, dragging our bodies after us. We soon roturned to our old route, walking quickly, till a glimmer in the distance showed us the welcome daylight, and, alas! the very different aspect of the party who had entered some two hours be solved. He would sit and mew most slice up about ten large-sized, good potatoes previously. A sharp walk soon brought us piteously, as if bemoaning his condition; and to the tents where those who had not joined when he attempted to move about, he met onion, and one-half of a head of celery, also our party had hot coffee ready for us—wel- with all the mishaps that the reader will sliced up; add two ounces of fresh butter and

arrived once again at what appeared a blank

are indeed worth visiting—the feeling of awe, being in the heart, of the earth, the huge rocks, vast rooms, unutterable darkness, the fairy, or rather gueme-like splendour of the stalactite deme are among the unforgotten

things of a lifetime. "I must describe one more charming spet which we visited after dinner that day. As usual we divided forces, some of the gentlemen went fishing up the stream. I may remark, en passant, a tiny specimen of the finny tribe, reassuring about half an inch, was handed in triumph to me, as the preceded of several hours devotion to Isaak Walton's art. "They say" fish of several kinds are to be found in those waters, but my knowledge on this point is confined to hearsay. Two or three others, students of the National Gallery, disappeared on sketching expeditions, which descriptions more graphic than any word-painting could be. Most of the others wandered in twos and threes round the base of rises, revelling once and again in delicious glimnses of cool fern gullies, till we reached the object of our walk, a natural bridge of stone, finely arched, spanning the deepest part of one of the gullies. We looked down some eighty feet, and of course nothing would satisfy the most adventurous spirits but slipping, sliding, jumping, or shyly waiting for the favored helping hand of the day to reach the bottom. Once down, it was delicious, the waving graceful ferns, the fairy-like undergrowth of more delicate ones, the tiny stream rippling over the boulders and falling in mimio cascades over a broken tree, filled us all with a sensation of happy delight not easily described, presently broken by the sung in many tones, till the warning cry approaching tea hour from Madame Prudence, otherwise known as Mrs. Spoonington, mained but the difficulty of scrambling up, accomplished at last amidst much laughter and less of breath, and thus reluctantly we turned tentwards once more, but the lingering of the various couples mentioned before the occasioned a small adventure, kept quiet at time and only divulged to a favoured few. We had arrived at the upper end of our wild gully, which, indeed, became wild and rugged in the extreme, but a mania for ferns had by this time set in. So down we were again over rocks and fallen trees, and having gained our spoils found most of the party had, as the Americans say, "made tracks," we hurried on. But seeing two of our friends who had been apparently oblivious of time, way,

else, had not yet turned up, we waited with some considerable patience for almost an hour. A prolonged copey, in a very wrong direction, showed our truant pair had really lost their way, and glad enough they were to reach us, for they had wandered in a eircle all the time, and most humbly begged us not to speak of their little adventure on account of the 'chaff.' Tea fairly over, I thought to enjoy a quiet, solitary hour in our dry cave listening in the gathering twilight, to the roar of the waters, and watching the dusky figures playing games on the green outside, but scarcely had I perched myself in a dim corner than the lost pair appeared, and sitting down evidently began meditating entirely to their own content. They were soon followed by a second and third pair, nene of whom on entering perceived the others, and finally the engaged pair, who we afterwards learnt had been studying botany, and had been invisible to all since dinner At length a bell rang calling the scattered groups proceeded to sing each other down in the most editying fashion. Songs, choruses, catches, duets, trios, hypers follows: another in rapid succession till nearly 10 The second, which was shaded until 2 p.m., some half-an-hour later started, candles in o'clock, when the supper bell announced the receiving the sun afterward, produced 520 hand, on what we were warned would be a usual cake and sandwiches. All gathered receiving the sun afterward, produced 520 | nand, on what we were warned would bushels per acre. It was also observed that wet expedition. Every device of old hat, reund the camp fires, when short stories of the the afternoon sun produced more potatoes of borrowed boots, dresses composed often of most alarming nature and comic songs of

> days.
>
> The next morning a warm discussion ensued between the party who wanted to get home and the party who wanted to get up the hame and the party who wanted to get up the mountains. The former eventually carried the day. In a short time all was bustle and business. We made a fair start pic-niced at Royalty pays such debts on the same da the "Needles" up which we had time to they are contracted. If on a wet day va climb, and arrived at our journey's end about cannot command a vehicle, we are to withsix o'clock in the evening, with many regrets | hold our foot from our friend's house; to day, that one of the most enjoyable trips we had

things, come to an end. Of the many folks gathered from all parts of the world, it is not likely that six of them | consideration it would be presumption on vill come together again, but in the memories of all it must remain one of the most pleasant days of a most pleasant summer. If then my riends I have succeeded in giving you a few ninute's diversion from the busy moments of life, if some will wish to see for themselves the beauty, wildness, and mysterious windings of the glorious old caves, and succeed in orming half such a pleasant party as ours, shall not have taken up my pen in vain, and maybe, at some future time, I may endeavour to draw their attention to one or two spots unknown, but well worth visiting n our own colony.

CARRIE CROZIER.

Maturalist.

HABITS OF THE ENGLISH SPARROW. The following interesting note has been received from Dr. A. K. Fisher, of Sing Sing, N.Y.:—Knowing your great fondness for Passer domesticus, I send you a brief account are feeding their young they will often collect a number or worms, forming a large billful, would alight to pick up something more, he would dash down beside the robin and snatch whatever might be in his mouth, then fly a observance? lew feet off. The robin would hop after him, when he would make another short flight until the robin would give up, and go and hunt for something more. My friend saw the sparrow do this five or six times one afternoon.-Elliott Coues, Washington, D.C., in American Naturalist.

THE MODIFIED INSTINCTS OF A BLIND CAT. BY n. c. HOVEY.
The family favorite whose misfortunes have afforded an opportunity to observe the workings of instinct under difficulties is a noble specimen of the genus Felis. "Dido" is his name-given for simple euphony, without regard to gender. During the four years of his life he has never been known to do anything wrong, unless it be to fight most des perately against all feline intruders. In some one of his many encounters Dido met with an injury to one of his feet that made a

by which, as repeated experiments proved, vision was thoroughly obscured. This calamity came on suddenly, and placed the cat in circumstances not provided for by the skins are filled, the top fitted over, and all the ordinary gifts of instinct. What to do

not knowing whence the va came nor whither he should go to find those calling. In short, Dido's life seemed trily worth living, and we were seriously acting his death, when the cat himself clear concluded that he must make his other sees atone for the loss of sight.

It was very curious to watchis experiments. One of the first of these aconcerning the art of going down stair. Instead of Take three fourths of a pound of stone gaining the last step. One by onhe made each familiar path a study, determed the exact But by placing any obstacle inhe path, and force against the box or othe obstructions, and then, for some time after ards, he would

proceed with renewed caution Dido's "voice is still for war," and his blindness does not make him any ess successful in his duels with intruders. He even goes abroad in quest of adventures, and

comes safely home again. His value as a mouser foes not seem to be in the least diminished. One of my experiments as to his capacity in this direction came near costing me dear. I had heard the gnawing of a rat in an old closet where there lay a quantity of newspapers. Here it was decided to leave Dido over night, and while acrase to his paper for that purpose have treath of what at the moment seemed like a small tiger. Poor Dido! He really looked ashamed of his blunder in mistaling my hand for his anticipated victim. Fortunitely the papers served as a shield, or the injurginflicted might have been more serious. I hay add that, on opening the closet the next norning, there was Dido mounting guard over a slair rat as big as ever spoiled good provisons or tried a housekeeper's temper.

It is well known that the house at will find its way back from distant paces to which it has been carried blindfoldd; and how it performs such feats naturalits have never satisfactorily explained. The theory accepted by some of them is that the animal takes note of the successive odors incountered on the way, that these leave as distinct a series of images as those we should receive by the sense of sight, and that, by taking them in the inverse order from that i which they were received, he traces his honeward

route. But, in the cat now described; the suse o smell is by nomeans acute, as has been proved by a variety of methods; and mocover although, as one might say, perpetually blindfolded, he quite uniformly chooses the slortest road home, vithout reference to the pith he may have taken on leaving the house. Curious to see how far this homing instinct would extend, I took an advantage of a fall of snow that wrapped under its mantle every familiar object, concealed all the paths, and deadened every odor and sound. Taking Dido to a considerable distance from the house, and making a number of turns to be-wilder him. I tossed him upon a drift and quietly awaited results. The poor creature turning his sightless orbs this way and tlat, mewed piteously for help. Finding, at length, that he was thrown entirely on his own resources, he stood motionless for about one minute, and then, to my amazement, made his way directly through the untrodden snow to the house door-which, it is needles

My conclusion, therefore, is that Wallace's ingenious theory of accounting for orientation by what he calls "brain registration," will not explain what has been described; but that the mysterious homing faculty is probably independent of such methods of gaining knowledge as have been ordinarily observed, and is analogous to the migratory instinct controlling the long flights of some species of

bousehold.

ENGLISH ETHOUETTE. THE etiquette of visiting in the cosm always be brief, and that first visits should b returned at the latest within three days enter a room with mud-bespattered shoes is ever made had at last, as is the nature of all bêtise. A decade ago the Countess of -, in the dictum that unless you were a person of your part to set aside a day in each week to receive visitors: but that is all altered now a days, and in the season almost every lady has

her day at home.

The ramifications of card-leaving are too númerous to detail. Cards emanated from the French, but they use them in a less com-plex fashion than that which is followed by us. Formerly visiting-cards were left by footman, who on the arrival of his mistres in town made his round to the houses on he visiting list. This custom has been aban doned, and now all cards must be left in per son. We are told that the card must be thin without glaze, and three and a half inches in width by two and a half in depth. A ten porary address must be written, not printed A husband and wife must never have their names printed on the same card, while, on the other hand, a young lady must not have one for her special use; she must be entered below the maternal name. The inner signifi-cance of cards is a study to be thoroughly understood by the idle busybodies of society of one of the various ways in which he imposes upon his superiors. The following was related to me by a friend, who was an eye the initiated can tell which end to turn down. witness. You well know that when robins when the card ought merely to be doubled one corner; also how many it is prope before making a trip to the nest. Well, the sparrow noticed this, too, and when the robin well as all other matters pertaining to the

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. FRENCH CAKE .- One cup of powdered sugar, half a cup of butter, beaten to a light cream two-and-a-half cups of flour, one teaspoonfu of baking powder sifted with the flour, one cup et milk, four eggs; flavour to the taste; add the milk and a part of the flour to the beaten cream, then the heaten yolks of the eggs and the remainder of the flour; whip the whites of the eggs and stir in. Bake in a square tin pan. Before pouring into the bak

ng pan add a wineglass of sherry.
LEMON ICE.—Boil three pints of water and me quart of loaf sugar until reduced to nearly one quart of liquid, skimming it when neces sary. When cold, add the juice of seven lemons and the thin-sliced part of the rind. Let it infuse an hour. Strain it into the freezer, without pressing. When beginning to set in the freezer stir in lightly and well th surgical operation necessary, from which he beaten whites of four eggs. Put into a mould recovered, but shortly afterward went totally and return it to a fresh relay of salt and ice beaten whites of four eggs. Put into a mould blind. A cataract was formed over each eye, Or it may be frozen and served in the lemonskins. A neat slice is taken off the top of th lemon; the juice, etc., is carefully removed When the preparation is set in the freezer

imbedded in the ice.

Potato Sour.—Cleanse, peel, wash, and sult of an experiment on three different come enough it was too. That, the quick of an experiment on three different criminals sentenced to death who accepted the dressing, and a sharp walk ordered at once fell down stairs, stumbled over sticks, and on a slow fire, stirring them occasionally,

of a miderate fire for half an hour, pass them throug the sieve, and having removed the puree ato a soup pot, add, if requisite, a little more sock, and set the pures on the fire to boil gotly in order to clarify it. Just before sending to the table add a half pint of boiling cream a little butter, and a little pounder

sugar. Noodles improve the soup. PLUM PUDDING WITH RUM OR BRANDY,felt the banisters touch his hiskers, and then, guided thus, he would escend safely and at full speed, turning in the hall on gaining the last step. One by other mode and a full speed, turning in the hall on gaining the last step. One by other mode and a full speed, turning in the hall on gaining the last step. One by other mode and the full speed and t pawing the air, as he had been ding on reaching the top step, he went to be side till he felt the banisters touch his hiskers, and then quiltd the touch his hiskers, and slices, and the grated peel of a lemon; mix the whole in a basin, with three pounded location of each door, exploredanew all his old haunts, and seemed brave resolved to begin life over again. The sult was so unexpectedly successful that wavere deceived into the notion that sight had een respect.

But by placing any abstract into notion that sight had een respect. water. Put the pudding in and boil for four hours, keeping the pot replenished with boilthen calling him eagerly to is customary feeding place, it was eviden that he was entirely blind, for he would run with full dish; sprinkle with sugar. Pour over half dish; sprinkle with sugar. Pour over half dish; sprinkle with sugar. a pint of warm rum or brandy, and light i when the pudding is on the table.

Miscellaneous.

RELATIVE LONGEVITY IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS. An interesting exhibit of the mortality in the different walks of life was furnished by the General Register in its report on the death-rate of the whole population of England in 1851. From this it appears that out of every thousand persons between the ages of twentyfive and fifty-five, forty died on an average Classified according to the most favorable mortality, and increasing downwards, we have the following blass.

Above the Average. Below the Average. 7 Miners. 8 Tailors. 2. Wenvers. 3. Cobblers. 4. Carpenters. 10 Butchers. 11 Liquor dealers 5. Blacksmiths. 6. Laborers.

The mortality of the eleventh class is so great that in good companies they are only admitted with great caution, and on short endowment or term policies. Mariners, also, are considered poor risks, as 35 per cent of the deaths among them are

attributable to accidents. Among miners 25 per cent, among machinists 15 per cent, and among painters, well-diggers, and glaziers 10 per cent die in consequence of casualties. The callings of brewer, typesetter, tinsmith, lithographer, and stonecutter are also in a measure detrimental to a prolonged duration

CURE FOR RATTLESNAKE BITES. All snake poisons being more or less acid that of the rattlesnake being intensely so), he right remedy must be one that will neutralize the poison in the blood and render it inert. In the iodide of potassium we have that remedy; we find it from experience to be just the remedy needed. It will, if promptly given, says Dr. Alexander in the Sun, in from two, to fifteen grains, dissolved in water twenty grains to the ounce of water, neutralize the poison in from fifteen minutes to one two or three hours, and should be continued for four to eight days, once in four hours; at the same time cover the bitten part, as also the whole of the swollen parts, with a poultice prepared by beating green onions to a pulp in which dissolve one-tenth by measure of common salt; repeat once in four hours, and, the Doctor's word for it, a speedy and certain cure will be effected in less time than with all the whisky or brandy in the world, as recommended by the Sun. All persons bitten by venomous serpents should be careful not to cut them selves, or in anyway bring on a discharge of blood, as it is almost impossible to stop the flow, the fibrine of the blood is so changed that it will not congulate for at least three or

TRIPTOLITH TRIPTOLITH is the name given by its inventor to a new substitute for lime, coment, and plaster. It is composed of sulphate of lime toke, and oxide of iron. It is lighter than plaster, and requires less water to form a vorkable mortar than ordinary lime. It sets very rapidly, but the time of setting can be lengthened from ten to sixty hours, by the simple addition of slaked lime in certain proportions. After setting it has the strength of ordinary bricks; but it can stand a pulling strain with much greater strength than mortar. For facing and plastering it is said to be well adapted, especially as it adheres firmly to brick and stone surfaces and becomes harder than plaster of Paris. Moreover, oil and colours adhere to it very well.

THE ROAD TO HEAVEN. A STORY OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.

By George R. Sims.

How is the boy this morning? Why do you shake your head! Ah I I can see what's happened-There's a screen drawn round the bed. So poor little Mike is sleeping The last long rest of all, I'm sorry, but who could wonder After that dreadful fall? Let me look at him, Doctor, Poor little London waif His frail barque's out of the tempest And lies in God's harbor safe. It's better he died in the ward here Better a thousand times, Than have wandered back to the alley With its squalor and nameless crimes. Too young for the slum to sully He's gone to the wonder land, To look on the thousand marvels That he scarce could understand. Poor little baby outcast.

Poor little waif of sin, He has gone, and the pitying angels Have carried the cripple in. Didn't you know his story? Ah! you weren't here, I believe, When they brought the poor little fellow To the hospital, Christmas eve, It was I who came here with him. It was I who saw him go over the bringe that evening, Into the Thames below. Twas a raw, cold air, that evening, A biting Christmas frost; I was looking about for a collic-A favourite dog I'd lost. Some ragged boys, so they told me, -Had been seen with one that night, In one of the bridge recesses, So I hunted left and right You know the stone recessos, With the long, broad bench of stone,

On the fiercest night you may see them, As cronched in the dark they lie, Like the hunted vermin striving To hide from the hounds in cry. The seats that night were empty,

For the morrow was Christmas Day, And even the outcast loafers Seemed to have slunk away. They had found a warmer shelter-Some casual ward, maybe-They'd do one morning's labour For the sake of the moat and tea. I fancied the seats were empty, But, as I passed along, Out of the darkness floated

As welcome as monarch's throne,

To many a weary outcast

The words of a Christmas song, Sung in a childish treble-Twas a boy's voice, harsh with cold, Qlavering out the anthem of angels and harps of gold. sood where the shadows hid me. and peered about, until, I ould see two ragged urchins.

Culdling close together, rouched on a big stone seat— To little homeless Arabs, aifs of the London street.

lue with the icy chill,

One was singing the carcl, When the other, with big round eyes-It was Mike-looked up in a wonder And said: "Jack, when we dies Is that the place as we goes to— That place where yer dressed in white, And has golding 'arps to play en,

And its warm, and jolly, and bright? "Is that what they means by 'eaven As the misshun coves talk about, Where the children's always happy, And nobody kicks 'em out?' Jack nodded his head assenting, And then I listened and heard The talk of the little Arabs,

Listened to every word. Jack was a Sunday scholar-So I gathered from what he said-But he sang in the road for a living; His father and mother were dead. And he had a drunken granny Who turned him into the street; She drank what he carned, and often He hadn't a crust to eat.

He told little Mike of heaven-In his rough untutored way, He made it a land of glory Where the children play all day. And Mike, he shivered and listened And told his tale to his friend, How he was starved and beaten-'Twas a tale one's heart to rend.

He'd a drunken father and mother Who sent him out to beg, Though he'd just got over the fever, And was lame with a withered leg. He told how he daren't crawl homeward, Because he had begged in vain, And his parents' brutal fury Haunted his baby brain.

I wish I could go to 'eaven," He cried, as he shook with fright; If I thought as they'd only take me, Why I'd go this very night.
Which is the way to 'caven?
How d'ye get there, Jack?'
Jack climbed on the bridge's coping,
And looked at the water black.

That there's one road to 'eaven," He said, as he pointed down To where the cold Thames water Surged muddy and thick and brown. If we was to fall in there, Mike, We'd be dead, and right through there Is the place where its always sunshine,

And the angels has crowns to wear. Mike rose and looked at the water; He peered in the big broad stream, Perhaps, with a childish notion, He might catch the golden glean Of the far-off land of glory; He leaned right over and cried, 'If them are the gates of 'eaven,

How I'd like to be inside I" He'd stood but a moment looking-How it happened I cannot tell-When he seemed to lose his balance, Gave a short, shrill cry, and fell; Fell over the narrow coping, And I heard his poor head strike With a thud on the stone work under; Then splash in the Thames went Mike.

We brought him here that evening-For help I had managed to shout, A boat put off from the landing And they dragged his body out. His forehead was cut and bleeding But a vestige of life we found, When they brought him here he was sense But slowly the child came round.

I came here Christmas morning, The ward was bright and gay, With mistletoe green and holly, In honor of Christmas Day. And the patients had clean white garments And a few in the room out there Had joined in a Christmas service-They were singing a Christmas air.

They were singing a Christmas carol When Mike from his stupor woke, And dim on his wandering senses Half dreamily he remembered
The tale he had heard from Jack.

The song, and the white-robed angels. The warm, bright heaven came back. "I'm in 'eaven," he whispered faintly.
"Yes! Jack must have told me true." And as he looked about him

Came the kind old surgeon thro'. Mike gazed at his face for a moment, Put his hand to his fevered head, Then to the kind old doctor. "Please are you God?" he said.

Poor little Mike, 'twas heaven, This hospital ward to him. A heaven of warmth and comfort: Till the flickering lamp grew dim. And he lay like a tired baby

In a dreamless gentle rest; And now he is safe for ever, Where such as he are best This is the day of scoffers,

But who shall say, that night When Mike asked the road to heaven, That Jack didn't tell him right? 'Twas the children's Jesus pointed The way to kingdom come, For the poor little tired Arab, The waif of a London slum

-The American Gentleman's Magazine. Did you ever think, asks a Paris paper how many male and female ancestors were required to bring you into the world? First it was necessary that you should have a father and mother-that makes two human beings. Each of them must also have a father and mother—that makes four human beings. Each of those four must have a father and mother-that makes eight human beings. So on, we must go back for fifty-six generations which brings us only to the time of Jesus Christ. The calculation thus resulting shows

that 139,235,017,489,534,976 births must have taken place in order to bring you into the world-you, who read these lines. PROFESSOR CHRISTIAN exhibited at a recent meeting of the Physical Society of Berlin, a new method of preservation by which organic bodies are coated galvanoplastically. A Mul-berry-leaf, a crab, a butterfly, a beetle, the brain of a rabbit, a rosebud, and other objects were plated with silver, gold, or copper, and showed all details of their outer form, down to the finest shadings. The objects to be preserved are arst put into a solution of sil-ver nitrate in alcohol, then dried and treated with sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen, when they form good conductors, which brought in the usual way into the galvonoplastic bath, can be coated with any desired

thickness of a metallic deposit. One of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree, which grows in the dry wastes along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignum-vitre, and it has a black heart so hard, when well seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an axe, and can scarcely be cut by a well-tempered saw. In burning it gives out an intense heat.

ALCOHOL IN BURNS AND SCALDS .- The Journal of Chemistry tells us to saturate a soft fabric with alcohol, lay it over the burn, then cover it with cotton or finely picked oakum. This is the most cleanly dressing that can be adopted. It may be thought that alcohol applied to a burn will produce more pain; but try it, and you will be agreeably surprised to observe how quickly it will allay the pain. Subsequently disturb the dressing as little as possible; wet the dressing occasionally with alcohol, and the result you will find better than by any other method.

One of the most curious and baffling of nervous diseases is aphasia, which consists in the loss of power in the subject of it to recall certain words, and which in serious cases destroys all power of expression. An eminent French judge who suffered from it would say to his wife: "Give me my —dear me! my_you know," and he would point to his head.

"Your hat?"

"Oh yes, my hat."

Sometimes, again, he would ring the bell before going out, and say to his sewant, Give me my um-um-brel.

"Your umbrella?" "Yos, my umbrella." At this time he exhibited no other symptom

diminished intelligence, but was in the habit of discussing the most intricate points of law. Another invalid would substitute the word he desired to use with a paraphrase, as, for instance, when he wanted to mention his "aunt," he would say, "the nearest relative by the mother's side." While in the simpler forms of the disease

only a few words are lost by the sufferer, in more complicated cases his vocabulary is limited to perhaps not more than half a dozen words. In one instance the total vocabulary of an aphasia patient consisted of five words—"yes," "no," three," always and hello." He answered all inquiries with one of these, and though when questioned concerning a number he would invariably say three, he would give the accurate number by exhibiting his fingers. The greatest sufferers are unable to express themselves by writing as by speech. They take up the pen cagerly in their hands and either scrawl a few unintelligible hieroglyphics, or write some word wholly different from the one they intend. No positive cure for this strange aberration is known, though the patients sometimes recover, and the most curious feature of it is, no general weakness of the intellect accompanies it .- Youth's Companion.

Humour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS.

(TRANSLATED FROM LE FIGARO.) Two navigators speaking of their voyages:
"What a beautiful place Senegal is," says one! "What vegetation! What a sky! But certainly there are rather two many flies in

the milk."

"It is quite another thing in Cochin-China," remarked the other coldly. "There we consider ourselves lucky when we find some milk among the flies."

For some time there have been embassies from all parts of the world at Paris. Recently there was an embassy from a people of Polynesia, who are somewhat suspected of cannibalism.

One of the envoys of this mission dined the other day with an attaché of the diplomatic body at one of the great restaurants of When the roast meat was introduced, the

maitre d'hotèl presents it solemnly:
"Haunch of roc-buck Wolseley!" Wolseley
means here pepper-sauce. The dish is
carved and pronounced excellent. The Polynesian envoy, who had remarked the respect with which the haunch was prepolitely asked of the attaché:

"Is it one of your own relations?"

THE chimney is on fire at the house of Mme.

Jean-Baptiste, with energy: "There is no danger, madame, none at ail, I assurė you." "You don't know anything about it!" Jean-Baptiste, without being at all discon-

"Oh! absolutely nothing. But I say that to tranquilise you, madame!" Taurin to one of his friends who suffers from

bronchitis which he can't get rid of.
"You should see my doctor. It was he who saved me, this summer." "This summer?" "You know the time I fell into the water at Bougival? Ah! well it was he who saved

me—by swimming!" The system of constitutional government is making its way in the East.

A friend of ours who found himself in one of those little Oriental kingdoms was out one morning walking with the parliamentary reporter of the place. Of course, wherever there is civilization there is a parlian reporter.

The journalist takes our friend with hasty steps to one of the gates of the city. There he beholds eight human heads impaled upon "Good," says the reporter, "I must make a par about this at once. The king, you

observe, has accepted the resignation of the ministry l" A MIXED TRAIN.

On some of the Western roads they attach a passenger car to a freight train and call it "mixed" It isn't in order of things that such trains should travel very rapidly, and sometimes there is considerable growling among the "traffic." " Are we most there, Conductor?" asked a nervous man for the hundredth time. "Re-

member my wife is sick, and I am anxious." "We'll get there on time," replied the Conductor, stolidly.

Half an hour later the nervous man approached him again.
"I guess she's dead now," said he, mourafully, "but I'd give you a little something

extra if you could manage to catch up with the funeral. Maybe she won't be so decomposed but what I could recognise her." The Conductor growled at him, and the man subsided.
"Conductor," said he, after an hour's

silence, "Conductor, if the wind isn't dead ahead, I wish you would put on some steam. I'd like to see where my wife is buried before the tombstone crumbles to pieces. Put yourself in my place for a moment!" The Conductor shook him off, and the man relapsed into profound melancholy. "I say, Conductor," said he, after a long

pause, "I've got a note coming due in three months. Can't you fix it so as to rattle along "If you come near me again I'll knock you down," shouted the conductor savagely.

The nervous man regarded him sadly, and went to his seat. Two hours later the conductor saw him chatting gaily and laughing heartily with a brother victim, and approached

"Don't feel so badly about your wife's death? "Time heals all wounds," sighed the nervous

man. "And you are not so particular about the note?" sneered the Conductor.
"Not now. That's all right. Don't worry. I've been figuring up, and I find that the note has outlawed since I spoke to you last!"-Traveller's Magazine.

Dougat (anxiously)— "Tid you carry to bottle o' whusky and put it safe away in ta cupport, ass I tolt you, Ankuss?" "Angus (producing the bottle)—"Yis, yis, and I have procht it pack to show you that I cy left it there ferry safely."

The Comtesse de C., who regrets her young

days, conceals her age as much as possible. Not only does she have recourse to all the contrivances of art, but each winter she callherself one year younger than the preceding year. She betrayed herself, however, at the opera the other evening by one of those expressions which are so common. Meeting Madame B., the Comtesse said to her, " Ah. how are you. It is a century since I have seen you?" "You see," said one of her friends to another in a low tone, "she acknowledges her age now!"-From the French.

THEY were talking one day before M. Mignet, the perpetual secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, about the merits of a candidate. " Oh," said M. Mignet, " I shall vote for him because he has some unquestionable merits. To begin with, he is decorated; then he is very polite, he appears well and does not parade his opinions. You will say that he has written some books. Well, who of us has not his faults ?"-French Paper.

MOTICE.

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any other day by appointment.

s. woods.

ere the Indian summer has turned the leaves of the diciduous trees to russet, that I should be writing of him as having passed away. He was a sturdy, independent member, and one of the best constituency men in the House. The outlying districts of Sandhurst are beholden to him for nearly all the reticulation in connection with their water supply. He rarely, if ever, missed a local deputation, and the number of axes he brought for the Government to grind exceeded computation. In the House he spoke with nervous force, but never gained its ear in Cabinet. He was the best Mining Minister we have had since Angus Mackay. He was not a good party man, though he fought in the Liberal ranks until the sun was going down on the long tussle of Reform; but he was too independent to be favorably regarded by his leaders, who expected a dog-like fidelity, which he would not accord. On the committee of the International Exhibition be was a useful member, but he soon fell at loggerheads with the Chairman of the Mines and Minerals where his practical experience was most valuable, and after that bestowed on it little of his attention. In the lobbies of the House his cheerful voice was always interesting, and as he told of some new concession wreached from Government atter a diplomatic battle, or some gain achieved for his friends the miners, his eyes would glisten with the consciousness of a triumph in which he delighted as a war horse. On wet nights at Meredeth's, his genial social qualities were most often conspicuous and many of those who used to sit with him on those nights, listening to stirring memories of Old Bendigo, will say "Poor fellow, the gods have embraced him in their loves too early." His memory wants no stone to keep his grave green in the hearts of the miners and the constituents he so faithfully served, but to their care is committed the perpetuation of it to those who knew him not. And as a wages miner, who rose to control the Department of Mines by indomitable persoverance and pleasing habits of mind, Bob Clark'es name should have for them some permanent momento, even though it may be only a huge stone to mark where lies, too soon cut off, the persevering workman who became a Minister.

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alteration in connection with the local land board system. Originally the baards consisted of land officers in the district, members of mining boards, presidents of shires, etc., SALE BY AUCTION. but under Mr. Longmore's regime they were composed of one land officer only. Mr. Tucker has directed that at least two officers shall compose the board before it can hear cases, and the Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands are said to approve of this change.

In Windsor (N.S.W.) there is a large bouse called "Everton Hall," which is furhouse called "Everton Hall," which is furnished throughout. No one will occupy it, although it has been offered, rent free, to Mr. Alexander Hutton, to SELL, as above, the Executive of the late Mr. Alexander Hutton House H anyone who will take care of the place. The place is said to be haunted.

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.

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 themselves of that most excellent medicine themselves of that most excellent medicine themselves of the most excellent medicine themselves are most excellent medicine themselves are most excellent medicine themselves are most excellent medicine thems "PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which for 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 they form the best remedy extant. Sold by all Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s., 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, England.

Impoundings.

BEAUFORT - Impounded at Beaufort. - Red poley heifer, white face, W off rump; brindle heifer, white face, W off rump; red cow, white face, white face, W off rump; red cow, white face, on visible brands; red cow, RB off loin. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 19th May. W. G. STEVENS, Foundkeeper.

Buangor Athletic Sports,

To be held on

THURSDAY, 24rm MAY, 1883.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. H. H. JACKSON.

NOTICE.

£10 REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, early this week, destroyed a quantity of wire fencing in the ranges between Mr. Topper's land and the cutting on the Beaufort and Ararat road.

THEODORE BEGGS. April 26th, 1883.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gold Mining Leases Declared Void.

A TTENTION is directed to the Government Gazette of the 20th April, 1883, page 841, in which it is notified that the undermentioned leases have been declared void: -

ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION. No. 1019, dated 11th December, 1882; J, Chisholm; No. 1013, tated The Determent, 1662, 9, Ohiston, 56a. Or. 10p.; Beaufort.
No. 1025, dated 28th November, 1882; W. Ballan-No. 1025, cated 25th November, 1882; W. Bahan-tine; 14a. 3r. 32p.; Waterloo. No. 1026, dated 28th November, 1882; J. Hum-phreys; 14a. 3r. 9p.; Beaufort. No. 1030, dated 18th November, 1882; J. Demar;

Office of Mines, Melbourne, 24th April, 1383.

We consent to this application.
MATTHEW KELLY Signatures of
WILLIAM CONWAY Trustees.

Signature of person entitled to minister in or occupy R. MEADE building.	, R.C.C.
Allotment 3, section 34, township of William Beaufort, commencing at the most mortherly angle, being a point on coion the south side of Havelock street, Matthew thence S 50° 8° E along south side Enrar of that street one chain forty-eight links thence S 30° 52′ W along the western boundary of allotment 4 two chains 50 links to north side of Walker street thence N 50° 8′ W along north side of that street one chain fifty-eight links and thence N 30° 52′ E along the eastern boundary of allotment 2 two chains fifty links to the point of commencement. Containing one rood twenty-three and two-tenth perches.	Description of Land.
Conway, rloo, in y of Victoria v Kelly, nbeen, in solony.	Names of Trustees.
ofTo vest inT the the trustecs a power to sell. the	Powers profition.

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HIREOFRIPON TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and euclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received till 11 a.m., on Thursday, 3rd May, 1883, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING. Contract No. 366 .- Filling up allotment and building stables in Beaufort.

EAST RIDING.
Contract No. 285.—Forming, gravelling, building culverts, etc., on the Carngham and Beaufort

Plans and specifications may be seen at the shire office, Beaufort, and those for the East Riding at The Minister of Lands has decided upon an lteration in connection with the local land The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, 19th April, 1883.

MONDAY, 7TH MAY. At Twelve o'clock.

On the Premises. The Fifeshire Motel, Waterloo,

near Beaufort.

Mr. Alexander Hutton, to SELL, as above, the FIFESHIRE HOTEL,
With Stables, Barn, Outbuildings, etc., etc., containing seven rooms; also the whole of the Furniture and Effects, comprising Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Beds, Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Requisites, Stock in Trade, etc., etc.; one Buggy, Dray, Spring Cart; Buggy, Dray, and Spring Cart Harness; Lot of Mixed Cattle; Number of Pigs, Stable Requisites, etc., etc.
The whole is for Positive Sale. The Hotel is situated on Crown lands; the building only for sale.

Terms declared at Sale.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 30TH APRIL. At Eleven o'Clock.

Waterloo, near Beaufort.

SALE BY AUCTION. TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS,

AND OTHERS.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, having received instructions from Mr. John Smith, will SELL all that DWELLING HOUSE, situate as above; also the whole of his Household Furniture and Effects.

Terms Cash. Sale Absolute.



COMMITTEE—Messrs. J. Robbie, J. W. Bachelor, T. Moore, J. Johnstone, E. Waugh, J. R. A. Wetherall, T. Armstrong, W. Anderson, and J.

M'Kinnon Handicapper: Mr. J. M'KEICH.

MAIDEN PLATE, of £1 10s. 100 yards, First prize, £1; second do., 10s. Entrance, 2s. BUANGOR HANDICAP, of £6 10s. 100, 200, and 300 yards. First prize, £5; second do., £1; third do., 10s. Nomination, 3s.; accept-

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, of £3. 240 yards First prize, £2; second do., 15s.; third do., 5s. Nomination, 2s.; acceptance, 1s. GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE, of 30s. Fifteen minutes. First prize, £i; second do., 10s. Entrance, 2s.

BOYS' RACE, under fifteen, of 17s. 6d. 200 yards. First prize, 10s.; second do., 5s.; third do., 2s. 6d. Entrance, 6d. SIAMESE RACE, of 15s. 150 yards. First prize, 15s. Entrance, 1s.

HANDICAP HIGH JUMP, of 20s. First prize, 15s.; second do., 5s. Entrance, Is. Old Buffers' Race, Sack Race, Egg and Spoon Race, and other events, as time will permit, will be arranged by the committee.

Nominations for the Handicap and Hurdle Race will be received by the Secretary on or before the 15th of May. Handicaps will be declared, and posted to each competitor, on or before 21st May. Acceptances will close on Wednesday, 23rd May. All other events post entry. Three entries or no

A Ball at Night.

J. LINDSAY, Hon. Sec., Buangor.

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1883. At Two o'Clock.

SALE BY AUCTION.

O N and aer this date the FARE on my line of COACLES running between Waterloo and Beaufort will be REDUCED. Single fare, either way, 1s.; anceturn, 1s. 6d. HARRY SMITH. January 1th, 1883. On the Premises. W EDWARD NICKOLS has received instruc-tions to SELL by AUCTION, as above, that building in Neill street, Beaufort, known as the Baptist Chapel, to be removed. Wanted Known. THAT on adafter MONDAY, 11th inst., I will start a LYNE of COACHES between Waterloo and Beaufort b meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'lock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

Notice.

PROSECUTED.

April 19th 1929 P. MINTYRE.

Notice.

POISON laid in our paddocks, being part of Eurambeen East Estate, and lands near Raglan. F. and R. G. BEGGS.

Notice.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on Trawalla will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid. NORMAN WILSON.

Notice. POISON is laid on Eurambeen estate and Crown THEODORE BEGGS.

NOTICE.

POISON is laid on the Amphitheatre Run. C. G. WRIGHT, Manager.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Langi Kal Kal Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

THOS. TINDALE, Manager. March 17th, 1883.

Notice.

POISON is laid in my paddocks at Dunoan Gully.

JOHN HUMPHREYS. COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, Boots !

ACCOUNTANT, ETC., Weill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

Secretary and Manager of the Kingfisher G.M.C., Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended to,

THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD.

CIVIL ENGINEER,

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

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

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Wanted,

POSTS 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

(Established 1864.)

MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

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.,

WOOL.

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange,

W O O L

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW

AUCTION ROOMS,

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

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

I 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 season

Charges-Lowest in the colony.

SALE DAY-THURSDAYS.

Any of the forwarding agents will receive con-

signments, pay all charges, and forward with

PUBLIC MOTICE.

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

Age, Telegraph, Star, Leader, and Australasian can be had at 6d, per week. Weekly Times and the Saturday Night at 3d, per

H. P. HENNINGSEF Agout.
Beautort, June 11th, 1881.

Melbourne "Advocate," 6d. per week.

Daily Argus ... Per quarter

Times ... Saturday Night

,, Ago ... ,, Tolograph ...

Weekly Leader ... Australasian

nr sale here, Melbourne or Geelong.
Prompt Account Sales.

lespatch.

W O O L.

RE 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 morning of the sale, and where no reserve is fixed by WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS morning of the saie, and where no reserve is fixed by owners, we withdraw the lot if the price offered is not GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

up to the market value.

In the event of our clients wishing to ship their WOOL TO THE LONDON MARKET (after testing the ship their testing the ship the colonial sales and prices not realising their idea of

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. 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 the ensuing Wool Season, at BALHARAI.

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

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. 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

street west

On Sale

prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whother AΊ JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS-

American shelving boards Do lumbor do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x 1 do do lining 6 x 1 do do flooring American and lialtic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards

6 do do American clear pino fin., 4in., 1in., 14in., cedar, wide and uarrow boards Cedar tablo legs, all sizos Fronch casements, doors, sashos Mouldings, architraves, skirtings Broad palings and shingles A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

VICTORIA 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. &

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 Novelties 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

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, Carponters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Kerosene, Boiled, Castor, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pipes, Fittings and Cocks,

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' Leathor 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.

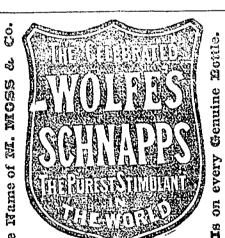
A Large Stock to select from.
All Boots sold by me are guaranteed.

A TRIAL SOLIGITED. 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 BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT 69 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE MELBOURNE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET... BALLARAT



A SUPERLATIVE

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE

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

COLIC PAINS Of the Stomach or Bowels, whether in Adults or Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY 4-roomed House furnished complete

ORGANS; In Dyspensia, whether Acute or Chronic, in General Debility, Sluggish circulation of the Blood, Inadequate Assimilation of Food and

Are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty, and attested in their highest written authorities,

M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY

J, W. HARRIS. MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER,

M. J. LILLEY

Top or Coffee. with Het Pie, 6d

Startling Announcement-

Houses without Money or Security

S. NATHAN'S

WONDERFUL SYSTEM

TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,

IN ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

Is warranted not only free from every injurious 2-roomed House furnished complete for £12 PAYABLE 5s. 0d. WEEKLY.

PAYABLE 7s. 6d. WEEKLY.

3-roomed House furnished complete for £19.

PAYABLE 10s. 0d. WEEKLY. Furniture, Pianos, Sewing

Machines, etc. SUPPLIED ON TIME PAYMENT FROM 28. 6D. WEEKLY

ALL GOODS ON ABOVE TERMS AT CASH PRICE.

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

MELBOURNE. 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

Invigorating Cordial. property and ingredient, but of the best possible quality. Its extraordinary Medicinal properties

Exhausted Vital Energy,

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,

BEAUFORT. 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.

OXYGEN IS LUTE. - Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne -Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Compainis, 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 iru lation 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 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 a time, from ten pounds in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled scap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be minutes to ten tons in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled scap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be minutes to ten tons in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled scap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard 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 scap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap cuntil !!

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali obligation be. For all washing, scouring, and cleaning burposes each pound of our patent Double Refined Caustic Soda Powder is equal to ten pounds of driently and every 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 OF TRANCE PROVIDER, put it in any can or just the product of the pounds of t tien, and rapidly cures every stage of these

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 "Stevent of the hand. If oil is used no heating to the liquid. 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.—All stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and the mixture drops from the stirrer like 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 if new indicates the large to hold it new indicates 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 a 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 mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture this country at 1s. 12d. 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

and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since MEMO. THE COMMON CAUSTIC SODA SOLD IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in 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 THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask process. This soap being pure and unadulcerated, it for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though for washing or securing woollen UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this A 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 Flose a Beaufort
Melbourne	••.	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Ball rat	***	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan	•••	4.35 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	•••	9.91 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. despatched twice daily. Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily,

Mails for Shirley, and Eurambeen are 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 3.20 a.m 9 p.m 10 20 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 3.55 p.m

LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 8.55 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

Taking Stawell 6.55 a.m 10.45 a.m 9.5 p.m. 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. 9.59 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.

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 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 Arapat, 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.
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 MAMILTON to ARARAT 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.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m. Leave Ararat, 4.9 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourno, 11.15 p.m.

FARES.			
Beaufort to Trawalla	2s 6d	Second-class 0s 9d 1s 9d 2s 0s 3s 0d 9s 0d 13s 6d Second-class.	
Buangor	2s 6d 5s 0d 0d	2s Od 3s 6d 4s Od 4s 6d	

Important Discovery.

G REENBANK ALKALI CO.'S cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Spothing Syap. It 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

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 broad; continue gently stirring, without stonying with the lye and greater the proposity. 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 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.

**Extra 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.

**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.

> IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE DIRECTIONS.
>
> The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unad

articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way with our 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. cach.
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 brilliance of the wool!

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.

EFFICACIOUS.

STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

D. JAYNE'S

EXPECO RANT

cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain pulliative To keep pace with the rapid increase in their Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and despatched three times a week—Mondays, obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated surfaces.

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 and purges the system of them. Its valuable Melbourne.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded destroys Worms, the great pests of children, 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 the sale of 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 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-

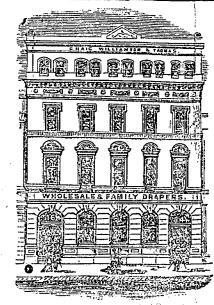
out the Colonies,

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

MELBOURNE.

will relieve the poor sufferer immediatly. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to aste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by religing the child from pain, and the little cherul awakes 'as bright as a button." It soothes he child, Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently.

it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the bet known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether Neuralgia



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.

AND THOMAS

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 BALM" last night which gave me instant relations of BALM" last night which gave me instant relations of Business profit, fully 30 per cent.

Cards for self measurement and pattern orwarded on application.

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET,

AND CLOTHING WAR 6 ELIZABETH STREET

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday

> tions and improvements to their warehouses which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. examined prior to sale, and protected up to full

They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY. TONIC VERMIFUGE which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utmost market value.

> CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, Saving of Seven Shillings

invariably three days after sale.

WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied at lowest market rates.

Only One Shilling per bale is charged Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and Delivering Wool intended for shipment to the London market.

and other station produce. Special arrangements have been made with Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from ail railway

Lightning Sewer.

Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

for Family Sewing and Manufacturing. No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism

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 Coi

Advice to Mothers!—Areyou broken your The Great Pain Annihilator.

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S MAGIC BALM

Instantle

Is the only Medicine that will Diphtheria in One Night.

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.

of your wonderful herbal medicine, the

GEO. W. ROOSEVELL, U.S. Consol.

E. THURLING.

Wonderful Cure of Neuralgia.

Wonderful Cube of Toothache.

Sworn Affadavit.

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878.

Wonderful Cure of Severe Pains in the

n teething or other causes Mrs. Soothing Syrup is sold by nedicine ywere hat 1s. 1½d. per bottle.	Rheumatism From 1 to 7 days Sciatica From 1 to 14 days
y were hat is, igai our mode.	Lumbago From 1 to 7 days Earache Instantly and Permanently
	Colic, Cramps, and Spasms In 10 minutes Diarrhoea and Dysentery From 1 to 12 hours
	It heals Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, etc., and to all kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER
CHAIG WILLIAMSON & TARRES.	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
al o para o para o para o para o	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 won-
9999	derful 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 Lobnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who

HEAD. Consulate of the United States of America at Auckland, N.Z. Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878.

Professor Scorr.—Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency

"Magic Balm," which I have used for severe pains in my head from which I have been a

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

Persons residing in the country, including the mend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I 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 its use, as I have already done. You may a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed use the same are the principle of having only one price (no matter how large department).

n the same footing as if they selected the goods The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having | respectfully, assumed such large proportions are now located at the warehouse, No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery

POPULAR, SAFE The Stock in all departments is now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their

And their

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS

during the ensuing Season.

business they have made extensive addiof chronic rhenmatism, from which I have long suffered. I was almost a cripple, could Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully

CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

Separate Warehouses have been provided for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW,

stations in the colony to our storc.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO., Wool Brokers. Geelong, 1st July, 1882.

The New WILSON Oscillating

s the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLI

Entirely NEW in Principle, Detail, and Detail. Every WILSON SEWING MACHINE guaranteed

> "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

obediently,

Chartered Bank. Price—2s, per Bottle.

MATTHEW HOGAN, Miner, Ballarat West.

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 cura-

tive agent. In justice to you, and in testi-

mony of the virtue possessed by the "balm,'

in this instance, I may state that a free appli-

cation of the same where the pain was most

severe afforded relief in about 10 minutes.

Previous to applying the "balm" I was un-

able to distinguish one letter of print from

another but after relief I read with ease for

sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy

prior to trial, I feel pleasure in thus tender-

ing my thanks to you, and remain, yours

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

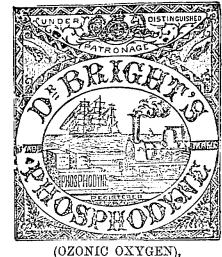
HIRAM CRISP, Evening Post Office.

Oxygen is Life.

A LTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it A many valuable remedies for human afflictions, i is a matter of certainty that in all eases 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, an t possesses the great advantage of not causing, when it 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 daugerous. 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.



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

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the 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 the powers and functions of the system to the bighest

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 Nameure Properties.

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 the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. Nervous Prostration nedicine I ever used that done me any good medicine I ever used that done me any good Liver Complaints whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant, Palpitation of the Heart Trembling of the hands and Impaired Nutrition

Dizziness Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Ap- pression
petite Consumption (in its first Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880.

To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from neustages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin Impaired Sight and Memory Nervous Fancies

or Impoverished Blood Nervous Debillty in all its Sick Headache Stages Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the TATAL and can with confidence recomlief, and I am very happy to say, I have not BALM," and can, with confidence, recomconstitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating inpaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly im-roves the functions of assimilation to such a degree,

use this letter in any way to your advantage hat were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverouse you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours 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 It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It 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

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure.

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
pelled to knock off work. I was advised to
pelled to knock off work. I was advised to
pelled to knock off work. I was advised to
pelled to knock off work. I was advised to
pelled to knock off work. I was advised to
possibility of the co
Plain and clear directly on the spinal marrow and nervous
system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character;
To Men and Wom
the Meryons the D

pelled 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 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

system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons. The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite eyes brighter; the skin clear and bealthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the training that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons. The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite every significant control of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

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 using your "Magie Balm" for a severe case of absorbed when the provided from the second state and perform their natural functions. Persus your "Magie Balm" for a severe case of absorbed when the provided his 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 hardly walk, and was in constant pain. The Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and disease was located principally in my lower Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full directions for use in the English, French, German extremities, and I was unable to do any work whatever. On seeing your advertisments Turkish, Persian, Hindestanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, relative to your great medicine, the " Magic 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 onite another man, in fact I consider the recovery of the results of the recovery of t quite another man, in fact I consider the genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

You have my permission to use this letter in WHOLESALE AGENTS FORany way to your advantage that you may .Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melthink proper. I am, dear sir, yours respectbourne.
South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Queensland Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane. Wonderful Cure of Nervous Headache.

...Kempthorne, Prossor and Co., Dunedin and Auckland. New Zealand. Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

HBRE is no medicinal preparation which may be as thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above allments as Holloway's Ointmen' Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both tocally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected enters the pores as sait per three hours. As I was to a considerable extent the evil, and drives it from the system. Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat

> 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 shortness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing Oiutment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills. priate doses of Holloway's Pills.

and Shortness of Breath.

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 in-atructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner. Gout and Rheumatusm.

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 Fistulas, and Exhortations The cures which this Oirtment effects in healing pile3 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 ade-quate detailed statement of their number or character rould be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inedicacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Qintment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed 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 the

following complaints:-Fistulas Gout
Glandular Swell
Scurvy
Sore Heads Bad breasts Skin Diseases Burns Bunions Chilblains ings Lumbago Tumours Piles Rheumatism Chapped Hands Ulcers Wounds Coutracted and Stiff Joints Sore Nipples

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 Poss. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Potof 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 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, for in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as 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—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 seif-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 power. For a man to leave his tootprints on the sauds of time he must be endowed with astrong brain and nervous power. 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 unanner; the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say Is that a man to leave his featurities as the

hen say, Is that a man to leave his footprints on th ands of time.

Do parents, medical men, and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever a seertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, do they (as 2 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? Readerwhet is your property? what is your answer? Let each one answer for himself. 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 discrement health. 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, dene enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made discuss treath and these spins of the successions and the succession of the succ

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 applied to sell. available to all—no matter how many hundreds or theu-sands 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 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 these are forwarded in the same careful manner without a 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 o 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 treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

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